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PROBS—CLOUDY

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AUSTRIA AND ITALY NEARING THE PARTING OF THE WAYS

AUSTRIANS AND GERMANS ARE ADVISED TO LEAVE; RELATIONS HAVE REACHED ACUTE STAGE

Recall to Colors of Italian Reservist Officers of First Line and Strengthening of Southern Frontier by Austria Regarded as Significant in View of Report of Failure of Recent Negotiations—Greece Showing Signs of Activity.

Rome, March 21 (Via Paris)—German and Austrian subjects who reside in Italy have been advised by their respective consuls to leave the country as quickly as possible.

It is reported here that so many German military spies have entered Italy that the general staff has been obliged to change its mobilization plans because there is reason to believe that some of the secrets connected with them have been revealed.

Parts of the Italian police force have been detailed to keep under surveillance German subjects who recently entered Italy under what are considered suspicious circumstances.

Reserve Officers of First Line Called to Colors.

Rome, March 19, (Delayed in transmission), via Paris, March 21.—The official Military Journal today published an order recalling under the colors, until December 21, all reserve officers born between the years 1882 and 1887.

Rome, March 20, via Paris, 6 p. m.—The military authorities have caused to be distributed to Italian soldiers the identification cards or badges which are worn customarily only during an active campaign. This incident is regarded in some quarters as highly significant of Italy's preparedness for any eventuality.

London Considers Italy's Action as Significant of Early Intervention.

London, March 21.—The relations between Italy and Austria are believed to have reached an acute stage. A despatch from Rome says Austrian and German subjects have been advised by their consuls to leave Italy in the shortest possible time, and that a number of Germans who recently arrived in Italy are being watched because of the suspicion that they are military spies.

There have been reports for some days that Germany's efforts to secure the continued neutrality of Italy by inducing Austria to cede Trent and other territory to her were not meeting with success. Italy, it was said, was demanding that the territory be handed over to her at once, but that the Teutonic allies desired to make the transfer after the war.

Following this came reports that Austria had commenced strengthening her southern frontier, and according to a despatch received in Paris from Rome today, Italian officers of all arms belonging to the first line, who have been on half pay, have been called to the colors. In military circles here this order is considered significant, it being contended that these

officers belong to the public administration, from which they would not be called unless the situation was serious. No Austrian news on the subject is available in London, the censor in that country having, it is said, prohibited any comments.

Greece Showing Signs of Activity.

There are also reports that Greece is preparing to adopt a more active attitude. Following a series of prolonged cabinet meetings at Athens the Greek minister of marine is quoted as having said that the Greek government had received all guarantees, and to have indicated that the country was about to engage in some enterprise.

As the chief objection to former Premier Venizelos' policy of helping the Allies against Turkey was declared to have been that Greece had no guarantees that she would receive adequate compensation, this statement of the minister of marine is considered in high circles in London as an intimation that the new Greek government is now satisfied with the Allies' guarantees.

The Allied fleet is preparing for a renewal of the attack on the Dardanelles, which has been delayed by unfavorable weather. At council of the admirals aboard the French battleship Suffren it is reported that a decision was reached to make a new general attack, in which all the warships will take part.

Reverting to their policy of last fall, the Germans early this morning made an attack on Paris with aircraft. Four Zeppelins started for the city, but only two reached it. These dropped bombs, injuring a number of persons and setting fire to buildings. The French armies pursued the Germans, but owing to the mist they were unable to overtake them.

As far the land operations are concerned, the eastern front holds the most interest. The Russians, despite the swampy condition of the ground, are slowly according to Petrograd despatches, pressing the Germans back to the East Prussian frontier, their latest achievement being to defeat three German columns which had set out on the road to Ostrolenka from Mysynio, which is not far from the German frontier. From the same source comes a statement that Przemysl is at its last gasp, and that the garrison is getting rid of its ammunition preparatory to surrendering.

General Botha, at the head of the Union of South Africa forces, is reported to have gained a rather important success over the Germans in German Southwest Africa, capturing an entrenched position and taking two hundred prisoners and two guns near Swakopmund.

