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PROBS—FAIR

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## BRITISH AND FRENCH TROOPS IN LARGE NUMBERS ARE LANDING AT SALONIKI

### AUSTRIAN CRUISER SUNK BY FRENCH SUBMARINE

### Allied Fleet in Dardanelles Pounding Turks' Positions on Gallipoli Peninsula

### No Sign Yet of Teuton Attack at Saloniki Which Allies are Making a Second Ypres—Montenegro Encompassed on Three Sides by Enemy Who Continues Advance Southward.

Bulletin—Rome, via London, Jan. 15 (12.30 a. m.)—It is officially announced that the French submarine Foucault, attached to the Italian fleet, torpedoed and sank Thursday in the Adriatic Sea an Austrian scout cruiser of the Novara type.

Scout cruisers of the Novara type, of which there are four—the Novara, Hellgoland, Saida and Admiral Span—have a displacement of 6,384 tons, and carry in their armament two 18-inch torpedo tubes and nine 2.9-inch guns.

The Foucault was built in 1912, at Cherbourg and is 167 feet long. London, Jan. 14.—The flag of the Royal Monarchy flies over Getinje, and the Austro-Hungarians are continuing their march southward toward the fortified port of Antivari, driving before them by force of numbers the soldiers of King Nicholas.

Montenegro is now encompassed on all sides, except in the south by the invaders, and across the southern border in Albania, should they be driven there they will face foes in the Albanian tribesmen. With the fall of the capital and with no let-up apparent in the Austrian pressure against them, the situation of the Montenegrins seems a critical one.

The newly acquired positions of the Austrians dominating the Adriatic Sea have not sufficed to keep from harm their warships, one of which, a cruiser of the Novara type, has been sent to the bottom in the Adriatic by a French underwater boat operating with the Italian fleet. Where the sinking took place or whether there were casualties connected with it has not been made public.

The Turks, according to unofficial reports from Berlin, have taken Kermanshah, the so-called capital of Persia, famous for its rugs and carpets, and surrounded by fertile wheat country.

Little fighting is going on along any of the various fronts, except by means of the big guns and sniping operations. The Entente fleet again has bombarded Turkish positions on the evacuated Gallipoli peninsula.

More Men Landing at Saloniki Since the blowing up of the railroad bridges near the Greek frontier by the engineers of the Entente Allies, there has been no new developments tending to show a change in the situation there. Nothing has come through concerning the promised attack by the Teutonic Allies along the line leading to the base of the Entente Allies at Saloniki, but advice from the Macedonian seaport are to the effect that the British and French continue to land reinforcements there in large numbers. It is hoped by them to make of Saloniki a second Ypres in strength of resisting ability.

Germany has notified Great Britain that as that government has declined demand for the punishment of the members of the crew of the patrol boat Baralong for the alleged killing of the crew of a German submarine which the Baralong sank, Germany is forced to adopt adequate measures of reprisals.

Baron Chelmsford has been appointed Viceroy of India, in place of Baron Hardinge.

Russian Report.

Petrograd, via London, Jan. 14.—The following official communication has issued today: "Western (Russian) front: There is nothing to report.

"Caucasus front: During combats we have captured more than three hundred men and four cannon, and a quantity of munitions. A Kurd detachment, which attempted an offensive in the region of Ardjfeh, fled westward."

### BRITISH BOMBARD ENEMY TRENCHES ABOUT GIVENCHY

### Heavy Artillery Duel on Western Front—British Guns Hammer German Positions with Good Effect.

London, Jan. 14, (11.10 p. m.)—The British official communication, made public tonight, says: "The enemy's trenches about Givenchy were heavily bombarded by us today. Considerable damage was done to the parapets.

"The artillery was active today on both sides about Kemmel and Hill 601.

Italians Burn Village, Rout Enemy Forces

Rome, Jan. 14, via London, Jan. 15.—The following official communication was issued today: "In the zone between the Sarca and the Adige we have occupied positions at the outlet of the Cresta Valley and reinforced them for the protection of Loppio.

"In the Terra-Ghelo Valley, on the 12th, the enemy continued his bombardment with increased incendiary shells, but without doing any damage.

"In the mountainous zone north of the Sugana Valley the activity of our detachments led to some engagements favorable to us. In the Upper Cordevole, having ascertained the presence of the enemy at Zorz, we bombarded and set fire to the village, putting the occupying forces to flight. With similar fortunate results we bombarded military buildings in the Predil Pass.

