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PRZEMYSL FALLS BEFORE RELENTLESS RUSSIAN SIEGE

FORTRESS REGARDED AS DOOR TO GREAT AUSTRIAN EMPIRE STANDS OPEN BEFORE CZAR

Of Original Garrison of Eighty Thousand Men Only a Pitiful Six Thousand Remain to Become Prisoners of Stubborn Besieging Force of 120,000. Russian Forces Now Expected to Move Quickly Against Cracow; Last Remaining Fortress of the Austrians.

CAPTURE OF STRONGHOLD OUTSTANDING FEATURE OF TODAY'S WAR DEVELOPMENT

Effect Upon Resistance of the Germans Impossible to Predict, but Allies Celebrate Outcome of Months of Assault as of Tremendous Importance. Great Storm Rages Over Dardanelles, Checking Attack of the Allied Fleet.

Petrograd, March 22, via London (2:54 p. m.)—It was announced officially this morning that the Galician fortress of Przemyśl surrendered to the Russians today.

A Te Deum of Thanksgiving was celebrated at the Russian army headquarters today when the fall of Przemyśl was announced, the ceremony being participated in by Emperor Nicholas, Grand Duke Nicholas and the members of the general staff.

London, March 22 (3:37 p. m.)—The great Galician fortress of Przemyśl, which the Austrians had so staunchly defended since the early days of the war, fell into the hands of the Russians today.

With the strong Russian line tight, it drew around the fortress, the effort apparently was hopeless. From the start, and 5,000 Austrian prisoners fell into the hands of the Russians, while as many more fell dead or wounded. The shattered remnants of the force fled back to the fortress and they now have fallen into the hands of the Russians.

The capture of Przemyśl, originally numbered 80,000 or 85,000 men, but sorties and shells could have cut a considerable number of thousands from that total.

The besieging army is understood to number about 120,000 officers and men. This force will now march on the strong Austrian fortress of Cracow, 125 miles from Przemyśl, it being the announced determination of the Russian commander-in-chief to reduce the ancient Polish capital as speedily as possible.

The Kachanov Telegraph company has a dispatch from St. Petersburg, the correspondent saying that great enthusiasm was manifested in Petrograd on the receipt of the news.

Crowds of people thronged the streets cheering and indulging in patriotic demonstrations.

The fortress was occupied by Russian troops immediately after its surrender.

STORMS PUT CHECK ON THE DARDANELLES ATTACK
London, March 22.—The reported capture of Przemyśl by the Russians, after a stubborn defense, was the outstanding feature of the war news today.

The Russians are advancing in Bukovina in the direction of Caspary. They are now ten miles east of the city on the line of the river Pruth and they need only to cross the river again to be in possession of the capital of Bukovina.

Storms again have intervened to give the Dardanelles forts a rest, according to information given out in London.

The recrudescence of Zepplins, now Germany has the money to pay for war until next winter

Berlin, March 22.—Included in the news items given out today by the German agency is the following:

The Berlin Telegram declares that nine million marks, (\$22,250,000.00) have been subscribed for the German war loan. This means that money to finance the war until late in the autumn has been assured. If the war is still going on at this time according to this newspaper the wealth of the nation and the willingness of the people for sacrifices will provide further means.

SUCCESS CROWNS STUBBORN AND RELENTLESS SIEGE

The siege of Przemyśl has been under way since the early days of the war. It has been a bitter and relentless siege, which has never been relaxed for a day since the Russians invested the city. Several attempts of the Austrians to raise the siege have failed.

With the fall of Przemyśl, which has been described as the key to the Austrian empire, the only important fortified town in Galicia which is still in the hands of the Austrians is Cracow, in the northwestern part of the province close to the German border. In the early days of the war it was the plan of the Russian campaign to invade Germany through Galicia. The Russians penetrated Galicia, but the success of the Austrians in holding Przemyśl and Cracow blocked all attempts to invade Germany across the Silesian border.

The Austrian garrison of Przemyśl defended the city with determination and during the earlier months inflicted considerable losses on the Russians by frequent sorties. The only means of communication with the outside world was by wireless telegraph and aeroplanes.

All supplies of food were taken over by the army officials, who issued rations to soldiers and civilians alike. The last direct word from Przemyśl before its announcement of its surrender was that the Russian attacks were infrequent and that the defenders had little to do.

Przemyśl was well stocked with ammunition and provisions when the siege began, but there have been indications recently that hunger was an effective ally of the Russians. It was reported that aeroplanes were making daily flights to Przemyśl with cargoes of provisions.

French Official Report REFERS TO BAGATELLE
Paris, March 22, via London (3:10 p. m.)—The official statement given out today by the French war department says:

"To the north of Arras, at Notre Dame de Lorette, a German counter attack on Saturday evening deprived us of some sections of trenches. We captured them yesterday.

