

The St. John Standard,

NEW BRUNSWICK, CANADA.

VOL. VII. NO. 195

TEN PAGES

WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 10, 1915

PROBS—FAIR

PRICE TWO CENTS

BULGARIA GIVES GREECE WARNING AGAINST PERMITTING ALIES TO LAND AT SALONIKI

ALLIES HAVE ALREADY LANDED 300,000 MEN AT SALONIKI, BERLIN SAYS

Cannot Hold Bulgarian Gov't Responsible for Future Consequences if Landing of Allied Troops is Further Countenanced, Greek Government is Warned.

Ever-Growing Strength of British and French Beginning to Count in Serbia:

Paris, Nov. 9.—The Temps prints a despatch from Saloniki in which Premier Radoslawoff, of Bulgaria, is quoted by the Sofia correspondent of the Pestl Hirap of Budapest, Hungary, as declaring: "The Grecian government now has been warned that it cannot hold the Bulgarian government responsible for the consequences of its future attitude."

This notification, according to the correspondent, followed representations made by the premier to M. Naoum, Greek minister to Bulgaria. Premier Radoslawoff, the correspondent declares, regards the facilities accorded for the disembarkation of Allied troops at Saloniki as incompatible with Greek neutrality, and has informed Minister Naoum to this effect.

300,000 Allies in Serbia.

London, Nov. 9.—Newspapers of Berlin as quoted by the correspondent at Copenhagen of the Exchange Telegraph Company, says that the Allies already have landed 300,000 men at Saloniki.

London, Nov. 9.—Every day, every hour, adds to the peril of the Serbian armies, which are fighting desperately to hold back the Austro-Germans, pressing them from the north, and the Bulgarians, invading their country from the east, until the assistance their allies are sending can reach them.

The Bulgarians have extended their grip on the Belgrade-Saloniki railway north and south of Nish, and have occupied Leskovac, south of the captured capital, and Aleksinac, to the north. At the latter point they are in close touch with the German army, which, after occupying Krusevac, extended its left wing as far as Djunis, on the left bank of the Bulgarian Morava.

The Austro-Germans, advancing southward, are making progress except every hill and gully, are plentifully supplied with mountain guns, with which they expect to drive the defenders from their fastnesses.

In the south the ever-growing strength of the French and British forces is beginning to tell. They are carrying on an energetic offensive against the Bulgars; have managed to keep the railway clear as far as Velea and are harrasing the Bulgars' route to Monastir.

Russians Still Attacking
While it would be some time before the Germans can sufficiently repair the northern end of the railway for the transport of troops, and munitions, their successes have enabled them to send supplies to the Bulgarians and Turks by the Danube as far as Nikopolis, from which point they can be sent by rail to Sofia and Constantinople.

There is no change in the attitude of Greece, although it is considered significant that at the moment that Bulgaria has again protested against the hospitality accorded the allied troops at Saloniki, the Greek government has applied to the Allies for financial assistance—an application which is receiving favorable consideration.

The Greek government has also renewed to the Allies an expression of its firm determination to maintain neutrality, and of its sincere good will toward the Entente Powers.

The campaigns on the other fronts continue without any important changes. The Russians are still attacking in the north and south, and are commencing to feel Germany in the centre, which, it is believed, has been weakened for the purpose of strengthening the two wings. No big movement is expected, however, until the condition of the ground improves.

In both the west and on the Italian front there has been considerable fighting.

ALBANIANS ATTACKING SERBIANS IN REAR.

London, Nov. 10.—A Bucharest despatch, by way of Geneva, says sixty thousand Albanians are preparing to attack the Serbians in the rear at Monastir and Pristina.

SOLDIERS TO BE PAID BY CHECK NOW

New Orders Sent Out to Paymasters of Organized Units as Well as in Recruiting Offices.

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, Nov. 9.—All the soldiers are to be paid by checks in the future. That is the new order to the paymasters, both of the organized units and the paymasters in recruiting offices. The checks are on the Bank of Montreal and of course being government checks, no war tax is necessary on them. In the past the soldiers have been paid in cash. The change is viewed with favor generally by the paymasters, especially in the cases where the paymaster is also the recruiting officer. It avoids the dangers of mistakes of paying out in cash, but it is understood that the real reason for the change is that the government may have a closer tab on pay.

This is an additional check on the paymasters and the pay sheets as they come into the headquarters and the checks have to correspond.

It is claimed that in some parts of Canada there have been grave suspicions about paymasters in recruiting stations which had resulted in the change being made.

One name which it is said has been played in is in regard to subsistence allowance. Each soldier is allowed seventy-five cents a day for his maintenance from the time he enlists until he goes into camp where the government keeps him. This is in addition to the ordinary pay. In some parts of the country where living is not quite so high as it is, for example in Ottawa, the recruiting officers, it is claimed, have arranged for the men's board in boarding houses at fifty cents or thereabouts a day. The recruiting officer kept the difference between the amount the government paid and the amount the board came to.

GREEK PARLIAMENT TO BE DISSOLVED

London, Nov. 10.—A decree dissolving the Greek chamber will be published Wednesday, according to an Athens despatch to the Daily Chronicle.