"On the Carso front, the enemy's systematic artillery fire, which was energetically replied to by our artillery, has shown less activity. We continue our work of reinforcement."

French Report.

Paris, Jan. 14, via London.—The official communication issued tonight by the French war office, says:

"In Belgium the fire of our artillery directed against the enemy's works to the north of Steenstraete, caused two strong explosions. To the north of the Aisne we took under our fire a revictualing convoy in the sector of Chiry, to the southeast of Berry Au Bac, towards Hill 108, we exploded a small mine which shattered the mining works of the enemy between the Argonne and the Meuse our heavy artillery destroyed an enemy blockhouse in the region of Forges."

The Italian minister of marine telegraphs to Admiral Lacaze that the French submarine Foucault sunk an Austrian cruiser in the proximity of Cattaro.

Turk Report Such as Would be Expected.

Berlin, Jan. 14, via wireless to Sayville.—An official report from Constantinople on the British evacuation of Seddul Bahr contradicts the British report on the same operations. The statement says the Turks discovered the enemy retreat opportunistly and launched a vigorous attack on their trenches, simultaneously heavily bombarding the landing stages. The British losses were extremely heavy, the battlefield at places being covered with dead. The Turkish report is compatible with the British account only on the supposition that General Munro's report of one dead British soldier represents only the loss in actual embarkation and ignores the heavy casualties sustained in the retreat from the trenches before Krithia to the landing beaches.

Holds Greek Government Responsible.

Berlin, Jan. 14, via wireless to Sayville.—Replying to an interpolation in the Reichstag, Dr. William Von Stumm, director of the Political Department of the Foreign Office, stated that the German government protested to the Greek government, against the vain of neutrality involved in the arrest of the German and other consuls in Saloniki, and holding the Greek government responsible for the safety of the arrested men, according to the Overseas News Agency's account of the Reichstag proceedings.

The Greek government, added Dr. Von Stumm, protested sharply to the British and French governments, asking the extradition of the consuls.

London, Jan. 15.—The question of Great Britain adopting tariff and other measures to protect agriculture after the war is finding many converts even among those newspapers hitherto devoted to free trade. As a means of continuing the fight against Germany by economic pressure the Morning Post, in an editorial strongly supporting the protective idea, urges A. Bonar Law, secretary for the colonies,

### Bound to the Allies, Not by Paper but by Blood, Czar Declares, and No Peace for Russia Without Their Consent

Petrograd, via London, Jan. 14.—"Rest assured, as I said at the beginning of the war, I will not make peace before we have forced the last of the enemy out of the limits of the mother country, and not otherwise than with the consent of our allies, to whom we are bound, not by paper, but by sincere friendship and ties of blood."

Emperor Nicholas, in these words, addressed to one of his armies on the Russian western front, during the week preceding the Russian Christmas, once more replied to the rumors of a separate peace in Russia, which, from time to time, have run through the country, and even reached the men in the trenches.

The Emperor, after visiting the armies on the southern front, reviewed those of General Alex. E. Evert, commander-in-chief of the forces in

the west. The Imperial train stopped at Zamiric, on the Alexandrovsky railway. The Emperor rode in an automobile, accompanied by General Evert, to a field where reserves were on parade. The troops passed in review before the Emperor, who was mounted on a big bay horse, the various companies shouting a salute in unison as they passed. All officers wearing the Cross of St. George took places beside the Emperor, and after the review he conversed with each officer separately, asked questions and generally interested himself in their personal and official welfare. The Emperor then addressed the officers, saying:

"I speak to you, most heroic representatives of our army, wishing to deeply and sincerely thank you for your mighty valor and heroic efforts in the present campaign. I beg you to stand to your men my words, thanking them also for the heavy strain they manfully endured, which all Russia, and I, personally, value."

Emperor Nicholas then gave his assurance, as quoted above, that he would not make a separate peace, and afterwards again rode in front of his troops. Addressing the troops, Gen. Evert called for cheers for the Emperor, saying: "For the highest welfare of our national leader, our dearly-beloved Emperor, hurrah!"

Cheering continued long after the Emperor had dismounted and departed from the field in his motor car. The following day Emperor Nicholas inspected the army corps commanded by Gen. Kuropatkin, the hero of the Japanese war.

London Spectator Says Come What May Britain Will Use Sea Power to Besiege Germany.

