

S NOW PASSES OF IN MOUNTAINS

German Armies but Rus- Losing--Statements From --Defeat Turks and Cap- Say British Have Made the Carpathians.

North time since the commencement of the war, the Russian losses in the battles between Rensias and now developing, the Austrians and an army, and are assuming a rigorous assert that the preliminary results, and that prisoners and guns were taken.

RUSSIANS REPULSE GERMAN VERY HEAVY LOSSES

Petrograd, Jan. 31.—The Russian general staff today gave the following statement: In the region of the forests north of Pulkovo and Gumbinnen (East Prussia) the battles continue. Here in the region of the village of Lebejav, we used the Germans by a counter-attack with bayonets. On the left bank of the Vistula, the Germans approached to Borlinow, the Germans during the night of Jan. 29 and next day repeated their attacks upon our 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 direct an offensive through the valley of Lower San, and the roads leading to the passes of Sambor and Strzy. During the 28th and 29th, battles in the Carpathians were favorable to us in several sectors of our front. Particularly fortunate was our offensive in the region of the village of Brestow, (thrust of Dukla, Galicia), where by our 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 23 officers and 2,500 soldiers prisoners, captured two rapid-fire guns, one canon, while our other troops took prisoners in precise number of which has not been determined.

On the Black Sea, on Jan. 27, our flotilla, near Samson the Turkish cruisers, Medjidi, and Baidam, pursuing them until 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 succeeded at Riazar two days later in sinking several Russian merchant ships.

GERMANS SAY THEY WANT 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.

At 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 Germany. "Third—We expect from America absolutely 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 1894.

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NO. 44.

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 Super- vise 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 contracts, first promulgated by Lord Salisbury, and which both Great Britain and the United States have announced their intention of following, provides that conditional contracts 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 situation arising out of the action of Germany in ordering that all grain and flour shall be placed under control of the government, may be regulated. In a statement issued tonight, the British foreign office says: "The new German decree makes it evident that all grain and flour is to pass under control of the German government, and it must, therefore, when imported, be regarded as virtually assigned to the German government, or to the authorities under their control. "This creates a novel situation, and it is probable that if the destination and cargo of the Wilhelmina are, as supposed, the cargo will, if the vessel is intercepted, be submitted to a prize court, in order that the new situation created by the German decree may be examined and a decision reached upon it, after full consideration. "There is no question of taking any proceedings against the vessel, and the contents of the vessel will be determined for any delay caused to it, and the shipper of the cargo is responsible for any loss caused to them by the action of the British authorities. "There is no truth whatever in the statement made in the press that it has been decided that other such consignments will be seized, together with the vessels, without compensation to neutrals, nor do any decision has yet been taken to depart from previously existing rules or practices. "The apparent intention, however, of the German government to sink merchant ships by submarines, without bringing them into port or providing accommodation for their crews, and regardless of the loss of civilian lives, and the attempt to effect this, even against a hospital ship, has raised, very seriously, the question whether Great Britain should adopt, in retaliation, more stringent measures against German trade. "It is recognized that in connection with this decision, due care must be taken not to inflict loss upon neutral ships which have sailed before any warning has been given or decision announced."

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 prisoners in the hands of the Allies. The number of the Turks who 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.

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 such 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 Bialowieska 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 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 army for 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 despatch from Vienna Jan. 30, said that attempts of the Russian-Galician army to outflank Archduke Joseph Ferdinand's army near Nowy Sankie, 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.

ALLIES TO STAND TOGETHER FOR THE COMMON CAUSE

Paris, Feb. 3.—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. "The ministers decided to make, in concert, all purchases for their countries from neutral nations. They have taken the necessary financial measures to facilitate the Russian export trade, and to restore, as far as is possible, parity of exchange between Russia and the allied nations. "They also decided to meet again as circumstances require. The next conference will be in London."

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.

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 Neptune 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 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 the Canadian contingent is now in the hands of the Germans. The new military secretary, Col. Stanton, who was himself wounded a few months ago in Belgium, and a new staff of aides, officials 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 Brunswick and other guests of Rideau Hall.

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TURKS TURNED ON SUEZ CANAL

Cairo, via London, Feb. 4, 8:30 p. m.—The following official statement, recounting the repulse of a Turkish force which attacked the Suez Canal, was given out here today: "At daybreak yesterday the enemy advanced on the posts at Toussoum (30 miles north of Suez). When they attempted to cross the canal on Tuesday night, and their artillery bombarded Toussoum and Serapeum, our artillery, supported by ships in the canal, repulsed them. "The enemy tried to cross the canal on rafts, but retired at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, with a loss of eight officers and numerous dead, while 283 more prisoners were taken. "Our losses were two officers and thirteen men killed, and fifty-eight men wounded. "At El Kantara (40 miles south of Port Said) the enemy also attacked, but was driven off, leaving 51 men killed and 25 wounded, and 25 unarmoured prisoners in our hands. "The enemy's force consisted of 1,200 men and six batteries."

GERMAN BATTERIES SILENCED ON AISNE

Paris, Feb. 4, 10:30 p. m.—The following official communication was issued by the French war office tonight: "Artillery engagements have occurred in Belgium and to the north of Arras, west of the road between Lille and Arras. (Continued on page 3.)

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 this port.

CANADA HAS ORDERS FOR \$30,000,000 WORTH OF SHRAPNEL SHELLS

(Special to The Telegraph.) Ottawa, Feb. 5.—Some idea of the extent to which Canadian industry is being benefited by the war can be gathered from the fact that already orders have been placed with Canadian firms for eighteen hundred shrapnel shells of the value of \$30,000,000.

GEORGE McKEAY HAS PASSED AWAY

Tuesday, Feb. 2.—George McKeay, the well-known lumber dealer, died at his residence last night at the age of seventy-four. He had been ill a fortnight and up to that time had been actively engaged in business.

