

THE WEATHER.

Maritime — Fresh northwest winds; fair and much colder.

The St. John Standard,

NEW BRUNSWICK, CANADA.

OPERA HOUSE TONIGHT

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RUSSIAN STEAM ROLLER ON MOVE WITH CAPITAL OF BUCKOWINA AS OBJECTIVE

Czernowitz Aim of Czar's Army in New Drive Under Way in Galician Campaign

Believed Success May Have Powerful Influence on Roumania—Russians Have Taken Usciecko, on Dneister—Berlin Admits Violence of Attacks by Czar's Forces—Fierce Fighting Around Tarnopol.

Petrograd, via London, Feb. 10.—Developments in the Galician campaign, which for a fortnight have been mentioned only briefly in the official statements, figure prominently in today's news.

Considerable importance is attached to the occupation of Usciecko, on the Dneister near the Bukovina frontier, which now is securely in Russian hands.

After successfully resisting energetic efforts of the "Teuton" forces to break their lines, the Russians have now resumed the offensive. Their object is to capture Czernowitz, the capital of Bukovina, which it is thought would exert powerful influences on Roumania.

Usciecko gives the Russians a new and important line of communication and threatens the position of the Austrians in the region of Czernowitz.

Capture of the town is regarded as a decided step in the direction of the Russian goal.

Berlin, Feb. 10, via wireless to Sayville.—The Austro-Hungarian headquarters' reports received here today say:

"The Russians are active against the Austro-Hungarian advance depots in Volhynia and on the East Galician frontier. There has been especially bitter fighting in the district of Austrian Infantry Regiment No. 14, which continued during the whole night.

The enemy was finally chased. At one especially strongly contested position two hundred dead Russians were counted. Besides numerous men were taken prisoner.

"There has been bitter fighting also northwest of Tarnopol. The Russians again entered the trenches named in the recent headquarters' report, but were ejected by a counter-attack.

"On the Bessarabian frontier our Croatian territorialists drove back the Russians from a well-fortified advanced position to their main positions."

Violent Fighting in Artois.

There has been no diminution in the severe fighting between the French and the Germans in the Artois region of France.

According to Berlin, a large section of French trenches, has been captured by the Germans, while near Neuville craters that had been previously lost to the French were retaken.

A few prisoners and twenty-two machine guns also fell into the hands of the Teutons.

Paris asserts that in the district around La Folle, to the southwest of Vimy, the Germans were forced out of communicating trenches they had occupied, and also that two strong attacks by the Germans against the French between Neuville and La Folle were repulsed, the Germans being able to hold only one mine crater.

Berlin admits that the French south of the Somme river entered a portion of the German first line trenches. There have been bombardments on the remainder of the front.

In Volhynia and on the East Galician frontier the Russians are strongly on the offensive against the Austro-Hungarians. Northwest of Tarnopol the Russians, after bitter fighting, succeeded in penetrating Austro-Hungarian trenches, but later were ejected from them, while on the Bessarabian frontier, the Russians were driven from an advanced position to their main position.

In Volhynia fighting, which lasted throughout the night, resulted in the defeat of the Russians. Small engagements by infantry have taken place at several points on the Austro-Italian front, in all of which Rome reports the Italians were victorious. Fog and rain have aided, for the time being, the artillery duels on the Isonzo front.

Premier Skouliouka, of Greece, has informed the Greek parliament that his policy is to avoid trouble for Greece has the approval of a majority of the people, and that it would be continued, notwithstanding pressure. He added that the forces of the government would be kept intact, and used exclusively in the interest of the country.

U.S. SECRETARY FOR WAR RESIGNS

Failure of President Wilson to Insist on Congress Accepting Continental Army Plan one Reason.

Washington, Feb. 10.—Lindley M. Garrison, secretary of war, today tendered his resignation to President Wilson and it was accepted. Refusal of the president to insist upon acceptance of the continental army plan generally opposed in congress, and Mr. Garrison's disapproval of the Philippine independence bill as it passed the senate, are reported to have been responsible for his decision to quit the cabinet.

The resignation of Henry C. Breckinridge, assistant secretary of war, was also announced.

Assistant Secretary Breckinridge also resigned as a mark of loyalty to his chief, whose view he shared. The president accepted his resignation. Both take effect immediately. Major General Scott, chief of staff of the army, automatically becomes secretary of war ad interim.

