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PROBS—FAIR

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RUSSIANS FIGHTING HARD TO AVOID GERMAN TRAP; ALLIES STRIKE HARD IN DARDANELLES

GERMAN COMMANDER BLOWS UP HIS VESSEL AFTER SINKING BR. AUXILIARY CRUISER IN NORTH SEA

H.M.S. Ramsey, Converted Merchant Vessel Used as Patrol, Sunk by German Armed Steamer—Attacker Chased by British Warships, Abandoned and Blown Up Rather Than Engage With Pursuers.

London, Aug. 11.—The British warship Ramsey has been sunk in the North Sea by the German warship Meteor, it was officially announced tonight. The Meteor, as she was being chased by British vessels, was blown up by her commander, the statement adds.

The text of the statement follows:

"H. M. S. Ramsey, Lieut. S. Raby, R. N. R., a small armed patrol vessel, was sunk by the German armed fleet auxiliary warship Meteor on the 8th of August in the North Sea. Four officers and thirty-nine men were saved."

"The Meteor subsequently sighted a squadron of British cruisers and her commanding officer, realizing that escape was impossible, ordered the crew to abandon the ship and then blew her up."

The Admiralty, in a casualty list issued tonight, says that five officers were lost in the sinking of the Ramsey and that two were lost in the sinking of the torpedo destroyer Lynx when she struck a mine in the North Sea last Monday.

The Meteor was formerly owned by the Hamburg-American Steamship Company, and was built at Hamburg in 1904. She was of 3,613 gross tons, 328 feet long, 44 feet beam and 18 feet deep.

The Ramsey was a merchant vessel which went into commission in the British navy in November, 1914.

The German Version.

Amsterdam, Aug. 11, via London, Aug. 12.—The German version of the exploits of the auxiliary Meteor, which was blown up by her commander to escape capture by British warships, is contained in an official statement issued by the Admiralty at Berlin. The statement says:

"The auxiliary vessel Meteor, after having been broken through the British watching forces, waged a commercial war."

"Saturday night she encountered the British auxiliary cruiser Ramsey, which the Meteor attacked and destroyed, saving forty members of the crew and four officers."

"The following day four British cruisers surrounded the Meteor. As battle was hopeless and escape impossible Commander Behnke sank the Meteor after the crew, British prisoners and the crew of a sailing vessel which it had sunk as a prize, had been secured."

The Meteor's entire crew safely reached a German port.

The report states that the Meteor was a merchantman outfitted as a mine layer.

Say Russian Ships Were Repulsed by Germans in Baltic.

Berlin, Aug. 11, via London, Aug. 12.—An official communication issued here today says:

"An official report received by wireless says that our Baltic naval forces on the tenth attacked Russian ships lying in the Archipelago, near the Sochaeren Islands, and by their fire forced the Russians to withdraw, among them an armored cruiser of the Mataroff class. We also silenced the coastal batteries."

"On the same day other German cruisers drove off Russian torpedo boats which appeared near the entrance to the Gulf of Riga, and an enemy destroyer was seen to be on fire. Our ships repeatedly were attacked by enemy submarines but all their torpedoes missed their mark. Our ships suffered neither damage nor losses."

GERMANS USING THEIR BIGGEST GUNS TO HAMMER RUSSIANS ON KOVNO FRONT

AUSTRIAN SUBMARINE SUNK

Rome, Aug. 11.—It is officially announced that the Austrian submarine U-12 has been torpedoed and sunk, with all hands, in the Upper Adriatic Sea by an Italian submarine.

The announcement was made in a statement issued by the navy department, which adds:

"This morning two Austrian torpedo boat destroyers bombarded Bari, Santo Spirito and Molfetta (Southern Italy on the Adriatic). One civilian was killed and seven were wounded. There was no appreciable material damage."

The U-12 was of the latest type of submarines in the Austrian navy. She was built in 1915 and had a displacement of 1,000 tons. She was 105 feet in length, 21 feet beam and carried five torpedo tubes. Her maximum speed was 18 knots above water and 10 knots below.