American Cargoes For Germany Doomed

Washington, Feb. 2.—Ambassador Page, at London, called the state department today that the British fleet had been ordered to treat cargoes of grain and flour destined for Germany or Austria as conditional contraband, subject to seizure and confiscation.

Since the publication of the German order, the ambassador here, Count Von Bernstorff, has virtually assured the American government that no foodstuffs imported from the United States or other neutral countries would be subject to seizure, and press despatches have announced the issuance of a modifying decree, making such exemptions by the German government.

In 1873 Mr. McKeay married Annie Gertrude, daughter of the late R. P. O'Brien, of St. John. There were three children: the eldest, Mary E., is the wife of L. Irvin Scott, Orange, county Tyrone, Ireland; the second is William Kirk McKeay, of 186 Douglas street, and the third, George R. McKeay, who is at home. The late Mr. McKeay had always devoted himself almost exclusively to business and while generous and liberal in his dealings with government for the benefit of the community in trade or general advancement he never took an active part in public life. He had for many years been a member of Trinity church.

TWO BARKERS ARE HEAVY LOSERS IN AMHERST FIRE

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

Digby Town Elections.

Digby, N. S., Feb. 2.—(Special)—To-day's town election resulted as follows: Mayor, W. W. Hayden, 125; J. Peters, 110. For councilors—O. R. McInnes, 115; H. A. Brown, 100; J. A. Jordan, 91; H. H. Syds, 84.

To Repair Camino at Halifax.

Halifax, Feb. 2.—The contract for repairing the California-Belgian relief Camino, which was disabled, has been awarded to the Halifax Graving Dock Company. It will be two weeks to complete the repairs.

FREE OFFER.

an woman. Now a woman's trials. Know her need of sympathy and help. You may sister, see unhappy because of ill, and feel unfit for household duties, social life, or daily employment. Write and tell me how you suffer, and ask me for ten cents for a home treatment suited to your needs. This is a Canadian medicine, written and tested by me. It gives relief, strength, and rest by its use. I will tell you all about my successful method of home treatment for my dear sister, for I want to help you all the same. I want to tell you how to cure your ailment at home, and without any expense. Write me today. I will tell you what women know from experience. I have proved there is hope even for the most hopeless cases. I will tell you how to get rid of pain in the head, back, or in the chest. I will tell you how to get rid of displacement of internal organs, and of frequent urination, obstinate constipation, nervousness, nervous headache, catarrhs, conditions, dyspepsia, extreme heat, or a general feeling of depression. I will tell you how to cure hot flashes, weariness, yellow complexion, and all the ailments that come from the female system. I will tell you how to cure the dangers of an over-ripe system. I will tell you how to cure the dangers of an over-ripe system. I will tell you how to cure the dangers of an over-ripe system.

Gallant British Driven Back, Then Took More Than Their Own

Paris, Feb. 2.—The French War Office this afternoon reported on the progress of the war which reads as follows: "The day of February 1 was marked by redoubled intensity in the artillery fighting on our part, as well as that of the enemy, and by a series of German attacks, of relatively secondary importance, all of which were repulsed with serious losses for our adversaries, when compared to the numbers of men they had engaged."

"In Belgium the German artillery gave evidence of its greatest activity on the front of the Belgian troops, and particularly against the various points of support which these troops have been occupying for some time past in the region of Yser."

"The engagement reported in the announcement given on the night of February 1, which took place along the roadway between Bethune and LaBassée, was particularly brilliant for our infantry. It seems that the Germans had at least one battalion in this engagement. The two first attacks were broken off one after another. The third was successful in that the Germans entered one of our trenches, but an immediate counter attack at the point of the bayonet resulted in our overcoming the enemy. Only a few Germans succeeded in regaining their trenches, all the others were killed or taken prisoners."

Germany Throttled; Ocean Free Says Winston Churchill

Paris, Feb. 2.—"For the first time in history, England can say the sea is free," declared Winston Spencer Churchill, Great Britain's First Lord of the Admiralty, in an interview with Hughes Louis, editor of the Matin.

"In the days when you and we fought each other," he continued, "our most important victories never brought us security comparable with that which we enjoyed today. Even after Trafalgar we knew nothing like it. Supposing Germany has friendships and relationships in South America, how can she help reach her from America now? There remains the United States. Public opinion there hesitated. Perhaps it is better owing to its sympathies, but at the present moment it is fully aware that we shall arrange to take precaution fully compatible with the rights of belligerents and the respect due to neutrals."

"Our adversary, perhaps, can obtain a few supplies from Turkey and Asia Minor. Germany will continue to receive a small quantity of that which she has considerable need, but while you and we breathe freely, thanks to the sea we have kept and can keep open, Germany is like a man throttled with a heavy gag. You know the effect of such a gag when action is necessary. This pressure shall not be relaxed until she gives in unconditionally for EVEN IF FRANCE AND RUSSIA SHOULD DECIDE TO WITHDRAW FROM THE STRUGGLE, WE ENGLISH WOULD CARRY ON THE WAR TO THE BITTER END."

BRITISH NAVAL LOSSES MUCH LESS THAN GERMANY'S

Latest Figures Show That the Teuton Fleet Has Lost More in Vessels and Tonnage Than Has Great Britain.

With the sinking of the German armored cruiser Bluecher in the North Sea January 24, the British fleet has gained a slight advantage so far as tonnage is concerned, the total loss now being German, 171,467 tons; British, 170,700 tons.

Table with columns: Date, Name and Type, Destroyed by, Where, How sunk, Tonnage, Lives Complete, Lost, ment.

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MR. BRYAN IS TO GO OFFICIALLY

Washington, Feb. 1.—In a Washington dispatch to The New York Sun yesterday, it was asserted that the United States would become involved in a serious controversy with Great Britain, France and Russia if it purchased and operated German and Austrian vessels, as proposed under the pending ship purchase bill.

It is the Russian government is not in a position to act on the sea to any considerable extent at present it is known that a written agreement to the effect is now in the possession of Secretary of State Bryan and has been in his hands for ten days.