It is known that one of Secretary Garrison's principal reasons for his conviction that only a Federal Continental Army, instead of a re-organized National Guard, could be the main military dependence of the nation was his belief that some day the United States may be called upon to defend the Monroe Doctrine, and in that event he foresaw that the National Guard might not be available for use outside of the United States before a declaration of war.

The acute differences of opinion which led to the break began early in the year, when opposition to the continental army plan began developing in congress.

The secretary everywhere was regarded as one of the strong men of the administration, upon whom the president leaned in the difficult situations both domestic and international, which have marked his administration.

Lieut. Col. Steacy, director of chaplains, was among the officiating clergy. Major Bayley, from the front, and Major the Rev. C. W. Gordon were also present. The church was filled with soldiers, including part of the first pioneers, from camp, and also the staff of the Canadian pay and record office.

Major the Rev. Mgr. Burke, of Toronto, officiated at mass in Westminster Cathedral. Cardinal Bourne, in his address, commended "the courage of the representatives of a young but noble nation, who had given up their homes voluntarily to face danger, wounds and death."

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GREECE WILL CONTINUE HER NEUTRAL STAND

In Spite of Pressure—Premier Says People Favor Government's Policy.

MORE ALLIED TROOPS LAND AT SALONIKI.

Von Mackensen There for Almost a Week—Germans with Bulgarian Army Short of Food.

Paris, Feb. 10.—Premier Skouliouka read a declaration in the Greek chamber of deputies today to the effect that the programme of the government was above all to keep the forces of the nation intact and use them exclusively in the interests of the country, says a Havas despatch from Athens dated Feb. 9.

Landing at Saloniki Continues.

Paris, Feb. 10.—Troops of the Entente Allies continue landing daily with artillery, says a despatch to the Temps today from Saloniki.

Field Marshal Von Mackensen has been on the opposite front since Feb. 4.

"Other information is that the railway bridge across the Vardar at Kuchova has been rebuilt.

The German heavy artillery with the Bulgarian army is suffering from inadequate food transport."

Berlin Press Repeats the Lie.

Berlin, Feb. 10, via wireless to Sayville.—The Cologne Gazette publishes a report to the effect that on the occasion of the last Zeppelin raid over England the cruiser Caroline and the destroyers Eden and Nih were sunk.

An official British statement of Monday referred to a report in the Cologne Gazette that the Caroline had been sunk in the Humber by a bomb on the occasion of the recent Zeppelin raid, and asserted that neither the Caroline nor any other British warship or merchant ship was struck by a bomb at that time.

Sunk By Floating Mine, Whole Crew Lost.

Paris, Feb. 10.—The sinking of the fishing ship Duplex off the mouth of the Gironde on Monday as the result of the explosion of a floating mine which had been netted and hauled aboard the smack, is announced in a Havas message from La Rochelle.

The master of the craft and six members of the crew were lost.

New York, Feb. 10.—Dr. E. F. Ingels, a Canadian army surgeon, who arrived today on the Anchor liner Cameronia, from Liverpool, declared that he had knowledge of the capture in British nets of seventeen German submarines and told how the crew of one of them had been shot to death after it had been towed ashore.

Dr. Ingels said he had been allowed to descend into this submarine and had seen the bodies.

"To save them from death by suffocation," he said, "the commander had shot all his men and then himself, apparently."

Dr. Ingels added that the British are now making use of glass-bottom boats with more or less success in scouting for submarines, in conjunction with a hydroplane fleet. The glass used, he said, gives a clear view of the water to a depth of fifty or sixty feet.

FRENCH BREAK THROUGH PART OF ENEMY FIRST LINE

Heavy Fighting in Artois Section Continues—Squadron of 18 British Aeroplanes Make Successful Raid on German Line at Terhand.

Paris, via London, Feb. 10.—The following official communication was issued by the war office tonight:

"In Artois, in the course of the day, we continued to make progress by means of grenades in the underground passages to the west of La Folle. Two German attacks directed against our positions to the west of Hill 140 were completely repulsed.

"To the north of the road from Neuville to Thiels the Germans exploded a mine, the crater of which we occupied.