London, Jan. 15.—Discussing "the freedom of the seas," the Spectator, in an article, says: "The British people cannot and will not be entangled in a web of words. The State Department at Washington is served by men of much quicker wit and more able pens than our foreign office, and we shall not be surprised to see a victory won by President Wilson and Mr. Lansing over the attempts to define such words and phrases as 'blockade,' 'retaliation,' and 'freedom of the seas.'"

"Call it a blockade of retaliation as regards war zones, and the organic development of contraband of war, or what you will, but the fact remains that, come what may, we mean to use our sea power to besiege the German nation, and we are besieging it." The Spectator then asks: "Who dares assert that we ever used our naval power to tyrannize over our neighbors, or to serve our selfish ends?"

This From Despoilers of Belgium.

Vienna, via London, Jan. 14, 10.30 p. m.—Baron Burián, the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, has requested American Ambassador Penfield to convey to the British and French governments the Austro-Hungarian protest against the arrest of the Austro-Hungarian consul at Saloniki, and his assistants, and the violation of the archives of the consulate. The note refers to the conduct of the Entente Allies as "the brutal exercise of might," and a violation of the most elemental principles of international law. It further declares that Austria-Hungary reserves the right to take steps dictated by the further course of the Entente Allies in respect to the officials under arrest.

GENERAL RECRUITS ARE EXPECTED AS RESULT OF MEETING AT ST. GEORGE

St. George, Jan. 14.—A very successful recruiting meeting was held in the Imperial Theatre, formerly Curtis Hall, here tonight and the hall was packed to the doors. Dr. H. I. Taylor, M. L. A., presided and the speakers were Capt. Tilley and Lieut. Col. Guthrie, both of whom met splendid addresses. Two recruits signed on and many others signified their intention to do so in the near future.

At the close of the meeting a ladies' patriotic committee and men's patriotic committee was formed. Much of the success of the meeting was due to the St. George Cornet Band which

will not be entangled in a web of words.

GREEK QUEEN ON OUTS WITH THE KAISER

Not Likely She Will Expose Greek Dynasty to Serious Risks by Visit to Berlin.

Paris, Jan. 14.—A despatch to the Journal Des Debats from Athens dated today says:

"No one here believes that the Queen of Greece is thinking of going to see her sick brother, Emperor William. It is pointed out that she has, for a long time, been at discord with the Emperor and that it is unlikely that she would expose the Greek dynasty to serious risks by visiting Berlin under the present circumstances."

BERLIN AGAIN REDUCES BREAD ALLOWANCE

Four Pounds a Week, According to New Decree—Workmen's Allowance Reduced by 150 Grammes.

Berlin, via London, Jan. 14.—The Municipality of Berlin has taken the lead in the reduction of bread allowances, which were ordered recently by the central authorities, in order only to accumulate a reserve supply, fifty grammes per week. The reduction is from 1950 to 1900 grammes, which is equivalent to slightly more than four pounds. Supplementary cards for the working classes, with incomes up to 2500 marks annually, will call for only 250 grammes per week, instead of 500.

Butter for bread is also the subject of governmental action. An official announcement issued a warning that municipalities and communes will not be allowed to import butter purchased abroad. A number of cities, desiring to satisfy the complaints of citizens, sent agents abroad to buy butter, thus establishing undesired competition with the Imperial Butter Bureau, and encouraging foreigners to demand higher prices.

FRANCE REFUSES TO PERMIT MILK FROM U.S. TO GO TO ENEMY COUNTRIES

Unable "For Military Reasons" to Authorize Shipments, Even if American Red Cross Supervise the Distribution.

Washington, Jan. 14.—France has declined for "military reasons" to permit shipments of condensed milk by charitable organizations in the United States to Germany and Austria-Hungary for use of the babies of those countries. Ambassador Sharpe, at Paris, and Ambassador Page, at London, were authorized recently by Secretary of State Lansing to inquire if the governments of France and Great Britain would permit such shipments, after the American Red Cross had agreed to undertake supervision of the distribution of the milk to assure its use for the purpose stated.

Ambassador Sharpe's reply was received today by the State Department. A department paraphrase of it follows:

"The French government, under date of January 13, reports receipt of your inquiry. It states that on account of military reasons, it is not willing to authorize shipments of milk to either Germany or Austria-Hungary, even if the American Red Cross will supervise distribution."

It is assumed that Great Britain will make a similar reply, although so far Ambassador Page has not been heard from.