Further, similar views in regard to the reported intention of the administration to purchase interned vessels are held by France and Russia.

Among those who were surprised at these facts is the great surprise at the repeated impressions conveyed by officials that the State Department has had no particular objection to the purchase of British or any of her Allies' vessels for use to recognize the validity of the taking over of the interned ships and their operation in trade.

Great Britain, as the nation with which the United States has had the most frequent discussions, has taken the lead in conveying to the United States the views of the British government on this subject. Sir Edward Grey has indicated that a mere commercial transaction, such as involved in the Decia case, is not to be confused with the larger issue of a general release of German and Austrian vessels through their purchase by a government.

He goes much further and suggests that the purchase of ships would be intimately related to the question of neutrality. He asserts the British view that if a neutral power intervened in the course of a war with the result of relieving one of the belligerents from the consequences of the military action of the other belligerent, such intervention is in effect is of an unequal character."

The British communication did not mention the United States government or the pending ship purchase bill specifically, but its purpose and application were clear. In other words, aside from the question of international law, the present situation, which competent authorities admit are perplexing to the British government is prepared to help that the United States has committed an unequal act if it turns out on the seas under the American flag the German and Austrian vessels now seized by the British government.

Germans Suffer in Renewed Attacks

Losses of Von Hindenburg in Movement Against Warsaw Enormous With No Ground Gained

British Take Heavy Toll of Forces Charging Their Lines During Last Week—Italian Reservists in England Called Home—More Reports of Turkish Disasters.

London, Feb. 2.—During the last few days the Germans have been making desperate efforts to break the deadlock which has existed for so long on both the eastern and western fronts. They have delivered a series of attacks, always preceded by artillery activity, on the Allied lines in Flanders and France, and while in almost every case they have won a preliminary advantage, before the fighting was concluded the French, British or Belgians have been able to regain the trenches temporarily lost, and in some cases to occupy the German positions. In these attacks, according to the reports of the British and French general staffs, the Germans have suffered severe losses.

The German artillery has been subjected to the Belgian positions in Flanders another effort to get across the Yser, and thence to the French coast ports. In return, the French have bombarded the railway station at Noyon, one of the German military centers behind their advanced lines.

More serious attacks, however, have been made against the Russian lines in Central Poland. Faced by flanking movements, both north and south, Field Marshal Von Hindenburg made a desperate effort, which apparently is to be renewed, to break through to Warsaw, and thus not only gain a great military and political advantage for Germany, but at the same time release the pressure on Hungary and East Prussia, in each of which regions the Russian troops are slowly pushing forward.

The fighting to the west and southwest of the Polish capital has been of a most desperate character, and the Germans were at first successful, but the Russian official report declares that the Russians by a counter-attack, regained most of the lost ground. The report adds that the German losses were "colossal."

The German official account simply says of the fighting there: "We are making progress." A German submarine was still at large in the English Channel yesterday and the French officially report an attempt to torpedo the British steamer ship Astutus. The German submarine U-21, which recently sank three steamers in the Irish Sea, has not been seen Sunday, and it is presumed that the sea was withdrawn. Traffic in these waters, however, continues to be somewhat restricted, ship-owners preferring, for the present, to keep all but the fast steamers, which it is believed can elude the submarines, in port.

GERMANS AIM TO DESTROY TRANSPORTS. The Germans have issued a warning that an attempt will be made to sink British transports, and advise neutral shipping to keep away from the north and west coasts of France.

Reports reaching Holland say that the new bread regulations in Germany have caused so much unrest that 12,000 special constables have been appointed to guard the bakeries in Berlin. It is also said that following the action of the government in commandeering cereals, the military authorities are confiscating all utensils containing metals useful for their purpose.

Copenhagen, the newspapers of which still have correspondents at Constantinople, has a report that the Anglo-French fleet have destroyed four of the Dardanelles forts, and that there is a panic in the Turkish capital, where the defeats suffered by the Turkish armies in the Caucasus and Azerbaijan are just becoming known.

With the opening of the British parliament today the political truce was renewed. The government, while assuming all responsibility for the war, welcomed the Opposition's support, and the ministers announced that they would readily reply to all criticism and endeavor to avoid controversial matters.

An indication of possible action by Italy is to be found in a notification issued to Italian reservists in England to prepare to join the colors.

GERMANS LOSE ONE MAN OUT OF THREE. London, Feb. 2.—That terrible loss of life was suffered by the German army in attempting to take British entrenchments is reported in the account of the British official eye-witness of two German attacks between the Labasse canal and the Bethune road, Jan. 28.

"In the center," says the report of the eye-witness, "our men firmly established a very warm reception, and the latter fell back, leaving fifty dead in front of this point and some celebrated students gained possession of a small portion of one of our trenches, but were immediately counter-attacked by the bayonet of a man in the trench was killed. The same thing happened close to the Bethune road, where the Germans gained another row of entrenchments, only to be bayoneted to a man."

"After the fighting was over, the enemy's dead, to the estimated number of 200 lay along our line. Our casualties were slight.

"This attack, like those delivered at Givency and at Zonnebeke on the 25th, was a costly failure, resulting only in a great waste of life. It was made by some 800 men in the first line, and 800 more in support, occupying the trenches vacated by the first line when it moved forward.

"Prisoners say that there were 100 dead lying in this trench before the Germans advanced, and that none of the troops making the assault had attacked before."

FRENCH ADVANCING NORTHEAST OF CHALONS. Paris, Feb. 2, 10:40 p. m.—The following official communication was issued by the war office tonight: "From the sea to the Yser, the German artillery has tried, without success, to reduce our batteries."

"In the Argonne, near Bagatelle, we repulsed a German attack. In the Vosges Uffholtz was bombarded during the day, and our troops made progress toward Burnhaupt-Le-Bas."

