

The St. John Standard,

NEW BRUNSWICK, CANADA.

VOL. VII. NO. 181

TEN PAGES

MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 25, 1915

PROBS—FAIR

PRICE TWO CENTS

GERMAN CRUISER SUNK BY BRITISH SUBMARINE; FRENCH AND SERBS JOIN FORCES IN BALKAN FIGHT

BRITISH "U" BOAT SINKS A GERMAN CRUISER

Enemy Warship Torpedoed in
Baltic Carried Crew of
Over 500.

RUSSIAN CRUISER LED ATTACK ON PORT LAGOS

Military Stations at Bulgarian
Port Bombarded by Detach-
ment of Allied Warships.

Petrograd, via London, Oct. 24.—A
British submarine, operating near Li-
bau, attacked and sank a German
cruiser of the Prinz Adalbert class,
according to official announcement
made tonight.

The Prinz Adalbert is an armored
cruiser, 293 feet in length and with a
displacement of 3,858 tons. She carries
a crew of 557 men.

Russian Cruiser Aids British and
French Ships.

Petrograd, Oct. 24, via London, Oct.
25.—The Russian naval department
has issued the following communica-
tion:

"On the afternoon of October 21 a
squadron of British and French war-
ships, and Russian cruiser Askold,
bombarded the Bulgarian coast, di-
recting their fire on observation posts
for batteries that had recently been
erected, and the port of Dedeagatch.
Their fire appears to have caused great
destruction in the ammunition stores,
military magazines and other build-
ings. The station and railway bridge
were also bombarded. The enemy did
not reply.

"On the same day a detachment of
the allied fleet, led by the Askold,
bombarded the military establishments
at Porto Lagos."

Allied Warship Damaged?

Constantinople, Oct. 24.—An official
communication issued today says:
"Turkish gunners hit an enemy tor-
pedo boat off Djoug Bar. The vessel
was towed to Imbros Island in a dam-
aged condition.

"There have been artillery combats
near Avburnu and Seddul Bahr."

British Submarines Render German
Naval Forces Useless as Aid to
Baltic Army.

London, Oct. 25.—The Russian forces
which landed on the northern
coast of Courland proved stronger and
more numerous than the Germans sup-
posed, and they have been pushing for-
ward since Saturday morning, accord-
ing to advices received at Copenha-
gen, says a despatch from the Danish
capital to the Exchange Telegraph
Company. The Germans are reported
to have retired from several important
points.

Owing to the presence of British
submarines German naval co-operation
with the land forces in the Baltic is
said to be impossible.

DENIES GREECE WAS THREATENED WITH BLOCKADE

London, Oct. 24.—A semi-official
statement issued at Athens and tele-
graphed to Reuter's Telegram Com-
pany here emphatically denies "the
German report that Greece represent-
ative at Petrograd had a long con-
versation with the head of the Balkan
Affairs Department, and that the lat-
ter used threatening language and
spoke of a blockade of the coasts of
Greece by the Entente Powers."

ENEMY FAILS FOR EIGHTH TIME IN GIVENCHY WOOD

HURLED BACK WITH SEVERE LOSSES AFTER ANOTHER
ATTACK ON FRENCH LINE — BULGARIAN PORTS
BOMBARDED AND ALLIES LANDING MORE TROOPS AT
SALONIKI—FRENCH AND SERBIANS JOIN FORCES TO
CHECK INVADERS.

Paris, Oct. 24, (2.55 p. m.)—The eighth German attack in five days
on the strong French positions in the wood of Givenchy, north of Arras,
was repulsed yesterday with sanguinary losses to the Germans, accord-
ing to the official statement issued today by the French war office. In
the other sections on the western front lively artillery duels are in
progress.

The text of the statement follows:
"The Germans again attempted last night an attack on our positions
in the wood of Givenchy and on our advanced positions in the neigh-
borhood of Hill 140. Many of the Germans were even cut down the moment
they left their trenches and the survivors were compelled to return to
their positions.

"During the past five days we have checked the enemy eight times
in this region alone.

"The artillery struggle remains very active, and is almost uninter-
rupted to the south of the Somme, in the region of Lihona, Canny and
Beuvraignes.

"Moreover, our batteries, by their efficacious fire, have succeeded
in destroying some of the enemy's trenches and works in the Cham-
pagne, to the southeast of Tahure, between the Meuse and the Moselle,
to the north of Reginville, and in Lorraine near Embarmenil and
Domevre."

