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GREAT BRITAIN WILL NOW USE EVERY OUNCE OF SEA PRESSURE TO CHOKE OFF GERMANY'S FOOD SUPPLY

RUSSIANS PLANNING TO RESUME DEFENSIVE ON THEIR OWN TERRITORY

Austro-German Pressure on Eastern Front Still Keeping Up

Enemy Declares He Has Gained Important Advantage in Bukovina and Austrians Also Claim a Victory—Little New in the Western War Theatre—Much Interest in Proposed Blockade of British Coast—Another Report That Turks Have Made Progress in Vicinity of Suez Canal.

London, Feb. 15, 11:20 p. m.—The sustained Austro-German pressure on the eastern front, with the admission by Petrograd that the Russians plan to resume the defensive on their own territory, is a feature of the military situation.

The Germans claim to have made progress in Bukovina, and unofficial advices from Budapest even say that the Austrians have swept as far east as Cserowitz, although the latest official communication from Vienna does not so state. However, it is claimed that Nadworna, in Southeastern Galicia, has been occupied by them.

There is no noteworthy change in the western theatre. The Germans took about 7,000 yards of trenches south of Ypres, but the Allies partially balanced this by capturing about 800 yards between Bethune and La Bassée.

The British public is centering its interest just now in the outcome of the German so-called blockade of British waters, due to begin on Thursday, with special reference to its effect on neutral shipping.

The speeches in the house of commons of David Lloyd George, and Winston Spencer Churchill, the former explaining the concentrated financial plans of the Allies, and the latter reviewing the naval situation and promising the utmost endeavor to cut off all German food supplies, have temporarily overshadowed the war news.

The Royal Dutch Steamship Company today suspended service to Harve on account of the German threat, and according to Berlin despatches all the Dutch shipping companies have decided to suspend service to England after Feb. 18.

The British steamer Wavelet, from Pernambuco, struck a mine in the English Channel. The loss of life numbered twelve, and the steamer was beached.

BERLIN CLAIMS BIG VICTORY IN THE EAST.
Berlin, Feb. 15.—(By wireless to London, 8:55 p. m.)—The following announcement was made today by the Overseas News Agency:

"Field Marshal von Hindenburg's third battle of the Masurian Lakes will prove more disastrous to the Russians than the other two, from present indications. It is believed that forty thousand Russian were captured."

"Russia is now cleared of the enemy. Indications point to a general German-Austrian offensive from Bukovina to Batis. The Russians are being rolled up in many portions of the line. Turkish advance guards drove back British divisions across the Suez Canal at Assut and Serpung."

"Turks defeated the British at Kurma, Mesopotamia."
"Wireless negotiations between Austria and Hungarian ministers resulted in the declaration that there is sufficient corn and flour for both countries."

"Dutch shipping companies have decided to suspend commercial communication with England from Feb. 18, except mail steamers."

LITTLE ACTION IN WESTERN THEATRE.
Paris, Feb. 15.—The following official communication was issued by the war office tonight:

"Only a few actions are reported, and these favorable to our artillery. Near Poecappelle, northeast of Ypres, one of the batteries of the enemy was silenced. At Beaumont, south of Arras, several German trenches have been destroyed. In the neighborhood of Solissona, and in the region of Perthes, some earthworks of the enemy are being destroyed. In the neighborhood of Solissona, several German trenches have been destroyed. In the neighborhood of Solissona, several German trenches have been destroyed."

ALLIES HAVE THROWN THIRD OF STRENGTH INTO THE FIELD

To Maintain This Force and to Bring the Remaining Two-thirds Into Action Will Cost \$10,000,000,000, Lloyd George Explains—Navy in Fine Shape and Prepared to Deal with Germany's "Murder" Policy—Great Britain Spending More Than All the Others Combined—Reference Made to Other Nations Joining the Allies Considered Significant.