"Near Hamelweil we blew up three mines and two companies of our troops stormed a German trench in which they maintained their position despite strong counter attacks. Five hundred yards from there the enemy, after expending two mines and bombarding our trenches, rushed to attack us on a front of about 250 yards. After some very hard hand-to-hand fighting our assailants were hurled back despite the arrival of their reinforcements. Our artillery caught them under its fire as they were falling back, and inflicted very heavy losses on them."

GERMANS CHANGE LOOTING BY RUSSIAN TROOPS
Berlin, March 22.—City wireless to Sayville. An official statement given out today by the German army headquarters says:

"A fresh attempt to take the German position on the south slope of the Lorette heights was made last night, but resulted in failure.

"The Russians yesterday were driven from Hamel, on the Baltic sea in East Prussia, after a short engagement to the south of the town, followed by obstinate fighting in the streets. Under the protection of Russian troops a Russian mob looted the private property of German citizens in Hamel. Carloads of goods were conveyed across the frontier. A special report on this looting will be published.

South of Mariupol Russian attacks have been repulsed with heavy Russian losses. West of the Orzele river near Jankowsk, to the north-east of Przemysl, and to the north-west of Chachow Russian attacks by night and by day have broken down under the German fire."

SUICIDE ASSERTS HER SANITY IN NOTES
Kingston, N. Y., March 22.—Mrs. William P. Patton, formerly of Chelmsford, Mass., and her five-year-old daughter were found dead today behind doors that had been nailed fast in their home at Ellenville. A note addressed to the coroner, read:

"It is usual to cause like this to render a verdict of suicide while insane. Your verdict, to accord with the facts in this case, should be suicide with perfectly sound mind and body."

The Vosische Zeitung says the hope of Germany's antagonists for the economy and financial exhaustion of the empire has been shattered by the great success of the loan and that both Great Britain and France only secured lesser amounts of money under difficulties.

"According to an official announcement the number of prisoners of war now in Germany is 201,000 enlisted men and over 9,000 commissioned officers. During the war of 1870-71 the number of prisoners of war was 238,000."

The attack on the Dardanelles has been stopped temporarily, owing to bad weather.

Bowling Congress Scores
Peoria, Ill., March 22.—H. Allen and E. Allee of Detroit took the lead in the doubles this afternoon at the American Bowling Congress tournament, scoring 1,207. Their nearest rivals are E. J. Kelley and A. Tomlin of Chicago, with 1,204.

DECLARES GERMANY RESPONSIBLE FOR WORLD WAR FOR ALL TIME

Sir Edward Grey Asserts in Public Speech that Emperor Could Have Secured Peace at Any Time.

SAYS EVERY OFFER OF SETTLEMENT REFUSED

Fourth Time Prussia has Made War on Europe, He Says, "and We are Determined it Shall be the Last."

London, March 22, (1:48 p. m.)—"War might have been avoided by an European conference when and where Germany desired," foreign secretary Edward Grey told an audience in London this afternoon.

At the time he was acting chairman of a gathering which was listening to a lecture on the strategy of the war. Continuing along this line the foreign secretary said:

"Germany, from her experience in the Balkan conference, knew she could count on our good will and that we were ready to do last July what we did before. But Germany refused every suggestion, and on her part for all the time (the appalling responsibility for the war). We now know that Germany had prepared for the war, and only those who have planned for war can prepare for it."

Amid loud cheers Sir Edward added:

"This is the fourth time within living memory that Prussia has made war upon Europe, and we are determined it shall be the last."

"The expenditure of hundreds of millions of money and the loss of millions of lives might have been avoided by a conference of the European powers held in London or at The Hague or wherever and in whatever form Germany would have consented to hold it. It would have been far easier to have settled the dispute between Austria-Hungary and Serbia, which Germany made the occasion for the war, than it was to get successfully through the Balkan crisis of two years."

"In recent years," the foreign secretary went on to say, "we have given Germany every assurance that any aggressive movement upon her would receive no support from us. We withheld from her only one thing—the unconditional promise to stand aside, however aggressive Germany might be to her neighbors."

"Last July, before the outbreak of war, France, Italy and Russia were ready to accept a conference. Germany refused every suggestion made for settling the dispute in this way, and on her part must now and for all time the appalling responsibility for having plunged Europe into this war."

Asking "what is the issue for which we are fighting?" Sir Edward proceeded as follows:

"In due time terms of peace will be put forward by the allies. One essential condition must be the restoration of Belgium to her independent national life and free possession of her territory. The great issue is this: We wish the nations of Europe to be free and to live their independent lives, working out their own form of government and their own form of national development in full liberty, whether they be great states or small states. That is our ideal."

"The German ideal is that the Germans are a superior people, to whom all things are lawful and against whom resistance is unlawful and must be got down; that they must establish domination of the nations of the continent and that all must be subservient to Germany."