SIR JOHN FRENCH'S REPORT.
London, Oct. 24.—In a report issued officially today Field Marshal
Sir John French describes briefly the progress of the campaign in
France:

"During the last three days," says the report, "there has been
considerable artillery action south of Labasse Canal, but no infantry
action, other than grenade fighting in the trenches.

"On the 22nd four of our airmen had engagements in the air, and
each case the enemy's machines were either forced to descend or
were driven away. One of the German aeroplanes dived head first
from a height of seven thousand feet into a wood just behind the
enemy's lines.

"On the remainder of the front there was intermittent artillery ac-
tion, and a certain amount of mining and counter-mining without any
important results."

BULGARINAS TAKE USKUP.
Sofia, Oct. 23, via London, Oct. 24.—The Bulgarian troops have com-
pletely conquered Uskup, according to an official communication issued
today.

ALLIES TO LAND TROOPS AT PORTO LAGOS IN AEGEAN SEA.
Paris, Oct. 24.—A despatch from Athens to the Havas News Ag-
ency says it is understood at Saloniki that the Entente Allies plan to
make a landing on the Bulgarian coast in the Aegean Sea at Porto Lagos.

Paris, Oct. 23.—The official communication issued by the war office
tonight says:

"Army of the east: The embarkation of French troops at Saloniki
continues and under the best conditions. The French troops who crossed
Greek frontier have formed a junction with the Serbian troops."

London, Oct. 24.—The Bulgarians,
according to their official report
issued today, have reached Uskup, an
important junction on the Saloniki-
Nish railway, and have thus placed
themselves across the route by which
the Allies' reinforcements for the
Serbs would travel. The Austro-Ger-
mans, in the north, have begun a more
vigorous offensive, and have crossed
the Danube near Orsova. This brings
much nearer the linking up of the ar-
mies of the German allies and those
of Bulgaria, and the opening of the
way through Bulgaria to Constanti-
nople.

Success is not being achieved with-
out heavy losses, as the Serbian vet-
erans well entrenched in their moun-
tains, are offering stubborn resistance
and are making the invaders pay a
big price for every mile of country in-
vaded.

French troops are fighting with the
Serbs in the southeastern section, and
reports from Athens say that other
steps are being taken by the Allies to
help their small partners. Additional
troops are being landed at Saloniki;
Bulgarian ports in the Aegean and
Black Sea are being bombarded, and
it is believed that men and munitions
will be sent to Serbia by still another
route. Without the active co-opera-
tion of Greece and Roumania, how-
ever, the Allies, it is feared here, will
not be able to do much for some
weeks.

Russian Attacks Hinder Enemy From
Digging in For Winter
The Russian troops who have land-
ed at Domeneza, Courland, have, ac-
cording to Berlin, re-embarked.
If this is so, it is probable that the
landing was intended as a diversion
in the hope of drawing German troops
from the Riga and Dvinsk regions,
where very heavy fighting is still in
progress.

GERMAN MENACE IN BALTIC HAS BEEN CHECKED

Teuton Drive in Region of Riga
No Longer Regarded as
Serious.

3 GERMAN DIVISIONS CUT TO PIECES IN GALICIA.

Situation Along Whole Front of
647 Miles Regarded by Mil-
itary Authorities as Highly
Satisfactory.

Petrograd, via London, Oct. 23.—Rus-
sian military authorities regard
the situation along the entire front of ap-
proximately 675 miles as favorable
from their point of view. Three days
ago the German efforts between Mita
and the Gulf of Riga presented a seri-
ous problem. At the present time the
status of affairs in that sector is con-
sidered by the Russian as satisfactory.

"From that vicinity south to the
The Germans have been checked and
their sphere of action is being narrow-
ed constantly.

"Eastward along the line, to points
beyond Dvinsk, the Russians are suc-
cessfully pressing the Germans, gain-
ing ground in many places. Their
most considerable success recently has
been at Postavy. This town was taken
and the Germans were driven west-
ward through Duka in a fierce battle.

"On the western front (in Russia),
the Russian army has been checked and
their sphere of action is being narrow-
ed constantly.

"In Galicia the Russians are follow-
ing up their successes at Novo Alex-
andretz. It is stated in reports from this
region that three German divisions
were cut to pieces there.

"The Russian authorities attribute
their successes less to the Germans'
withdrawal than to the vigor of the
Russian attack, the exhaustion of Ger-
man troops and the increasing difficul-
ties of transportation with which the
Austrians and Germans have to con-
tend. It is stated, however, that the
Germans have detached two armies for
service in Serbia. These are the ar-
mies of Gen. Von Gallwitz and Koe-
vess.