London, Feb. 15, 10:50 p. m.—The countries fighting against Germany, Austria and Turkey, up to the present time, have thrown a third of their strength into the field. To maintain this force and to bring the remaining two-thirds into action will cost \$10,000,000,000 during the current year.

This announcement was made in the house of commons today by David Lloyd George, chancellor of the exchequer, who, with Winston Spencer Churchill, first lord of the admiralty, gave the British public perhaps a closer view of the mystery behind the great struggle than any that had been afforded since the outbreak of the war.

Mr. Churchill declared that Great Britain finally had decided to clamp on every ounce of sea pressure to choke off Germany's food supply, in retaliation for the German submarine policy, while Mr. Lloyd George drew additional cheering by a reference to loans to countries which he said he expected to throw in their lot with the Allies. These countries the chancellor did not name. It was the first time that a reference was made in parliament to such expectations.

The announcement of the government's decision with relation to Germany's food supplies came almost coincidentally with the receipt of two despatches from the United States, one saying that Count Von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, had informed the Washington government that Germany was willing to stand on her submarine policy, provided Great Britain ceased interfering with cargoes of foodstuffs, and the other saying that he again had advised neutral shipping to avoid these waters which Germany had declared would become a dangerous military area three days hence.

Mr. Lloyd George gave the details of the financial arrangements of the Allies as they were decided on at the Paris conference of the British, French and Russian ministers of finance, and put into words figures which heretofore had been vague—the remarkable increase in the productivity and efficiency of the Russian people by the prohibition of the sale of vodka. This productivity and efficiency he placed at high as fifty per cent.

Great Britain, the chancellor said, had resources which would last for five years, and France perhaps sufficient for three years.

Mr. Lloyd George paid tribute to the burden that France at present is bearing, and gave a pledge that the Allies would stand by Belgium financially until the time for the settlement came.

Mr. Churchill disavowed, for the first time, the total naval losses as the result of the war. These, he said, were upwards of 5,000 officers and men, a majority of them victims of submarines.

Concerning submarines, Mr. Churchill outlined what Great Britain purposed to do as a counter to the German policy. In view of what he styled "piracy and murder," Mr. Churchill said it was incumbent on Great Britain, for the first time, to apply the "full force" of her naval power. A formal declaration to this effect, he added, would be made forthwith.

EFFICIENCY IS NAVY'S KEYNOTE.
Mr. Churchill gave an interesting review of the naval situation, in introducing the navy estimates. He said that efficiency was the keynote of the admiralty's programme, and that at the outbreak of the war the supplies of ammunition, men and oil were complete. Every ship in the navy which was fit for a service, as well as new ships which were being built for foreign governments and armed merchantmen, had been fully manned.

In fact, the German army was no more fit for an attempted war on a gigantic scale than was the British fleet for national defence, he said.

"After six months of war, with new dangers and difficulties coming into view, we have every right to be content with the results of our labors in making provision for the navy."

After referring to the naval battles off the Falkland Islands and in the North Sea, Mr. Churchill said:

"Only two small cruisers and two armed merchantmen remain of all the German preparations to attack our trade routes, and these are in hiding. During the six months of the war," he continued, "total losses at sea, including all ships except trawlers, amounted to only sixty-three. Nevertheless, it was necessary to be on the lookout for another German attempt to harass British trade routes, all the ocean is a blank as to the German cruisers," he said.

"We should be able to meet any new attempt with resources incomparably superior to what we had at the beginning of the war."

Referring to Vice-Admiral Jellicoe's command of the sea, with his fleet as "silent, unsleeping and as yet unchallenged," Mr. Churchill said the admiralty had moved men to and from abroad, including Belgian and French troops, and the wounded, to the number of 1,000,000 without accident, or the loss of life.

Mr. Churchill said that the recent cruiser action in the North Sea, although incomplete, was of great importance because of the light which it had thrown upon questions concerning armament, design and relative gunnery, which was both important and encouraging.