CANADIANS WERE CENTRE OF INTEREST

Chief Feature of Lord Mayor's Procession and Received Major Portion of the Cheering.

London, Nov. 9.—Even the captured German guns, which were a feature of the Lord Mayor's procession today, were not cheered so loudly as were the overseas troops, headed by the Canadians. The enthusiasm of the crowds was not dampened by the pouring rain. While the overseas troops waited in the Strand during the swearing-in ceremony, waitresses from the adjacent restaurants brought them sandwiches and ladies bought them cigarettes.

ITALIAN LINER TORPEDOED BY SUBMARINE

The Ancona from Naples for New York Carried 422 Passengers and Crew of 60—270 Survivors Landed at Bizerta.

Rome via Paris, Nov. 9.—Italian liner Ancona has been sunk by a large submarine flying the Austrian colors. The Ancona carried 422 passengers and sixty in the crew. Two hundred and seventy survivors, some of them wounded, have been landed at Bizerta.

New York, Nov. 9.—The Ancona sailed from New York for Naples on October 17. She had on board 1,245 Italian reservists and a general cargo. She arrived at Naples on October 29 and was due to sail from Naples for New York today (Nov. 9). The Ancona was built at Belfast in 1908. She had a gross tonnage of 8,210, was 482 feet in length and 58 feet beam.

The Funeral of Private James Brown



FIRING SQUAD AND SOLDIERS DRAWN UP IN FRONT OF ST. DAVID'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

WILL LEAD CANADIANS ON THEIR MARCH TO BERLIN, SIR SAM HUGHES SAYS

Toronto, Nov. 9.—At the recruiting meeting held tonight in Massey Hall to wind up khaki day, under the auspices of the Empire Club, Gen. Sir Sam Hughes, minister of militia, announced that he purposed to take an active part at the front, and that when the big drive for German territory started, he intended, so far as his present plans went, to lead the Canadian forces on their march to Berlin, which would start sooner than was at present dreamed of.

Sir Sam added, in the course of his speech, that although the call for 250,000 men was only a week old, Canada was now well on toward the 200,000 mark.

GREECE REASSURES THE ENTENTE POWERS OF FRIENDLY ATTITUDE

Unfriendly Agents are at Work to Open Breach, New Premier Declares, but Government Conscious of Real Interest of Country and What Nation Owes to Powers that are Protecting it.

Washington, Nov. 9.—The foreign office at Athens called the Greek legation here today that "the new cabinet intends to put through the same policies in foreign politics as was maintained by the late cabinet."

Enemy Agents Trying to Widen Breach.

Paris, Nov. 9.—Premier Skoufoulidis has expressed the hope that the feelings of the Entente Powers towards Greece would not be influenced by attempts to impair their friendly relations.

The communication was in the form of a telegram from the Greek premier to Athos Romanas, Greek minister at Paris, which the minister delivered to Jules Cambon, general secretary of the foreign ministry. The telegram follows:

"Athens, Nov. 9.—Please give to the president of the council the most formal assurance on my part of our firm resolution to continue our neutrality with the character of the sincerest benevolence towards the Entente Powers."

"Please add that the new cabinet accepts as its own the declarations of former Premier Zaimis regarding the friendly attitude of the royal government as to the allied troops at Saloniki. It is too conscious of the real interests of the country and of what it owes to the powers which are protecting Greece to sever from this line of conduct. It hopes that the friendly feelings of these powers for Greece will not for a moment be influenced purposely circulated with the main object of changing the good relations that exist between the Entente and Greece."

Prince George of Greece.
New York, Nov. 9.—A news agency despatch from Saloniki from London, under date of Nov. 8, noon, published here today, says:

"Prince George of Greece gave the Allies an object lesson today that his country has an army not to be despised. Thirty thousand perfectly equipped men—artillery, infantry and cavalry—passed in review before the prince on the waterfront here."

Washington, Nov. 9.—President Wilson cabled to the Emperor of Japan his cordial felicitations on the accession to the throne. The message follows:

To His Imperial Majesty, Yoshihito, the Emperor of Japan, Tokio:
"On this auspicious occasion of Your Majesty's formal accession to the throne, I take pleasure in extending cordial felicitations, and in expressing the confidence that the influence of your high ideals, of right and justice which will continue to guide you in your exalted office will insure to the advancement of your country. I assure Your Majesty of my best wishes for your personal welfare, and that of Your Majesty's family, and of the continuance of the friendly relations existing between Japan and the United States."
(Signed) WOODROW WILSON.

BE JOURNEY LONG OR SHORT, BRITAIN SHALL NOT FALTER

Premier Asquith, at Guildhall Banquet, Reiterates Allies' Determination to Help Serbia and Carry Struggle to Triumphant Finish—Canadian Troops Take Prominent Part in Lord Mayor's Procession.

London, Nov. 9.—Notwithstanding wet weather immense crowds gathered today to witness the procession in connection with the inauguration as Lord Mayor of London of Sir Charles Wakefield. The procession was longer than in time of peace, although it lacked the usual symbolic and historical pageantry. Except for the robes, carriages and other paraphernalia of the Mayor and city officials who accompanied him the procession was of a purely military character. The occasion was utilized for recruiting, and meetings were held along the route.

