ROADS STREWN WITH DEAD

Maxims Concealed by Germans In Dummy Haystack Poured Deadly Fire Into British Ranks

A despatch from Picardy, France, says: The initial engagement in the La Bassee region was but a prelude to a severe engagement which took place there. This revival of desperate fighting synchronizes with a spell of very cold but dry weather, which has made the ground firmer, tending to increased mobility of both the infantry and artillery and filling the men with more of the exhilaration of hand-to-hand fighting. Nevertheless the countryside is still soft enough to make the Germans in their attack show a decided preference for the roads, and this explains how on the main thoroughfare between Bethune and La Bassee such a grim massacre of the enemy took place. It was a veritable death trap. The unerring accuracy of our artillery proved to be an irresistible barrier to the enemy's advance at this point. After re-establishing our old positions the British broke fresh ground and part of a regiment in the forward movement had to go across a level span. On their right was what appeared to be a deserted haystack, but as they came in line with the stack a deadly Maxim fire poured out from it. Both the dummy haystack and its occupants became a target for our watching artillery, but our infantry, nevertheless, suffered severely by this unexpected strategem.

RESUME BATTLE IN CARPATHIANS

New Austro-German Forces Are Seeking to Block Russian Invasion.

A despatch from London says: The renewal of hostilities in Galicia makes the battle line from the Carpathians to the interior of East Prussia one of continuous activity. There has been fighting during the past few days at almost every part of the front, and the clash of offensive, particularly in the Central Poland regions, has been severe. The battle in East Prussia, on the Malwischen-Lasdehnen line proceeds without let-up, and on the Bzura-Rawka fields the engagements have been carried on furiously.

Interest centres in the Carpathians, where the Austro-Germans have brought up new armies to oppose the Russian invasion of Hungary. According to announcements in Vienna they have recaptured some of the passes which the Russians were holding in strength. While naturally the Russians, like the other belligerents, do not relish giving up any ground gained, they declare that this is compensated by the fact that their aggressiveness has compelled the Austro-Germans to postpone the expedition which they were preparing with the object of crushing Serbia. Russia hopes that Roumania, with her financial position guaranteed by the recent London loan of $25,000,000, will soon send her army into the field and form the missing link between Russia and Serbia.

A particularly violent conflict took place at Atlanka, two miles north of Sochaszew. In 30 minutes of the fighting at the start the Germans lost 500 killed in taking a Russian trench, from which they were driven later by a bayonet charge. The recent encounters have been favorable to the Russians, according to the official report of the general staff at Petrograd.

A Russian officer who had charge of a battery of machine guns at Atlanka, in an interview sent from Petrograd, says that his detachment took their assigned positions and lay waiting for the Germans, whose trenches were 2,000 yards away on a slight elevation. At daybreak the enemy's cavalry appeared, and rode to within 600 yards of the Russian positions, where they halted. At that moment the machine guns broke into fire, and most of the German horsemen were killed.

Half an hour later at least three regiments of German infantry appeared over the hill and started building entrenchments. Before they had hardly begun the Russians were out of their trenches and at them. Three volleys from the Russian foot soldiers preceded a charge, which drove the Germans back. It was in this affair that the Kaiser's troops suffered the loss of 500 men. Later the Germans tried a flanking movement, but were kept off.

SNIPER KILLED 50 OFFICERS.

Facts Revealed By Documents Found on Dead German.

A despatch from London says: The Manchester Guardian reports the remarkable speech delivered by Lieut.-General Sir Henry McKinnon at a dinner in Manchester on Monday. General McKinnon related a story told to him by a relative whose company in the trenches was much troubled by a sniper, who was located with difficulty. He was shot finally, and when his body was reached an order was found on him deputing him to snipe British officers. He had on his body particulars showing he had killed no fewer than 50 officers, and it was apparently a rule of the German War Office to reward him for each officer killed when the claim had been scrutinized and allowed. The sniper was required to state the exact position where the officer was killed, and give particulars about his regiment, and so on, and no claim was allowed until it was tested by reference to casualty lists in the British newspapers. In the case of this particular sniper only 25 claims were allowed, for each of which he had received a reward of 50 marks ($12.50).