The Official Statement.
Petrograd, via London, Oct. 25.—The
following official communication from
general headquarters was issued to-
day:

"On the western front (in Russia),
the Russian army has been checked and
their sphere of action is being narrow-
ed constantly.

"In an action near the village of
Repe, southwest of Riga, the Germans
succeeded in effecting its capture.
Near the village of Kianghe, north of
Repe, we inflicted enormous losses on
the enemy by our sustained fire.

"On many sectors of the Riga front
the artillery fire has been extremely
violent on both sides. On the night of
the 23rd a Zeppelin bomb was
many parts of the town of Riga; the
military buildings were not damaged.

"On the Dvinsk front fighting was
renewed yesterday in many sectors.
The enemy concentrated his artillery
fire with particular violence on the
region of West Iloukret, after which he
launched infantry attacks. The early
attacks were repulsed, but toward the
close of the day the Germans succeed-
ed in occupying Iloukret, where, in
fierce street fighting, they sustained
cruel losses. Fierce fighting continues
in the Iloukret district.

"An artillery action of great in-
tensity raged all day long yesterday
near the village of Medum, northeast
of Novo Aievdrovsk. East of Lake
Fruth and south of Lake Drevslavly,
we captured several villages by hand
fighting. The Germans, who at first
succeeded in entering one of these vil-
lages, named Krample, were driven
out at the point of the bayonet. Near
the village of Duki, west of Postavy,
fighting has been resumed, the vil-
lage changing hands continually.

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ALLIES SHELL BULGARIAN TOWN, 1000 SOLDIERS KILLED

BARRACKS AT DEDEAGATCH BOMBARDED AND WHOLE
REGIMENT BURIED IN RUINS—SERBIANS LOSE US-
KUP—ALLIED ARMY IN BALKANS SUFFICIENT TO
ENSURE SAFETY OF ROUMANIA AND GREECE BE-
FORE THEIR HELP CAN BE WON.

London, Oct. 25, (3.25 a. m.)—The bombardment of Dedeagatch
caused the death of ten civilians and over a thousand soldiers, and
there also were a large number of soldiers wounded, says a despatch to
the Exchange Telegraph Company from Athens.

A large portion of the military casualties, the correspondent adds,
were in the barracks which housed the 40th Bulgarian regiment. The
barracks was crowded with soldiers, who were preparing for their meal
when the bombardment was opened at 1 o'clock with accurately aimed
shells, which demolished the barracks, burying the occupants in the
rubble.

Troops engaged in digging trenches around the town also sustained
very heavy losses.

Fires caused by the exploding shells destroyed the railway station
and surrounding buildings, doing enormous damage. It is stated the
entire loss from the bombardment, which lasted four hours will be sev-
eral million pounds.

The correspondent says the bombardment was directed by aero-
planes, which flew over the town throughout the afternoon. Twenty
warships participated. The Bulgarians are now engaged in preparing
defensive works on the surrounding mountains.

Porto Lagos was fiercely bombarded by eight warships Thursday
and again on Friday.

ALLIED FORCES IN BALKANS NOT
SUFFICIENT TO SATISFY ROUMANIA.

London, Oct. 24.—What progress the British and French troops are
making in their advance northward to the relief of Serbia is still with-
held, and there are misgivings in many quarters that Serbia never will
be saved in this way. Greece's apparently authentic demand that allied
soldiers to insure her safety, rather than allied concessions to expend
her dominions, constituted her price for aligning herself against the
central powers and Turkey, carries the implication that she regards
the forces landed at Saloniki as far from adequate for the purpose.

"Roumania's stipulation governing her entry into the war in behalf
of the Entente Powers has, according to reports, narrowed to a similar
though more specific, demand for 400,000 allied troops, to insure her
against invasion.

London, Oct. 23.—Commenting upon Greece's continued unrespon-
siveness to Entente Allied proposals and the possibility of the allied
cause being again circumvented, as it was in Bulgaria, the Pall Mall
Gazette today says:

"If Greece's sovereign remains convinced that Germany and her
allies have the upper hand, what is there in his past conduct to ensure
that he will not make a treacherous attack on our forces at the first
sign of their sustaining a check elsewhere. There is every need for
the allies to place their relations with Greece on a footing which will
give further surprises."

NO BULGARIAN TROOPS ON GREEK FRONTIER.
Paris, Oct. 23.—The Saloniki correspondent of the Havas Agency
sends the following despatch, dated Oct. 22, regarding the situation in
the Balkan war theatre:

"Notwithstanding the crop of alarmist rumors the report as
gathered from authoritative sources is as follows:

"The railway between Givgelli and Nish is open except at Troine-
grad, a point just below Vranja where the line has been cut by two
regiments of light Bulgarian cavalry. The Austro-Germans who have
put into the field against the Serbians only twelve divisions of which
three are Slav, comprising men from seventeen to fifty years of age
being held in check along the Danube. The Bulgarians are attacking
the Serbians with only two hundred thousand men, leaving the Greek
frontier unfurnished with troops."