AUSTRIANS SAY BATTLE RAGES IN CARPATHIANS. Vienna, via London, Feb. 2, 10:40 p. m.—The following official communication was issued today: "The general situation is unchanged. A Russian attack in the central section of the Pillica river, in Poland, has been repulsed."

The battle in the Carpathians continues on the western front. The German and Austrian troops were successful in the fighting on the middle front.

FRENCH ARMED DESTROY CASTLE. Bern, Switzerland, Feb. 2, via Paris.—French airmen today dropped bombs on the famous Homberg Castle, in Alsace, where a group of important German staff officers were residing. The building was set on fire and burned to the ground.

CIVIL PRISONERS TO BE EXCHANGED. Rome, Feb. 2, 8:40 p. m.—According to reports in circulation at the Vatican, Great Britain, Germany and Austria have answered favorably Pope Benedict's proposal for an exchange of civil prisoners—women and children and men above the age of fifty-five.

When all the answers to the pope's proposal have been received from the heads of the belligerent states, they will be published in the Osservatore Romano, the official organ of the Vatican.

SERVICES IN IRISH CHANNEL RESUMED. London, Feb. 3.—No activity on the part of the German submarines in the Irish sea was reported yesterday. As a consequence the mail steamers and passenger services will be resumed today.

SWEDISH SAILORS KILLED BY MINE. London, Feb. 3.—A Stockholm dispatch to the Morning Post says that while a party of sailors from a Swedish warship were attempting to destroy a floating mine near the entrance to Gohlborg harbor, it exploded. "Two men were killed and nine injured."

HEAVY DEATH ROLL ON CRUISER SEYDLITZ. London, Feb. 3.—The Rotterdam correspondent of the Times says he has received indisputable accurate information that the German cruiser Seydlitz was very seriously damaged in the battle on Jan. 24 in the North Sea. He adds that it suffered a very heavy death roll.

One View of the Case. (New York World.) On both sides of the war in Europe there is a strange misunderstanding of the sentiments of a true neutral. "The western allies want us to take notice that the German combination is wrecking cathedrals, stranding the sea with floating mines and starving populations. On the other hand, the two Kaisers and the Turk as an ally, suggest that we should do something to stop the use of submarine shells. Not one of the anti-agonists understands the situation on this side of the ocean. What we want is fighting and plenty of it, so that the whole miserable quarrel may come to an end as soon as possible. This is war. It is not for neutrals to protest. It is for belligerents to fight."

TWO HOTELS LAID IN RUINS

Bathurst, N. B., Feb. 3.—The Legat Hotel, near the I. C. R. station here, was destroyed by fire, which broke out about five o'clock this morning. The fire started in the basement from an unknown cause and made such rapid headway that some people had difficulty in reaching safety. James McIntosh was rescued from the third story window, and Mrs. Lavigne saved her four months' old baby by dropping it from the third story window. The building burned last night was built about six years ago, replacing one destroyed by fire on the same site. It was fitted with every modern convenience, and was probably the most up-to-date in the north-east of New Brunswick. The owner, Harry Cook, is estimated at \$80,000, partly covered by insurance.

Digby Hotel Also. Digby, N. S., Feb. 3.—Lour Lodge, Digby's new summer hotel, owned by Aubrey Browne, was destroyed by fire last night. The loss is estimated at \$25,000 with very little insurance. Lour Lodge was destroyed by fire on August 2, and the building burned last night was erected on the same site last autumn and was just about completed, with the exception of inside decorations and furnishings. The large staff of carpenters and workmen employed lost all their tools.

The origin of the fire is a mystery. Mr. Brown owns Lour Lodge annex and some summer cottages. These were saved, and are furnished ready for next season's business, but it will be difficult to place the main building in time. This loss will not only be felt by Mr. Brown, one of Digby's most enterprising hotel men, but to the town as well.

At Death's Door All Men Are Equal. London, Jan. 28.—"The man who dies at home doesn't know the pleasure of the burning bed. He dies in the most comfortable bed you could rig up at home."

This is what a dying Irish soldier in the rough field hospital at Ypres told Lieutenant H. R. Watson, of the Highland Light Infantry.

The soldier came of a long line of fighting stock. His father died on the battle field of Abu Klea (in the Sudan), his father's father at Landwhiana (South Africa), his paternal great-grandfather at Alma, and his grandfather's father at Waterloo. An own brother fell in the Boer war at Genosse, and another who was "good-by" old chap; you were my superior a day or two ago, but at death's door all men are equal."

NEWCASTLE RELIEF FOR THE BELGIANS. Newcastle, Feb. 3.—Seven large boxes of "Queen Mary's gifts," collected in Newcastle the last few days, were sent last night to Britain via the Bank of Montreal, Montreal. The boxes contained mostly clothing and food supplies for the little children of the Belgian refugees. They were sent under the auspices of the Red Cross Society.

With one dissenting vote, 400 clergymen of New York went on record on Saturday, Feb. 2, in favor of the clergy in favor of inviting Bill Sunday to try saving New York.

Purchase and operation of an advance ship of the view of the British government would be an offsetting advantage which the British have won in the war

SENATOR COSTIGAN IS 80

(Ottawa Citizen, Feb. 1.) Hon. John Costigan, who has been a member of the dominion parliament since 1877, the year of Confederation, is 80 years old today and happily is in the best of health. He is spending his 80th birthday with his daughter, Mrs. Walter Armstrong, 122 Carling avenue, and his grand-children, the son of Mr. and Mrs. George Goodwin, was at the party, so that four generations were present at the gathering.

Senator Costigan was born at St. Nicholas (Cott), Feb. 1, 1835. In 1861 he was elected to the New Brunswick legislature to represent Victoria county. He continued in the lower member Mrs. Victoria county until 1866. The following year he was elected to the house of commons as the member for the same constituency. In 1874 he was elevated to the senate, in which house he is still an active and valuable member.