WAR'S EFFECT ON U.S. TRADE.

Exports to Many Countries Have Fallen Off.

A despatch from Washington says: The effects of the war on American export trade with the belligerent countries are plainly visible in the following figures. Exports last December to Austria-Hungary amounted to only $2,700, while December 1913 totalled $3,182,652. Exports to Germany last month were $2,194,035, against $33,210,283 December, 1913; Belgium, $758,282 against $5,740,512; Russia in Europe, $479,429 against $4,971,120; France, $37,585,879 against $13,341,017; the United Kingdom, $85,863,254 against $64,092,740.

Exports to Italy last month totalled $26,162,688 against $9,109,962 in December, 1913; the Netherlands, $12,427,794 against $10,070,070; Canada, $18,379,707 against $25,763,404; British India, $842,553 against $1,009,124; Japan, $5,098,191 against $7,614,727, and Australia, $3,549,813 against $4,510,421.

NO CAUSE FOR ALARM.

Treaty Rights of Other Nations Are Not Menaced by Japan.

A despatch from Tokio says: The Foreign Office has issued a statement concerning the present negotiations between Japan and China, in which it is declared that these diplomatic exchanges "contain nothing of a nature to disturb the territorial integrity of China, or anything conflicting with the spheres of influence now enjoyed by other powers in China."

Nurses Carrying Wounded Frenchman From Battlefield.

Two of the First Aid Nurses of the Yeomanry Corps are here seen carrying a wounded French soldier from one of the trenches, where he had been hit by a flying piece of shrapnel.

TURKISH INVASION OF EGYPT

Early Defeat Will Afford a Pretext to Turkey to Conclude Peace With the Allies

A despatch from Rome says: It is understood in independent sources that Turkey has decided to go on with the invasion of Egypt despite the fact that they were not prepared and also against the advice of Field Marshal von Der Goltz, the German adviser to the Turkish military. Gen. von Der Goltz advised the rushing of reinforcements to the Caucasus, where the danger to the Turks was imminent, but these suggestions were openly disregarded.

It appears that Enver Pasha, the young Turk leader, preferred to risk defeat in Egypt rather than have the army continue its present inactivity. He therefore sent an army toward the Suez Canal. He realizes that the Germans, who are supposed to be in charge of the Turkish military forces, will be blamed for its failure to achieve any victories, and this will afford a pretext to Turkey to conclude peace with the allies. This move is considered here to be inevitable sooner or later.

PAID HUGE PRICE GOT NO REWARD

Savage Onslaughts of the German Infantry Cost Enemy 20,000 Men.

A despatch from Paris says: The severe fighting which began in the vicinity of Craonne, north of the Aisne, cost the German army six thousand men, according to the French estimate as given in the official communiques issued by the War Office. These losses, added to the heavy casualties incurred by the enemy in the Woeuvre, the Vosges, at La Bassee and east of Ypres, make a total that is believed to be more than 20,000. And it is pointed out here that this huge price has brought the Kaiser's troops nothing whatsoever in the way of reward.

The latest reports received by the military authorities indicate that hostilities have slackened, which was to be expected after these extreme efforts. In fact the latest report of the War Office says that on the night of January 27 there was not a single infantry attack by the Germans, although severe artillery actions are announced in Flanders, along the Aisne, in the Argonne and in Alsace.

It was a desire on the part of the Germans to commemorate the 56th birthday of the Kaiser with some noteworthy feat of arms that was responsible for the slaughter of twenty thousand of their best troops in three days, according to the news sent from the front by Gen. Joffre.

GET THE VICTORIA CROSS.

Two Indian Soldiers Win the Coveted Prize.