Four captured German guns and the anti-aircraft corps of London, with its guns, were conspicuous features. Twenty-five hundred soldiers, representing all contingents of troops now in England, were in line. The Australians and New Zealanders broke the monotony of khaki, with their picturesque campaign hats.

The Canadians also had representatives in the parades. The ranks of the soldiers were broken here and there by bands, drum corps and Scotch pipers.

Recruiting speeches were made at various points by members of parliament, and recruits dropped into the parade.

A short religious service was held in St. Paul's Church yard.

London, Nov. 9.—The annual banquet of the Lord Mayor of London was celebrated in the Guild Hall tonight, Sir Charles Wakefield having been inaugurated during the course of the day. All the city officials, many members of the government and the diplomatic representatives attended.

The only difference between the function tonight and those of other years was to be observed in the curtailment of the customary sumptuous menu, one more appropriate to war economy taking place, and the presence of many of the guests in military uniform.

Premier Asquith, his wife and daughter were cheered when they entered the hall, and cheers were also given for the Serbian minister and for the representatives of the allies, notably the French and Italian ambassadors and the Russian Grand Duke Michael. The high commissioner of New Zealand, the Hon. Wm. Thomas MacKenzie, brought his son, who was blinded while serving in the Dardanelles, and the young soldier was given an ovation.

The Earl of Derby, director of recruiting, was warmly received, as was also the Belgian minister.

When the toast "The King," was given the assembly rose and sang the National Anthem which was never done before.

Sir John A. Simon, secretary for home affairs, responded to "Our Allies," and said that the alliance would become stronger with the duration of the war.

Paul Cambon, the French ambassador, said:

"Although the number of our enemies may have increased since last year, the number of our friends has been augmented. I am happy to see today our Italian colleagues."

Describing the war, he said: "On the one side are tranquil courage, faith in an ideal of justice, and the will to employ only legitimate means of defence. On the other, thoughts of lucre, forgetfulness of all the principles of humanity, the destruction of an open town, the taking of innocent lives, a sort of perverse joy in the accomplishment of evil, and a plan, pursued with childish disregard of scruple, to dominate the world by terror."

He made reference to the execution of Miss Edith Cavell, saying: "Quite recently we saw a German military tribunal sentence a noble woman to death for the crime of generosity, and a German officer indulge in the pleasure, though not compelled to do so, of executing the sentence himself by murdering this defenseless victim."

Whole Strategy Based on Allied Fleets
The ambassador concluded: "When the hour strikes for the enemy to realize that all his schemes for world domination have been broken down, we shall see him prey to a moral depression which will make him fall suddenly from the height of his dreams."

Mr. Balfour, replying for the army and navy, said that the French ambassador, in a speech of burning, scathing eloquence, had told them what were the moral objects for which the Allies were fighting. He had to fight with the means and weapons by which the great ends were to be attained. The whole strategy of the Allies, said the first lord, was based upon the allied fleets. Never was there a war in which dramatic incidents connected with allied fleets were fewer; never was there a war in which the operations of allied fleets were more essential to the land forces. Their fortunes would have been very different from what they were, and what they were going to be, had it not been for the fact that the Allies from the first moment took command of the seas.

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FRENCH AND SERB ARMIES FORM JUNCTION

First British Blood in Serbian Campaign Spilled Saturday—French Slowly but Steadily Advancing on Strumitza.

Saloniki via Paris, Nov. 9.—The Anglo-French advance on Strumitza from the south is proceeding slowly. The first British blood was spilled Saturday.

The Bulgarians continue their costly but fruitless attacks against the French, who hold an entrenched position at Krivolak.

The French left wing stormed Bulgarian artillery position on Wezen Height, four thousand feet in altitude, nullifying the Bulgarian effort to pass Babuna defile. The French then formed a junction with the Serbs at Phares completing an unbroken line from Perlepe, Gradsko and Krivolak to Derlobo, on the Bulgarian frontier.

A second Bulgarian expedition, ascending the Trezka Valley and the Teovo road to Uskup was checked and thrown back Saturday.

STEAMER WITH COAL FOR ENEMY BELIEVED SUNK BY BRITISH

London, Nov. 10.—The German steamer Cordelia, 1,046 tons, owned at Hamburg, and laden with 2,000 tons of coal, has been missing since Sunday, according to a Copenhagen despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company. It is believed that the vessel has been torpedoed by a British submarine.

HON. MR. HAZEN SPEAKS IN TORONTO

Ottawa, Nov. 9.—Hon. J. D. Hazen returned from Toronto today. He was the principal speaker at a big patriotic recruiting meeting in Massey Hall on Sunday night. The meeting was a most enthusiastic one, and hundreds were turned away. Yesterday Mr. Hazen addressed the Women's Canadian Club, some six hundred being present. During the day he received a number of deputations in regard to naval and marine matters. Mr. Hazen also visited some of the recruiting centres, and also visited the soldiers in barracks at the Exhibition grounds.