

# ALLIES LAND TROOPS TO FIGHT THE TURKS

## Great Force Prepares to Co-operate With the Big Fleet.

### Forty Big Guns In the Forts Destroyed By Bombardment.

London Cable.—The daily business of bombarding the Dardanelles forts was resumed Wednesday as soon as the mists had lifted from the sea, and was carried on for several hours with increasing success.

The progress of the combined fleet has been so material that the military authorities of France and Great Britain deem the moment ripe for the commencement of land operations. Therefore a large force has been put ashore on the peninsula of Gallipoli, according to advices from Near-Eastern points, and the march against the nearest Turkish troops has been started.

The allied army is under command of Gen. D'Amade, the Frenchman who took such a brilliant part in the war on the western front.

The exact strength of the new army is not given, but it is thought to be close to 100,000 men, since the British had assembled at least that many in the shadow of the pyramids for the Egyptian campaign. The place given, they have been landed in the neighborhood of the captured forts at the entrance to the strait.

The allied troops were brought to the region of the strait in a long line of transports which was recently reported as passing Tenedos.

The destruction of what the British Admiralty calls fort No. 9 was a necessary operation before the warships could move further into the straits, as it was this fort which was designed to protect one of the mine depots of the Dardanelles. It was built at the water's edge on the European side opposite Cape Kephaz.

More important still is the work being carried out by the French ships in bombarding from the sea the Saros-Bulair line of forts which stretches across the peninsula of Gallipoli at a point where it is only three miles wide. So long as the guns of the warships command this neck of land, communications between the forts on the European side of the Straits and Constantinople are cut off.

### 40 CANNON DEMOLISHED.

The British Admiralty issued the following statement to-night: "The attack upon the fortresses on the Gallipoli peninsula continued yesterday (Wednesday). The admirals have not yet received the result obtained within the day. The Dublin demolished an observation station on the Gallipoli peninsula and the Sapphire bombarded guns and troops at various points in the Gulf of Adramytti.

# PREPARE FOR COAST DRIVE

## German Rush 250,000 Troops Into Belgium.

### French Advance in Champagne Goes On.

Paris Cable.—The official communications issued by the French War office to-day continue the uninterrupted narrative of advances in the Champagne district, the latest report from the front telling of the capture of more ground northwest of Perthes and of Meant-les-Hurlus. German attacks on the latter positions have been repulsed, and prisoners taken. It is admitted that two regiments of the 1st division which took part in the fighting yesterday suffered unusually severe losses.

The night communiqué also announced the capture of a trench in the Argonne, the result of a German attack in the Argonne, the capture of a German aeroplane which was brought down near Lun.

In the afternoon communiqué the French admitted the loss of a trench at Perthes, north of Arras, and stated that the bombardment of Rheims continued, shells dropping into the city at the rate of one every three minutes. There is also an account of a German aeroplane which was shot down by a French pilot, Captain Heppel, who made a raid of 100 miles across hostile territory, dropping bombs on the powder depot of Pottwell, 14 miles north of Arras, and the capture of a German aeroplane which was brought down near Lun.

The chief industries of Rotterdam are the manufacture of gunpowder and the construction of locomotives.

### 250,000 REINFORCEMENTS.

250,000 German troops have been sent into Belgium within the last few days, many of them from the

# GOT A "WASP"

## French Mosquito Fleet Sinks German Submarine.

Paris Cable.—The German submarine U-8 has been sunk by destroyers belonging to the Dover flotilla, according to an announcement by the Minister of Marine to-night. The crew were taken prisoner.

The submarine U-8 was built in 1908, and was a vessel of 300 tons displacement. She had a speed of 13 knots above water and 3 knots submerged. Her maximum radius of operations was 1,200 miles. The vessel carried three torpedo tubes. Her complement was 12 men.

The U-8 was a sister of the famous U-9, which early in the war sank the British cruiser Hogue, Aboukir, and Cressy in the North Sea, and in October sent the British cruiser Hawke to the bottom. Wreckage picked up late in the February off Christmas Island belonging to the U-8, and it was stated in Norway that the submarine had been lost.

# DR. ROBINSON IS ACQUITTED

## Did Professional Duty in Blanche York Case

### And Was Trying to Save the Girl's Life.

Norwood Despatch.—"Not Guilty," was the verdict given in the Robinson murder case this afternoon at 3.38 o'clock, after the jury had been out approximately three hours and five minutes.

Dr. Robinson was indicted for the murder of Blanche York at Tamworth last July. The crowd broke into cheers when the foreman made his announcement, and brought a severe reprimand from the judge. During the brief moment of the uproar, however, hats were thrown in the air and handkerchiefs waved gaily all over the hall.

There was a long pause before Justice Sutherland, in the course of his judgment, almost free from comment and without any expression of concern or otherwise on the verdict, told the prisoner he was free to go.

Meanwhile Dr. Robinson stood erect in the dock with a sunny smile upon his face, waiting eagerly for the prison order for freedom.

Another case was in progress at the time, and the jury had to occupy the seats set aside for the grand jury. The foreman's words stumbled disjunctively from his mouth, and for a moment every one thought the verdict was one of guilt.

