

# The Semi-Weekly Telegraph

The News

VOL. LIV.

ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1915

NO. 45.

## CZAR'S ARMIES RESUME OFFENSIVE ON POLISH FRONT; BRITAIN IN NEED OF MORE MEN IS WARNING TO COUNTRY

### RUSSIANS MAKE DRIVE IN POLAND

#### Unexpected Offensive There Striking Feature of the Eastern Situation

#### Germany Say That Plans for Capture of Warsaw Are Being Pushed, But Czar's Troops Declare the Enemy's Attack Reached Its Climax Days Ago—Little Change in Situation in France.

London, Feb. 9, 8:06 p. m.—Russia's unexpected adoption of offensive operations in Poland, from which the Germans apparently have been withdrawing some forces both to the north and south, furnishes the most striking feature of the military situation on the European continent.

From German sources it is insisted that the plans for the capture of Warsaw are still being pushed. But the Russians claim several minor successes at various points, and declare that the German attack reached its climax several days ago.

Another huge segment of the Russian army is continuing its efforts for a firm foothold in the Carpathians, but it is admitted that the Germans and Austrians have gained some ground. At one point a severe snow storm is said to have aided them in an action, which Vienna states has resulted in heavy losses to the Russian forces in Dukla Pass.

From East Prussia there is little news, the Germans claiming to have the situation well in hand, so far as the pressure of a further Russian advance with out the most severe fighting is concerned. In France and Flanders the situation is without change. Both sides are alert for the slightest indication of activity on the part of their opponents. The British and French are undoubtedly taking advantage of every day's delay to throw in reinforcements.

Another huge segment of the Russian army is continuing its efforts for a firm foothold in the Carpathians, but it is admitted that the Germans and Austrians have gained some ground. At one point a severe snow storm is said to have aided them in an action, which Vienna states has resulted in heavy losses to the Russian forces in Dukla Pass.

From East Prussia there is little news, the Germans claiming to have the situation well in hand, so far as the pressure of a further Russian advance with out the most severe fighting is concerned. In France and Flanders the situation is without change. Both sides are alert for the slightest indication of activity on the part of their opponents. The British and French are undoubtedly taking advantage of every day's delay to throw in reinforcements.

Another huge segment of the Russian army is continuing its efforts for a firm foothold in the Carpathians, but it is admitted that the Germans and Austrians have gained some ground. At one point a severe snow storm is said to have aided them in an action, which Vienna states has resulted in heavy losses to the Russian forces in Dukla Pass.

From East Prussia there is little news, the Germans claiming to have the situation well in hand, so far as the pressure of a further Russian advance with out the most severe fighting is concerned. In France and Flanders the situation is without change. Both sides are alert for the slightest indication of activity on the part of their opponents. The British and French are undoubtedly taking advantage of every day's delay to throw in reinforcements.

Another huge segment of the Russian army is continuing its efforts for a firm foothold in the Carpathians, but it is admitted that the Germans and Austrians have gained some ground. At one point a severe snow storm is said to have aided them in an action, which Vienna states has resulted in heavy losses to the Russian forces in Dukla Pass.

From East Prussia there is little news, the Germans claiming to have the situation well in hand, so far as the pressure of a further Russian advance with out the most severe fighting is concerned. In France and Flanders the situation is without change. Both sides are alert for the slightest indication of activity on the part of their opponents. The British and French are undoubtedly taking advantage of every day's delay to throw in reinforcements.

Another huge segment of the Russian army is continuing its efforts for a firm foothold in the Carpathians, but it is admitted that the Germans and Austrians have gained some ground. At one point a severe snow storm is said to have aided them in an action, which Vienna states has resulted in heavy losses to the Russian forces in Dukla Pass.

From East Prussia there is little news, the Germans claiming to have the situation well in hand, so far as the pressure of a further Russian advance with out the most severe fighting is concerned. In France and Flanders the situation is without change. Both sides are alert for the slightest indication of activity on the part of their opponents. The British and French are undoubtedly taking advantage of every day's delay to throw in reinforcements.

