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TURK ATTACK ON SUEZ CANAL IN FORCE DRIVEN OFF IN GALLANT STYLE BY COLONIALS AND TERRITORIALS

BRITISH WILL SUBMIT WILHELMINA'S CARGO TO A PRIZE COURT

Foreign Office Issues Statement That Reassures the Owners of the Ship

Intimation Given That Inhuman Action of Germans in Attacking Merchant and Hospital Ships May Force Retaliatory Measures—Count Bernstorff Wants American Consul to Supervise Distribution of the Wilhelmina's Cargo.

Washington, Feb. 4.—Much interest was manifested at the state department today in the proposal of Count Bernstorff, the German ambassador, that an American consular officer supervise the distribution of the cargo of foodstuffs on the American steamer Wilhelmina, to make sure that they reached the civilian population, and not the armed forces of Germany.

As the Wilhelmina now is on the high seas, and the British government has announced its purpose of detaining her and bringing her into port to buy the cargo, diplomatic negotiations on the subject are not expected to develop until the ship is actually taken into British jurisdiction.

State department officials declined to say whether or not American consular officials would be authorized to supervise the distribution of the foodstuffs, and in British circles it was intimated that Great Britain probably would not permit the cargo of the Wilhelmina to proceed under such an arrangement, which, if applied to all cargoes of foodstuffs, might develop into a plan whereby grain and flour now in Germany could be utilized entirely for the armed forces, while the civilian population was fed by imported products.

The doctrine of conditional contraband, first promulgated by Lord Salisbury, and which both Great Britain and the United States have announced their intention of following, provides that conditional contraband must be proved at the time of seizure to be destined to a belligerent force, and that it is not sufficient to presume merely that it is going to an enemy's army, simply because the report to which it is consigned is enemy territory. How far this rule will be modified in practice officials at the state department and British embassy declined to say.

British Makes Her Course Clear.

London, Feb. 4, 10 p. m.—Great Britain has decided that if the American steamer Wilhelmina, now on her way with a cargo of foodstuffs for Germany, is intercepted, her cargo will be submitted to a prize court, so that the new

ATTEMPTED DASH ON RAFTS ACROSS CANAL FAILS; RUSSIANS WIN



TURKISH INFANTRY ON THE MARCH.

London, Feb. 4, 10.30 p. m.—The Turks at last have made a definite attack on the Suez Canal, but after a sharp fight they were driven off with heavy losses.

After a fruitless attempt made on Tuesday night to bridge the canal near Toussoum, they returned to the attack early yesterday morning with a force estimated at 12,000 strong, and six batteries of artillery, and essayed to get across the waterway on rafts. The British force, however, was waiting, and the invaders were forced back, having about 300 men in the hands of the British, and a considerable number of the Turks were killed and wounded. The British lost fifteen killed and fifty-eight wounded.

The attack was also renewed by the Turks at El Kantara, but this met with no greater success than the other attempt. The Turkish casualties in Elled, wounded and prisoners numbering upwards of a hundred.

The New Zealand contingent, and presumably the Australians, took part in the battles in Poland and the Carpathians this is a mere flash, but as British Territorials, Australians and New Zealanders are receiving their baptism of fire in Egypt, and there is much interest in the attempts of the Turks to move a big army across the desert, the operations in that part of the world are attracting a good deal of attention in England.

SHIP PURCHASE BILL STRANDED

Administration Leaders Balked in Their Attempt to Send Measure Back for Amendment

Washington, Feb. 4.—Frustrated again today in their plan to re-commit the Government Ship Purchase bill with instructions for its amendment, administration leaders of the senate tonight were considering a proposal to let the bill go to committee without instructions, with a view to bringing it up again on a motion to discharge the committee, if it should fail to act promptly.

Senator Fletcher, in charge of the bill, said he would be willing to vote to recommit if he could have assurance of enough votes to carry a motion to discharge the committee. By such a plan, he said, the bill could be placed before the senate again as readily as through the passage of the motion to re-commit with instructions.

DEFENSIVE GIVES WAY TO DESPERATE ATTACK

The effort of German Field Marshal Von Hindenburg to stop the advance of the Russians in East Prussia and the Carpathians, by compelling them to reinforce their centre west of Warsaw, has culminated in a desperate attack. Regiment after regiment, supported by great masses of artillery, has been hurled against the Russian lines, and both sides claim to have inflicted heavy losses on their opponents, and each reports progress.

It is apparent, however, that while the Germans are making every effort to get near Warsaw, the Russians, for the present, are satisfied to hold their positions, and inflict as heavy losses on their adversaries as possible. Near Bialynow has been fierce and continuous fighting for weeks, and the Russians claim to have taken one of the villages for which the armies have been contending.

