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Canadians Bombarded By Gerran Airships

Patricias Behaved Like Veterans Under Fire From Skies

Great Work in Dispelling Landsturm Charge—Roar of Great Guns All Along the Line in the Western War Area—Germans Destroy Belfrey of Another Church

Paris, Feb. 1.—The French War Office denies the official statement of the German general staff, that the French have lost Angonem. The following despatch from St. Omer tells of the fighting at LaBasse, in which Princess Patricia's Light Infantry of Canada, figured.

"German Landsturm regiments attempted to take the trenches of the Canadian troops by storm, but the Canadians were ready for them. The German charge suddenly came to a halt in front of the trenches and the Canadians leaped over the parapet and began a counter charge. Then they found that the German soldiers had become mired in the deep, sticky mud, and were crawling painfully back toward their own lines. Four Canadians were killed, but the German loss was much heavier.

The next day Lieutenant Price, of the Canadians, was killed while leading a relief company to the trenches. Another officer named Pearson is reported to have been killed in the same way by a German sniper. The Canadian troops were bombarded by a German aeroplane at breakfast, but, despite their nervousness to the war game, they behaved like veterans."

ARTILLERY DUELS

Paris, Feb. 1.—Numerous artillery duels, from the North Sea to Upper Alsace, are reported in official despatches to the War Office. Near Arras, German artillery destroyed the belfrey of the Catholic church at Bonqueverres, because the Germans thought it was being used.

Along the centre the French guns were predominant, and several German batteries were completely silenced. It is believed, however, that the fire ceased to save the guns, and that none of the canon were destroyed.

On the North Sea coast the Germans are keeping up a continuous bombardment against the Belgian and French trenches.

Official French Summary

Paris, Feb. 1.—The French war office this afternoon reported: "The day of January 31 was marked, as had been January 30, by artillery fighting, which was particularly spirited in all the northern region. To the southeast of Ypres the Germans endeavored to attack our trenches, to the north of the canal, but this movement was immediately checked by the combined fire of our artillery and infantry.

"Along the entire Aisne front, from the junction of this river, with the rise as far as Berry-Aux-Bac, our batteries were successful at eradicating, in demolishing trenches in course of construction, as well as shattering machine guns, and in silencing several mine throwers as well as certain artillery detachments of the enemy.

"In Champagne, to the northeast of Meuil-Les-Hurlas, we perfected our organization in a little forest which we took possession of the day before yesterday.

"January 31 was relatively calm in the Argonne, where the Germans seem to have suffered heavily in the recent fighting.

"There is nothing of interest to report from the fronts in the Woerw district, in Lorraine and in the Vosges."

GREECE STANDS READY

Paris, Feb. 1.—An Athens despatch to the Balkan Agency says: "Greece with all her forces will come to the aid of Serbia in event of a fresh invasion of Serbia by the Austro-German armies. The greatest activity prevails now in military quarters."

RUSSIANS REPORT SUCCESS

Petrograd, Feb. 1.—A communication issued late last night by the general staff of the Russian army, reports some further progress in East Prussia and separate fighting on the left bank of the Vistula.

In the region around Borzhom, the Russians say they have recaptured a trench lost to the Germans on the preceding day, and declare that counter attacks of the Germans were repulsed everywhere, except in one of the Russian isps, which the Germans captured.

Petrograd, Feb. 1.—The Russians officially announce the occupation of Tabris, Persia. The statement says: "In the fighting below Tabris, the Turks lost four field guns, provisions, munitions and many prisoners. Having been cut off from Tabris and suffered heavy losses, they took to flight. On January 30 we occupied Tabris. Either fronts are without material change."

KAISER'S THROAT TROUBLING HIM

London, Feb. 1.—That the Kaiser's return to Berlin from the front was due to the state of his health is a report from the German capital received by the Exchange Telegraph Company, by way of Amsterdam. The Emperor, the despatch adds, will consult his medical adviser concerning his throat which has given him much trouble. Those who have heard the Emperor speak lately say this voice is scarcely audible.

KAISER AND HIS CHIEF CONFERR

Berlin, Feb. 1.—Emperor William, on Sunday, had a long conference with General Erich von Falkenhayn, chief of staff of the German army.

WEATHER BULLETIN

Issued by authority of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, R. F. Stupart, director of meteorological service.