### The Famous Great Mosque of Cairo



The chief beauty and interest of Cairo, capital of Egypt and ultimate objective of the Turkish invading hosts, consists of the Turkish invading hosts, in its mosques. The picture shows the Great Sultan Hassan mosque, now the greatest which was begun in the year 1366. The ruins of Great-Ulana, greatest and oldest of them all, are still to be seen. Work on this was begun in the year 879.

## LAURIER PLACES WAR AHEAD OF POLITICS

### Sir Wilfrid Offers to Sink Political Differences Till Conflict is Over

#### Opposition Leader, in Compelling Patriotic Speech, Declares Every Sacrifice Should Be Made by Canada in Empire's Struggle—Willing to Spend Any Amount, But Wants an Honest Expenditure—Premier Borden, in Eloquent Address, Tells Parliament of Government's Work in the Titanic Conflict—Reads Eulogistic Message From Colonial Secretary Regarding Canadian Troops.

(Special to The Telegraph.)

Ottawa, Feb. 9.—Canada's political truce stands, if the note given by Sir Wilfrid Laurier in the commons this afternoon is to be taken up by the government. The war and its efficient and patriotic prosecution is the supreme issue. None are for party and all for state. This was the dominant note in the great speech with which Sir Wilfrid Laurier opened the parliamentary session this afternoon. Differences as to prospective imperial questions stand over, as do domestic differences, till the conflict has been won by Britain and her allies.

With his patriotic undertaking the Liberal leader pressed for the keeping unimpaired Canada's good name. He drew attention to the serious allegations of fraud and mismanagement which had resulted in Canada's young manhood being sent to army in flocks, which had caused them discomfort, suffering and loss. He urged upon the government the necessity for prompt, thorough and public investigation, in order that responsibility might be placed and future offences guarded against.

Sir Robert Borden met the Liberal leader on the high plane taken. He expressed appreciation of the patriotism of the opposition's position, and had no exception to take to Sir Wilfrid's comments concerning expenditures. He agreed that the country was entitled to all possible information and suggested, in explanation of the boot scandal, that the goods were prepared on old specifications, and had to be turned out in a hurry.

Whether his followers will continue the same attitude, and agree to defeating a general election next year, is not yet known.

In concluding his speech, the premier read an important communication just received from Right Honorable Louis Harcourt, dealing with the efficacy of the Canadian troops, and stating that their training was now completed, and they were ready to join the Patriotes at the front.

At the evening sitting, Dr. Michael Clark, of Red Deer, followed the premier in a spirited speech, in which he emphasized the oneness of purpose in the minds of all Canadians, and their united determination, free from party considerations, to give their best in service and sacrifice to the empire. "Our task," declared the eloquent Britisher, "is to get behind the men in the trenches and stay behind them till their task is accomplished."

Mr. MacDonald called the attention of the premier to the fact that reductions of wages had been made in certain industries in Canada engaged in the manufacture of shells and other munitions of war. He pointed out that not only did the law passed in 1900 provide for a fair wage schedule in all Canadian government contracts, but that in 1891 a British statute required that a fair wage schedule should be inserted in all imperial contracts. He asked the premier to take steps to see that in all contracts let for the imperial government in connection with imperial supplies, a fair wage schedule should be imposed to maintain current wages.

The premier assured Mr. MacDonald the government would take steps to see that this was done.

This is of great importance to all workmen engaged in manufacturing articles for imperial purposes.

New Members Introduced.

At the opening of the House today, William Gray, of London, A. B. Copp, newly elected Liberal member for Westmorland, in succession to the late Hon. H. R. Emerson, and Samuel J. Donaldson, who succeeded Judge James McKay, in Prince Albert, were introduced.

The address in reply to the speech from the throne was then moved by W. G. Weichel, M. P., for North Waterloo. After referring to the patriotic part played in recent events in Canada by the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Mr. Weichel spoke of the Armageddon of the nations now in progress. Never had such a world witnessed such awful carnage, such ruthless disregard of others' rights.

## LARGEST MILITARY BUDGET IN HISTORY OF GREAT BRITAIN

### Every Man is Needed in This Great Life and Death Struggle, is Warning

#### Parliamentary Secretary of War Office Says Recruiting Has Been Satisfactory, But "We Want More Men"—Naval Estimates Ask for an Additional Force of 32,000 Officers and Men—No One Despondent, But All Determined That Allies Shall Dictate the Terms of Peace.