IRISHMAN FROM CANADIAN SIDE HIS CONFEDERATE IS STORY OF WERNER HORNE

Only Cold Weather Prevented Total Destruction of C. P. R. Bridge His Boast

"Lo Tommie" The Password When Man From Canadian Side Handed Him Bag Containing Eighty Pounds of Nitro-Glycerine—Armed With Intent to Kill Anyone Who Interfered With Him—Attorney-General Questions Prisoner's Plea and Says Treaty Allows of His Extradition—Information Laid at McAdam—Bridge in Shape for Engine Traffic Again.

BY THOMAS E. O'LEARY.
Staff Correspondent to The Daily Telegraph.

Vancouver, Me., Feb. 2.—That he attempted to blow up the bridge at Vancouver on orders sent him from Germany, was the statement made by Werner Horne to me here tonight, speaking through the bars of his temporary cell in the immigration building. He added, furthermore, that details of the nefarious plot were sent him by mail and in following them out he met a stranger at the American side of the C. P. R. bridge at a stated time on Sunday night and received from him a suit case containing eighty pounds of nitro-glycerine. "This he fastened at the northern side of the Canadian end of the bridge. "Only for the cold weather," he boasted in broken English, "it would have blown the bridge to pieces."

The stalwart German, 6 feet 2 inches tall and weighing 180 pounds, paced his capacious cell meekly when the first question was asked him by your correspondent. He wheeled around and came to the steel wire door and talked there for fifteen or twenty minutes. He related his story, but left out names, and when pressed for information along certain lines he remained mum.

No person displayed any interest on behalf of the German during the day, and no messages were received from outside excepting that from Attorney-General W. R. Pattangall, who instructed Deputy Sheriff George Ross to keep Horne in custody until he received further instructions.

Horne stated that he was going to wire the German ambassador at Washington tomorrow.

In the outset of the interview Horne was inclined to be unwilling but he gradually became less conservative and told about himself. To the many questions asked he replied that he was 37 years of age, and was born in Leipzig, Germany, where he served about twelve years in the army. Later he went to South America and then to Mexico. He there conducted a coffee house, and he was engaged there in business when war broke out. He immediately left and went to New York with the intention of returning immediately to the Fatherland. He was held up for reasons, however, and stayed for three months in a hotel at Staten Island.

Prisoner Says Letter From Germany Made Appointment

"Only recently," he said, "I received a letter from Germany telling me to proceed to Vancouver (Me.), to blow up the bridge. I was told in the letter that I would be met there on a certain time at a certain place by an Irishman. I would see him at a point near the American side of the bridge and giving the password—"Lo Tommie"—this man would give me a suit case with explosives in it."

"I left New York last Friday and got in Vancouver on Saturday night and went to the Teague Hotel. At the time of the appointment I went to the bridge and met a man there. I gave the password and without a word he passed me a suitcase. He left immediately and walked over the bridge to the Canadian side. I returned to the Teague Hotel and on Monday at midnight went down to the bridge again with the suit case."

"I searched out a certain place near the Canadian side, but it took me a long time to get the suit case fastened there with rope. There was a gale blowing and there was zero weather and they furnished many difficulties to me in accomplishing my task. I had both ears snipped with the cold and the thumb of my right hand was frozen."

"I set a three-minute fuse to the eighty pounds of nitro-glycerine and returned to my hotel."

Indefinite As To Names.

"What was the name of the person who sent you the letter from Germany?" Horne was asked, but he shrugged his shoulders as he did to all questions asked regarding names of persons who furnished the belief to me, however, that the orders sent him were not from the German government or from German military authorities, but he would not state who they were from. He said that the German ambassador at Washington knew nothing of the matter, but he would wire him in the morning."

The sequence of the story of the blowing up of the bridge is picked up again in an interview which I obtained with Aubrey Teague, the hotel keeper very near the bridge, who was there at the time Horne's own story he could hardly have reached the hotel when the explosion occurred and it was at this stage that Teague was awakened from his sleep at 2:05 a. m.

"I jumped out of bed," he said, "and rushed through the corridors to go to the bridge for I suspected right off what had happened. On passing the bathroom I found Horne, the German in there trying to throw out his ears and thumb. I told him to get some snow and rub them and I helped him to get fixed up. Later I went down to the bridge. It was not long before everyone realized what had happened for people all over the town went out to investigate the terrible explosion. I immediately suspected that this German was responsible and particularly because he had come into the hotel only a short time before with his ears and thumb frozen."

man life, through the wiful and unlawful destruction of the St. Croix river bridge.

Secretary Bryan referred the communication to the solicitor of the department for examination as to its form. If the application is found to be correct, Horne will be ordered before a United States commissioner nearest to Vancouver, where he is now under detention, in the Canadian authorities will be allowed the privilege of appearing, by counsel, to make out a prima facie case sufficient to justify the demand for the surrender of the prisoner.

The machinery in such cases, up to a certain point, works almost automatically, and there will be little for the state department to do involving the exercise of any discretion until the commissioner has passed upon the case. Should he decide that there is no case against Horne, the prisoner might be discharged without further proceedings, and he holds the case for extradition, then it is competent for him or his friends to take an appeal to the state department, and resist the execution of the commissioner's order in extreme cases, for the United States courts to be invoked in the prisoner's behalf, though this is a rare occurrence.

From what can be learned it seems as though the matter had not developed yet but it was forecasted that by today the machinery in Canada and the United States courts would be in working order. The impression is that Horne will certainly find people to support him and people are waiting with eager interest for news to interfere. The attitude of the United States officials in the matter and the possibility of estrangements between the two countries—Canada and the United States, which are that are engaging the deepest interest.

NOT ACT OF WAR, HE WILL BE EXTRADITED, SAYS MR. BAXTER.

"In asserting the extradition of Horne," Mr. Baxter stated, "it is the intention to prove that this act of his was an act of war. There was no German force behind it; there was no German invasion. It was merely an act of one individual against another. The attitude of the German government, which is my opinion," he added, "that this man was not moved by any authoritative hand or by any force, but that he committed the deed merely to make a bravado of himself in the eyes of Germany."

