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RUSSIAN BLACK SEA TORPEDO BOAT SQUADRON BOMBARDS TURKISH COAST DEFENCES

RUSSIAN WARSHIPS SPREAD TERROR IN TURKS' BARRACKS

Turkish Coast From Archava to Artachin Swept by Shell Fire of Russian Ships—Attack Came Suddenly and Threw Enemy Into Disorder—Barracks and Provision Stores Burned and Defence Guns Silenced.

Petrograd, April 23.—The Russian Black Sea torpedo boat squadron bombarded the Turkish coast between Archava and Artachin on April 19. This fifteen mile strip of coast, in which was located the quarters of the Turkish army operating in this region, was swept with shell, and the barracks and provision stores were ignited and destroyed. "Turkish land forces were initiating a sortie under cover of their artillery at the time. They were thrown into a panic by the unexpected bombardment from the sea and their supporting guns were immediately silenced. On April 20 all the Turkish efforts to start an offensive in this region ceased.

"Only minor engagements are reported to exist on the Prusian front. Near Memel, the seaport of the northern extremity of the East Prussian province, a Russian mounted force clashed with a German patrol and the Germans were driven back.

"In the region of the Russian fortress of Ossowetz a scattering rifle and artillery fire is a daily occurrence.

"The greatest activity appears among the aircraft service...A Russian aeroplane driven by four separate motors and capable of carrying the weight of sixteen men, has raided the Polish towns of Mlaw, near the East Prussian frontier, and Plock, on the Vistula. German aeroplanes likewise daily circle about the Ossowetz fortress, though they are frontiers to traffic of all kinds, outward and inward bound, is connected with important German troop movements in Belgium.

"It is hinted in various quarters in The Hague that the Germans are about to fall back to the Liege line, and thus relieve a number of troops for possible use against Italy in the event that country intervenes in the war. There is no confirmation of the rumor.

SEVERE STORM SWEEPS TEXAS; SEVERAL KILLED

Dallas, Texas, April 23.—Twenty persons, perhaps more, it was estimated today, met death last night in a rain, electrical and wind storm, general over Texas and Eastern Oklahoma.

Resultant floods have interrupted

communication by rail and wire. In some parts of the storm area the wind and rain continued today.

Austin felt the brunt of the storm, which in places reached cyclonic proportions. The death toll at the capital is expected to be at least fifteen.

SMALLER AREA SOWN IN WHEAT IN RUSSIA

Heavy sowings of Spring Wheat expected, but indications against large increase anticipated.

Washington, April 23.—Great impetus to an almost universal movement to expand the world wheat acreage this year is noted in the agricultural outlook issued today.

"Rapidly advancing prices, excited markets and enormous transactions in wheat, vague apprehensions of the eventual exhaustion of supplies in others and a sub-conscious realization of the calamitous consequences of any material shortage in the world crop in 1915, with other causes, are responsible," says the department's official publication.

Winter wheat has been sown on an extensive scale in the northern hemisphere, except in some of the countries at war. Canada, United States and British India show an increase of 8,500,000 acres. In Germany and the British Isles the acreage is more than last year, but in Russia it is less. The warping seasons ordinarily sow about 55,000,000 acres and it is generally admitted there has been a reduction, apparently for the most part in France, Austria-Hungary and Serbia.

Heavy sowing of Spring wheat were expected but present indications do not point to the large increase once anticipated.

Owing to the prolonged closing of the Dardanelles, Russia's surplus

GIVES WOMEN OF DENMARK THE VOTE

Copenhagen, April 23.—The Danish Diet today adopted an amendment to the constitution giving the vote to women and conferring upon them the right of election to the Diet. The amendment further abolishes the special qualifications which up to the present time have been required for election to the Landsting of Upper House of Parliament.

The amendment has still to be passed by the new Diet, to be elected next month, before it becomes effective.

It is hoped that King Christian will sign the new constitution June 5, the anniversary of the signing of the first constitution in 1849.

SUPREME COURT DISMISSES APPEAL

Special to The Standard, Fredericton, April 23.—The Supreme Court, appeal branch, adjourned this afternoon after giving judgment in one case. Arrangement was until Friday next when judgment will be given in several cases.