Referring to the steamship qualities shown by the British cruisers, Mr. Churchill said that "the navy is sound as a bell, all through. The experience showed there was no reason to assume that ship for ship, man for man, gun for gun, Britain would not give a very good account of herself."

RUBBER WAS CONCEALED IN COTTON BALES

Contraband Aboard the White Star Liner Cretic Revealed by X-Ray Examination—Consignee Given as a Firm in Genoa, Italy—Rubber in Form of Sheets and Easily Concealed.

New York, Feb. 15.—The X-ray examinations of cotton cargoes of outgoing British ships, which have been conducted by representatives of the British government for several months as a means of preventing shipment of contraband of war, revealed today that bales of cotton waste consigned aboard the White Star liner Cretic contained rubber. The Cretic is due to sail tomorrow for Mediterranean ports. The consignee was given by officials of the line as a firm in Genoa, Italy. The consignor, they said, was A. B. Newman, of this city.

The rubber was in the form of sheets, and easily concealed. Each of the 178 bales in the consignment contained about four pounds.

Officials of the White Star line said that the office of the United States district attorney had been furnished with the name of the consignor and consignee.

SHIP PURCHASE BILL LIKELY TO BE HELD UP

U. S. Senate to Probe Into the Charges and Counter Charges Regarding Lobbying for and Against Measure.

Washington, Feb. 15.—Charges and counter-charges from Democratic and Republican sources concerning influences for and against the government ship purchase bill, which have surrounded about the capitol for weeks, were made the subject of a special investigation today by the senate. The decision to inquire into alleged lobbying by agents of the "Shipping Trust" against the bill, and into intimations of negotiations for options on belligerent ships to be sold to the government, was unanimous, and with the decision departed the last hope of some of the most earnest champions of the shipping measure, that the bill could be passed in the senate by March 4.

Although Democrats of the house in caucus tonight sought to pave the way for the passage of the amended bill in the lower branch of congress within a day or two, Republicans of the senate held to their determination that the filibuster against it should not be broken.

The inquiry will be conducted by Senators Walsh, Simmons, Reed, Burton and Weeks. This committee will meet tomorrow to consider its task in all its aspects.

Republican opponents of the ship bill proposed through a resolution offered by Senator Burton that a portion of the inquiry which concerns intimations that persons or corporations in the United States sought options on belligerent ships with a view to selling them to the government, and these persons or corporations were in some way allied with officials of the government. This resolution, together with another, not included in that adopted, asking the secretary of the treasury for information on the subject, aroused a lively debate in the senate. Senators Williams and Reed charged that they were purposely intended to reflect upon Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo and Paul M. Warburg, of the federal reserve board.

Another portion of the inquiry resulted from an amendment added to the Burton resolution by the committee on audit and control, directed against an alleged lobby by the "Shipping Trust" and by corporations that might be forced to compete with a government shipping line. It also directed inquiry as to what United States senators are stockholders or bondholders of shipping corporations.

Mr. White told Mr. Kyrle, in this latter regard, that the government regarded the advances made to the several banks as confidential, and maintained this stand, in spite of an objection made by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

MORE CASUALTIES IN PRINCESS PATS

Ottawa, Feb. 15.—The following casualties among the Princess Patricia Canadian Light Infantry are announced tonight:

Killed in Action.
Feb. 3.—Sergeant Frank S. Brown, at St. Etienne. Next of kin, Rev. S. G. Brown, Almonte, Ont.
Feb. 4.—Private Guy Dwyer, at St. Etienne. Next of kin, M. J. Dwyer, Endicott, (N. Y.), U. S. A.
Feb. 4.—Private Charles Hudson, at St. Etienne. Next of kin, J. Hudson, Five Camp Terrace, Guernsey Channel Island. Died of Wounds.

Feb. 7.—Private Henry E. Waller. Next of kin, J. E. Waller, 172 Cromwell Road, London (Eng.)
Wounded.
Private James Ward, admitted to hospital, gunshot wound in thigh. Next of kin, Mrs. A. Ward, Aylmer Road, London (Eng.)