London, Aug. 11.—While the Russians are fighting desperately to extricate themselves from the cordon of Austro-German troops which is steadily pressing them more closely in Poland, their allies are working feverishly and with considerable success to open the Dardanelles, through which they hope to pour into Russia much needed munitions of war.

Since Saturday night, when fresh British forces were landed on the Gallipoli peninsula, there has been almost continuous fighting on the Kritia road. In these operations Australians and New Zealanders in the Anzac region, a name taken from the initial letters of the words "Australian-New Zealand army corps," have co-operated with new forces to the north. Following the successes of the troops on the Kritia road and those to the north of the Anzac zone, the Australians and New Zealanders took the offensive yesterday and succeeded in trebling the area formerly held by them. Their comrades to the north, who assisted them, made no further progress, however.

Simultaneously the French battleship St. Louis attacked the Turkish batteries on the Asiatic side of the straits, which had been bombarding the Allied positions on the peninsula, and put five guns out of commission. These actions are believed here to be preliminary to a much more ambitious attempt which has been planned by the Anglo-French commanders to sweep the Turks before them. Very heavy losses, which already have been inflicted on the Turks, have had a discouraging effect upon the Ottoman troops, according to reports from Greece.

KOVNO DANGER POINT FOR RUSSIANS.

On the eastern front Kovno is the danger point in the Russian line. The armies of Grand Duke Nicholas apparently have arrested the German offensive against Riga and Dvinsk, but are being hard pressed on the Kovno front which the Germans are attacking with guns of all calibre, including the famous 16-inch cannon which no fortress hitherto has been able to withstand.

On the western front little has happened, beyond the usual artillery engagements.

German submarines have renewed their activity and in the last three days have sunk eighteen vessels, ten of which were British trawlers and four of which belonged to neutral countries. The British patrol boat Ramsey also has been sunk by the German auxiliary cruiser Meteor in the North Sea. The commander of the German boat, realizing that escape from pursuing British vessels was impossible, abandoned his ship and blew her up. The Meteor apparently was the Hamburg-American Company steamer of that name, a vessel of 3,613 tons. There have been frequent reports today of firing heard off Helligoland, but no explanation has been forthcoming.

Negotiations with the Balkan States in an effort to bring them into the war were continued but without any further developments.

REPULSE OF GERMAN SQUADRON IN GULF OF RIGA REASSURES RUSSIAN CAPITAL.

London, Aug. 11.—Discussing the possibility of an attempt by the Germans to reach Petrograd, in view of their activities in the Kovno and Dvinsk regions, the correspondent of the Evening News at the Russian capital says:

"The success gained by the Russian fleet at Riga reassured the capital, as no advance against Petrograd is likely unless the Germans obtain command of the Baltic, giving the invaders a line of communication by water as well as by land."

Kovno is about 400 miles southwest of Petrograd.

Reuters' correspondent at Petrograd also discusses the chance of a German move at Petrograd. His despatch says it is evident from the latest official communication that the invaders are well established, in very strong forces on a forty mile bow-shaped front from Lomza to Ostrow, and predicts that an effort will be made to reach Dvinsk.

Military authorities expect, the correspondent continues, that the Germans will persist in the offensive notwithstanding checks, but they express strong doubts whether an advance on Petrograd enters seriously into the German plans. The lake and marsh country in the government of Pskov, south of the government of Petrograd, is well adapted for defensive operations should the German advance extend in that direction.

BERLIN STORY OF AIR RAID ON ENGLAND

Airships BombarDED Warships in Thames and London Docks German Admiralty Says.

Berlin, Aug. 11.—(Via wireless to Saville)—The German airships which raided the east coast of England Monday night and early Tuesday morning bombarded with good results, warships on the Thames, the London docks, torpedo boats near Harwich and buildings on the Humber, according to an official communication issued by the Admiralty.

