

RUSSIAN FLEET OFF BULGARIAN COAST

Fifteen Units, Including Three of Latest Type of Dreadnoughts—Montenegrin Army Still Unbeaten and Inflicting Heavy Blows on the Austrians.

London, Nov. 17.—The Morning Post's Bernese, Switzerland, correspondent, says it is reported there that Field Marshal Von Hindenburg has left the eastern for the western front, Petrograd, via London, Nov. 16.—The official communication issued by the war office today follows: "Along the whole front, from Riga to the Pripiet river, nothing of importance has taken place. In the region of the villages of Tzminy and Khriask, at the crossings of the Strv river, the fighting continues. "In the Caucasus, near Lake Urumiah, our troops have dispersed bands of Kurds who were supported by Turkish regulars."

London, Nov. 17.—A despatch to the Vossische Zeitung from Bucharest reports that fifteen units of the Russian Black Sea fleet, including three recently launched dreadnoughts, have been cruising for two days off the Bulgarian coast. Montenegrins Putting Up Game Fight. Cetinje, Nov. 15, via Paris, Nov. 16.—An official communication issued by the Montenegrin army headquarters says: "The Austrian attacks against our Sandjak army was repulsed in violence all day on the 14th. We succeeded nevertheless in maintaining our positions, and inflicting tremendous losses upon the enemy. We have received Austrian attacks upon Nouchido and Troslav. Artillery fighting along the remainder of the front continues."

ATTACKS THE BRITISH STAFF IN FRANCE

(Continued from page 1)

The Marquis de Creve, Lord Privy Seal, replied that the allegations that success at Loos had been missed owing to the fault of bringing up reserves at the right time was the subject of an inquiry between the highest authority that could be invoked. Baron Newton, who said he was unable to disclose the number of the British staff defended it, as did also Viscount Haldane, the former secretary for war.

Lord Haldane declared that Lord David had launched his attacks without adequate information. "It is true," he said, "that the country has suffered owing to the want of an organized general staff. Nevertheless, there has been evolved a general staff of the highest order. To say that the work of the staff is a fault is to say something which is very far from the truth. As for Field Marshal French, he is up at six o'clock in the morning."

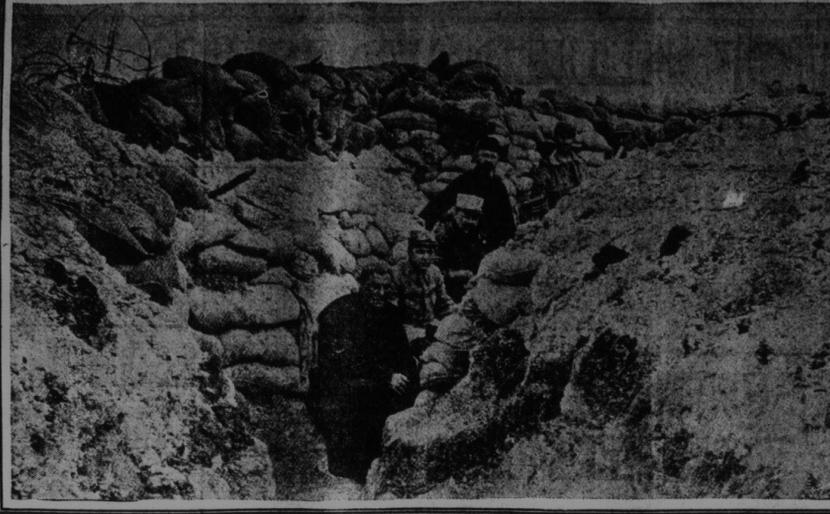
The Marquis de Creve said that from his knowledge of Field Marshal French he thought it extremely unlikely that he would submit to such personal attacks as those which were being made upon him. He said that unless women had been at headquarters they ought not to go there. Information which comes from Brussels through other than official channels proves conclusively, if any further proof were needed that has already been furnished by the American Legation in the Belgian capital, that there was a determined effort on the part of the German authorities to execute Miss Edith Cavell before the American Minister could learn of it. That is, of course, the inference to be drawn from the reports of the American diplomats who, however, scrupulously refrained from formulating the definite charge, but now we have received direct word that it was beyond question the case. There was a deliberate conspiracy to sentence and execute Miss Cavell without giving the American Minister an opportunity to intervene.