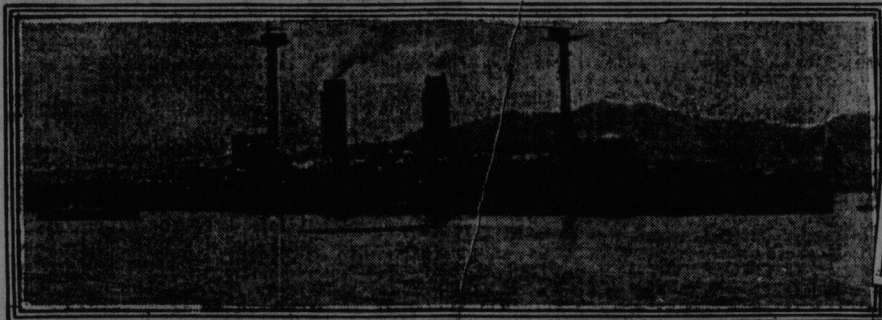
In the case of Clark vs. the St. Croix Paper Co. the appeal was dismissed with costs. The appeal was taken by the defendant from an order by Mr. Justice Barry.

wheat from last harvest is believed to be very heavy. The depressing effect of this surplus seems to be having a restraining influence upon Spring wheat seedling operations. A probable reduction of 10 to 15 p.c. in Russian area would go far toward neutralizing the heavy expected increase in all other spring wheat countries and leave the world's acreage little, if any, larger than last year's.

Japanese Cruiser In Turtle Bay.



JAPANESE WAR SHIPS AT THE ENTRANCE TO TURTLE BAY



THE ASAMA ASHORE IN TURTLE BAY

These photographs, showing Japanese war ships and supply vessels in Turtle Bay, Lower California, were taken by a newspaper correspondent on March 23. The correspondent, during his stay in the bay, was not permitted to go to the region to which he had seen sailors transporting war materials. A Japanese naval officer warned him, officially, to avoid cruising in a launch over certain restricted districts of the bay. Four thousand Japanese marines and sailors, backed by five Japanese war ships and six colliers and supply ships, were occupying the bay. The explanation advanced by the Japanese for the presence of this great force in a

foreign harbor was that the Asama, one of their first class cruisers, was around near the entrance to the harbor. Rear Admiral Howard reported to Secretary Daniels that it was expected the Asama would be floated by the end of April. The Japanese cruisers were ordered to their home stations a few days ago.

Night Attack Terrible, But Russian Writer Sees Beauty In It

Like a storm which breaks suddenly in stillness of night and as quickly passes over.

The following is a translation of a vivid sketch which recently appeared in the Russian newspaper "Rusko Slovo," and is characteristic of the unique manner in which the Russian writer views everything, even war: The master—a small, shrivelled old man—can hardly get up from his filthy bed; and the mistress—a wrinkled, ill old woman—sobs unceasingly. Some where far away her children—for she does not know where they are. There is nothing to eat and she is ashamed to have to beg from the soldiers, who are so willing to share with her. Besides this, there is the ever present terror that from the trenches which are so very, very close, there may appear a German to fire the last remnants of her once-prosperous farm.

And with these two, in their half of the hut, there are belted eight or twelve; in the other half, in which there are two low-mute bunks like those in a ship's cabin, there are living five doctors and three organizers of an ambulance unit. In these rooms are two offices—a kitchen and a store of provisions—and here is carried on the business of the war.

Towards the evening it becomes hot and stuffy in the hut from the number of persons gathered in it, the tobacco smoke and the stove on which the evening meal is being cooked. So everyone goes out for a walk in the road by the woods.

There is a moon, and the evening is bright and quiet. From here can be seen troops advancing, orderlies galloping to and fro, and a long line of field-kitchens on its way to the front stretched over the surface of the sparkling moon.

Now is a strange time, when everything along the front is quiet and the war ceases for an hour or two; for the men must rest and eat to be able afterwards to carry on as before.

At nine o'clock everything is as it was; sharpshooters close by and the heavy boom of artillery can once more be heard. Sometimes rifling will start, to continue intermittently throughout the night.

Having returned to the farm, where a lamp is burning and newly arrived gapers are lying on the table, we drink tea with lemon juice. A young Ukrainian doctor smokes now and then to lessen the numerous smells. Then we all begin to get ready to go to sleep. Some lie on their narrow folding camp beds, some on crates, which once held provisions, and the rest simply on the beaten earthen floor. The conversation is of the war, of our birthplace, and

of the possibility of a night attack by the enemy. Soon all are asleep. In the little hut it is warm, quiet and snug, and only occasionally it shakes from the force of the exploding shells. It seems that here there is and can be no danger.