Synopsis.—A moderate disturbance is centred in the Mississippi Valley, while an area of high pressure, accompanied by cold weather, covers Manitoba or northern Ontario. During yesterday snow and sleet fell in southwestern Ontario and moderate snow falls occurred in eastern Ontario, Quebec and the maritime provinces.

Colder. Maritime—Strong northeast to north-west winds and colder tonight and Tuesday.

New England forecasts—Rain or snow tonight, and Tuesday strong shifting winds.

EMPIRE'S LIGHT SHALL NOT GO OUT

Never So Long as a Dollar or a Man Remains

A STIRRING ADDRESS

N. W. Rowell, Opposition Leader in Ontario, Addresses Canadian Club Here—Canada's Young Men to go to War in Increasing Numbers

An address breathing the highest patriotism and dealing with Canada's part in the great struggle as well as with other phases of the war was delivered at the Canadian Club luncheon today by N. W. Rowell, K. C., leader of the opposition in Ontario. Mr. Rowell is an eloquent speaker with an attractive personality which added to the effectiveness of his speech and he was heard with close attention. Dr. H. S. Bridges, president of the club, presided.

A vote of thanks was moved by Rev. G. A. Kohring and seconded by Rev. W. H. Berridge. The dining hall was crowded.

Mr. Rowell spoke of the debt of gratitude which the whole of the British Empire owes to the Canadian people for the part they have taken in the war. He said that the Canadian people had given to the world the greatest example of the essential unity of all its component parts in the intellectual life of the world which had gone from this part of the country. In the latter case he mentioned, as an illustration, the large number of university students who had been drawn from the maritime provinces including such men as David of McGill, Grant of Queens, Falconer of Toronto, Murray of Saskatchewan, Torrey of Alberta and others.

"Evidently," he said, "you grow men in these provinces even if your soil does not yield such large crops of more material products."

Referring to the unity of the empire Mr. Rowell said that the war had shown the essential unity of all its component parts in a manner that had proved surprising to those who thought the empire so loosely joined together that it could not stand the shock of a great war, a mistake in which Germany seemed to have shared.

In Canada he had been struck also with the patriotism of the public men who had turned away from party loyalties to the exposition of the highest hopes and aspirations of the Canadian people. The unanimity of the provinces in coming forward with their resources was also a striking illustration not only of the common sentiment of the people of the various provinces but also of their common attachment to the empire.

In an interesting reference to Newfoundland Mr. Rowell said "I venture the hope, that after the war, Newfoundland, the only British colony in North America outside of confederation will decide that it will be to her advantage to come in. If they do I also hope that our parliamentary leaders will have the wisdom and patriotism to offer such generous terms that they will not be a barrier to the success of the negotiations."

Another matter of special interest dealt with by the speaker was the imperial conference to which he referred as one of the greatest forces for the unifying of the empire. It was supposed to meet every four years and was regarded as of such importance that the Canadian parliament was adjourned in the midst of an important debate in 1911 to allow the leaders to attend.

Mr. Rowell commended Germany and England in regard to the relation to the military and civil power, the form of government, their attitude as to the recognition of nationality, their sentiments regarding universal peace and international intercourse, responsible government, the betterment of the condition of the masses, and their sentiments as to the relations of night and right. Mr. Rowell set forth very clearly the great contrast there is between the two countries in these various respects, the one representing militarism and the other democracy. The superiority of the British ideal was clearly shown.

The speaker pointed out that Germany seeks to impose upon all nations and peoples her own ideals and culture, without any regard whatever for the natural feelings of people of different races and creeds. Great Britain on the other hand recognizes the inherent rights of the different peoples under her dominion, and the result is seen in the loyalty of South Africa and India and in the utter failure of Turkey to bring on a holy war.

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MEMBER OF 26TH UNDER ARREST IN FREDERICTON

Fredricton, N. B., Feb. 1.—Corporal Amos Picard of the 26th Battalion is here today with an escort and will return to St. John this evening with Private J. D. Vennor, who is absent without leave.

Lieut. Col. Masie is here today and is being heartily welcomed. A grocer was fined \$2 today for forestalling.

The weather moderated considerably last night and about six inches of snow fell. It was fairly below on Saturday.

At Least Six Months More

Amsterdam, Feb. 1.—Germany is expected to take over the new 19,500 ton dreadnought Salamis which is being built for the Greek government at Siet.