Possibility Yet That Greece May Intervene On Side of the Allies

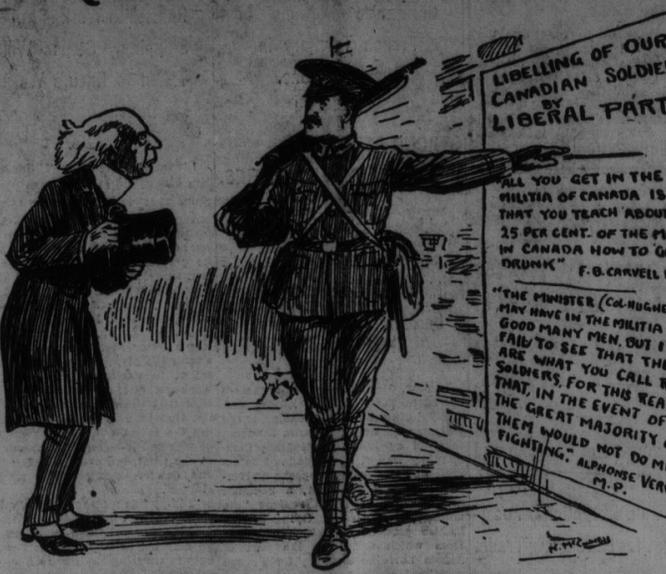
More Pronounced Policy For Favoring Allies, Newspapers Supporting New Cabinet Say.

London, Mar. 21.—A despatch to Reuters' Telegram Company from Athens says:

"Following a cabinet meeting held Saturday night, today's newspapers, which are inclined to support the new cabinet, say a more pronounced policy for favoring the Triple Entente powers is probable, although in the event of adopting that course Greece would

obtain all the guarantees that are considered necessary. "At the conclusion of the cabinet council M. Stratos, the Minister of Marine, said to one journalist that the general situation presented a marked improvement, adding 'the impression obtains that we are gravitating toward a more active attitude, surrounded by all guarantees and advantages.'"

A QUESTION FOR LAURIER



ZEPPELIN RAID ON PARIS; DAMAGE UNIMPORTANT

Paris, Mar. 21.—Zeppelin airships raided Paris early this morning and dropped a dozen bombs, but the damage done was unimportant. Seven or eight persons were injured, but only one seriously. Four of the aircraft started for the capital, following the valley of the Oise, but only two reached their goal. Missiles also were dropped at Compiègne, Ribecourt and Dreuilcourt, but without serious result.

Paris remained calm while the aerial invasion was in progress, and residents of the city exhibited more curiosity than fear as to the results. Trumpets gave the signal that all lights must be extinguished as soon as warning was received of the Zeppelins' appearance. Searchlights were turned upon the clouds, anti-aircraft guns opened fire, and aeroplanes rose to attack the Germans, but their operations were hampered by a heavy mist.

An official communication regarding the raid declares it served only to show how well the defensive arrangements would work out when put to the test. The statement follows:

"Between 1:15 and three o'clock this morning four Zeppelins started toward Paris from the direction of Compiègne, following the valley of the Oise. Two were compelled to return before reaching Paris, one at Ecouen (ten miles north of Paris), the other at Mantes, (on the Seine, thirty-six miles from Paris). "The others were attacked by aircraft guns, and only passed over outlying districts of the northwestern part of Paris and neighborhood. They withdrew after having dropped a dozen bombs, some of which did not explode. The damage done was unimportant. Seven or eight persons were injured, but only one seriously. "The different stations for anti-aircraft defence opened fire upon the Zeppelins, which were constantly kept illumined by searchlights. One appeared to have been hit. The aeroplane squadron took part in the action, but mist hampered pursuit. "Summing up, the Zeppelin raid on Paris was a complete failure. It only served to demonstrate how well the defensive arrangements were working. The population was calm. On their way back the Zeppelins dropped a dozen incendiary or explosive bombs on Compiègne, doing only unimportant damage. Three bombs were dropped on Ribecourt and Dreuilcourt, to the north of Compiègne, without result. "The lights of the city flickered and then disappeared as city firemen hastened through the streets, blowing on trumpets the notes which it had been announced would signal the approach of hostile aircraft. "Buzzing motors of the aeroplanes guards, which were the first to be notified, and searchlights flashed from the vicinity of the Eiffel tower to the heights of Montmarie, caused the keenest interest and excitement among the population of the awakened city, but there was no panic. "Thousands strained their eyes in an effort to catch a glimpse of the invaders, which many claimed to have