"I would rather perish or leave the continent altogether than live in it under such conditions. After this war we and the other nations of Europe must be free to live without the interference of the superior war lord, without the clank of armor and the sword continually rattled in the scabbard—heaven continually invoked, and without our policy being dictated by the military domination of Prussia."

"We claim for ourselves and together with our allies we will secure that right to live and pursue our national existence, not in the shadow of Prussian supremacy, but in the light of equal liberty."

IOWA BOOZE PARTY ENDS IN A MURDER

Albia, Iowa, March 22.—Arthur Almyer, aged 41, was shot and killed at Ward, a mining town, twelve miles from here, last night, as the result of an argument which developed during the drinking party. Police are today looking for Edna Hollingsworth, 21, in connection with the killing. Both men were miners.

London, March 22, (5:05 p. m.)—The Central News says that the Italian government today stopped all railway freight traffic with Germany by way of Switzerland.

DEADLY FIRE FROM TURKISH FORTS TOO STRONG FOR SHIPS

Eyewitness Telegraphs First Description of Sinking of Two English and One French Battleships in Dardanelles.

NOT A SINGLE SHORE BATTERY IS SILENCED

First Desperate Effort to Take Fortifications Results in Unqualified Disaster for the Allies.

Berlin, March 22 (11:22 a. m.)—The correspondent at Constantinople of the Wolff bureau telegraphed today a description of the fighting at the Dardanelles on Thursday, March 18, in which the French battleship Bouvet and two British battleships were sent to the bottom.

There follows an abridgement of the correspondent's story of this engagement.

"The efforts of the allies to force the straits of the Dardanelles reached their climax in an artillery duel on Thursday, March 18, which lasted seven hours. The entire atmosphere around the Turkish forts was darkening clouds of smoke from exploding shells and quantities of earth thrown into the air by the projectiles of the French and British warships. The earth trembled for miles around."

"When the bombardment was at its height the French battleship Bouvet was seen to be sinking at the stern. A moment later her bow swung clear of the water and she was going down. Hoisting cheers from the Turkish garrisons and forts greeted this sight. Torpedo boats and other craft of the allies hurried to the rescue but they were successful in saving only a few men. Beside her, the Bouvet was severely damaged above the water line by shell fire. One projectile struck her forward deck. A main belt was shot away and hung overboard. It could be seen that the Bouvet when she sank was endeavoring to gain the mouth of the straits."

"Shortly after the sinking of the Bouvet a British ship was struck on the deck amidships and compelled to withdraw from the fight. Three other British vessels were badly damaged and at a quarter before four were seen to retire under a terrific fire from the Turkish batteries. This vessel ran in toward the shore. For a full hour the allies tried to protect her with their guns but it was apparent that she was destined for destruction. Eight effective hits showed the hopelessness of the situation for this vessel. Then she withdrew toward the mouth of the Dardanelles, which she reached in a few minutes under a hail of shells. The force continued firing until the allies were out of range."

"This was the first day when the warships attacking the Dardanelles kept within range of the Turkish guns for any considerable length of time. The result for them was terrible owing to the excellent marksmanship from the Turkish batteries. The allies fired on this day 2,000 shells without silencing one shore battery."

PRESIDENT SILENT ON JAPANESE SITUATION

Washington, March 22.—President Wilson refused today to give any information regarding negotiations between the United States and Japan over the demands made by Japan on China for commercial and other concessions.

Reports of a split in the cabinet over the policy of silence adopted by the administration on the Japanese-Chinese situation were denied at the White House.

GOVERNOR TELLS WHY HE STRUCK OUT SALARY FOR AUDITOR

Continuing Appropriation for Office as it Existed Prior to Enactment of New Law Does Not Hold Good.

TRAVELING AUDITOR IS THEREFORE ABOLISHED

Executive Fears Tax Commission Measure will not Work But Says Course is Plain in Event of Failure.

Santa Fe, N. M., March 22.—In the course of an analysis of his reasons for exercising the pocket veto upon certain measures passed by the legislature, and his disapproval of certain features of the general appropriation bill, Governor McDonald today said of House Bill No. 294, the traveling auditor bill:

"House Bill No. 294 abolishes the office of traveling auditor, as such, and creates the office of state traveling auditor, two deputies and a stenographer, to be appointed by the state auditor and to be under his absolute control. Before this the governor had the power of appointing the traveling auditor, but not the power of removal, except for cause. Now the state auditor is given the power of removal without cause. He can do as he pleases with this office and appoint and remove at his pleasure, so I assume that this office is merely an adjunct to the state auditor's office and that he will be the responsible officer in handling the work that properly can be expected to be done there."

"This bill fixes the salary to be paid to the state traveling auditor and others but does not provide how they shall be paid."