Meanwhile the Germans have sent strong reinforcements south to check the advance of the Russians, who are reported to be south of the main range of the Carpathians, and are thus again overlooking the Plains of Hungary.

The Russian empire lies to the front today, while the German emperor is expected to proceed there after he concludes his visit to Wilhelmshaven, where he has been inspecting the fleet, and bestowing Iron Crosses on the crew of the submarine U-21, recently operating in the Irish Sea.

In the west the artillery continues to play the major part. Each side makes occasional attacks, which, according to official reports, are invariably repulsed.

The surrender of Lieut.-Col. Kemp and other rebels who have been receiving arms and support from the Germans in Southwest Africa, and with whom they have recently quarrelled, and the expected surrender of Lieut.-Col. Merritt, who has been able to remain in the field by the same means, will probably bring to an end the South African rebellion, and enable General Louis Botha to pursue his design of invading German territory in Africa.

It is officially announced that 1,165 British officers have been commissioned from the ranks since the outbreak of the war.

TARNOW AGAIN FALLS IN RUSSIAN HANDS

Amsterdam, Feb. 4, via London, Feb. 5, 12.50 a. m.—The Austro-Hungarian war press bureau has issued the following report:

"Artillery and infantry fighting continues along the Nida river.

"We evacuated Tarnow (Galicia) after the Russians bombarded the place with heavy mortars.

"A decisive battle is being fought in the region of Dukla, where strong Russian pressure is felt in the direction of Dukla Pass and neighboring passes.

"The fighting in the Carpathians is being seriously interfered with by the deep snow."

Vigorous operations around Tarnow, which is reported to have been evacuated, have been going on for some time. An official dispatch from Vienna Jan. 30, said that attempts of the Russian-Galician army to outflank Archduke Joseph Ferdinand's army near Nowy Sank, and attack Cracow by way of Tarnow, had led to a counter-offensive by the archduke against Tarnow which threatened the rearward communications of the Russians in Galicia and in the Carpathians.

Tarnow, a town of some 40,000 inhabitants, is on the Biala river, a short distance from its junction with the Danube. It lies 135 miles west of Lemberg. It is a manufacturing centre of considerable importance, and contains a number of historic buildings, among them the cathedral, built in the fifteenth century.

Czar to Front; Kaiser Bestows Iron Crosses

Petrograd, Feb. 4.—Emperor Nicholas left Tsarskoe-Selo today for the front. He was accompanied as far as the station by the Empress Alexandra and his daughters.

Kaiser at Wilhelmshaven.

Amsterdam, Feb. 4, via London.—A despatch received from Hamburg says that Emperor William arrived at Wilhelmshaven this morning. His majesty inspected the German submarine U-21, going over the vessel personally. He bestowed the decoration of the Iron Cross upon the members of the submarine crew.

SIR ROGER CASEMENT'S PENSION SUSPENDED PENDING INQUIRY

London, Feb. 4.—Sir Edward Grey, foreign secretary, announced in the house of commons today that Sir Roger Casement's pension had been suspended, pending an investigation of allegations that he was a spy.

Reports last November that Sir Roger, the leader of the separatist faction in Ireland, had gone to Berlin and conferred with the German imperial authorities, caused a sensation in England. A despatch from Berlin, which was attributed to the German foreign office, said that it was Sir Roger's intention to open negotiations between the German government and the anti-English party in Ireland.

ALLIES TO STAND TOGETHER FOR THE COMMON CAUSE

Paris, Feb. 5.—The following official statement has been issued here:

"The finance ministers of Great Britain, France and Russia have met in Paris to examine into financial questions growing out of the war. It is stated that the three powers resolve to unite their financial, as well as their military, resources to carry on the war to victory.

"With that idea they decided to propose to their respective governments that they share equally in the advances made or to be made, to the countries which are now fighting with them, or which might be disposed to take the field shortly for the common cause.

"The amount of these advances will be covered both by special resources of the three powers and by the issue of a loan in the name of the three powers at the proper time. The question of the relations to be established between the issuing banks of the three countries has been the object of a special agreement, which the three powers resolve to unite their financial, as well as their military, resources to carry on the war to victory.

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CANADIAN AVIATOR IS KILLED

London, Feb. 4, 6.30 p. m.—Lt. Sharp, of the Canadian corps of the Royal Flying Corps, was killed this afternoon while flying at Shoreham. He was returning from a trip, when his biplane suddenly dived to the earth. The machine was smashed, and Lt. Sharp died within a few minutes.

IMPORTANT POST FOR ROSEBERY'S SON

London, Feb. 4.—Neil Primrose, son of the Earl of Rosebery and member of parliament for the Wisbech division of Cambridgeshire, today was named parliamentary secretary of foreign affairs. Mr. Primrose succeeds Francis D'Almeida, who becomes financial secretary of the treasury.