A despatch from London says: It is officially announced that up to the present two Indian soldiers have gained the Victoria Cross. The first, a Sepoy in the 129th Baluchis, was the sole survivor of a gallant machine gun section, which fought to the last and inflicted immense losses on the enemy. The second is of the 39th Gakhwalis, and won distinction when part of the British trenches were occupied by the Germans. Traverse after traverse of the captured trenches was stormed, and the heroic Sepoy was always the first in the attack, although wounded, and he only fell when the trenches had been entirely taken. He has but lately recovered .

MOSQUITO FLEET RETURNS SAFELY

Arethusa and Her Gallant Consorts Rescued Many German Sailors

A despatch from London says: A Daily Chronicle correspondent has gathered the following account of the sinking of the Bluecher and the part played by the cruiser Arethusa in the North Sea battle:

Once again has the Arethusa covered herself with glory. In the engagement she was one of the first ships to sight the Germans, and after remaining in action for seven hours the task of striking the Bluecher a mortal blow fell to her, as did the pleasure of rescuing eight officers and 117 men from the doomed battle cruiser. Shells fell around her, giving her no respite through the whole morning until two in the afternoon.

She had some miraculous escapes. Although her decks were drenched with water thrown up by shells which exploded in the sea close by, she herself was absolutely undamaged.

One of the German officers whom she had taken aboard as prisoner confessed that the Fatherland could never hope to beat England.

"On land perhaps," he remarked, "but on sea, never."

Once aboard, the German officers were not treated as prisoners. They were shown into wardrobes, and soon began to fraternize with our officers.

"We feel honored to be captured by the Arethusa," one officer stated. "She is a wonderful boat, and her fame is great in Germany."

"War is war," said another. "Either you sink us or we sink you."

"Well, I am glad it is all over," said a third; "it has been a terrible time."

"I shudder when I think of the fate awaiting some of our comrades in our navy," was the solicitous concern of an elderly officer. "Your shells are terrifying and your seamanship marvellous, but, while we here are captured and safe and can now sleep quietly in our beds—our first untrammeled sleep since the early days of August, when we realized that we had to face your navy—how will the rest fare?"

Quite a number of them spoke English, and so grateful were they for the kindness shown them on board the Arethusa that they showered all their belongings, watches, money, rings, etc., on her crew. To the German officers and men postcards were given, and they immediately sat down to write home to Germany. "I am safe," was the message on one postcard; "I was rescued by the Arethusa. Do you remember the night we were discussing her We are happy and comfortable. Thank God, my life has been spared."

The Bluecher's Fate.

The Arethusa finished off the Bluecher with a couple of torpedoes. "There came a time when the poor old Bluecher was not worth any more powder and shot from the Indomitable," a member of the crew said. "There was no need to be extravagant with our metal, so the word was passed to us on the Arethusa to set to work with torpedoes. We could not miss her, for she was almost stationary. Our second torpedo went right into her fair amidships.

"She had a terrible list even before this, and she had thrown up the sponge. Her crew were game to the last. We saw them lining up the taffrail standing to attention. It was a thrilling moment.

SHIP PURCHASE UNNEUTRAL ACT

Great Britain Has Apprised Washington of Views on Proposal.

A despatch from Washington says: The United States Government will find itself in a serious dispute with Great Britain, France and Russia if it purchases and operates interned German and Austrian vessels, as proposed under the pending Ship Purchase Bill.

Your correspondent is now able to state that Great Britain has officially given notice that it would regard such a step by the American Government as an unneutral act. A written statement to this effect is now in the possession of Mr. Bryan, and has been in his hands for some time.

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

Great Britain, as the nation with which the United States has had occasion most frequently to discuss these matters, has taken the lead in conveying to the United States a warning as to the view which the allies will take of this intention. Sir Edward Grey has gone out of his way to disabuse Mr. Bryan of any notion he might have had that the British Government would look with complacency on such action.

Ambassador Jusserand notified Mr. Bryan that Admiralty rules adopted by the French Government two years ago would be enforced during the war. These rules instructed French commanders to seize as enemy vessels any ships which had been transferred to neutral registry after the beginning of hostilities. This notice by the French Government never has been modified and these rules are in force to-day, thus ensuring the seizure of the first interned vessel sailing under the proposed Government plan which encountered a French cruiser.