The accused left at once for Kingston with his wife, mother, brothers and brother-in-law. He will spend some time there, he said, claiming to have no plans for the present.

# KING'S GOOD-BYE

## To the Canadians On Departure for the Front.

Ottawa Report.—Following his inspection of the Canadian first contingent on February 4 on Salisbury Plain, King George wrote a message to the troops, to be read to all units on board ship after their embarkation for France. The Government to-day issued the text of the farewell, which follows:

"Officers, non-commissioned officers, and men: At the beginning of November I had the pleasure of welcoming to the Mother Country this fine contingent from the Dominion of Canada, and now after three months' training I bid you Godspeed on your way to assist my army in the field.

"I am well aware of the discomforts that you have experienced from the inclement weather and abnormal rain, and I admire the cheerful spirit displayed by all ranks in facing and overcoming all difficulties. From all I have heard and from what I have been able to see at to-day's inspection and march-past, I am satisfied that you have made good use of the time spent on Salisbury Plain. By your willing and prompt rally to our common flag you have already earned the gratitude of the Motherland. By your deeds and achievements on the field of battle I am confident that you will emulate the example of your fellow-countrymen in the South-African War, and thus help to secure the triumph of our arms.

"I shall follow with pride and interest all your movements and I pray that God may bless you and watch over you."

# 10,000 BOER REBEL PRISONERS.

London Cable.—A despatch from Cape Town, South Africa, says: Ten thousand Boer rebels were taken prisoners during the recent rebellion against British authority in the colony, and the losses on both sides totalled 1,000. Finance Minister Smuts announced in the Assembly to-day:

The rebels will be imprisoned until the end of the European war, the Government announced, owing to the impracticability of meeting out adequate punishment at this time. The 293 ringleaders will be prosecuted at once.

# THRIFTY GERMAN HOUSEWIVES.

Berlin via London Cable.—The sale of wheat or rye flour on Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays has been forbidden. The authorities have discovered that thrifty housewives, who have found it unnecessary to use during the week their entire supply of bread cards, have been using the surplus to lay in a reserve stock of flour.

# TOTAL WRECK OF GERMANIC EAST FORCES

## Scheme for Campaign in Galicia Ends in Complete Victory for Russia.

### RAN TO GIVE UP

## Austrians Surrender by Thousands—New Troops Are Poor Quality.

Petrograd Cable.—Throughout the Carpathian front as far as the borders of Bukovina, the Russians have now succeeded in overthrowing the great Austro-German scheme for a spring campaign in Galicia. After the conference between the German and Austrian staffs at Breslau in December the movement was initiated with great numerical strength in an attempt to get under the Russian left wing approaching Cracow. Subsequent operations extending over a month enabled the Russians to distribute a strong army across the Carpathian passes and hold them against four armies which were attempting to force the passage northward. At the same time the Russian force facing the Cracow defences entrenched itself along the Dunajec and Nida.

The Austrians had a month of terrible fighting with their German auxiliaries. The latter suffered appalling losses during incessant attempts from Munkacs road to pass through Tulkola Pass and enter the Stry valley. Instead of making progress the Austrians and Germans were steadily forced through the rocky ravines into Hungary. With all the new formations that could be raised and strong backing by the Germans they brought a great new army through Bukovina, and again attempted to envelop the Russian left, which has facing southward near the Roumanian border.

### FIGHTING AT STANISLAU.

This new army, under Archduke Joseph Ferdinand, pushed northward through Nadvorna by forced marches upon Stanislaw, an old Polish town of many historical monuments. The Russians, who had had a small force there for six months, were reinforced and had dispositions chosen for a great battle. They drew outside the town and entrenched themselves eight miles north, while another Russian army crossed eastward from the mouth of Wyszok Pass against the advancing Austrians.

The earlier fighting among the high hills was conducted entirely by the infantry until the Austrian flank positions were driven into more open country; then the Russians brought forward all their arms for an attack. The Austrians retreated eastward from the Lomnitz River and the left wing was threatened with envelopment. It began to break away from the main column and hasten backwards on Nadvorna and the River Pruth, suffering terribly under a magnificent charge by Prussian troops. Austria's third army, which had been resting exhausted outside the middle Carpathian passes, was ordered to bring relief to Archduke Joseph, who was in a perilous position, by again attacking the difficult passes from the sources of the San River, forty miles westward to the Nava River. They made a general storming charge Sunday, Monday and Tuesday against the Russian prepared positions and each ended disastrously.

# EAGER TO SURRENDER.

A stretch of 300 yards which the Russians had cleared before their entrenchments became thickly strewn with Austrian dead after each onslaught. About a thousand prisoners were taken. They threw their rifles away and ran into the Russian lines and surrendered. This third Austrian army probably has made its final effort. With its failure and the destruction of the Archduke's advance into Bukovina, Austrian strategy against Russia is laid in ruins.