Mr. Baxter was shown the despatch from Washington which stated that Horne's extradition depends largely on the interpretation of the word "Political" in the extradition treaty of 1868, which declared—"A fugitive criminal shall not be surrendered if the offence in respect to which his surrender is demanded be one of a political character."

He merely stated that it was the purpose to show that the act was not an act of war. Later he referred to an extension of the extradition treaty, signed in 1900, so as to include the offence of "wilful and unlawful destruction or obstruction of railroads which endangers human life."

Regarding the machinery which has to be set in motion under the extradition treaty, Mr. Baxter said that the justice department at Ottawa will be asked to issue a warrant of reprisal, which is a warrant directed to an officer authorizing him to receive the body and bring him to Canada. A request is also made to the department of state at Washington for the surrender of the accused and a hearing is had by the justice department in which the accused is found for the purpose of identifying him with the person charged with the proceedings and of showing that the offence is an indictable one.

"Should there be access in having him indicted—and to tell the truth I don't really believe that the head officials in the United States are taking any man—will be brought to Canada and tried in Charlotte county."

Mr. Baxter said that he had wired Attorney-General Pattangall and had assurance that he would be held and he said he had also instructed H. C. Groat, general superintendent of the Atlantic Division of the C. P. R., to lay information against Horne, and the proceedings so far might be complete.

When asked if he knew this had been done, he replied that Mr. Groat and F. R. Taylor, who had been in the office in McAdam and had led the proper information there.

Asked if he knew what information had been placed on file in the matter, which under section 282 of the criminal code, which upon looking up, he read as follows:

"Everyone is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to imprisonment for life who unlawfully with intent to injure or endanger the safety of any persons traveling or being on any railway, bridge or ferry or on any train, bridge or fence of said railway or any portion thereof."

Mr. Baxter thought that developments would take place today in the matter of interchanges between the Canadian and U. S. governments.

HORN APPEALS TO GERMAN EMBASSY

Vancouver, Me., Feb. 2.—Werner Horne, who attempted to blow up the railroad bridge here yesterday, has appealed to the German ambassador at Washington, Count Von Bismarck. He told the latter that he had not been on Canadian soil and asked for protection from extradition to Canada.

Horn gave to the press the following copy of a telegram which was despatched to the German embassy at Washington, and was received here "To the German Ambassador, Washington, D. C.:

"I was arrested here for blowing up Canadian end of bridge at Vancouver, between Maine and Canada. I am held here by attorney-general of Maine, at the request of Canadian authorities, who are trying to get extradition papers from Washington. Please look after my interests in this matter, as I am a German subject, and did not put foot on Canadian soil. Answer by return mail."

EXTRADITION ASKED FOR BY CANADA

Washington, Feb. 2.—Formal application for the extradition to Canada of Werner Horne charged with "attempted destruction of human life" was made at the state department late today by Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British ambassador.

Another Advance

Another increase of thirty cents has been quoted in Ontario flour. There was no change in Manitoba following the advance of twenty cents the day previous. Oatmeal and cornmeal are also advanced in price, while there has been a decrease in barrelled beef and pork.

engineer, and F. R. Taylor, counsel for the company.

Mr. Groat said that information had been laid against Von Horn. Negotiations were now pending on the matter of extradition. Repairs on the bridge were being completed and he expected the story told by Von Horn Tuesday, that an Irishman on the New Brunswick side of the border had helped him to get across the border, was an effort to stimulate racial prejudice on the American side.

A physician has been in attendance on Von Horn since his arrest. He has been severely frost-bitten, with his hands and cheeks particularly suffering. He is quite well supplied with funds, having more than \$100. It was said that when he returned to his hotel in Vancouver his clothing was frozen, possibly through his having slipped into the water. Guards preserve details of his apparently slighted.

That he was an English officer watching for deserters from the Canadian army was the story told by Von Horn to some persons who asked him on Saturday or Sunday what was his business in Vancouver.

The damage to the bridge was believed yesterday not to have amounted to more than a few hundred dollars. It is estimated that about 7 o'clock yesterday morning Deputy Sheriff Ross took Von Horn out of his cell to breakfast in the hotel. He appeared not the least disconcerted. He was taken to the C. P. R. bridge at Vancouver. Detective Sidmore of the C. P. R., this city, and Constable Hannan, of McAdam, were on guard over him Tuesday night.

Werner Horne, now detained at Vancouver (Me.), in charge of Deputy Sheriff George W. Ross, pending communications by the state departments of the United States and Canada in regard to the demand of Canada for his extradition to the United States immigration rooms attached to the Maine Central depot at Vancouver. Canadian officials are on guard at the depot, in addition to Deputy Sheriff Ross.

Horn, who is six feet one inch in height, measured without shoes on, and who weighs upwards of 180 pounds, impressed by his apparently splendid muscular development, by his military bearing and by his restless, restrained actions. His remarkable shoulders, wide and square, are always held set three or four inches from his chest. His neck is powerful and without curve at the back. "He could whip half a dozen ordinary men," said a C. P. R. constable, referring to Horn.

The only manifestation he has shown so far of the effects on his spirits of his recent unsuccessful attempt to destroy the C. P. R. bridge at Vancouver, was noticed on the morning of his arrest after he had been locked up in an immigration room; he suddenly hung his head as he sat on a couch, and was restless and inefficient in the morning. He collected at all times; courteous towards those who converse with him; smilingly friendly towards acquaintances, and grave and thoughtful when alone.

Horn had a small German flag wrapped around his left arm when he was taken to the Teague Hotel on Tuesday morning by Deputy Sheriff Ross on the advice of one of the party who accompanied the deputy. Horn removed the flag, and was suggested by the officials of Vancouver that the decoration was worn by Horn in order that, in case anything serious happened to him in his attempt to destroy the bridge, he would be known as a German subject. He was inclined to the opinion that either a spirit of mock-heros or of fanaticism inspired him in flaunting the colors.