Though the Russian Government is not in a position to act on the high seas to any considerable extent at present, it is known that it is in entire accord with the position of the British and the French; that all three Governments do not intend to look on quietly while action of the United States Government relieves the enemy of one of the misfortunes of the war. In the opinion of these Governments, the fact that it is proposed that the United States itself do these things is vastly more serious than that American individuals should do them.

DESTITUTION IN BELGIUM

Many Persons Will Perish If Needs Are Not Provided For Promptly

A despatch from New York says: A shortage of 76,000 tons of food for the relief of Belgian refugees must be made up within the next three months by the commission for relief in Belgium or many people will perish, Vice-Chairman Lindon W. Bates announced on Wednesday to relief committees throughout the United States. The commission here was apprised of the inadequacy of the food supply by a cable message from London, which read: "The commission is actually short in the department for the feeding of destitute Belgians, 21,000 tons for February, 25,000 tons for March, and 30,000 tons for April. The enforced transfer of food from the department for provisioning those who can still pay something for rations during these months is bound to eat into its provisionig capacity seriously.

"There are now 1,400,000 destitute, and the actual cost of administering and supplying the canteens for the destitute now is $2,800,000 per month. The number of the destitute daily increases."

DERAIL TRAIN NEAR CALCUTTA

Scheme to Subvert the Loyalty of Local Regiment Was Unearthed by the Arrest of the Men

A despatch from London says: The Morning Post reports that the Punjab Mail, carrying Indian troops, was derailed by the removal of a rail, the blame for the occurrence being thrown on the disloyal propaganda of the ringleaders of the Komagata Maru affair, who are still at large. The nature of the propaganda was revealed by the prosecution of seven men, three of whom are said to be returned emigrants from Canada. In addition to the weapons found upon them, they had forceps for removing the nuts holding rails in place. A scheme was also discovered to subbert the loyalty of an Indian regiment and to overcome a newly arrived regiment of territorials. The three returned emigrants asserted that they had been badly treated in Canada.

Killed in Mistake by Own Sentry

A despatch from London says: Despatches from France tell of the killing of a French aeroplane pilot and a British observer by their own men. The machine in which the pilot and observer were flying met with an accident and they were compelled to descend. They were returning on foot at night toward the British lines when the sentries, supposing they were enemies, fired and killed both.

PEGOUD ACHIEVES VICTORY

Brilliant Exploits of Daring French Aviator Who Was First Man to Loop the Loop

A despatch from Paris says: The heroism of the French aviators will make a thrilling chapter of adventure. Pegoud, who was the first to loop the loop, has lost none of his audacity. One of his latest adventures was rewarded with great success. Provided with a new machine, which he wished to try, he loaded it with a dozen bombs and set off for the enemy's lines. In previous reconnaissances he had made note of German ammunition stores assembled on a certain plot of ground. It was to this spot that he steered his way, flying very high and taking advantage of a mist so that he should not be observed. When he was near his goal he hovered above the place, and, descending lower, dropped nine of the bombs. The effect was prodigious. Explosion after explosion rent the air so that his machine was shaken by the vibration waves. Still he had three bombs left, and, swooping, flung them over the heads of a company of German soldiers. They scattered in all directions.

His latest achievement was directed a few days ago against a captive airship, from which the fire of German batteries was directed. Flying at a great height and making a wide detour behind a veil of clouds, Pegoud then flew straight at the sausage-shaped balloon. He was seen at once, and shots were fired at him wildly. He heard the shouts of the soldiers and hoarse commands. Little figures were running about like ants down there, and the balloon was hastily drawn earthward, but it was too late. Pegoud swooped in magnificent volplanes. When he was less than 50 yards above the airship he flung his bomb. A dull explosion followed, making a gale of air currents, in which the French aeroplane rocked with quivering planes. The ball of gas was rent and the German airship collapsed to earth.

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