The Dutch papers, commenting upon the report that Baron Von Burian, the Austrian foreign minister, went to Berlin to urge Germany to seek peace, except for the belief that the Kaiser will fight to the last. It is taken as a foregone conclusion that the war will last at least six months longer.

FOR THE BELGIANS. Mayor Frink has received \$5 from Mrs. Charles Eaton as a contribution from the Baptist Ladies' Aid Society of Wicklow, Carleton county, for the Belgian relief fund.

Insurance on Coasters Higher

German Submarine Raid Sends Rates Up—How The Leinster Escaped—Berlin Boastful Over Achievement

Liverpool, Feb. 1.—The insurance rates on coasters have been raised from five to twenty shillings per cent, as a result of the German submarine raid.

Dublin via London, Feb. 1.—"Rough weather has no terrors for the German submarines," declared the captain of the steamer Leinster, in telling of his steamer's narrow escape from a German submarine off Dublin Bay.

"When we sighted her late on Sunday afternoon, just outside the entrance to Dublin Bay," he said, "the weather was so rough that not a single passenger was on deck. The submarine approached as while she was submerged, but we sighted her emerging less than a mile away. She signaled us to halt, we were fired upon, but I sprang full speed ahead, changing our course every few miles. Our pursuer lost the weather well, but we got the engines up by twenty-four knots and soon outdistanced her."

The Leinster plies across the Irish Channel between Holyhead and Kingstown. The outgoing boat left Kingstown last night at 11 o'clock and was posted at the pier stating that the incoming boat had been chased by a submarine. As a result, all the passengers there cancelled the trip.

The Tokio Maru London, Feb. 1.—A member of the British steamer Tokio Maru, sunk in the English channel off Folke, supposedly by a submarine, has arrived in London, and thus describes the disaster.

The officers and crew had just finished breakfast, when the explosion occurred. The ship was virtually stationary, and a pilot, who the vessel filled over immediately, and soon had a heavy sea. The captain ordered the boats out, and

RUSSIA STRONGER THAN AT OUTSET

Inspiring Statement by One Of The Czar's Aides

While Germans Have Been Vainly Trying For Three Months to Advance, Russians Have Been Making Line Practically Impregnable

Petrograd, Feb. 1.—A Russian general, an aide de camp to Emperor Nicholas, gave an Associated Press correspondent today the Russian viewpoint of the military situation. The aide-de-camp had just returned after inspecting the Russian forces at all the fronts, except in the Caucasus.

"Today, exactly a half year since the beginning of the war, our second line of troops is greater and our entire armies are much stronger than they were at the beginning of the war. The men are more hardened and physically and morally more ready."

"The enemy's territory has been occupied in East Prussia and Galicia to a greater extent than our optimistic expectations, while the Germans are occupying practically the same lines as at the outset of the war. The distance between the Russian and the German frontier, though greater in miles than between Sochaczew and Warsaw, is strategically much less important for the reason that there are no fortified positions between the Bzura and German frontiers, which line is now practically invulnerable."

"The territory occupied by us in East Galicia is now part and parcel of the expectations, while the Germans are occupying practically the same lines as at the outset of the war. The distance between the Russian and the German frontier, though greater in miles than between Sochaczew and Warsaw, is strategically much less important for the reason that there are no fortified positions between the Bzura and German frontiers, which line is now practically invulnerable."

MILLION GERMANS TO HUNGARY BY SPAIN; MILLION AND A HALF TO WESTERN THEATRE

London, Feb. 1.—A Daily Mail despatch says that at a recent conference between German statesmen and Baron Burian, Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, the Germans agreed that it was necessary to dispatch reinforcements to Hungary, and promised to transfer troops up to the number of one million.

Y. M. C. A. SPORTS

The Junior "A" Bible group basketball league was opened in the Y. M. C. A. on Saturday afternoon. The Aces defeated the Maple Leaves, 5 to 8, and the Canucks won from the Pirates 31 to 10.

TOO HARD ON THE MEN

London, Ont., Feb. 1.—As a result of the suffering of men who camped out with the mercury thirty below, no more manoeuvres involving sleeping outside will be carried out in severe weather by the men of the 18th Battalion. One man had both feet frozen and many others had noses, ears and toes nipped. Nearly all contracted very severe colds.