London, Feb. 9, 9:07 p. m.—The introduction of the largest military budget in the history of Great Britain shared the stage in the House of Commons today with a discussion of the activities of the official press bureau.

The task of introducing the budget fell upon the parliamentary secretary of the war office, H. J. Tennant, as Earl Kitchener, secretary for war, is a member of the House of Lords.

"It is true," he said, "that recruiting thus far has been very satisfactory, but we want more men. Every man will be needed in this great life and death struggle."

The press bureau discussion was brought on by a motion by Joseph King, Liberal, of North Somerset, "that the action of the press bureau, in restricting the freedom of the press and withholding information about the war, has been guided by no clear principle, and has been calculated to cause suspicion and discontent."

Mr. King urged that the press bureau issue a daily or a tri-weekly statement as to the progress, experiences, successes and reverses of the British troops at the front.

In reply, Sir Stanley C. Buckmaster, director of the press bureau, defended its work. He declared that he had published instantly everything that it was in his power to publish.

"I am convinced," he said, "that better calculated to give satisfaction to our enemies, who are endeavoring to discredit our official news, than the announcement that it has been suspended in the House of Commons that the press bureau is the subject of suspicion."

Sir William Byles, who seconded Mr. King's motion, asked if any discreditable news had been concealed, as there had been endless stories of a capital ship lost some months ago off the north coast of Ireland.

The speaker replied that that was an Admiralty matter, which could not be discussed under the head of army estimates.

Continuing his discussion of the press bureau, Mr. Buckmaster declared that the bureau was actuated solely by the desire to apply fairly and impartially the rules laid down for its guidance by the different departments of state.

Andrew Bonar Law, leader of the opposition, declared that those who supported the motion desired only to point out certain things which needed altering.

If Mr. Buckmaster is not responsible," he said, "why is not a representative of the war office present to accept the responsibility? There is nothing wrong for a country, the concealment of disasters until the end of the war."

Harold Smith, Unionist for Warrington, defended the bureau, declaring that the war office was doing what could be published rested with Earl Kitchener and Winston Spencer Churchill. Whereupon a member inquired: "Has Lord Kitchener declared that there shall be relaxation of the censorship?"

To this Mr. Buckmaster replied: "No." Mr. King's amendment was negatived without division.

NAVY ESTIMATES OF GREAT IMPORTANCE.

London, Feb. 9, 8:27 p. m.—The naval estimates, issued this evening, ask parliament to vote for an additional force of 32,000 officers and men. This would bring up the total personnel for the present year to 230,000 men.

Concluding his speech on the army estimates Mr. Tennant, parliamentary secretary to the war office, said that he had no forecast of the duration of the war, but he was convinced that not a single member of the house is despondent, that there is not a member but is determined that there shall be only one issue—that the Allies shall dictate the terms of peace. The efforts of the nation are worthy of her past, and today's effort is worthy of the most glorious records of any army at any time."

The Declaration of London has not been ratified, it is understood, of the same authority, as a universally ratified code of law. Neil Primrose, parliamentary under secretary for the foreign office, today told Admiral Lord Charles Beresford in the House of Commons in reply to a question.

Mr. Primrose added that subject to certain modifications the British government was prepared to adopt the Declaration of London during the present period of hostilities, but in view of the recent German announcement of an "open seas" insurance policy he holds in a local company, in due time, as he cannot see to it himself.

Mr. Tennant said that the war secretary, Lord Kitchener, was considering the possibility of issuing a medal at the end of the war, for technical workers employed by armament firms, etc., who were serving their country faithfully.

In introducing the declaration that the British forces.

"The enemy desires more than any thing else to know the force we may have in the future," the speaker was planned. "Recruiting on the whole has been satisfactory there is no cause for discontent and still less for despondent, but we do want more men in this life and death struggle."

Mr. Tennant said that the war secretary, Lord Kitchener, was considering the possibility of issuing a medal at the end of the war, for technical workers employed by armament firms, etc., who were serving their country faithfully.