Close on three o'clock we are awakened by a series of shocks which by the rattling of the furniture seem to be so great that the floor but is having great difficulty in keeping to one spot. Someone speaks excitedly: "Do you hear it? It must be a night attack."

An incessant artillery battle now begins. The bursts of shells come one on top of another; they are quite close next to us, almost upon us, right under the walls of the hut; surely it must fall. And now we can hear a sound as of a person tapping persistently, untiringly, irritably at the wall with an enormous dry hand flat. This is the rifle fire beginning.

We hurriedly dress and go out. It is terrible, but wonderfully beautiful.

Short red flames burst out one after another, the searchlight throws its strange, long pale beams as far as the horizon, and the screaming shrapnel falls on the ground in bright, meteor-like sparks, and in the air there is the ceaseless crack of rifle fire, bursting of shells, and the clatter of shrapnel, the constant unending business of a battle.

Then everything begins to quiet down like a storm that has exhausted its fury. But hardly have we started toward the hut when again... It starts slowly, quietly, far away. Then nearer, clearer, more persistently, shattering. Rifles, quick-firing howitzers all once more enter the fray. The far away the fiercer it seems. Now it becomes hard to distinguish one sound from the other, for the rifles and the big guns seem to make the same amount of noise.

I have an unquenchable craving to go and see what is happening a verst or two away, where the battle is being fought. But from the peat bog on which the hut stands a fog has risen and, in spite of the bright moon, it is impossible to see anything in the damp mist.

And then suddenly, a drawing, low, distant roar arises, grows, approaches, I can clearly hear and this tornado of sounds the tones of many men's voices. A far away "A-la-la-la!" getting louder every moment. "Again, again!" Here it is quite close to me, then farther off again, from this side then from the other.

My heart beats with excitement and agitation. I imagine—as I cannot see anything in the cold, dark mist—that something is approaching, that in a minute out of that darkness there may appear foreign soldiers. And, again, although I am encircled by a blanket of fog, I imagine I can see something. But that is impossible.

Then again the long-drawn-out "A-la-la-la!" Now somehow louder, more convincing, more triumphant. But suddenly everything almost at the same moment grows calm. One or

FIGHTING NEAR THE CAPITAL OF BUCKOWINA

Berlin report says fierce fight going on for several days near Czernowitz.

Berlin via London, April 23.—Fighting has been proceeding without interruption for the last few days to the northwest of Czernowitz, the capital of Bukovina, according to private telegrams reaching Berlin from that city. An aviator who was throwing bombs on Czernowitz was shot and brought down after a series of manoeuvres against a German aeroplane. The officer on board the Russian machine was killed, and the aeroplane destroyed.

YARMOUTH BOY MAKES SPLENDID RECORD

Yarmouth, April 23.—Henry Baker, son of Captain George Baker, of Arcadia, in this county, arrived home on Wednesday morning from Angora, Indiana, where for the past two years he has been studying engineering at the Tri-State University. Mr. Baker has diligently applied himself during this time and his record has been a splendid one. He has passed all the examinations with honors in practically every case. At the final examinations, when he won his degree of Bachelor of Science in mechanical engineering, his marks have only been exceeded by one individual in the history of the university, that gentleman being now a professor on the faculty. Mr. Baker is receiving the heartiest congratulations of his friends.

Seth W. Crowell, of Ottawa, a son of Rev. Edwin Crowell, D.D., of Fairville, N. B., so well and favorably known in the Maritime Provinces, has been appointed town engineer for Yarmouth, at a salary of \$1,200 per year. He was selected on the first ballot out of 23 applicants.

Two more shots are fired by rifles and guns. . . . And by seven o'clock in the morning, when a slow, dull, drowsy dawn comes up from the north, there is complete silence all along our front. The day in the trenches begins. Baggage carts make their way along the road, orderlies hurry hither and thither. On the plain and in the woods the artillery fire at intervals. Some wounded are being brought in to the bandaging point and some one says that last night there was a night attack on our trenches, but by the strong, well-aimed thrusts of our brave men's bayonets it was repulsed.

GERMANS CLAIM THEY TOOK FOUR VILLAGES

Berlin official report says: Germans fought way across Ypres Canal and captured 1,600 French and British soldiers.

