

GREAT SUCCESSSES ARE BEING WON BY THE RUSSIANS

(Special to the Guardian.)
PETROGRAD, Feb. 4.—Important successes for the Russians in East Prussia and Northern Poland are announced in an official statement issued here today. In East Prussia the 22nd troops, despite desperate resistance by the Germans, succeeded in crossing Angerap River and captured fortified positions. Up in Northern Poland they have captured the town of Sempe, only 33 miles from the great fortress of Thorn. West of Warsaw, and in the vicinity of Bolomow and Goumane, the Germans are continuing their terrific attacks upon the Russian lines. In the operations there the Germans are using about 42,000 men in their furious attacks. The Germans are suffering heavy losses, but are bringing up fresh troops to replace the killed and injured. Fighting is still going on in the Carpathians. The Germans helping the Austrians there are also being reinforced.

JAPANESE CRUISER WRECKED IN PACIFIC

(Special to the Guardian.)
WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Rear-Admiral Howard, commanding the Pacific fleet, reported to the Navy Department from his flagship, San Diego, that the Japanese cruiser, Asama, with 500 men, was wrecked about 250 miles south of Port Bartolome, and was breaking up.
(Special to the Guardian.)
WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—No further details were given in Admiral Howard's despatch and nothing was said of the fate of the crew. The Japanese Embassy is relying upon the United States Navy Department for information regarding the wreck.

WARNER VON HORN ARRESTED IN U. S.

(Special to the Guardian.)
VANCOUVER, Feb. 4.—Warner Von Horn, who attempted to blow up the bridge over the St. Croix river was arrested today on a warrant charging him with defacing and injuring buildings was caused by the shock of the explosion when Von Horn exploded a charge of dynamite under the bridge.
VANCOUVER, Maine, Feb. 3.—Werner Von Horn, who was arrested here yesterday after attempting to blow up the Canadian end of the railway bridge between this town and St. Croix, N.B., was carefully guarded at the Immigration office throughout the night. No formal charge had been preferred against Von Horn, who claimed that he was an officer in the German army and that he had exploded the dynamite as an act of war. He made no objection to his detention in custody of Deputy Sheriff Ross of Washington County, but insisted that he had committed no offence for which he could be extradited to Canada.
It was thought here that the next development in the case would occur at Washington, where it was expected that the application for Von Horn's extradition, forwarded by the Canadian Government to the British Ambassador yesterday, would be presented to the State Department today.
Under the auspices of Canadian officials, a court session was held last night at McAdam Junction, just across the New Brunswick border, at which testimony was given before police magistrate Luke Lawson, who later issued a warrant against Von Horn. A copy of the warrant was given to Deputy Sheriff Ross.
No service was made on the prisoner, the local authorities having decided that the warrant had no legal standing unless accompanied by an order for extradition.
That he attempted to blow up the bridge at Vancouver on orders sent him from Germany, was the statement made by Werner Horn, 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 days 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 a broken English," he boasted in broken English, "it would have blown the bridge to pieces."

TURKS LEFT THOUSANDS DEAD IN FLIGHT FROM TABRIZ

(Special to the Guardian.)
TABRIZ, Persia, Feb. 3.—Via London.—Since the re-occupation of Tabriz by the Russian troops, perfect order and tranquillity have prevailed. The people of the city are now extending hospitality to the Russian soldiers.
The Turks left 1,000 dead and all their artillery in their flight from Tabriz.
The Russian Consulate building was burned, but as a result of the efforts made by the American Consul much property and many shops were saved from destruction and pillage at the hands of the Kurds.
Tabriz, capital of Azerbaijan, Persia, has long sheltered a Russian garrison. Some three weeks ago they were driven out by a detachment of Turkish troops marching Eastward from the Turkish border. The Russians did not stay long away. Last week they returned to Tabriz and ordered it from the north, forcing the Turks to retire to the South and East.
Minard's Liniment cures Diphtheria.

HE WEATHER THE TEMPERATURE TIDE, MOON, ETC.