FORTY NURSES LEAVE OTTAWA FOR ENGLAND

Ottawa, Feb. 4.—Forty trained nurses left Ottawa tonight for Montreal, where they will remain a day before proceeding for Halifax, whence they will sail for England to aid in nursing the wounded soldiers.

S NOW PASSES OF IN MOUNTAINS

German Armies but Russian—Statements From—Defeat Turks and Carpathians Say British Have Made the Carpathians.

North time since the commencement of the war, the Russian army in the hills were between Russians and now developing, the Austrians and an army, and are assuming a rigorous posture as that the preliminary assault, and that prisoners and guns were taken.

On the left bank of the Vistula, the Germans during the night of Jan. 29 and next day repeated their attacks upon positions, but were everywhere driven backward with great losses, except at one trench, which remained in the hands of the enemy. In the region of the villages of Jidomow, two German attempts to take the offensive during the day of the 29th failed.

On the Carpathian front, in the passes of Dukla and Vysokow, the fighting is actually assuming the character of a general battle. In this region the Austrians having concentrated contingents in some of their adjoining sectors and on other fronts, have attempted to deliver an offensive through the valley of Lower San, and the roads leading from the passes to Sambor and Strzy. During the 29th and 30th, battles in the Carpathians were favorable to us in several sections of our front. Particularly fortunate was our offensive in the village of Galdia, where the Austrians, (thrust of Dukla, Galdia), where by yonet attacks we captured three lines of the enemy's trenches. Likewise fortunate was our offensive on the front of the village of Loudivow, where in one of our troops gained a position protected by wire fences.

"During these five days we took 35 officers and 2,500 soldiers prisoners, captured two rapid-fire guns, one canon, while our other troops took prisoners, precise number of which has not yet been determined.

"On the Black Sea, on Jan. 27, our fleet hunted out, near Samson the Turkish cruiser Medjeh, and destroyed her, sending her into daylight. On Jan. 25, and 27 our torpedo craft sank several Turkish sailing ships. On the 29th one of them effected a bold raid upon Trebizond, where after disembarking the enemy's troops which fled, she damaged tracks and four depots. The same torpedo boat attacked at Riazar two of the enemy's batteries, sank several Pelouses and damaged barracks."

RUSSIANS REPULSE GERMANS IN VERY HEAVY LOSSES

Petrograd, Jan. 31.—The Russian general staff today gave the following statement:

In the region of the forests north of Pilsken and Gumbinnen (East Prussia) the battles continue. Here in the region of the village of Lebeqan, we used the Germans by a counter-attack with bayonets.

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ARMIES SAY THEY OK PRISONERS

Berlin, Jan. 30.—(By wireless to London, 8.05 p. m.)—German troops captured 745 French soldiers and twelve machine guns in the western part of the Argonne forest yesterday, according to an official announcement made by the German war office today.

"NY" OF HIS GREE WITH HIM

Message to American People for Great Britain.

On top, and will give his last drop of blood to this end.

"Second—We are convinced that the only way will come when the people of Russia and France will find out that they are only doing the dirty work for England.

"Third—We expect from America ably fair play in all questions.

"These are my personal views, but I feel that many of my countrymen feel the same. Greetings.

(Signed) "WILHELM KRONPRINZ."

DIERS THE COLORS

royal decree has been issued calling of the first category, born in Italy, and also the Alpine troops, born in 1891, 1892, 1893 and

CANADA'S SECOND WAR SESSION OPENS

Speech from the Throne Brief and Devoted to Military Measures

House Adjourns After the Formal Opening Till Monday—Opposition File Several Queries About Army Contracts and Expenditures—Much Speculation Whether an Election Will Be Sprung Before Parliament Meets Again.

Ottawa, Feb. 4.—It took less than one hour to launch the second war session of Canada's parliament. It is the fifth, and possibly the last, of the present house of commons. Whether or not it will be the last session, with the elections in the background, and political pending petitions, is a source of speculation. At any rate, as indicated by his royal highness in the speech from the throne, and as further evidenced by the brighter colors and the more cheerful air of members and spectators in the senate chamber, "the strong unity of purpose which inspires his majesty's dominions gives us the firm assurance that the cause for which this war was undertaken will be maintained to an honorable and successful issue." His royal highness commended to both houses the favorable consideration of the measures which will be submitted "for aiding that great purpose."

Today's proceedings were confined merely to the formal opening ceremonies. After the reading of the speech from the throne in the senate chamber, the commons spent only five minutes in passing the usual formal motions, and then adjourned till Monday next, when the address in reply will be made and adopted without amendment. The two new ministers, Hon. Messrs. Cochrane and Blundell, and Hon. Messrs. Cochrane and Blundell, were formally introduced, Sir George Foster doing the honors. The other four new members will be introduced next week.