COL. FARQUHAR, COMMANDER OF THE PRINCESS PATRICIAS, KILLED IN ACTION

Ottawa, March 21.—Colonel Francis Douglas Farquhar, D.S.C., commander of the Princess Patricia Canadian Light Infantry, and late military secretary to His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, Governor General of Canada, has been killed in action at the front. A cable to the chief of staff of the Canadian Militia Department conveyed the news late tonight. The late Col. Farquhar came to Ottawa in October, 1913, as military secretary to His Royal Highness, and by his charming courtesy made himself a popular figure in official and social circles in the capital.

On the organization of the Princess Patricia he was chosen commander, the appointment proving a most popular one. He had a most distinguished career as a soldier and won the distinguished service order in the South African campaign while serving with his regiment, the Coldstream Guards. He married in 1905, Lady Evelyn Holy-Hutchinson, daughter of the Earl of Dunghmore. Lady Farquhar is at present in London.

Col. Farquhar's death makes the third officer connected with Government House to fall in the present war, the others being Captain Rivers-Bulkeley, Scots Guards, former comptroller of the Household, and Captain Newton, former A. D. C., who was the first officer of the Princess Patricia to meet death in action.

The message from the war office reads: "Colonel Farquhar, Princess Patricia dead. Lieut. Martin of same regiment dead. Three killed, twenty wounded."

The message was communicated to government house and the royal family was deeply moved on its receipt. The Duke and Duchess cabled a message of condolence to Lady Farquhar, and a separate message of sympathy was sent to the regiment by Her Royal Highness Princess Patricia, whose name it bears.

P.E.I. DOCTOR DIES FROM INJURIES RECEIVED IN FALL FROM STREET CAR

Charlottetown, Mar. 21.—Doctor A. A. McLeslie, of Summerside, died in Montreal yesterday from injuries received by falling from a street car, his remains are being brought to the island for burial.

been moving swiftly in the vicinity of Madeleine, or to watch the work of French armies. Balconies and the roofs of houses in Passy and other quarters were used as vantage points by the curious, while many of the more timid sought refuge in cellars or other places of safety where they remained until sure all danger was past.

Deal, Eng., March 20.—A German aeroplane dropped bombs near the coast today. No damage has yet been reported.

The German aviator dropped several bombs from his machine, but all fell into the sea. A naval patrol boat fired several shots at the aeroplane which disappeared to the eastward.

CANADIAN DIES RATHER THAN SURRENDER

Jules Cassagne, Canadian Volunteer, Mentioned in Despatches for Bravery, Died Hero's Death.

Paris, March 20.—Jules Cassagne, of the Twenty-Third Infantry, a Canadian volunteer, is mentioned in the orders of the day. He made a rush upon a German trench, and tried to break in the protecting roof. His bayonet and rifle were broken, but he refused to surrender, and was killed on the spot.

FIGHTING QUALITIES OF THE BRITISH SOLDIERS PUT TO TEST IN THE BATTLE OF ST. ELOI

Inflict Terrible Loss on Enemy and Not a Man Gave Ground Until Overcome by Superior Numbers—Dramatic Moments Preceding The Attack on Neuve Chapelle.

London, March 21.—Fighting qualities of the British soldier again were demonstrated in the battle of St. Eloi, although it was of comparative unimportance, since it left the situation much as it was before, according to an account of the operations in this district given by a British eye-witness and made public this afternoon by the press bureau. St. Eloi is considered to have some strategic importance, because it lies at the junction of two main roads, one from Ypres to Arras and the other from Ypres to Warneton.

"On the evening of the 14th," says the eye-witness, "after an extremely heavy artillery fire, directed against our trenches along the eastern and southwestern sectors, the Germans endeavored to rush our lines. The attempt succeeded as far as the latter sector was concerned, for the trenches had been blown in and were absolutely untenable. To the east of the village, however, our infantry made a most determined stand. Their fire was so steady and well directed that the losses among the assailants were terrible, our men sticking to their posts until the last—in fact until they were overwhelmed by sheer weight of numbers."