(Special to the Guardian.)
TORONTO, Feb. 5.—Maritime: Moderate winds, fair with rising temperature.
THE WEATHER.—Yesterday was beautifully clear all day.
Seven deg. below zero was the coldest temperature recorded on Wednesday night. Yesterday morning at 9 o'clock it had risen to 3 deg. below, at which point the mercury stood last night at 9 o'clock. The highest temperature of yesterday was 6 deg. above zero.
The tide will be high this afternoon at 2:16 and tomorrow at 2:52 and high tomorrow morning at 2:52 and Sunday at 3:27.
The sun sets this afternoon at 5:12 and tomorrow at 5:14; it rises tomorrow morning at 7:16 and Sunday at 7:15.
The moon rises tonight at 12.
The last quarter of the moon will be on Sunday, Feb. 7th, at 1:11 a. m.
The length of today will be nine hours and fifty-five minutes.
Minard's Liniment cures garget in cows

SECOND WAR SESSION OF PARLIAMENT WAS FORMALLY OPENED

Speech from the Throne Related Exclusively to the War no Other Legislation being Foreshadowed. New Members Introduced. Premier Borden Gave Notice of Bill for Appropriation of \$100,000,000 for War Purposes. Large Attendance of Brilliantly Uniformed Officers.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
OTTAWA, Feb. 4.—The opening of the second session of the Dominion Parliament proved to be a much more brilliant affair than had been anticipated. The decision not to have a khaki opening, such as marked the special war session of August, was responsible for the presence of an unusually large number of people in brilliant uniforms. These included Admirals, Major-Generals and officers of lesser rank, including one Honorary Colonel, Senator Geo. Taylor, who appears for the first time in the uniform of a Lieut.-Colonel. Mr. Baker, member for Bromo, and also in command of the Quebec regiments in the second contingent, was the only member of the Commons who appeared in martial array.
The usual brilliant scene was witnessed in the Senate Chamber, when the Commoners were summoned to listen to the reading of the speech from the throne by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught.

The Governor-General was surrounded by Privy Counsellors, including Sir Robt. Borden, in Windsor uniforms, and officers of the headquarters staff, while the Judges of the Supreme Court in their robes and ornaments added to the brilliancy of the scene. On the floor of the House, in addition to scores of ladies, were the Consular representatives of all nations but Germany and Austria.
As the speech from the throne related entirely to the war, no other legislation being foreshadowed, the reading of it was soon over and the ceremonies in the Senate were completed before half-past three o'clock. When the members returned to the House of Commons, Hon. T. Chase Casgrain, the Postmaster-General, and Hon. P. E. Bondin, the new Minister of Inland Revenue, were introduced, their sponsors being Sir Geo. E. Foster and Hon. C. J. Doherty. Mr. Stuart, the new Conservative member for South Waterloo, was introduced by Sir Geo. E. Foster and W. Weichel, member for North Waterloo.

None of the usual formalities were neglected, and no time is being lost by the Government in getting down to the real business of the session, which is to provide the source for carrying on Canada's share in the European struggle.
Sir Robt. Borden gave notice this afternoon of a resolution on which a Bill will be based appropriating \$100,000,000 for war expenditures. According to the resolution the money will be devoted for the following purposes:
A.—The defence and security of Canada.
B.—The conduct of military or naval operations in or beyond Canada.
C.—Promoting the continuance of trade, industry and business communication, whether by means of insurance or indemnity against war risk or otherwise.
D.—The carrying out of any measures deemed necessary or advisable by the Governor-in-Council in consequence of the existence of a state of war.

GERMAN STRENGTH GRADUALLY WANING

(Special to the Guardian.)
ROTTERDAM, Feb. 4.—In the course of fighting on the Dunes during the last few days, the Allies have made steady progress and gradually have proved their superiority over the Germans. This was especially evidenced by the capture of Great Dune, but in other ways the Germans are being hard pressed. They have lost several hundred prisoners, besides guns.
Attacks of the Allies have been made with suddenness and fierceness which astonished the Germans, who were only able in several cases to beat a quick retreat, after having rendered their guns useless for immediate service. Some attacks were so successful that they were able to capture certain hundreds of horses stationed behind the German fighting lines.