"To the south of the Somme a detachment of enemy infantry, which attempted to debouch, was driven back to the trenches by our curtain of fire.

"In the Woerwa we carried out, in the forest of Montmarie, on a salient of the enemy line, a violent bombardment, which caused the explosion of munitions depots.

British Air Squadron's Successful Raid.

London, Feb. 10.—The British official communication issued this evening says:

"Eighteen aeroplanes carried out a successful bombing raid yesterday on enemy huts at Terhand. Several huts were damaged and a steam trolley was hit. All our machines returned safely.

Some skirmishes between patrol troops took place last night east of Kemmel. Last night and today the hostile artillery has been active against Bray, Suzanne, Ouliers and Fouquereville. Early this morning the enemy sprang a mine north of Givenchy.

In Canada Since Infancy.

But let Mr. Heidmann tell his own story. "I came to Canada, with my parents, an infant in arms, thirty-two years ago. They had become dissatisfied with conditions in their native country, and had received rosy reports as to the splendid future there was to be had in this country. From that day to this they have never regretted the greater part of my life and my associations and affiliations have always been English.

"Because of this accident of birth, is my wife, who is English, and my children to be deprived of the means of my support, and thrown upon the tender mercies of public charity? I have a brother in the trenches in Flanders. Is he to be told, 'Why did you risk your life for an ungrateful country?' It denies us the right to call ourselves Canadian citizens and adds insult to injury, by doubting and denying our loyalty. You are denied the right to consider it your duty to fight for the cause of the Empire."

"What does it matter that the slackers at home shoot off their mouths and give vent to their lip loyalty and who, when the recruiting sergeant puts in his appearance, sink off like cravens?"

"It is true that I have only recently secured full naturalization. That is easily explained. A great many years ago my father decided to take out naturalization papers, and left the matter in the hands of an alderman of the city of Toronto to attend to for him. In due course he received a sealed document which he took to be his naturalization papers. I naturally was led to believe that I was a naturalized Canadian citizen by virtue of my father's naturalization and we have both always voted and exercised every other privilege that a Canadian enjoys. It was only after the outbreak of war that I was asked to satisfy myself on this point, and when I discovered that my father's paper was merely an oath of allegiance I at once took steps to have the matter remedied.

A Canadian, or Nothing.

"If I am not a Canadian citizen I am nothing, and will be in the unpleasant position of being a man without a country. The war has certainly got on people's nerves and I must say I have not escaped the infection; but I would be loth to believe that it has so perverted common sense as to render people incapable of judging between right and wrong, and that the slightest

New York, Feb. 10.—Officers and passengers of the steamer Evangeline which arrived here today from Bermuda said that nothing was known at the island at the time they left, of the reported capture of the German raider or Ron by the British cruiser Drake.

They said there were two British cruisers in the harbor at Hamilton when they sailed, but according to war practice, the names were painted out and they did not know their identity.

HON. MR. CLARKE TAKEN SUDDENLY ILL LAST NIGHT

Stricken While at Dinner in Hotel at Capital—Third Serious Attack from Same Cause.

Fredrickton, N. B., Feb. 10.—Hon. George J. Clarke, premier of New Brunswick, was suddenly seized with a serious illness while at dinner at the Barker House this evening. The premier was in the dining room at the time, eating an early dinner in expectation of being at his office later to confer with several lumbermen on matters of dispute between them and the department of lands and mines.

When he felt the attack Hon. Mr. Clarke left the dining room and started for his own room, but collapsed just outside of the door of the dining room and fell to the floor at the foot of the stairs. He was carried to his own room.

Doctors were hurriedly summoned and in a few moments Hon. Dr. Landry, provincial secretary, was at his side. Drs. VanWart and Alberton reached the hotel a few minutes later. The premier's colleagues in the government also gathered as soon as they learned of his illness and everything was done to alleviate as quickly as possible his sufferings, which at first were intense. His brother-in-law, Mr. Justice McKeown, was also a guest at the hotel and he was also summoned.

Third in Two Years.

This is the third major attack of what appears to be severe acute indigestion that Hon. Mr. Clarke has suffered during the past two years, and those who had been with him on occasions of previous attacks declared that it was "without doubt the most serious he has yet suffered." During the past year he has consulted specialists, both in Montreal and Boston, and was advised to take a long rest with absolute quiet, but hesitated about giving up his public duties. How long he will now be laid up as a result of tonight's attack it is yet too early to tell. He was resting quietly shortly before midnight and had the attention of a trained nurse.