It is further learned that this is by no means the first instance of the German authorities in Brussels endeavoring to deceive the American Legation. They have done so time and again, but never in a matter so serious as the present tragedy. The fact explains the suspicion and distrust of the German authorities in Brussels which the American Minister reports. The fact that Miss Cavell had nursed German soldiers is damning enough, but the German owed the American Legation a debt of gratitude, too. In the course of his report to Mr. Whitlock, the American Minister, Mr. Hugh Gibson, Secretary of the Legation, describing the appeal which he made for Miss Cavell, said: "I reminded them of our untiring efforts on behalf of the German subjects at the outbreak of the war and during the siege of Antwerp. I pointed out that while our services had been rendered gladly and without thought of future favors, they should certainly entitle you (the Minister) to some consideration for the only request of this sort you made since the beginning of the war."

Mr. Gibson referred to the work done by the Legation and by American Consuls throughout Belgium in giving protection to German subjects stranded in Belgium at the beginning of the war. There can be no doubt that the Americans then saved the lives of a number of German women and children. They did heroic work for many days yet when they asked for the life of one English lady they got only murder in response. The Germans showed themselves to be utterly without gratitude, to say nothing of ordinary courtesy, for so far as any official pronouncement is concerned, the German government has never even expressed its thanks for the work that was done at that time. When Germany suddenly and ruthlessly declared war on Belgium, thousands of Germans left the country to join their relatives. There were at least ten thousand Germans in Brussels alone, and many others in other parts of the country. Most of the men managed to get out of the country before the actual declaration of war. They were compelled to leave their women and children behind. In Brussels alone three thousand women and children had to look out for themselves. The German Minister departed and left his Legation in the hands of the American Minister, the government in Berlin having requested the American government to look after its affairs. All the Germans in Belgium were thus placed under the protection of Mr. Whitlock. Thousands visited the American Legation and the American consulates. Not once did a plea go unheeded. It was specially seen that it would be necessary to send the women and children out of Brussels. Many were destitute, in need of food and clothing. Their condition was pitiful. The American Legation took charge of them all and arranged for their departure. The people of Brussels behaved admirably during those first days of war, and the police gave German subjects protection, but at the same time Brussels was not a safe place for stray Germans. In safely transporting some three thousand German women and children, as well as a certain number of men, from Brussels to Aix-la-Chapelle, the American authorities did a real service to Germany, and in Brussels it is considered that they saved many lives.

Women Protected. Mr. Gibson was largely responsible for what was done. Assisted by Mr. Naumth, the American vice-consul, he established a sort of concentration camp at the Cirque Royale, and to that he sent the women and children who appealed for protection. For several successive nights he arranged for special trains. The Cirque Royale was filled with these Germans. They needed food, and this was furnished them. One of the relief workers was Mme. Carton de Wiart, wife of the Belgian Minister of Justice. She lent her aid and did much for these enemies of her country that she incurred some unpopularity among her own people. There were one or two births in this throng of refugees; Mme. Carton de Wiart furnished cradles for the newly born from her own home. Some months later she was arrested and imprisoned; her gallant endeavors during those first few days of war did nothing in the German scale of mercy and she was subjected to most humiliating treatment. The German women and children were all safely sent away and not one underwent undue hardship. Later, when Antwerp was being besieged, the American consuls there did similar work in the protection of the Germans who were caught in that city. Scores of Germans went to the consulate for protection and it was freely given. Here again arrangements were made for getting stranded Germans into Holland or back to Germany. Once more German lives were rescued from a position of peril. It only adds to the enormity of the crime that these services, given freely and without thought of reward, as Mr. Gibson pointed out, had not the slightest effect, being thrown into the balance on the side of mercy, on the German rulers of Brussels.

HERE IS AN INTERESTING PICTURE OF ARMY LIFE IN THE FRENCH TRENCHES



WITH THE FRENCH IN THE TRENCHES. FROM THE SPHERE. The above is a typical scene in the trenches on the French battle line. It is a rather picturesque group. The trenches all along the line are protected from the enemy fire by thousands of sandbags stacked up high. In the foreground will be noted a chaplain sharing the hardships of trench life with the soldiers.

BASE INGRATES AS WELL AS ASSASSINS

How Germany Paid Her Debt to America—An Object Lesson in Hunnishness.

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Winter Port Notes. Advice from Montreal indicates that the Elder-Dempster liner Benda has been scheduled to come to this port in December to load for South African ports and that a New Zealand line steamer has been listed to come here next month to load for Australia and New Zealand. In the regular trade routes twenty-six sailings from West St. John are listed so far for December. Departures, next month, will include six vessels for Liverpool and six for London; two for Havre, three for Bristol, two for Glasgow, one for Manchester, two for Dublin, one for Belfast, and one each in the South African and New Zealand services.