Berlin, April 23, via London.—There was given out in Berlin today an official report on the progress of hostilities, reading as follows:

"In the western arena of the fighting, during the evening of yesterday, we advanced from our front at Steenstraete, east of Langemarck, against the positions of the enemy north and northeast of Ypres. With a rush our troops moved forward along a line extending as far as the hills south of Pilken and east of Douon. At the same time they forced their way, after a stubborn fight, across the Ypres Canal at Steenstraete and Het Sas, where they established themselves on the western bank of the canal. The villages of Langemarck, Steenstraete, Het Sas and Pilken were taken. At least 1,600 French and British soldiers were taken prisoners and thirty cannon, including four heavy British guns, fell into our hands.

"Between the Meuse and the Moselle the active fighting yesterday again became more lively. The artillery battles were especially fierce at Combres, St. Mihiel and Apremont, as well as at a point to the northeast of Flirey. Infantry attacks on the part of the enemy followed only in the wooded country between Alilly and Apremont. The French penetrated this region into certain sections of our foremost trenches, but they were partly driven out again. The fighting at close quarters still continues.

"The village of Embremeuil, to the west of Agricourt, which had been taken by us and which was set on fire by the French with their shells, has been evacuated by our outposts. The hills to the north and south of Embremeuil were retained.

"The situation in the east shows no change."

WEALTHY NEW YORK WOMAN SLAIN

Wife of Corset manufacturer found dead with head badly crushed.

New York, April 23.—Mrs. Heller, wife of the wealthy corset manufacturer, I. Heller, was found murdered early today in her home in Brooklyn. Her head had been crushed in from blows of a bottle. The motive was apparently robbery, as the house had been ransacked and two valuable diamond rings and other articles were missing. The police were looking for the caretaker of the Heller home, a man named Joseph, recently employed.

JAMES KENNEDY, M.L.A., OF KINGSTON, P. E. I., DIED YESTERDAY

Charlottetown, P.E.I., April 23.—James Kennedy of Kensington, Conservative representative in the Local Legislature for fourth district of Prince, died this afternoon. This was the first death in the present parliament which met in 1912. Deceased was aged 44 and a general merchant. Provincial Legislature prorogues on Saturday.

THAW WINS IN APPLICATION FOR TRIAL BY JURY

Supreme Court grants request for trial by jury to decide on his sanity.

New York, April 23.—Harry K. Thaw, slayer of Stanford White, an eminent architect, after many attempts, has finally succeeded in bringing the question of his sanity before a jury. The application for a jury trial, made by his attorneys in a writ of habeas corpus, was granted today by Supreme Court Justice Hendrick, who, upon consultation with counsel, set the trial for May 17.

In announcing his decision Justice Hendrick made it clear that the jury was called in "to aid the court by their advice," and that the finding of the jury would not be binding, if the court was satisfied it was not in accord with the evidence and with justice. The court, he said, could disregard the jury's verdict and render his own decision.

Thaw was radiant when he heard the verdict. Many of his friends were in the court room, and they and his counsel were quick to congratulate him on this successful step in his fight for liberty. His mother, Mary Copley Thaw, who has been by his side in all of his years of fighting for freedom, was not present today, but Thaw's first thought in speaking to his friends and newspapermen was of her.

"This will be very good news for my mother," he said. "My only regret is that the hearing will not take place earlier than May 17."

Beyond this Thaw would not comment on the decision.

Albany, N. Y., April 23.—Attorney General Woodbury tonight said he would appeal from Justice Hendrick's decision granting Thaw a jury trial. "It is the opinion of the attorney general's office," Woodbury said, "that the court is without discretionary powers to grant a jury trial upon the return of a writ of habeas corpus to test the sanity of Mr. Thaw. I shall ask for a stay on the execution of Justice Hendrick's order granting such trial until the matter can be heard by the Appellate Courts."

GENERAL PAU VERY POPULAR IN FRANCE

Paris, April 23, 4.55 p. m.—An incident in Paris today illustrates the popular regard for General Pau, who has been spending some time in this city, since returning from his political mission to Petrograd and the Balkan capitals. Persons who saw the general enter the Red Cross branch in Place Madeleine waited in the street to see him come out. A crowd soon collected. A young girl borrowed a hat and quickly collected enough money in the crowd to buy for the general a huge bouquet of red, white and blue flowers.

General Pau appeared to be deeply moved on receiving the flowers, and kissed the girl. The crowd cheered him, and as he drove off in his motor car he responded by shouting: "Vive Le France."