Deputy Sheriff George W. Ross is a veteran with a splendid record of 18 years of successful service in Washington county. He is a native of Vancouver, and is a Canadian citizen, and game warden of the county and a licensed detective for the State of Maine.

ITALIAN RESERVISTS IN BRITAIN CALLED HOME

London, Feb. 2, 6 p. m.—The Italian reservists living in England have been warned to prepare to respond to a call to the colors.

BERLIN PRESS GIVES WARNING.

Amsterdam, via London, Feb. 2, 4:35 p. m.—Discussing the forgoing of British and French troops in the Belgian coast, the Kreuz Zeitung, a Berlin newspaper, says:

"England and France cannot claim from us, in circumstances and without exceptions, the benevolent treatment which we hitherto have accorded merchant ships at sea. Certainly the life of no civilian will be sacrificed without necessity, but no one refrains from bombarding a fortress or places on a battlefield because civilians may thereby be killed, and as England has not hesitated to strew the North Sea with mines, whereby the lives of neutrals are sacrificed, so shall we not refrain from torpedoing English merchant ships simply because the lives of a few are thereby endangered."

ADMIRAL STURDIE ON ENGLISH SOIL

Plymouth, Feb. 2, via London, Feb. 2, 2:02 a. m.—Vice-Admiral Sir Frederick Sturdee, who commanded the British squadron which sank the German ships off the Falkland Islands last December, arrived here today. He was a passenger on the liner India.

INTERNATIONAL LAW AGAIN VIOLATED.

Paris, Feb. 2, 2 p. m.—A German submarine yesterday made an unsuccessful attempt to torpedo the British hospital ship Asturias, according to a communication given out today by the ministry of marine, "thus violating the formal clause of the Hague convention of 1907 regarding the attacking of hospital vessels."

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TRAWLERS DOING IMPORTANT WORK.

Yarmouth, Eng., Feb. 2.—The nickname of "Mosquito Fleet," applied to the navy's torpedo flotilla, should properly be given to the steam fishing trawlers, of which the government is gathering together a swarm for the three-fold purpose of mine-sweeping, protecting the coast against the Germans, and operating in the shallow waters of the Belgian coast against the Germans. Over 500 of these boats were requisitioned the past week, and thousands are already out. They are found so useful that the government evidently thinks that it cannot have too many.

Werner Horne, the man who attempted to blow up the C. P. R. bridge at Vancouver, has appealed to the German ambassador at Washington, Count Von Bismarck. He told the latter that he had not been on Canadian soil and asked for protection from extradition to Canada.

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THE BOER REBELS SURRENDER TO BRITISH FORCE

Cape Town, Feb. 3, via London, Feb. 4, 1:45 a. m.—It is officially announced that Lieut. Col. Kemp and his commando of Boer rebels have surrendered to the British forces.

LETTING THE CAT OUT OF THE BAG

Letting the cat out of the bag is a phrase which is used to signify the disclosure of a secret. It is a phrase which is used to signify the disclosure of a secret.

AGENTS WANTED

RELIABLE representative wanted, to meet the tremendous demand for fruit trees throughout New Brunswick and general agents. The special interest and general agents. The special interest and general agents. The special interest and general agents.

THERE is a boom in the sale of trees in New Brunswick. We want reliable agents in every unrepresented district. Pay weekly; liberal terms. Pelham Nursery Co., Toronto, Ont. W-47.

TEACHERS WANTED

TEACHER WANTED—A second or third class teacher, female for School District No. 14, Simonds. Apply, stating salary, to Leonard Parker, secretary, Tynewood, N. B., 2684-2-6-15.

BIRTHS

HAGGERTY—On Jan. 30, to Mr. and Mrs. William G. Haggerty, Mill street, Fairville, a son.

WALKER—Feb. 3, 1915, to Mr. and Mrs. D. D. Walker, 155 King street east, a son.

MARRIAGES

JOHNSON-PETERS—At the Victoria street parsonage, on Feb. 3, at 6 o'clock, by Rev. B. H. Nobles, Howard Edward Johnson and Mable Peters, both of this city.

DEATHS

DALEY—In this city, on the 5th inst., after a short illness, Alice Mildred, eldest daughter of the late David A. and Annie Daley, in the 24th year of her age, leaving besides her mother, two sisters and seven brothers to mourn.

DOWNY—At his residence, Keirsteadville, Kings county, on Jan. 30, after a brief illness, John F. Downy, aged 73 years.

BAILIE—In this city on February 1, Jane, wife of William Bailie, formerly of Harcourt (N. B.).

ROGERS—In this city on the 1st inst., Joseph, son of Bart and the late Josephine Rogers, aged 27 years.

McKERN—At his residence, 70 Wentworth street, after a brief illness, George McKern, aged 74 years.

GRAY—On Jan. 26, at St. Martins at A. P. Bentley's, Camp, Willard P. Graves, suddenly, leaving his wife, six sons and two daughters to mourn.

Full Staff of Trained Teachers. The Best Courses of Instruction Individual Attention given each Student. Our Best Advertisement—the Success of our Graduates. Students can enter at any time. Catalogues at any address.

APPLICATION FOR EXTRADITION NOW AT WASHINGTON. Ottawa, Feb. 2.—At the instance of the Canadian Pacific railway steps were taken this evening by the department of justice to secure extradition of Horne, who attempted to blow up the railway bridge at Vancouver. In the opinion of Hon. C. J. Doherty, minister of justice, the crime is extraditable and does not fall within the category of exceptions such as offences of a political nature. Canada rather than being an act of war or a political crime.

Washington, Feb. 2.—Application for the extradition of Horne reached the British embassy here late tonight and probably will be presented to the state department by the ambassador tomorrow. Officials of the embassy and the department declined to discuss the case pending formal presentation of the application.