Hon. Dr. Landry remained over tonight to be with the premier, and Mrs. Clarke is expected here from St. Stephen tomorrow at noon.

Attorney-General Baxter and Hon. J. A. Murray left for their homes this evening to keep public engagements tomorrow after holding a brief conference, but they will return to Fredericton on Monday. By the beginning of the week it is expected that it will be known how serious the illness of the premier is and whether he will be able to continue active work within a short time or not.

WHOLE CREW OF BRITISH SHIP BELIEVED LOST

London, Feb. 10. (9.30 p. m.)—A despatch to Lloyd's says the British steamer Belford, which sailed January 27 from Barry for New York in ballast is ashore off the north coast of Islay, Scotland, and all on board are supposed to have been lost.

The Belford has been drifting since January 30. Her position is serious.

The Belford is a vessel of 3,216 tons. She was built in 1901, and is owned by the Speeding & Marshall Shipping Company of Sunderland.

Most and most earnest efforts that loyal men are capable of are often tainted by the reckless misstatements and dirty innuendo of a baser element.

"I say Germany owes me nothing and has absolutely no claim on me, and I do not think that I can, in plain English make this statement any more definite. Am I to be judged or condemned by irresponsible, though perhaps well meaning strangers, who know absolutely nothing respecting my associations, in preference to those who have always known me and who are the best judges as to whether I am, or am not, worthy of the confidence which has been reposed in me?"

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A CANADIAN, OR NOTHING

A Convincing Answer by Mr. Heidmann, a Loyal Canadian, to those who Condemn Because He was Born in Germany and Not in Canada

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, Feb. 10.—Hon. J. D. Hazen performed a difficult task today with courage and he carried conviction. There have been repeated attacks upon his private secretary, Gustav Heidmann, because of his nationality and since the great fire the attacks have been renewed with almost ferocity. Mr. Heidmann is a German, but as Mr. Hazen pointed out, he was brought to Canada when a child by his parents who were seeking a new country, freedom from the conditions that had distressed them with Prussia. They became Canadianized and the son who is now Mr. Hazen's secretary, is as enthusiastic and loyal a Canadian as there is in the Dominion. Mr. Hazen knows his worth and it is typical of the man that when Mr. Heidmann desired to resign because of the rumors that have been passing around regarding his nationality and his access to important papers, the minister of marine refused to accept.

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Canadians at the front have won an enduring name for bravery; but what of the men who are still holding on to their fat jobs?

64TH TAKES PART IN OPENING OF 'LEGISLATURE'

Half Company Included in Guard of Honor—Speaker in Khaki.

Halifax, Feb. 10.—The parliament of Nova Scotia was opened this afternoon with the usual ceremonies. At three o'clock Lieut.-Governor MacKeen entered the executive council chamber, the members of the House of Assembly marched in, and the speech from the throne was read by His Honor. The speech made special reference to the part that Nova Scotia is playing in the war.

The guard of honor consisted of a half company from the 64th Overseas Battalion, and the 85th Overseas Battalion, both of which were recruited in Nova Scotia.

In the House of Assembly the address in reply to the speech from the throne was moved by Captain J. L. Ralston, of the 85th Battalion, member for Cumberland, and seconded by Captain Simon Joyce, member for Richmond.

The Speaker, Dr. Ellis, is in khaki, as are several other members of the House.

BULGARIAN CAUGHT BEFORE CROSSED BORDER

Arrested at Woodstock and Had Box of Cartridges in his Pocket.

Special to The Standard.

Woodstock, Feb. 10.—Stewart T. Lief, a Bulgarian, was arrested at the depot this afternoon by the militia police, handed over to Chief Kelly, and when searched a box of cartridges was found in his satchel. He had been working at Barber Dam, York County, and had been using a parole card signed by John H. McCollom, chief of police of Fredericton. He later reported to the chief and said he was going back to Barber Dam, but instead he took the train for Woodstock, presumably in an effort to reach Houlton. He is now in jail and Chief McCollom is expected on the late train to take him back to Fredericton.

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