FRENCH CAPTURE KAMERUN PORT

(Special to the Guardian.)
PARIS, Feb. 4.—After several engagements French troops on Jan. 29 occupied Bortoua, a port situated in the centre of the German colony of Kamerun.
The occupation of this port indicates, according to official announcements made in Paris today, that the French enveloping movement against the German forces in the Kameruns is being continued.
In the west artillery continues to play the major part. Each side makes occasional attacks which, according to official reports, are invariably repulsed.
The surrender of Lt.-Col. Kemp and other rebels, who have been receiving arms and support from the Germans in South-West Africa, and with whom they have recently quarrelled, and the expected surrender of Lieut.-Colonel Maritz, 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.

REBEL LEADERS HAVE SURRENDERED

(Special to the Guardian.)
PRETORIA, Feb. 4.—The rebel leaders Bezuidenhout and the so-called "Proprietor" Vankensburg surrendered to the British forces with Lieut. Col. Kemp's force was officially announced today. The command, which gave up its arms, also includes 48 officers and 500 burghers. The rebels capitulated at Upington. Vankensburg's influence is credited with being largely responsible for the rebellion.
The announcement states that additional surrenders are expected to-night and that Lieut. Col. Maritz and his men will probably give themselves up before the end of the week.
(Special to the Guardian.)
CAPE TOWN, Feb. 4.—It is officially announced that Lieut. Col. Kemp and command of Boer rebels surrendered to the British forces.

SUMMARY OF THE SITUATION.

(Special to the Guardian.)
LONDON, Feb. 4.—The efforts of the German Field Marshal, Von Hindenburg, to stop the advance of the Russians in East Prussia and in 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, have been flung against the Russian lines. Both sides claim to have inflicted heavy losses on their opponents and each 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 own and to inflict as heavy losses on their adversaries as possible.
Near Bolimow there 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 strong 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 Emperor left for the front today, while the German Emperor is expected to proceed there after he has concluded his visit to Wilhelmshaven, where he has been inspecting the fleet and bestowing iron crosses on the crew of submarine U-21, recently operating in the Irish Sea.
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RUSSIANS DROP BOMBS ON GERMANS

(Special to the Guardian.)
PETROGRAD, Feb. 4.—Russian aviators on Feb. 3 successfully dropped bombs on mobilized reserve trains of the Germans at Rawa Zarczecz and Buguszyce, fifty miles southwest of Warsaw.

BRITAIN PROHIBITS AMERICAN SUGAR

(Special to the Guardian.)
LONDON, Feb. 4.—The prohibition of the sale of American sugar in this country was brought up in the Commons today by Sir James Dalziel, who desired to know why neutral countries should be debarred from sending sugar here to the embarrassment of British manufacturers. Home Secretary McKenna replied that sugar exported from America would be replaced with supplies obtained from the enemy of Britain.
"No, not in this case," Sir James retorted. "I have documentary proof of it." McKenna said. He added that prohibition would not be removed so long as the removal would benefit an enemy of England.

ALLIES MAKE GAINS IN BELGIUM

(Special to the Guardian.)
PARIS, Feb. 4.—Official tonight—Artillery fighting occurred in Belgium and to the north of Arras, west of the road between Lille and Arras. We have captured from two to three hundred metres of the enemy's ground near Hebuterne, north of Albert. Our fire has reached the converse and assembling points. By the very efficient shooting of our artillery in the Valley of the Aisne, German batteries were silenced and caissons blown up. Men engaged in construction work were dispersed and aeroplanes put to flight. In front of Verdun the converse and taking the aviators prisoners. In Alsace the German attack near Uffholtz failed completely.

Kaiser William BESTOWS IRON CROSS

(Special to the Guardian.)
AMSTERDAM, Feb. 4.—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 members of the submarine crew.

CANADIAN AIRMAN KILLED IN LONDON

(Special to the Guardian.)
LONDON, Feb. 4.—Lieut. Sharpe, of the Canadian contingent of the Royal Flying Corps, was killed yesterday afternoon while flying at Shorehaunt.