Sofia, Oct. 22, via Amsterdam, Oct. 23.—Bulgarian troops in
Macedonia have captured, after a vio-
lent battle, the greater part of Uskup,
and Roglyevo.

Bulletin—Athens, Greece, Oct. 24.
via London—The Bulgarian attack on
the Serbian town of Veleze (Koprali),
on the river Vardar, 23 miles south-
west of Uskup, has been completely ar-
rested as the result of a heavy flank
attack on the Krivolak-Strumitza front
made by French troops, according to
advices received here from Saloniki.

Turks Replace Bulgars
On Aegean Shore
London, Oct. 24.—Bulgarian forces
on the Aegean shore have left for the
northern Serbian front, says a mes-
sage to the Exchange Telegraph Com-
pany from Athens. These troops have
been replaced by five Turkish divi-
sions, which are now charged with the
defence of the Bulgarian coast.

Reliable information, the despatch
adds, places the strength of the Bul-
garian forces on the Serbian front at
seven divisions, of which four are
operating in the region of Piro and
Kalazava.

Have No Agreement.
Paris, Oct. 24.—An authorized state-
ment made public in Athens today,
says the Havas News Agency, denies
categorically the reports current in
the Balkan capitals that an under-
standing exists between Greece and
Bulgaria.

NO PARALLEL FOR SHOOTING OF MISS CAVELL

Even When Proved Spy Eng-
land Does Not Execute a
Woman.

BRITISH AND GERMAN METHODS CONTRASTED

Germany by the Latest Outrage
Has Made Herself Even
More Loathsome in Eyes of
Nations.

London, Oct. 24.—Sir John A. Simon,
British home secretary and former at-
torney-general, in the course of an in-
terview today, declared that the fate
of Edith Cavell, executed by the Ger-
man authorities at Brussels, had, and
could have, no parallel in the records
of Great Britain's treatment of per-
sons accused of military offenses.

Even in cases of clearly proven es-
pionage, Great Britain has according
to the home secretary, meted out to
women no sentence of death.

"No woman," said he, "who has
been tried for any military offense in
this country has suffered the death
penalty since the war began, or has
even been sentenced to death. In
this country, a woman, whatever her
nationality, is always tried by a civil
court."

"The secretary explained that evi-
dence differences existed in conditions
in Belgium and in conditions in Eng-
land, and in occupied territory like
Belgium the administration of the law
was expected to be slightly different.

"But," he continued, "the Cavell
case was not some sudden discovery,
calling for a drumhead court martial
on the field of battle. This was Brus-
sels, where the Germans claim to have
established an orderly government,
comparable with their government at
home, and have appointed there a
civil governor."

The British Method
Questioned regarding the methods
of dealing with military accusations
against women in England, the home
secretary replied:

"In the first place, the accused per-
son is brought before a tribunal which
holds a preliminary inquiry, taking a
summary of the evidence. The ac-
cused is always assisted by a lawyer,
and a complete record of the evi-
dence, oral and documentary, is given
of the accused, who is then allowed
an interval to prepare for defense.

"If the accused is a woman the trial
always takes place before a civil tri-
bunal, if a man, he has the right to
claim trial before a civil court, instead
of by court martial, if he is a British
subject. At the trial, whether mil-
itary or civil, the lawyers for the de-
fense have the same opportunities
given the accused in the ordinary
course of peace times."

"The secretary said that there had
been no cases in England precisely
similar to that of Miss Cavell, but in
cases of espionage, where the proof of
guilt was indubitable and overwhelm-
ing, the same traditional privileges
were allowed the accused.

"In the last case involving a woman
in this country," said he, "the offend-
er was of German birth, though techni-
cally the subject of another country
owing to marriage. She was acting in
association with a male spy, and was
detected travelling to various points
in order to collect information about
the navy's defenses. The evidence
against her was overwhelming, and did
not depend solely on witnesses, but
also on documents in her possession
and letters written by her and her as-
sociates.

"Going through the preliminary pro-
cedure, as previously described, she
was tried in September by three civil
judges of our high court and a jury,
and was convicted, not of harboring
German soldiers, but of deliberate,
persistent spying for the purpose of
providing the enemy with important
information. Her male companion was
condemned to death. She was sen-
tenced to ten years imprisonment."

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