"On the night of August 9-10 German airships attacked fortified places and harbors on the English east coast. In spite of a strong defense British warships on the Thames and the London dock, torpedo boats at a point near Harwich, and important constructions on the Humber, were bombarded. It was observed that the results were good."

The airships returned from the successful expedition.

EVACUATION OF DVINSK HAS BEGUN

Civilians Leaving and Removal of Government Institutions in Preparation.

London, Aug. 12.—A despatch to Reuters' Telegram Company from Petrograd says:

"The civilians are evacuating Dvinsk the important railroad junction southwest of Riga, on the Petrograd-Warsaw line. The government institutions also are preparing to leave."

General Ruzsky has gone on a visit of inspection to Dvinsk with the general commanding the military district.

SIR DAVID BEATTY VICE-ADMIRAL NOW

Youngest Officer Ever Promoted to the Rank in British Navy—Only 45 Years Old.

London, Aug. 12.—The official Gazette announces today that Sir David Beatty has been promoted to be a Vice-Admiral.

Sir David Beatty, during the present war, commanded the British fleet which in August, 1914 sank four German warships off Helligoland and won a victory over a German squadron in the North Sea the following January. In this latter fight the German cruiser Bluecher was sent to the bottom.

Sir Admiral Beatty is only 45 years old, and the youngest officer ever promoted to the rank of Vice-Admiral in the British navy.

GUNS IN TURKISH BATTERIES ON THE ASIATIC SIDE SILENCED BY FIRE OF FRENCH WARSHIP

Gen. Sir Ian Hamilton Reports Ground Held in Anza Zone on Gallipoli Has Been Trebled, Partly Through Gallantry of Australians and New Zealanders.

London, Aug. 11.—General Sir Ian Hamilton reports from the Dardanelles that the area held by the Entente Allies in the Anzac zone on the Gallipoli peninsula, has been nearly trebled. Five out of six guns in the Turkish Asiatic batteries are reported to have been put out of action by the French battleship St. Louis.

The announcements were made in an official statement given out tonight which reads:

"The latest report from Sir Ian Hamilton states that severe fighting continued yesterday in the Gallipoli peninsula, mainly in the Anzac zone, and in that to the north. The positions occupied were slightly varied in places but the general result is that the area held at Anzac has been nearly trebled, owing chiefly to the gallantry and dash of the Australian and New Zealand army corps."

"While to the north no further progress has yet been made, the troops have inflicted heavy losses on the enemy and the French battleship St. Louis is reported to have put out of action five out of six guns in the Asiatic batteries."

MUST KEEP COTTON FROM THE ENEMY

Eminent English Scientist Declares it is Only Substance Required for Making Munitions with Which Germans Can't Supply Themselves.

London, Aug. 11.—At the meeting held tonight to impress upon the government the necessity of declaring cotton contraband of war, Sir William Ramsay, the eminent scientist, declared cotton was the only substance required for the manufacture of munitions with which the Germans could not supply themselves. He said no chemical products can take the place of cotton in propulsive ammunition, and that ammunition made from used cotton is not as effective as that made from unused cotton.

Sir Charles Macara, president of the Master Cotton Spinners' Association of Great Britain, presided at the meeting, and Sir William was the principal speaker. An inspired statement, published in most of the newspapers this morning, deprecating the agitation to make cotton contraband, and intimating that negotiations with the United States on this subject were proceeding, had the effect of lessening interest in the meeting. Both the presiding officer and chief speaker were insistent, however, that immediate action should be taken.

In opening the proceeding the president of the cotton spinners said he had no doubt the manufacture of explosives had consumed a large part of the cotton surplus created by the war and added:

"We must utilize our command of the highways of the sea, both practically and diplomatically, to prevent cotton reaching enemy countries, while at the same time acting fairly in the interests of neutral countries."