Secretary Bryan said he had heard nothing about the case, and, of course, would not have anything to say until it was before him officially. There was much comment in official circles upon the probability that Horne would set up a claim of immunity from extradition on the ground that his offense was political, not criminal. It is believed, however, that even if such a claim were recognized the prisoner probably would be prosecuted under the neutrality laws of the United States.

VAN HORNE BLACK SHEEP SON OF BAVARIAN MINISTER. New York, Feb. 2.—Werner Horne, or Captain Van Horne, as he is known, according to authoritative information is the black sheep son of the Bavarian war minister and since the war began he has been active against Canada in many ways than in bridge dynamiting. He has led the career of a soldier of fortune romping about the world, only recently being engaged in the Mexican guerilla wars. He has written some since his utmost of hostilities, endeavoring it is believed his last deed was concerned as a desperado effort against Canada, in which he was slain.

Very few fishing boats are now left in Yarmouth. If it were not for this, the pay of the men in the navy, there would be great want in Yarmouth and all the coast towns at this time.

Syracuse Couple Wed in Newcastle. Newcastle, Feb. 3.—The marriage of Luc Kazal, merchant, of Quarryville, Pa., to Miss Mary, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Mitchell, Newcastle, also a Syrian, was solemnized in St. Mary's R. C. church yesterday morning, Rev. P. W. Dixon officiating at the nuptial mass.

Pretty but austere matron (to young man, who has refused her)—You are a man after my own heart. Young man (facetiously)—Yes; but I thought it was a secret—Judge.

AUSTRALIA'S SECOND CONTINGENT HAS ARRIVED IN EGYPT. London, Feb. 3, 12.05 a. m. —The second Australian contingent has arrived in Egypt, and has joined the first contingent.

Letting the Cat Out of the Bag. Pretty but austere matron (to young man, who has refused her)—You are a man after my own heart. Young man (facetiously)—Yes; but I thought it was a secret—Judge.

\$150,000,000

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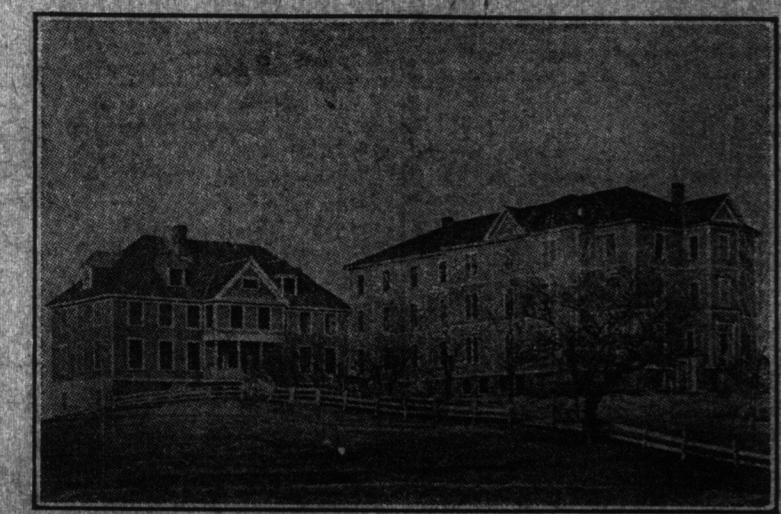
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HORTON ACADEMY AND DINING HALL DESTROYED BY FIRE; LOSS \$35,000



HORTON COLLEGIATE ACADEMY (RIGHT), YOUNG HALL (LEFT)

Wolville, N. S., Feb. 5.—Horton Academy building and Edward W. Young Hall were destroyed by fire this morning. The blaze raged for an hour and overcame every effort of the local fire department to extinguish it.

OBITUARY

Joseph Rogers. Tuesday, Feb. 2.—The death of Joseph Rogers, son of Pilot Bart Rogers, occurred yesterday in his 27th year.

Miss Goldie A. Lecky. The death of Miss Goldie A. Lecky occurred at her home in Cumberland Bay (N. B.) on Friday, January 29, after a brief illness.

Mrs. Mary Wright. At the advanced age of ninety years, the death of Mrs. Mary Wright, widow of Sylvester Wright, occurred Sunday at her home, 144 Watson street, West End.

Samuel Snodgrass. Death came suddenly yesterday to Samuel Snodgrass, aged about seventy years, in Waterloo street.

Thomas Ryan. The death occurred yesterday at 120 Victoria street, of Thomas Ryan, in his eighty-third year.

James A. Bayley. Church Hill, N. B., Jan. 30.—The many friends of James A. Bayley, who has held the position of collector of taxes in this city, will be grieved to hear of his death, which occurred at his home at Church Hill, N. B., on Jan. 24, after being in failing health for about nine months.

John F. MacDougall. At the Crystal Street Sanitarium, Hot Springs, Ark., S. on January 11, John F. MacDougall, formerly of New Brunswick, died after a lingering illness.

J. Allan Dibble. Woodstock, N. B., Feb. 1.—J. Allan Dibble, of the firm of W. F. Dibble & Son, died at his home yesterday after a few days' illness with Bright's Disease.

Mrs. Stanley Waugh. Andover, N. B., Feb. 1.—The community was shocked on Thursday to hear of the sudden death of Mrs. Stanley Waugh, after giving birth to a baby daughter.

Miss Dorothy Graham. Richibucto, Feb. 1.—The death of Miss Dorothy Graham, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Graham, occurred on Friday at the home of her parents, after a three weeks' illness.

WEDDINGS

Brager-Wesley. Wednesday, Feb. 3.—Friends in this city will be interested in a marriage which took place last evening in the Pythian Temple, Portland (Me.).

Thursday, Feb. 4.—A quiet wedding was celebrated in the Victoria street parlour last evening at 8 o'clock.

The Arcthusa. (In the action of Sunday, January 24, 1914, in the North Sea, the Arcthusa, again covered herself with glory.)

Wharton Bradish. Result of Sea Supremacy. (London Daily Telegraph.)

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