ONE 26TH MAN IN CASUALTIES

Ottawa, Nov. 16.—The midnight list of casualties contains the name of a New Brunswick man, Leo Keane, of Fredericton, a member of the 26th Battalion, who is reported wounded. The list is as follows: Second Divisional Headquarters. Died—Acting Sergt. Geo. Simpson, England. Second Battalion. Wounded—Ronald Vivian Garratt, Toronto. Third Battalion. Killed in action—Wm. Blissett, England. Wounded—J. T. Merritt, England. Fourth Battalion. Wounded—Sergt. John H. Williams, England. Fifth Battalion. Severely wounded—Chas. G. Trunkfield, England. Seventh Battalion. Seriously wounded—Sidney Albert Fluke, Vancouver. Eighth Battalion. Wounded—Howard Albert MacDonald, Winnipeg. Ninth Battalion. Seriously wounded—Harry Reidy, Sea Cow Pond, Lot 1, P. E. I. Seriously ill—Thomas Bowey, England. Thirteenth Battalion. Previously officially reported wounded and prisoner of war, now died of wounds—Herbert Hardman, Montreal. Wounded—Harry Cooke, England. Fourteenth Battalion. Killed by shell fire—James Dennis, (no particulars). Eighteenth Battalion. Wounded—Henry Conway, Scotland; Cameron Allan, Montreal; Richard Marshall, Scotland. Twentieth Battalion. Wounded—Henry Armstrong, Niagara Falls, Ont. Twenty-Sixth Battalion. Wounded—Leo Keane, Fredericton, N. B. Twenty-Seventh Battalion. Wounded—L. David MacLachlan, Flindlater, Sask. Twenty-Eighth Battalion. Wounded—Corporal Arthur McDonald, Tynder Road, Amherst, N. S. Thirty-First Battalion. Wounded—Albert S. L. Jones, England; Edward W. Jones, Edmonton, Alb.

Forty-First Battalion. Seriously ill—Sergt. Gear Millo, France. Forty-Sixth Battalion. Seriously ill—John Clark, Rochester, N. Y. Forty-Ninth Battalion. Dangerously wounded—John Duncan MacMillan, Vancouver, B. C. Canadian Auto Machine Gun Brigade. Number One. Killed in action—John C. Andrews, England. Cavalry Depot. Seriously ill—Alfred J. Volk, Toronto. Number Three Casualty Clearing Station. Seriously ill—Alfred H. Trunkfield, Winnipeg.

CARD OF THANKS. The Postmaster and Staff extend their hearty thanks to Mr. MacKay for the use of the Opera House and his courtesy attentions on Sunday last. To Colonel Hay and the band of the 52nd Regiment for their choice music, and to Miss Alice Kennedy, of the Partello Stock Company, and to our local artists for their splendid selections, altogether making this concert among the finest ever heard in the city. The collections netted a good sum for the Patriotic Fund and the Soldier Comfort Association. THOS. L. REED, Secretary to Committee.

ORGAN RECITAL. W. LYNWOOD FARNAM Organist and Choralmaster of Emmanuel Church, Boston, Mass. assisted by MRS. HELEN WETMORE NEUMAN and the Choir of Centenary Church. In Centenary Methodist Church on Monday Evening, November 22nd, 1915, at 8 o'clock. —A TREAT FOR ALL MUSIC LOVERS— Tickets, 25 Cents—At Nelson's Book Store or the Committee.

OPERA HOUSE. TODAY--Matinee 2.15. TONIGHT at 8.15 THE ROSARY. Chocolate Souvenirs at Matinee Today. Amateur Contest Friday Night. Starting Thur. "TESS of the Storm Country"

By Rev. Cyrus Townsend Brady, Author of "The Island of Regeneration" "THE CHALICE OF COURAGE" A Vitagraph of Amazing Power. A Tale of the West in the Days of Pioneers. Immeasurable in Strength and Dramatic Power. ANOTHER IMPERIAL SUPREME PICTURE. —the Superior Productions which all St. John is enjoying to the fullest. Attracted Capacity Business on Broadway for Three Whole Weeks. News Photos - Good Singing - Orchestra

HONEST CRITICISMS. "The Chalice of Courage" in general attractiveness even takes precedence over "The Jugger" and "The Island of Regeneration." —New York American. "The Chalice of Courage," pictured from Rev. Cyrus Townsend Brady's story of the same name, ranks second in most of the greatest productions created by the Vitagraph Co. —Dramatic Mirror. Anything more sublime than the scenery in Rocky Mountains would be difficult to conceive and in "The Chalice of Courage" these towering heights of rock are awe-inspiring. —Boston Transcript. Situations unusual in photographs are ever presented in "The Chalice of Courage," situations that are of enormous appeal—their strength and dramatic power almost immeasurable. —New York Clipper. A story of the enforced unaccommodability of social life when the West country was very young. —Chicago Tribune.