"The Germans then rushed supports to the trenches and also to a mound which they had blown up by a mine. They were not allowed to remain long in undisputed possession of it, however. Our first counter-attack took place at 2:30 a. m. on the 15th and was only partly successful, the enemy retaining possession of St. Eloi and some breastworks and trenches. "By another effort made nearly two hours later we succeeded in driving the enemy completely out of the village and in recapturing all the trenches which had not been destroyed. The mound, however, remained in the hands of the Germans although it was subjected to so heavy a fire that no use could be made of it. "The fighting at St. Eloi, as is usual in such cases, was of the fiercest description. Upon gaining the place the Germans erected barricades across the streets defended by machine guns. These had to be stormed one by one, our men coming on time after time regardless of their losses until the village had been cleared of the enemy. "When morning dawned a search was carried on among the houses for wounded and on this occasion the Germans displayed a humanity which, unfortunately, they do not always show, for they refrained from firing on our bearer parties who were engaged in carrying away the injured within quite close range. "During the day of the 15th the Germans made a last effort to recover their ground by assault. Presumably it was not intended to be more than a forlorn hope for not more than 200 men took part in the attack. Few

can have escaped for a large number of bodies afterwards was counted in front of our trenches. Prisoners captured during this fighting said the German losses were very heavy, the supports especially suffering severely from our shell while our bombardment during the previous days had done much damage to their trenches.

Dramatic Moments During Attack on Neuve Chapelle.

"In spite of the generally monotonous character of the present stage of war there have been some dramatic moments. One such moment immediately preceded the attack on Neuve Chapelle on the 10th, when our infantry, waiting to assault, were watching the bombardment they could see our shells bursting in a thick veil of smoke and dust which hung over the German trenches. As the minutes wore on, while our artillery fire grew hotter and hotter and the time for them to rush forward came nearer, their excitement rose to fever pitch. In some places they were seen to jump upon the parapets, brandishing their rifles towards the Germans, and shouting remarks which were drowned in the roar of guns. When the rush actually was made our losses were trifling. It was only in the subsequent advance that heavy casualties occurred.

"It is unnecessary to speak of the gallantry of regimental officers through the fighting. The casualties tell their own tale of the heavy toll among them, largely due to the fact that in advancing over intricate country, intersected with hedges and ditches, platoon commanders had to go forward to reconnoitre the ground and discover the best way to circumvent or cross these obstacles without getting their men crowded together in narrow places, such as gaps in hedges, rows and bridges. This naturally entailed exposure. The success achieved and the extraordinary spirit shown by our troops, are the best proof of the qualities displayed by their leaders."

Urging that it is the duty of the British army "to kill or knock out" as many Germans as possible, with the least loss to itself, the eye-witness asks the workmen of England to supply the necessary guns and ammunition, for "it can be said now-days that providence is on the side of big batteries, more than on that of big battalions." He declares that Neuve Chapelle carried home the lesson that the most strongly entrenched positions can be carried with less loss to the attackers than to the defenders, if the assault is sufficiently prepared by artillery, and further that under such conditions any counter-attack made by the defenders to regain what has been lost is almost certain to fail, with immense loss to those attempting it.

PITCHED BATTLE FOUGHT IN STREETS OF MEMEL

Inhabitants Joined With Garrison in Attempt to Keep Out Russians—Germans Threaten Reprisals Against Inhabitants of Russian Towns and Villages.

Petrograd, March 21, via London.—The following official statement was issued here last night:

"A German communication, issued March 19, concerning the advance of the Russian troops on Memel (East Prussia), threatens reprisals against Russian towns and villages for any losses sustained by the Memel population. The Russian general staff hereby announces that Memel was openly defended by an armed enemy

force. The battle took place in the streets.

"The civilian population, having taken part in this battle, our troops were compelled to take corresponding action. Therefore, if the German troops carried out the threats against the peaceful civilian population of Russia, these acts of the German troops must be regarded not as reprisals but as independent acts, and the moral responsibility for the consequences must rest on the Germans."