Von Hindenburg's disappointments in the north are beginning to multiply. The Russians have secured for themselves positions all along from the line of the Niemen around through North Poland, which is far too open to suit the German plans. Only westward at Ossowetz are the Germans attempting to maintain a position. They kept outside the range of the fortress guns and the rear communications of the fortress continue always uninterrupted. Most of the troops from the north are hastening from the Niemen to support a line of possible retreat for the besieging force to East Prussia. The Russians are again in the fringe of the Augustowo forest.

### SITUATION GROWS INTERESTING.

London Cable.—The battles in the east are increasing a great deal of interest, as they are considered to have a very marked bearing on the future of the war. Having pressed the Germans back from Przasnysz towards Mlawka, the Russians are now exerting their efforts to drive them back in the district further to the north, from west of Kovno to west of Grodno, and at the same time from in front of Lomza. These movements, if successful, might naturally be expected to force the Germans to withdraw from in front of Ossowetz, which fortress they continue to bombard with their heavy guns.

The Austrians continue their fierce attacks under most disadvantageous conditions, owing to the snow and cold, against the Russian entrenchments in the Carpathians, while another of their armies, confronted with

# SHORT ITEMS OF THE NEWS OF THE DAY

## United States Again Bars Importation of Potatoes From Canada.

### ITALY NEUTRAL

## German Submarine Makes Attempt to Sink British Hospital Ship.

The United States Congress adjourned and President Wilson signed the neutrality resolution.

Dr. August Ledoux, a Belgian, has received a special appointment to the staff of the University of Toronto.

A naval expert made serious charges against United States naval and military bureau officials.

By order of General Manager Brooks, Canadian silver is not to be accepted in fares or purchases of tickets on street cars in Detroit.

Miss Katie Clarke, maid at the General Hospital, Stratford, is dead of cerebro-spinal meningitis.

Harry Wise, a settler, was found dead in the bush near his home at Abitibi Crossing on the Transcontinental Railway.

A royal decree has been issued prohibiting the exportation from the Netherlands of sheep, chickens in every form, canned meats and various meat products.

Mrs. Chas. Hayes, Cresdale, Oshawa, has been appointed police magistrate of the town of Oshawa, in the room and stead of W. J. Watson, who has resigned.

The strike of Liverpool coal heavers, which has delayed the departure of Atlantic liners for several days, was settled. The men are returning to work.

The Italian Government will refrain from joint action of any kind intended to lessen the effect of war or hasten peace, and will not take the initiative nor support the initiative of neutrals.

At Portage du Fort, four miles from Renfrowa Durham coal owned by J. E. Dwan, has given birth to four heifer calves. Three of the quadruplets are living and bid fair to mature.

John Martin, Austrian interpreter in the alien enemy registration office, Ottawa, was found guilty of collecting money from aliens under false pretences.

Fire which is supposed to have started from an overheated pipe wrought between four and five thousand dollars' damage to the property of Charles Rowe, on the 14th line of East Zorra.

As the result of being bitten by a dog, which it is claimed was suffering from hydrophobia, Messrs. A. Cook, J. Gingrich and Cyrus Christner, Berlin, are taking the Pasteur treatment in Toronto.

The Hotel D'Angleterre at Copenhagen was destroyed by fire. There were 200 guests in the house at the time and many of them had narrow escapes.

Mr. A. Flitton, elected councillor in the North Ward of Brockville, in the last municipal election, had not the necessary property qualifications, so Judge Dowley ruled, and the seat was declared vacant.

William Willett, the man whose proposals several years ago to "manufacture daylight" by legislation to move all clocks forward a few hours attracted world-wide attention, is dead at Chislehurst, near London.

The Gem Theatre, Brantford, was completely gutted in Thursday's fire, the loss to this and adjoining properties being estimated at \$50,000.

Moses Dagmais, aged 54, died at the Hotel Dieu, Windsor, as a result of injuries sustained when he fell from a high ladder to the ground, at Walkerville Bridge Works, fracturing his skull. Dagmais was married and leaves a wife and four children.

American Ambassador Henry Morgenthau is endeavoring to arrange for the definition of a neutral zone at Constantinople for the protection of foreigners and non-combatants in the event that the allied forces reach the Ottoman capital.

The London Daily Mail publishes the following: "A German submarine pursued the British hospital ship 'Saint Andrew' on the latter's trip across the English Channel, but the hospital ship increased its speed to 25 knots and escaped."

The United States inspectors have reported that they have found powdery scab in a shipment of potatoes from New Brunswick to Boston, and have given notice to the Department of Agriculture that no Canadian potatoes will be permitted to enter the United States from Canada after Friday.

### WAR CRIPPLES SPAIN.

Madrid, via Paris, Cable.—Evidence that Spain is suffering more severely economically from the war than any country, except the belligerents, is contained in despatches from different provincial centres. Notwithstanding drastic measures taken by the Government to prevent monopolistic prices, the cost of food, especially bread and meat, continues to rise.

Grave disorders have occurred at Murcia, capital of a Medieval Moorish kingdom and the modern province of that name. A mob of city residents stormed the bakeries, and civil guards had to bar the gates to keep country people from coming in to increase the tumult.

You don't have to go to a phrenologist to know that a man may be level-headed and still get his bumps.

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