

## FALL OF PRYZEMSL TURNING POINT IN EASTERN CAMPAIGN

### FIFTY THOUSAND PRISONERS TAKEN BY RUSSIANS AT PRZEMYSL

#### Czar's Troops Now Have Clear Road to Cracow — Moral Effect on Russia Very Great — Petrograd, Paris and London Rejoice in Capture of Austrian Stronghold.

Petrograd, Mar. 22, via London.—The Przemysl garrison, which capitulated to the Russian army today, surrendered without a fight. The hoisting of the white flag over this fortress, which was said to be on the point of surrender on a number of occasions, caused little surprise, as it was generally known that it was in a terribly weakened condition, without food or ammunition, and its endurance was only a question of days.

War Office advices report that nine Austrian generals were taken, more than 300 officers and 50,000 men.

The moral effect of the victory on Russia, it is expected, will be very great, awakening hopes that this will be the turning point in the Galician and Carpathian campaign.

London, Mar. 23.—The long investment of the mid-Galician fortress of Przemysl has ended. Depleted by disease, subsisting on horse flesh, and surrounded by a superior force of Russians, the garrison has surrendered to the besieging army, after a defence lasting many months, which, up to the present, is recorded as Austria's most noteworthy contribution in the war.

Petrograd, London and Paris are celebrating the event tonight—Petrograd and Paris in the spontaneous manner characteristic of those cities; London with silent and grim satisfaction, which is the Briton's way.

The newspapers assert that the fall of the fortress marks the most important capture of the war, not excepting Antwerp, in that it not only released considerable Russian forces which can be thrown into the fighting struggle in the Carpathians, but opens the door to Cracow and the plains of Hungary.

It is argued, moreover, that the moral effect of the surrender will be tremendous, the theory of the Allies being that it will stimulate feeling in their favor both in Roumania and Bulgaria, just as the operations in the Dardanelles are causing an agitation in Greece and Italy.

The Italian situation is receiving renewed attention by the press of the Allies, though rumors, rather than facts, seem to be the basis of most of the despatches. The Italian embassy at London had no confirmation tonight of the report that freight traffic between Italy and Germany, by way of Switzerland, had been stopped, nor was there any confirmation of the reported massing of Austrian and German troops along the Austrian littoral, or the assembling of artillery at Trieste.

Przemysl fell with honor, the British press concedes, for it withstood the

onslaughts longer than any place during the war, the investment having begun about September 16, something more than six months ago. The duration of the siege, compared with the length of time it took the Germans to capture such strongholds as Liege, Namur and Antwerp, was due to two causes, one being the desire of the Russians to keep the loss of life among the besieging army at a minimum, the other to the lack of great guns, which the Germans had in Belgium.

The investment was not a close one, the garrison having had up until recently a radius of about twelve miles in which to move about, and some despatches told of shooting expeditions indulged in by the officers of the garrison. An aeroplane post was maintained almost up to the last, and it is said that some scanty food supplies were carried in this way.

The Przemysl garrison was estimated at 80,000 men last September, and last week it was reported that it had diminished to 25,000. There have been reports of cholera and other diseases, but these were as vague as many of the premature reports regarding its surrender.

Nothing of great importance has been recorded overnight in the western zone. In the east, aside from the fall of Przemysl, the situation around the German port of Memel is the most interesting. From this town the Germans maintain they have driven the Russians, while a controversy is being waged by the press of the two countries as to the merits of the Russian contention that civilians fired on them in this latest incursion in East Prussia—a fact which demanded reprisals.

There is no late news from the Dardanelles, and the belief in England seems to be that the operations will perhaps be more protracted than at first expected.

several sides, but the attacks broke down in the face of the first fire of the heroic defenders.

"After the sortie of the 19th, it was found that provisions could last only three days, and the commander received an order to surrender the fortress after these three days, and after all the war material had been destroyed. According to reports from an airman from the fortress, the commander in fact succeeded in destroying the forts, including guns, ammunition and fortifications.

"No less praise is due to the sacrificing perseverance and last fight of the garrison, than to their bravery during the storming of the fortress and the fighting on previous occasions. This recognition the enemy himself will not refuse to the heroes of Przemysl.

"The fall of the fortress, with which the higher command reckoned for a long time, has no influence on the situation in general.

"The battle in the Carpathians from Usok Pass to the bridge of Koniczna is progressing."