GERMANS GROW TIRED OF IT; DEPRESSION AND ANXIETY PREVAIL

Newspaper Man, Who Has Just Been in Prominent Cities, Says That is Sentiment-Wild Tales of Unearned Victories no Longer Believed

New York, Feb. 1.—A cable to the Herald from London this morning says: "Alfred Arnold, a New York Herald and London Daily Express special correspondent, who has just returned after a tour of Frankfurt-On-Main, Dusseldorf, Elberfeld, Bremen, Hamburg and Munich, writes that the most significant symptom observed was the appearance of a definite peace party in the industrial centres and the organization of peace meetings and placarding to stop the war."

On the whole the prevalent sentiment in Germany, is one of depression and anxiety. Stories of sweeping victories, especially over the hated British, are no longer credited. War news is scanty and has lost its power to cheer.

The coarseness of the now prevailing foods—actually scarce, but the fare is war fare—is significant and revolts the German appetite. All delicacies are reserved for the hospitals.

Only paper money now is used in Germany, and all gold and silver has to be surrendered to municipal authorities.

General French Again On Quiet Visit To London; The King Calls on Him

His Majesty Overrides Custom—British Commander-in-Chief Confers With Monarch and the War Council

London, Jan. 29.—(Correspondence of the A. P.)—Again, unknown to the British public, Sir John French, commander-in-chief of the British forces in France and Belgium, has paid another flying visit to London, conferred with the king and the war council, and returned to the front, without a word of his trip appearing in the newspapers.

Contrary to precedent, the king called on Sir John at his residence, 94 Lancaster Gate, W., instead of Sir John going to Buckingham Palace.

Sir John crossed the channel, and reached London on Tuesday, January 12, dressed in a dark suit and a derby, no one recognized him either on the train from the coast, or when he stepped from a motor car in front of his house. His first caller was Premier Asquith, who remained about an hour. The premier was followed by Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill, first lord of the admiralty, and by Rt. Hon. Lloyd George.

It was evening and dark when the king arrived by motor. No one knew of his coming, and there was no crowd to greet him. It is doubtful even whether Sir John's butler, for the moment, recognized the distinguished visitor.

For more than an hour the king remained with Sir John in a conference in which they alone participated. What they discussed it will remain for some future chronicler of the war to disclose. London's dim street lamps were lighted when the king left. His departure was as unostentatious as his coming.

Next day Sir John, dressed in the same brown suit and wearing the same derby, took train from Charing Cross station for Dover. There he boarded a cruise for Calais. To guard against mines or sudden attacks, a destroyer preceded the cruiser and at each side of her steamed a battleship.

THE TWO BARKERS SUFFER HEAVILY

Amberst Fire Loss Greater Than Was at First Thought

Amberst, N. S., Feb. 1.—The loss from Saturday night's fire will be far larger than first estimated. The 2-Barkers were hard hit by smoke and water damage. A Barker would make no definite statement but thought that the loss would run in the vicinity of \$25,000.

The plate glass windows along Main street from Dunlop's hardware store as far as the Two Barkers were cracked and broken. Joseph Higgins, tailor, had \$800 smoke and water damage. Miss Davis, Joe Aaron, Maritime Sales & Motor Car Co., Higgins and Dunlop Co., came under the head of broken windows.

The Two Barkers suffered from windows and all. The large plate glass windows on the lower floor were cracked, also those on the second and upper stories. In the immense window in the tower five men with hose fought back the smoke and sparks from the Amberst Trading Co.

The insurance losses are:—Douglas, Rogers & Co. Home Fire Insurance, \$500; National Fire \$800; Royal Fire Insurance \$1,500; other insurance \$2,000; Providence Washington \$800; S. J. Houston, Royal Fire Insurance \$300; H. W. Rogers, H. E. Chambers, Etna Fire Insurance \$750; D. W. Main, Continental, \$1,000; Mrs. Dora Allan, British American \$300; Chapman & Flynn, Phoenix Springfield, \$2,000; Amberst Trading Co., Le Union, \$8,000; London Mutual \$4,000; Annie Anders Estate, Nova Scotia Underwriters \$1,000; non-laffix Company \$3,000.

CLERGYMEN ASSEMBLING

Among the arrivals in the city today on the Montreal train was His Lordship Bishop Farthing of Montreal, here to attend the meetings of the Anglican Synod this week. Bishop Richardson also came in from Fredericton and many Anglican clergymen from points throughout the province also arrived.

Britain Has 178 Peers In War

London, Feb. 1.—There are 178 peers serving in the British army, including eight dukes, ten marquises, sixty-one earls, twenty-two viscounts and seventy-seven barons.