POTATO CROP IS FAR BELOW LAST YEAR

Acreage Sown in Root and Fodder Crops Smaller than in 1914 but Total Value Greater.

Special to The Standard. Ottawa, Nov. 16.—Root and fodder crops in Canada, consisting of potatoes, turnips, mangolds and clover, alfalfa, fodder corn and sugar beets occupied this year a total area of about 8,977,000 acres as compared with 9,067,000 acres in 1914, and their estimated value subject to revision is \$230,379,000 compared with \$226,227,000 last year, says the census and statistics office. The decrease in area is principally in respect to hay and clover and the increase in total value is due to the larger yield of the same crop. Hay and clover yielded 10,853,000 tons from 7,875,000 acres or 1.39 ton per acre as compared with 1.28 ton per acre last year. Fodder corn, 3,429,800 tons from 343,400 acres or 10 tons per acre and turnips and other roots 64,281,000 bushels from 172,700 acres or 372 bushels per acre. The conditions governing the production of potatoes have this year been as bad as last year they were good. The total estimated yield is 62,604,000 bushels from 474,600 acres, an average yield per acre of only 131 bushels. Last year there were 180 bushels. Not since the average of 119 bushels in 1910 has the rate per acre been so low; it is 27 bushels below the average of 158 bushels for the five years, 1910-14. In all the provinces the potato yield is poor, especially in Alberta and in British Columbia. For all Canada the quality is 84 per cent of the standard as compared with 90 per cent, last year. In Prince Edward Island the quality is 81; in Nova Scotia it is 74; and in New Brunswick it is 83 per cent. The average price per bushel to the grower works out to 67 cents for Canada. Potatoes are very generally reported as affected with rot and blight, especially in Ontario and the indications are that the keeping qualities this year will be very poor. The area sown in Fall wheat for next year's harvest is estimated to be 1,100,890 acres which is about 15 per cent less than the area of 1,294,000 acres sown in 1914 for 1915. The decrease is principally in Ontario and is due to the heavy rains of August.

ASQUITH

STRIKE AS PROTEST AGAINST SLACKERS LEAVING ENGLAND

Firemen on Str. Saxonia refuse to help men of Military age quit the country.

New York, Nov. 16.—Passengers who arrived here on the Cunard liner Saxonia today gave further details of the strike of the firemen of the liner as a protest against permitting "slackers" to escape military service by the act of the firemen so aroused the public's indignation against "quitters" that all the principal British steamship companies have since refused passage to any man of military age unless they can show sufficient cause for leaving the country. The Saxonia was due to sail at one o'clock on Saturday. As she had 184 cabin passengers, 4,200 bags of mail, and \$5,500,000 in specie her command, Capt. Marshall, was anxious to get away on time. Long before noon the landing stage was thronged with more than 700 young men clamoring to get on board. About 600 of them had booked their accommodations and nearly 200 had made cabin reservations, so eager were they to get out of the country. Most of them were Irish, but a fairly large percentage of young English chaps were sprinkled in the crowd. When the firemen on the Saxonia saw the assembly they set up a howl of disgust. They said they were doing their "bit" for England in bringing the ship through the zone of submarine peril and that they did not intend to assist others to escape from their duty. They struck in a body and reported to chief engineer Proctor that if the "slackers" went on board the ship they went off.

Recruiting sergeants argued with the men, but the "slackers," most of them with tickets already in their hands, appeared utterly apathetic. The sergeants promised the men that the amount advanced on the passage if they would only remain and enlist White feathers were pinned on many by young women. Officials of the Cunard Company after a hasty consultation decided to disbar any passengers of military age who could not show their legitimate reasons for leaving the country. Finally, after six o'clock the ship got away with her firemen and without the "slackers." The Saxonia reported a rough passage all the way across with a succession of gales and rain squalls.

YOUR SICK CHILD IS CONSTIPATED! LOOK AT TONGUE

If cross, feverish or bilious give "California Syrup of Figs."