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MONEY SAVED

Buy your goods direct from headquarters. THE CONSUMERS SUPPLY COY. will send, express or postage paid, any or all of the following goods to any address, on receipt of price, for orders of \$1.00 or more:

- No. 1 MOCHA and JAVA COFFEE, 2lb tins, per tin \$.70
- PERFECTION BLEND COFFEE, 1lb tin per tin .30
- SPECIAL BLEND TEA, 4lb tins .1.75
- IMPERIAL BLEND TEA, 4lb tins .1.25
- FANCY OOLONG TEA, 1lb tins .50
- PURE CREAM OF TAR, 1lb tin .40
- PURE PEPPER, 1-2 lb tins .15
- PURE GINGER, 1-2 lb tins .15
- PURE CLOVES, 1-2 lb tins .15
- PURE ALLSPICE, 1-2 lb tins .15
- PURE MIXED SPICE, 1-2lb tins .15
- PURE CINNAMON, 1-2 lb tins .15
- PURE MUSTARD, 1-2lb tins .15
- GROUND NUTMEGS, 1-2lb tins .30
- MACA, 1-2 lb tins .30
- CURRIE POWDER, 1-2 lb tins .25
- 4oz BOTTLE EXTRACT (any flavor) .30
- 3 Pkgs. JELLY POWDER (any flavor) .25
- 1lb Tin BAKING POWDER (Guaranteed Pure) .30
- 2-1/2lb tin ROYAL DUTCH COCOA for .30
- 3 Pkgs. SPARKLING GELATINE .25
- 1-2lb tin BAKERS' CHOCOLATE .45
- 3 Pkgs. CAKE ICINGS (any flavor) .25
- POTATO FLOUR, 2 Pkgs. for .25
- 3 Packages PREP. (Instant) TAPIOCA .25
- 3 Bottles HOMEMADE MARMALADE for .35
- 2 Bottles HONEY .35
- 3 Bottles FRENCH MUSTARD .35
- ONION SALAD, large bottle .20
- CHOW CHOW SAUCE, large bottle .20
- 3 Bottles MUSTARD SAUCE .25
- 3 Bottles WORCESTER-SHIRE SAUCE .35
- PEANUT BUTTER, 3 small bottles .25
- PEANUT BUTTER, 1 large bottle, 2oz .25
- POWDERED HERBS, any flavor .3 pks. for .25
- Sage, Savory, Marjoram, Thyme and Mint .25

All goods guaranteed. If not satisfactory, can return, and money refunded.

CONSUMERS SUPPLY CO.

93 Prince Wm. St., St. John, N. B.

He has furnished lists giving the names of many farmers who are willing to utilize the parcel post for the best shipping of farm goods. These lists contain prices of marketable commodities and include postage. Information is being given out at all the post offices, and quotation prices of foods are placed everywhere. Restaurants, in addition to thousands of housekeepers, are eagerly availing themselves of these price lists.

Among the many products offered for sale are vegetables, poultry, fruit, butter, eggs, jellies, flowers and a score and one other things. An idea of the saving effected by this method of buying is gained from the fact that when eggs are selling in the city of Washington for forty-five cents a dozen, strictly fresh eggs were obtainable, direct from a farm, via parcel post, at twenty-five cents, which with the postage and cost of mailing, brought the price finally up to twenty-eight cents a dozen.

There are a number of other commodities which can be sent conveniently by parcel post, and largely to the advantage of the consumer by buying direct. We would call attention to the advertisement of the "Consumers Supply Co." in its issue.

Bow Lever

ure of the Maxwell "Favorite" turn has it. You can adjust the wheel whichever is easiest for driving.

Maxwell

CHURN (with Bow Lever)
It is so simple to drive—requires no little Agricultural College and Government in Denmark, Australia, New Zealand.

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