#### BANK OF ENGLAND DIRECTOR DEAD.

London, March 23.—Charles Hermann Goschen, director of the Bank of England, died last night. He was born in 1839.

#### BRITISH STEAMER TORPEDOED.

London, March 22.—The British steamer Concord, of 1,825 tons, was torpedoed by a German submarine in the English Channel today. The crew of 26 men were rescued by a patrol boat, and landed at Dover. The vessel is reported to be still afloat.

### VIENNA ADMITS THE FALL OF PRZEMYSL

#### Says Commander Received Order to Surrender When 3 Days' Food Supply Had been Exhausted.

Vienna, March 22 via London, March 23.—Further details of the fall of Przemysl are made public in a late official statement issued by the Austrian war office, the text of which follows:

"When, in the middle of the week, provisions were running short, General Von Gusmanek (commander of the garrison), decided on a last attack. On the 19th, early in the morning, his troops started across the line of forts, and withstood to the utmost in several hours battle, strong Russian forces.

"Numerical superiority finally forced the Austrians to retreat behind the line of forts. The following nights the Russians attacked Przemysl from

### WILL SAFEGUARD INTERESTS OF NETHERLANDS

#### Assurance Given by British and French Ministers at The Hague.

London, Mar. 23.—A Reuter despatch from The Hague says:

"According to diplomatic papers communicated to parliament tonight, the British and French ministers at The Hague, in announcing the counter-measures against the German blockade, assured the Dutch government that the interests of the Netherlands and her colonies would be safeguarded to the utmost degree.

"In letters, dated March 19, to the British and French ministers, the Dutch Foreign Minister pointed out that the Dutch government, without criticizing the measures of the belligerents, must protest against measures encroaching on the rights of the Dutch government as a neutral power, according to international law.

"The letters are identical, but in view of Article Eight, of the British order-in-council, it is added in the letter to the British minister that the Dutch government is unable to give the declaration asked therein, because it considers such declaration contrary to its neutral duties."

Article Eight of the British order-in-council reads: "Nothing in this order shall prevent the relaxation of the provisions of this order in respect of the merchant vessels of any country which declares that no commerce intended for, or originating in, Germany, or belonging to German subjects, shall enjoy the protection of this flag."

### FOOTBALL GAME INTERRUPTED BY ENEMY'S SHELLS

#### Germans Get Range of Field Where Canadians Were Playing During Respite and Put Stop to the Game.

London, Mar. 23.—A Canadian staff officer, writing to a friend in London, says:

"We (the Canadians) are occupying trenches on the left of Neuve Chapelle. We were not engaged in that action, except to support the attack of infantry and artillery fire. The attack was made with great spirit by the infantry and the enemy's trenches were subjected to terrific fire. Most of the casualties were caused by the carelessness of the men exposing themselves. After a month in the trenches we shall have a few weeks' respite."

The same officer comments on the remarkable way the civilian population invaded the fighting area. He says that two shells burst within one hundred yards of where he was standing, surrounded by men, women and children, and that they merely turned their heads, being so accustomed to the spectacle that the children, as well as the women, have little realization of their danger.

Sergt. Walter Gow of the Second Infantry Brigade, writing to Immigration Commissioner Obad Smith, under the date of March 18, says that the artillery in the last engagement tore

### Prize Court Orders Payment of \$600,000 For Wheat Cargoes

London, March 22.—The prize court ordered paid \$600,000 on American shipments of flour and wheat detained on board the Norwegian steamers Alfred Nobel Kim and Bjornstjerne Bjornson, and the Swedish steamer Fridland. So far as is known, this is the first money to be paid out by the prize court on American foodstuffs seized.

The owners of the cargo of foodstuffs on board the American steamer Wilhelmina, destined for Germany, are becoming discouraged over the delay of the prize court in giving the case a hearing.

It now seems unlikely that the case will come up March 23, the date for which it was tentatively set after a previous postponement.

The steamers Nobel and Bjornson, loaded chiefly with lard, bacon and other products of Chicago packing houses, have been held in British ports since the middle of November. The Fridland from New York, October 23, for Copenhagen, with packers' products, was taken into Kirkwall, November 10, and the Kim, loaded with foodstuffs, was detained at Newcastle, December 10.

The Wilhelmina was seized at Falmouth, February 9.