No matter what ails your child, a gentle, thorough treatment should be given. If your little one is out-of-sorts, half sick, isn't resting, eating and acting naturally—look! Mother! see if tongue is coated. This is a sure sign that it's bilious, feverish, stomach sour, breath bad or has stomach-ache, diarrhoea, sore throat, full of cold, give a teaspoonful of "California Syrup of Figs," and in a few hours all the constipated, poison, undigested food and sour bile gently moves out of its little bowels without griping, and you have a well, playful child again. Mothers can rest easy after giving this harmless "fruit laxative," because it never fails to cleanse the little one's liver and bowels and sweeten the stomach and they dearly love its pleasant taste. Full directions for grown-ups printed on each bottle. Beware of a counterfeit fig syrup. Ask your druggist for a 50-cent bottle of "California Syrup of Figs;" then see that it is made by the "California Fig Syrup Company."

NEPHEW OF SIR SAM HUGHES KILLED IN ACTION

Special to The Standard. Ottawa, Nov. 16.—A cable came to the militia department addressed to General Hughes announcing the death of Chester Hughes, son of J. L. Hughes of Toronto, former school inspector for that city. He was a member of No. 6 Field Company Engineers, and nephew of the Minister of Militia. The cable was relayed to General Hughes at Halifax.

END INDIGESTION OR STOMACH PAIN IN FIVE MINUTES

"Pape's Diapepsin" makes sick, sour, gassy stomachs feel fine.

Time it! In five minutes all stomach distress will go. No indigestion, heartburn, sourness or belching of gas, acid, or eructations of undigested food, no dizziness, bloating, flat breath or headache. Pape's Diapepsin is noted for its speed in regulating upset stomachs. It is the surest, quickest and most certain indigestion remedy in the whole world, and besides it is harmless. Millions of men and women now eat their favorite foods without fear—they know Pape's Diapepsin will save them from any stomach misery. Please, for your sake, get a large fifty-cent case of Pape's Diapepsin from any drug store and put your stomach right. Don't keep on being miserable—life is too short—you are not here long, so make your stay agreeable. Eat what you like and digest it, enjoy it, without dread of rebellion in the stomach. Pape's Diapepsin belongs in your home eat something which don't agree with them, or in case of an attack of indigestion, dyspepsia, gastritis or stomach derangement at day-time or during the night, it is handy to give the quickest, surest relief known.

MARRIED.

GRAY—MAHONY—At Portland Methodist Church, Tuesday afternoon, November 16, 1915, by Rev. W. H. Barclough, William George Gray to Miss Sabra Elizabeth Mahony, both of St. John. GIRVAN CAMPBELL—In St. David's Presbyterian Church, on the afternoon of Tuesday, November 16, 1915, Miss Hazel St. Claire, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. Willford Campbell, to Frederick William Girvan, of this city. Rev. J. A. MacKeigan officiating.

LEARN TO PLAY PIANO OR ORGAN IN A FEW HOURS

A Detroit musician has invented a wonderful new system which enables any person or little child to learn to play the piano or organ in an hour or two. Send us your name and address on a postal card or in a letter, and we shall send you our guide and three sheets of music, absolutely free of charge. Address: Numerical Method Music Co., 980 A Trussard Concrete Building, Detroit, Mich.

PROPERTY TRANSFERS.

Recent property transfers recorded in St. John are: Wm. Black, sr., to Mrs. W. J. Prosser, for \$600, property at St. Martins. Canadian Consolidated Lands, Ltd., to W. H. Atherton, for \$5,696, property at Coleaster. W. J. Coleston to Julia T. Coleston property on Britain street.

PORTLAND 'LONGSHOREMEN.

Portland Argus: No settlement has yet been reached between the Portland 'longshoremen and the managers of the transatlantic steamer lines coming to this port in reference to the wage scale to be paid the coming winter, although rumors to that effect were current along the water front on Saturday. But one conference has been held as yet between the managers and the committee representing the 'longshoremen, but the arrival of John Torrance, manager of the White Star-Dominion Lines, and some of the Cunard and Allan Line officials is looked for early this week, when it is hoped some settlement of the disputed points will be arranged. At the conference held several weeks since the increase in the day scale to 35 cents an hour was conceded by the steamship officials, they refusing absolutely to say the other advances asked for. It is probable an early settlement of the controversy will be effected, as the first boats coming on the regular winter schedule are expected to reach here within a fortnight.