## SAVED ASTURIAS

### and in Half Circle Prevented Blockade German Ports—Gov. Asks—Death of German

was promised to make a statement on situation.

London, Feb. 5, 1:59 a. m.—Fishermen were found in the Thames estuary the body of a German sailor, with a shrapnel bullet in the lungs.

It is supposed that he dropped from an aeroplane which was driven off by British gun fire on Christmas day.

Pretext Not Cause.

London, Feb. 4.—"Until the revelations were made in the ministerial statement before the Italian parliament the other day, we had no knowledge that Austria-Hungary contemplated hostile action against Serbia in 1913." Sir Edward Grey, the British foreign secretary, told the House of Commons today.

"The fact that hostile action against Serbia was contemplated in 1913, that the assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand, which occurred in 1914, was not the cause, though it was made the pretext of the war."

Gathering in Gold.

Leipzig, Germany, via London, Feb. 9.—In response to an appeal made by the Leipzig Tageblatt, a total of 19,197 persons have brought 1,028,010 marks (\$266,000) in gold to this newspaper to be exchanged for bank notes. The gold has been turned over to the Reichsbank.

Honor for Allied Soldiers.

Paris, Feb. 4.—The Chamber of Deputies today adopted a bill to confer military medals on soldiers who have been killed in the orders of army corps or divisions, but not otherwise honored. It was declared during the passage of the bill that it probably would be the last war medal voted.

The decoration will be in the form of a cross, having a bar bearing the word "Citizen" and an additional bar for distinction will be awarded. The cross will hang from a green ribbon, and will be similar to the military medal symbolizing the loss of Alsace and Lorraine. The decoration will be conferred in the soldiers of the Allied armies.

but are being stubbornly opposed at all points.

The Austrian army, which previously had been directing efforts against Serbia, together with the Germans who were sent to reinforce them, are now said to be in the Carpathian mountains.

The idea of an invasion of Serbia is reported to have been abandoned, owing to the spring inundations, the freshets in the Drina, Save and Lower Danube rivers rendering operations difficult. The Hungarians, likewise, are serving to protect the Austro-Hungarian and Serbian frontiers.

### THAT FIGHTING IN CARPATHIANS GOES ON.

Vienna, via London, Feb. 4, 10:55 p. m.—The war office issued the following official statement today:

"In Poland and Galicia there have been no events worth mentioning. The battles in the Carpathians continue with undiminished violence.

"On the western front hostile attacks have been repulsed, but the Austrians succeeded in gaining some ground in the wooded mountains, and captured some hundreds of prisoners."

### HORSES TOO HIGH IN NEW BRUNSWICK

Fredericton, Feb. 4.—The remaining horses needed for the military units stationed in Nova Scotia or in upper Canada was the statement made by The Gleason last evening by R. S. Starr, purchasing agent for the maritime provinces for the remount commission, previous to leaving for St. John en route to his home at Port Williams (N. S.).

Mr. Starr was here yesterday with Major Gilpin, remount inspector, and after a conference it was decided to purchase the remaining horses in Nova Scotia or the west, where it is believed the animals can be secured at cheaper prices. Mr. Starr stated that he was able to pay a larger price for the horses here in view of the fact that no expenditure for transport was necessary, but the saving in freight was not sufficient to offset the increase in other districts. Mr. Starr will remain in St. John today and will leave for Port Williams. He will start on purchasing tour in Nova Scotia probably next week.

### Lonsdale Given 20 Years Instead Of Death Penalty

Berlin, Feb. 4.—(By wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—The German supreme military court has commuted to imprisonment for twenty years the death sentence imposed on William Lonsdale, a British soldier, for an attack on a German non-commissioned officer at the military prison at Doberitz.

Only Thirty Aliens Released.

London, Feb. 4.—The home secretary, Reginald McKenna, put an end today to an agitation which has been conducted in certain London hotels, because, they alleged, thousands of German war prisoners who had been interned as alien enemies were being released recently, and were returning to work in London hotels.

Mr. McKenna said in the House of Commons that the actual number released in January was three. In the last four months thirty were released, after careful investigation of their records.