He was sure the government had given anxious consideration to this most complicated problem, and said there was no doubt that during recent months the stocks of cotton accumulating at Liverpool had shown an improvement was taking place, but that

ST. JOHN MAN NEW GRAND CHANCELLOR

Hugh H. McLellan Elected to Office by K. of P. Grand Lodge Yesterday—St. John Next Meeting Place.

Special to The Standard. Fredericton, Aug. 11.—Grand Lodge Knights of Pythias of the Maritime Provinces closed here this afternoon and most of the visiting delegates left for their homes this evening. The election of officers took place this afternoon and the following is the slate for the ensuing year:

Grand Chancellor, Hugh H. McLellan, St. John; Vice-Chancellor, R. B. Colwell, of Halifax; Prelate, R. B. Slipp, of St. John; Grand Keeper of Records and Seal, James A. Moulson, of St. John; Grand Master of Exchequer, J. R. Polley, of St. Stephen; Grand Master at Arms, S. J. Soley, of Fox River, N. S.; Grand Inner Guard, R. B. Wallace, of Fredericton; Grand Outer Guard, D. M. Cochrane, of Sydney, N. S. Supreme Representative, Seldon Hunter, of Springhill, N. S.; Grand Trustee, R. J. Rossborough, of St. Stephen.

Installation of the new officers was conducted by Past Grand Chancellors G. E. Ritchie of Halifax, P. Fryers of Moncton, and J. L. McKay of Charlottetown.

Grand Lodge will be held at St. John next August.

It was absolutely necessary that strong and well-considered measures should be carried out to keep cotton from countries with which Great Britain is at war.

The estimate was made by Sir Charles that a thousand tons of cotton is used every day of the war, and he protested that it was grossly unfair to the English soldiers and their allies that Great Britain should continue to supply Germany with this commodity. "Had cotton been stopped at the beginning of the war," he said, "we might reasonably expect to see the war nearing an end."

WANT KINGDOM OF POLAND ESTABLISHED

Polish Faction in the Austrian Parliament Issues a Manifesto Endorsed by National Committee.

Vienna, Aug. 11, via London.—The Polish faction in the Austrian parliament has issued a manifesto calling for the organization of a kingdom of Poland with its capital at Warsaw, as an integral part of the Hapsburg monarchy.

The Polish National Committee, endorsing the manifesto, issued a call to the people of Polish territory now free from Russian domination, to send delegates to a general national convention designed to perfect an organization intended to work for a re-union nation.

LOYD GEORGE CALLS SCIENCE TO HIS AID

Inventions Branch to Form a Part of Munitions Department and in Charge of 25 Scientists and Engineering Experts.

London, Aug. 11.—That he may avail himself of all the latest discoveries in his aid for the manufacture of munitions of war, David Lloyd George, the Munitions Minister, has formed a "Munitions Inventions Branch" of his department.

In this department he will be assisted by twenty-five scientists and engineering experts.

ADVERTISING FISH FOUND IN WATERS OF THE DOMINION

Department of Fisheries Arranges for an Exhibit and Fish Restaurant at Toronto Fair.

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, Aug. 11.—For the purpose of advertising the various fishes found in Canadian waters as a cheap but important feature of the country's food supply, the fisheries branch has arranged not only to have an exhibit, but also a fish restaurant at the Toronto exhibition this year. By proper cooking and serving it is hoped to encourage the greatest use of fish as an article of diet.

SCHEME FOR SETTLING SOLDIERS ON THE LAND WHEN WAR IS OVER

Committee Working on Plan But Lack of Money to Carry Out Project Chief Problem.

London, Aug. 11.—The report of the After-the-War Committee of the Royal Colonial Institute to be published shortly, will unfold a scheme for the settlement of soldiers. The main feature will be the back to the land principle, preferably in Canada, but with the option of the other colonies or in Great Britain.

The question who will provide the money is the chief problem for the committee. The committee wants the imperial and overseas governments to provide not merely the land and transportation but sufficient money to tide the soldier settlers over the non-productive period.

An emigration agent who has just