### NO PRECEDENT FOR BLOCKADE, UNITED STATES WILL CLAIM

#### Washington's Note of Protest to Great Britain Considered Yesterday by Pres. Wilson — Officials Say Position of American Gov't During Civil War Being Misconstrued — The Springbok and Peterhoff Cases.

Washington, March 22.—President Wilson had under consideration today the draft of a note, soon to be sent to Great Britain and France, presenting the views of the United States government on the blockade of commerce between Germany and neutral countries.

The fact that the communication would go forward within a few days was stated officially at the White House. No statement as to its character was made, although in well-informed official quarters it was understood that strong objection would be voiced against the blockade, on the ground that it was based on no precedent in law or history.

Two Civil War Cases.

That the attitude of the United States would be the same as that held during the Civil War on the subject of blockade was indicated by some officials, who suggested that since the recent exchange of notes with Great Britain there had been a popular misconception, as to the position of the Washington government in 1862. It was said that the attitude of the United States on the doctrine of "continuous voyage" had been best expressed in the cases of the Springbok and the Peterhoff, two English vessels captured and taken into prize courts.

The Springbok was captured while en route from England to a British port in the Bahamas. She was laden with gunpowder and army supplies.

The Supreme Court of the United States, to which the case was appealed, ruled that the apparent destination of the vessel was the Confederate States, and the fact that the vessel

was to call at the Bahamas should not alter the continuity of her voyage. The court held that the cargo should be condemned, and that vessels which could be proved to be intending to violate a blockade could be intercepted at any stage of their journey.

In the case of the Peterhoff and others known as the "Matamoros cases," however, a ruling was made on an entirely different set of circumstances, constituting, in the view of officials here, almost an exact parallel with the situation today with respect to commerce between the United States and Holland, or other countries contiguous to those at war.

The Peterhoff was captured while en route from England to Matamoros, Mexico, and her cargo condemned by a prize court. When appealed to the Supreme Court, Chief Justice Chase ruled that the month of the Rio Grané was "not included in the blockade of the ports of the rebel states, and that neutral commerce with Matamoros, except in contraband, was entirely free.

This position, officials indicated, might be referred to in the forthcoming American communication to Great Britain and France, who have declared, through the order-in-council, their intention of detaining, "all commerce," whether in contraband or non-contraband.

### MR. PINDER DELIVERED TWO INTERESTING ADDRESSES IN PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE

#### Speaking on Questions of Privilege He Refers to Southampton Railway Matter and Also Recalls Days of Old Central and "W. P. \$5,000."

Special to The Standard.

Fredericton, Mar. 23.—Two speeches by Mr. Pinder of York on questions of privilege featured this evening's session of the legislature. In his first statement he dealt with his connection with the Southampton Railway and in his second speech he announced his willingness to resign as chairman of the Public Accounts Committee and recalled the Central Railway steals, "W.P. \$5,000," and some other incidents. The House is gradually getting down to business in real earnest. About all the committees will get their work started tomorrow or next day.

Mr. Pinder spoke to a question of privilege. He said that there had been a considerable amount of adverse criticism regarding his connection with the Southampton Railway in newspapers within the province as well as outside the province, and they had been making charges which were unwarranted and untrue. As the government had guaranteed the bonds of the railway he felt it was his duty to make a statement which would exonerate not only himself but the government as well. Mr. R. A. Pringle of Ottawa had been appointed a commissioner to investigate the Southampton Railway, and he had found, as set forth in his report, that the road was not entitled to the double subsidy which it had been paid. His report was unjustified by evidence. He

(Pinder) was poorer today than he was before he entered into the enterprise, and there were many men in the county who knew his affairs sufficiently to know that this statement was true.

The commissioner found that the company had received upwards of \$24,000 more than it had expended, the amount of aid received being \$227,000, while the cost was put down at upwards of \$202,000.

He criticized the form in which the commissioner's report had been made up. There were some items which he wished to deal with which were not mentioned in the commissioner's report, and at the outset, he wished to state it was untrue that the company had received more money in aid than it had expended. There was an item of bank interest which was a portion of the cost to the company and which the commissioner at first was apparently inclined to include in the cost of the road, but which it appeared he afterwards learned from the chief accountant of the railway department was not to be included for subsidy purposes. Interest amounted to \$15,100, of which \$8,100 was interest on bonds and \$7,000 interest on bank advances. Taking this off the amount which the commissioner claimed the company had received in aid in excess of the amount expended, there was a balance left of \$9,524. This was (Continued on page 2)

### PARLIAMENT EXPRESSES REGRET AT DEATH OF COL. FARQUHAR

#### Premier Borden Gives House Excerpts from Letter Received a Few Days Ago From Col. Farquhar Telling of Great Work Patricias are Doing—Premier's Tribute to His Memory.