BRITAIN WILL SEIZE FOODSTUFFS DESTINED FOR THE ENEMY

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Ambassador Page, at London, cabled the State Department yesterday 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. This step, the Ambassador explained, followed the announcement that the German Government had decreed confiscation of all grain and flour to conserve the nation's food supply.
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 that issuance of a modifying decree, making such exemptions by the German Government.
Ambassador Page said the British Government had formed him that because the steamship Wilhelmnia, now bound from New York for Bremen with grain and other food, had sailed before the issuance of the German decree, an exception would be made in her case. The vessel would be seized, it was said, but she would be released and her cargo purchased at invoice price, by the British Government. Warning was given, however, that other shipments hereafter of like character, when destined for Germany, directly or indirectly, would be seized, as well as the vessel carrying them, without compensation being paid.
This announcement put an entirely new complexion on the negotiations that have been in progress intermittently since the beginning of the war in regard to the right of neutral States to ship food supplies to belligerent countries.
In the British note to Secretary Bryan, it was stated that the conclusion had been reached not to interfere with such shipments, provided they were intended for the non-combatant elements of the population, and not for the army or Government of the belligerent State with which England was at war. It was intimated, however, that the exceptional conditions of the present war might warrant some such action as an act of retaliation.
The State Department has not decided what shall be done in the matter.
Ambassador Page has been asked further information on the general subject.
President Wilson advised the Senate yesterday that the Secretary of State held that it would not be compatible with the public interest to make public the correspondence between the United States and the British Government regarding the action of the latter in declaring turpentine and rosin contraband of war.
Great Britain first announced that turpentine or rosin, naval stores, would not be subject to seizure. Later, however, these products were added to the list of contraband, on the ground that they were used largely in the manufacture of munitions of war.

TURKS ATTACK THE SUEZ CANAL BUT ARE REPULSED WITH HEAVY LOSS

(Special to the Guardian.)
LONDON, Feb. 4.—The Turks at last have made a definite attack on the Suez Canal but after a sharp fight were driven off with heavy losses. After their fruitless attempt Tuesday night to bridge the canal near Toussoum they returned to the attack early yesterday morning with a force estimated at 12,000 strong. Six batteries of artillery essayed to get across the waterway on rafts. The British force however, was waiting and the Turks were forced back, leaving about 800 prisoners in the hands of the defenders. A considerable number of Turks were killed and wounded. The British lost fifteen killed and fifty eight wounded. The attack was also repulsed by the Turks at El Kantara but this met with no greater success than the other attempt, the Turkish casualties in killed, wounded and prisoners numbering upwards of 100.
The New Zealand contingent and presumably the Australians look part in the battles at El Kantara, having two casualties. Compared with the battles in Poland and the Carpathians this is a mere flash but as the British Territorials, Australians and New Zealanders are receiving their baptism of fire in Egypt there is much interest in the attempts of the Turks to move their big army across the desert, and operations in that part of the world are attracting a good deal of attention in England.
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CAIRO, Feb. 4.—The following official statement recounting the repulse of the Turkish force which attacked Suez Canal, was given out here today:—
"At daybreak yesterday the enemy advanced on posts at Toussoum (35 miles north of Suez), where they attempted to cross the Canal Tuesday night, and their artillery bombarded Toussoum and Serapeum. Our artillery, supported by ships in Canal, repulsed the enemy. The enemy tried to cross the Canal on rafts, but retired at 2 in the afternoon with the loss of 80 officers and numerous dead, while 282 prisoners were taken. Our losses were two officers and 13 men killed and 58 men wounded.
At El Kantara (40 miles south of Port Said) the enemy also attacked, having two casualties. Compared with the battles in Poland and the Carpathians this is a mere flash but as the British Territorials, Australians and New Zealanders are receiving their baptism of fire in Egypt there is much interest in the attempts of the Turks to move their big army across the desert, and operations in that part of the world are attracting a good deal of attention in England.
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