Large Attendance of Militia Men.

A crisp and clear winter day made weather conditions for the opening ideal. There was the usual military guard for the governor-general, and the usual salute of guns from Nepean Point. The senate chamber was crowded to capacity, being practically the only large social function of the year at the capital, since the drawing-room and the state ball have been eliminated. The militia was represented by generals, colonels and naval officers, in dress uniform, the service uniform which marked the opening of the special war session being seen only on the minister of militia himself, on Col. Harry Baker, M. P., and on a few of the headquarters staff. His royal highness wore his field marshal's uniform, and was accompanied by the Duke of Connaught and the Princess Patricia, with the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario and Mrs. Hendrie, the Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick and other guests of Rideau Hall.

One of the effects of the war was seen in the change of sides. Colonel Farquhar, a Canadian, who was present at the war session of last August, is now serving at the front. Col. Rivers-Bulkeley has been killed, and Capt. Charles Graham, who was present at the war session of last August, is now serving at the front. Col. Rivers-Bulkeley has been killed, and Capt. Charles Graham, who was present at the war session of last August, is now serving at the front. Col. Rivers-Bulkeley has been killed, and Capt. Charles Graham, who was present at the war session of last August, is now serving at the front.

A vote of one hundred million dollars for war purposes is the first business of parliament.

Sir Robert Borden has given first place on the order paper to a resolution which a bill will be based, appropriating \$100,000,000 for war expenditure. According to the resolution the money is to be devoted to the following purposes:

"A.—The defence and security of Canada.

"B.—The conduct of military or naval operations in or beyond Canada.

"C.—Promoting the continuance of trade, industry and business communication, whether by means of insurance or indemnity against war risk, or otherwise.

"D.—The carrying out of any measures deemed necessary or advisable by the governor-in-council in consequence of the existence of a state of war.

Judging by the number of questions and orders of which notices have already been given, the opposition will demand a wide range of information as to the government's conduct of the war.

Opposition Queries.

F. B. Carvell asks for information in regard to the contracts for hay made by the Canadian government with the Imperial authorities.

H. Sinclair wants to know if there has been an investigation into the quality of the boots supplied the Canadian volunteers, and if the result of the inquiry will be laid before the house. Mr. Sinclair is also moving for a copy of all tenders for army stores received and dealt with by the department of militia since the outbreak of the war.

The maritime members have given notice of a long list of questions with regard to the Intercolonial railway, fishing regulations and shipping on the Atlantic coast.

Mr. Sinclair has given notice of a resolution amending the Shipping Act as to the definition of a "coasting voyage," so as to include trips to South American ports, as far south as the fortieth parallel of latitude.

W. B. Northrup has not given up his fight for divorce reform, and has given notice of a resolution in the following terms:

"That in the opinion of this house the procedure under which divorces are granted by parliament, and the current unreasonable expenses thereof, are so unsatisfactory, besides being prohibitive to the great majority of the people of Canada, that the same should be taken into consideration by the government, with a view to a reform during the present session."

The only public bills of which notice has been given are the measure of Robert Bickerdike to abolish capital punishment, and the proposal of George H. Broadbent regarding the prevention of the pollution of navigable waters.

Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux has given notice of a resolution, proposing that "in view of the present circumstances, it is highly expedient to revise our immigration policy so as to attract as many immigrant farmers as possible to Canada."

STEAMER WITH COTTON CARGO FOR BREMEN ASHORE AND FLOATED.

Esbjerg, Denmark, Feb. 4 via London. The Clyde liner Navaboo, which sailed from New York Jan. 10, by way of Norfolk, for Bremen, with a cargo of cotton, ran ashore today outside the harbor. Later the vessel was re-floated, with the help of salvage steamers, and was towed to its port.

Speech From Throne.

The speech from the throne, which follows, was unusually brief.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate, Honorable Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

During the months which have elapsed since the outbreak of war, the people of Canada have given most abundant and convincing evidence of their firm loyalty to our sovereign and of their profound devotion to the institutions of the British Empire in Canada.

Since I last addressed you, a Canadian expeditionary force of more than 80,000 men has been safely dispatched across the Atlantic, and for services beyond the British Isles has been engaged in completing the necessary training before proceeding to the front. Notwithstanding the unusually severe weather conditions which have prevailed in the British Islands, the training has proceeded satisfactorily, and it is anticipated that the force will shortly take its place in the field of action.

The earnest and resolute spirit of patriotism which animated the whole Dominion has evoked a magnificent response to the call for service beyond seas. Large additional forces have been organized from which further contingents are ready to be dispatched as soon as the necessary arrangements for receiving them and completing their training can be consummated. Notwithstanding the inevitable disturbance of trade