Ottawa, March 22.—The Government and Opposition united in the expression by parliament of its deep feeling of admiration for the gallantry and regret for the loss of the late Col. F. D. Farquhar, formerly the Governor-General's secretary, whose death was announced last night.

A letter written by Col. Farquhar to Sir Robert Borden two weeks ago, in which he spoke highly of the behavior of the men of the Princess "Pats," and related a hitherto unheard of exploit performed by that regiment, was read by the Prime Minister.

Incidentally the communication referred to gallant work by Lt. Talbot Papineau, of Montreal. It also contained copies of telegrams of congratulation and praise called forth from companion British regiments, and by the general of the division of which the Princess Patricias form a part by the behavior of Canada's crack battalion in taking a German trench.

Sir Robert Borden stated that he would like to communicate to the House the substance of a letter which he had received this morning from Col. Farquhar, of whose death in action the House had heard last evening.

"It is with deep and unfeigned sorrow that we have heard the news of his untimely death," said the Prime Minister.

"Of all the able men who have filled the position of secretary to the Governor-General of Canada, I do not know of any one who has performed his duties more proficiently, or who has more thoroughly endeared himself to the Canadian people than did Col. Farquhar. I know that all the honorable members of the House will join with me in an expression of our deep sorrow for the loss which the Empire has sustained, and in a message of sympathy to those whom he has left behind."

Patricias Win Praise from Companion Regiments.

A few days ago I had a letter from him, in which he spoke, with very great pride, of the daring of his regiment in the field, and the fine work which they had done. At that time he said to me that the work had already received the strong commendation of the general commanding the division.

If the House will permit me I will read a few short extracts from this letter, and the telegrams which accompany it.

The letter is as follows:

everything, including the ground, to pieces. "We feel," he adds, "that we are superior at all branches of the fighting game. So far, the Canadians have done all that was expected from them, and we have been commended by General Alderson. Shells are daily exploding around our headquarters. The other day the boys had to change their football field as the Germans got the range and interrupted the game with a few shells."

"Belgium, March 4, 1915.

"My Dear Sir Robert, "You may like to have a copy of these telegrams. The episode which called them forth was the rushing of a German trench, and its subsequent destruction.

"The enemy had been very active in front of us, and night reconnaissance made it clear to me that we had an opening.

"For various reasons it was inadvisable to occupy the trench, so I got leave to rush it, and pull down the parapet. Crabb and Papineau led the party, the latter being our bomb-thrower. They both showed very great dash, rushing the Germans off their feet."

Later in the letter Col. Farquhar wrote:

"Nothing could have been more spirited than the way the men went in."

The messages which Col. Farquhar enclosed were as follows: "Well done Princess Patricias' Light Infantry," from Irish Fusiliers.

The following message from the Fifth Corps received, begins: "The corps commander has great pleasure in transmitting to you the following message, from the second army."

"The army commander wishes you to express to the Princess Patricias' Canadian Light Infantry his appreciation of the grand piece of work performed by them this morning. (Signed) "BRIG. MAJOR."

"To Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry: General Plummer wires: "Please give my heartiest congratulations to the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry on their gallant and useful exploit. (Signed) "BRIGADE MAJOR."

"To Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry: Best congratulations on success last night. (Sgd) "FIRST CANADIAN DIVISION."

"To Col. Farquhar, Commanding Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry: I heartily congratulate you and your gallant men on your successful operation this morning. Please express to Lt. Crabb and the party he led, my great appreciation of their service. (Signed) "COMMANDER IN CHIEF."

"To Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry: Well done, P. P. C. L. I, congratulations on your splendid work. (Signed) "GENERAL SNOW."

"To Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry: Twenty-eighth Division wire hearty congratulations. (Signed) "BRIGADE MAJOR."

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said: "The intelligence which has just been conveyed to the House by my right hon. friend, the Prime Minister, arouses at once sorrow and also pride (Continued on page 2)