"I vetoed the bill which was passed over my veto for the reason that I did not believe that the state auditor should have control of this work and further that I did not believe that the provisions of the bill safeguarded the interests of the people, as relating to this office."

"The appropriation made for the traveling auditor in the general appropriation bill might not apply to the state traveling auditor. In connection with that appropriation the legislature saw fit to make a condition that unless this (H. B. 294) became a law, the appropriation provided should be inoperative; thus it will be seen that the legislature did not think it necessary to have a traveling auditor unless such auditor could be appointed by and be under the control of the state auditor. In my veto message I said that if this course were pursued it would be better to abolish the office, therefore under the circumstances I decided it would be the proper thing to veto the appropriation as provided for in the appropriation bill for the reasons now mentioned and which were stated more at length in my veto message on this bill."

"The governor's view is that the continuing appropriation for the balance of this year for the aid traveling auditor's office does not apply to the new office, and that therefore the striking out of the new appropriation (Continued on Page Two.)

ASSERT NEW RATE SCHEDULE ASKED WOULD REDUCE SOME TARIFFS

Witness in Petition of Forty-One Western Railroads for General Advance Says It Would Cut Grain Rate.

ADJUSTMENT ON GRAIN IS PRINCIPAL OBJECT

Agreed, However, that New Rates Asked for Would Increase Total Revenue of Roads Ten Millions a Year.

Washington, March 22.—Proposed increases in lake and rail freight rates, both east and west, bound were suspended by the interstate commerce commission for investigation of their reasonableness.

Chicago, March 22.—Although the forty-one western railroad systems are applying for increases in freight rates on certain commodities, which, they estimate, would increase their revenue \$10,000,000 a year, the new schedule which they propose would in the case of grain in some instances result in actual reductions from the present rates.

Towns "is sought to justify the railroads' proposal to increase the rate on grain and grain products an average of one cent a hundred pounds on certain shipments to Chicago and two cents a hundred pounds to rail ports. He dealt particularly with the effect of the advance on traffic from South Dakota, Minnesota and Iowa."

An analysis of the present and proposed rates from these states to the various grain markets was presented, purporting to show that to many an advance would be effected while to others present rates would be reduced because of the inauguration of commodity rates on grain, which, at present, no commodity rates apply, the grain being hauled under class rates.

"From South Dakota," said Townsend, "there are no changes in rates to Chicago, Peoria, Minneapolis or Duluth. From thirty-four South Dakota stations to St. Louis the advance averages .244 cents on flaxseed, .617 cents on wheat and .553 cents on coarse grain, being 104 in each case about one-half cent per hundred pounds. From South Dakota to Kansas City, there is an advance of one-half cent from sixteen stations and one cent from five stations, while from thirteen stations there is no change on wheat. From twenty-one stations the advance on coarse grain is one-half cent, while there is no change from thirteen stations."

"Actual reductions are effected by the establishment of a new line of rates from South Dakota to Omaha, where commodity rates never have been in force before."

"From Minnesota stations there is no advance in grain rates to Chicago, Milwaukee, Peoria, Minneapolis or Duluth. From thirty-two Minnesota stations to St. Louis there is a 1.1 advance on flax seed, while from thirty-one stations there is a reduction of 1.5 cents per 100 pounds. On wheat there is an average of 1.8 cents from twenty-three stations to St. Louis, and an average reduction of .5 cent from thirty-nine stations. On coarse grain there is an advance of 1.2 cents from thirty-eight Minnesota stations to St. Louis and a reduction of .5 cent from seven stations, where there is no change at all on nine stations."

"To Kansas City there is an average advance on coarse grain of 1.92 cents from twenty-two Minnesota stations and an average reduction of 1.21 cents from twenty-six stations, while from sixteen stations there is no change at all on coarse grain. On wheat no change is asked from Minnesota to Kansas City."

"From Iowa stations to Chicago an advance is asked on wheat averaging .9 cent from 117 stations, while there is no change from forty-six stations. On corn the advance averages .92 cent from 123 stations, while there

Huge wheat exports must stop or Americans may go hungry

Washington, March 22.—Warning that the present heavy exports to European nations of American wheat and flour cannot be continued without endangering the wheat supplies for food and seeding requirements, home was contained today in the department of agriculture's agricultural outlook. In the opinion of the department's experts, exportation at the same rate as during December, January and February until the coming of the new wheat crop, would encroach upon normal domestic needs.

Investigation has disclosed that there was on March first, an apparent surplus of 51,000,000 bushels of wheat over the domestic requirements for food and seed that was available for export in the four months from March first to July first. While the exports of wheat, including flour, during those four months last year were 28,000,000 bushels, it is pointed out that those exports during December, January and February, last, averaged almost 35,000,000 bushels per month and if that rate of export continued until the new crop is available, it would amount to 140,000,000 bushels.