

# Port That Sunk by Torpedo

## Fragment Found on Beach—Protest Halifax.

government intends to boycott German firms in China. When the war began, later with Germany, firms in central European countries, and finally with Germany in China. Thus Germany over the world are affected. This means that neutral powers are forced to aid to British despotism.

The British aim to apply the same measures to all other neutral shipping companies, including those between north and south America. Neutral exporters who have been trading for decades with Germany will lose connections with their customers, and exporting concerns under British control will rob them of their business.

## RUSSIAN ARSENAL TOWN CAPTURED BY GERMANS

(Continued on page 2.)  
against the Suez Canal, according to an Athens despatch to the Tribune, which holds that the British have made gigantic reparations to meet such an eventuality.

Among other things they have flooded the land along the canal, leaving the defences just standing out of the water, the defenders being supplied with provisions by gunboats.

## ROMANIAN DECISION IMMINENT

Petrograd, Nov. 1, via London.—Developments in the Balkans are being watched with the closest attention by all eyes.

The Reich thinks there is reason in the statement by M. Saionoff, the Russian minister of foreign affairs, that he rejects the idea of making his colleagues in England and France, to explain to the representatives of the nation the causes of German diplomatic successes, and it presses belief that there are prospects of a change for the better. It considers the most crucial moment has been reached.

## GERMAN STORY ONE OF SUCCESS

Berlin, Nov. 1, via London.—The text of the German official statement issued today regarding the operations in the Balkan theatre of war is as follows:

"In the continuation of our attacks, the 11th south of Milanov was captured. In the direction of Kraguevatz the enemy was driven across the Patrovac and the Lepenica. "Kraguevatz is in German hands. "The mountain of Trivunouch is in our hands, after fierce resistance by the Serbians. A few hundred prisoners were captured."

## NEW HELMETS MAKE OUR SOLDIERS LOOK LIKE CRUSADERS

Steel Head Covering For British Troops to Guard Against Bullets and Shell Splinters

London, Nov. 1.—On some parts of the British battlefield the British army authorities have begun issuing out to the men in the fire trenches steel helmets similar to those introduced by the French. The British helmet is perfectly plain, not decorated like the French helmet which has a grenade crest and a rigid crown.

The British helmet exactly resembles a pudding basin. It is lined with soft leather and while light, it is very warm. The men are said to be delighted with the new equipment because of the added sense of security against splinters, bullets and the bomb fragments.

One report says that in a small section of the front thirty men were saved from serious wounds in the first four days of the experiment. The helmet lends a bizarre air to the troops who wear it over the Balaklava wool helmet, giving them the appearance of crusaders.

# The Semi-Weekly Telegraph

## The News

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# ELECTION AND DELAY TO FOLLOW GREEK CABINET CRISIS; SERBIANS RETIRE, FORCED BACK BY MASSES OF ARTILLERY

## Allies Lose No Time in Sending Troops into Balkan War Zone—Premier Zaimis Fell When War Minister Disagreed With Venizelos—Greece and Roumania May Yet Join Entente.

### RUSSIANS KEEP ENEMY ENGAGED WHILE ALLIES SUPPORT SERBIA

London, Nov. 4.—The defeat of the Greek government in the chamber of deputies, and the consequent resignation of the Zaimis cabinet, is the latest sensation afforded by the Balkans.

While, of course, it was understood that Eleutherios Venizelos, the former premier, had it in his power to turn the government out whenever he so desired, having the majority in the chamber at his back, the fall of Zaimis came unexpectedly, as it was believed that the leader of the majority had decided to record the premier sufficient support to enable him to remain in office for the present, at least.

By handing the resignation of his cabinet to King Constantine, M. Zaimis again places on the king the responsibility of deciding the future policy of his country. In London, the first impression was that the defeat of the government would mean the immediate recall of M. Venizelos and the fulfillment of the original agreement between him and the Allied powers to go to the assistance of Serbia.

In this belief, the news caused a distinct rally on the stock exchange. Later despatches from Athens, however, indicated a possible dissolution of parliament. Should this course be taken it would be at least two months before an election could be held, and the new chamber meet in Athens.

In the meantime, either the Zaimis cabinet, the resignation of which has not yet been accepted, with perhaps a change in the ministry of war, or some other cabinet favouring the king's policy of continued neutrality, would have charge of affairs, and consequently there would be no change in the military situation.

Even should M. Venizelos be called upon to form a new government, it is not certain that he would join the Allies at present, but the quadruple Entente would have the assurance that Greece would not turn against them.

On the other hand it is not to be forgotten that King Constantine was willing to follow the policy of M. Venizelos to a certain point, and that there were some elements who believe that a turning of the hand of the Anglo-French forces at Saloniki and Kavala, together with a Russian army on the other side of Thrace, and the possible assistance of Roumania, the Greek king might be willing to embark on operations against Bulgaria.

Greece never looked with favor on Bulgarian occupation of Macedonia, and there are some in the country who fear that a victorious Bulgaria might throw covetous eyes on Kavala, which King Ferdinand fought so hard to get at the conclusion of the Balkan war.

Roumania is in somewhat the same position as Greece. A majority of the people of that country favor the Allies, while the king and government wish to maintain neutrality, at least until it appears clear to them that the Allies can win the war. There have been continual demonstrations in Roumania in favor of intervention, which have been heightened by the presence of a big Russian force on the northeastern border waiting to attack Bulgaria.

In Berlin, according to reports, fear has been expressed that this force will be allowed to march through Roumanian territory, and that it might be joined by the Roumanian army. To discourage this, an Austro-German army is being assembled on the western borders of Roumania. Thus the anxiety of the Roumanian government can be understood.

Besides massing troops, the Allies are taking other steps to persuade Greece and Roumania that it is to their interest to join against the Central powers.

Having checked the German offensive along the whole eastern front, except directly west of Riga, where the nature of the ground makes an advance difficult, the Russians have started a counter-offensive at three points—west of Drinsk, on the Styr, in Volynia and on the Stripa in Galicia. On the Stripa river they claim to have won a big victory and to have captured 5,000 prisoners, although admitting that the battle is still in progress. They also claim successes at other points.

The Germans, on their side, assert that all the attacks have been repulsed with heavy losses to the Russians in killed, wounded and prisoners.

From an unofficial source it is also reported that the Russians are advancing in strong force, and have captured important positions near Czernowitz—a movement calculated more than anything else to influence Roumania.

The Serbians, who are making a stand in the south, where they are supported by the British and French, continue their retirement before the Austro-Germans and Bulgarians in the north and northeast. The Bulgarians are now within ten miles of Nish, and are advancing northward toward Uskup toward Peistina. Thus besides being in danger of losing their capital, the Serbians are threatened with being cut off from the south, and will have only one line of retreat, to Montenegro. They are fighting severe rear guard actions, nevertheless, and are leaving little or nothing behind for the invaders.

The fighting continues in the Champagne district of France, with the fortunes of war fluctuating.

While the Italians persist in their offensive, the Austrians claim that no progress has been made by their adversaries.

GERMAN ARTILLERY WINNING IN SERBIA.

London, Nov. 5.—The Daily Chronicle's Serbian correspondent, who has just reached Saloniki from Belgrade and Kraguevatz, declares that the German progress in Serbia is a repetition of the old story of overwhelming artillery power.

"It is established," he says, "that Von Mackensen's army does not include more than 150,000 men, but is provided with artillery ample for an army of 1,000,000. Into Belgrade alone more than 50,000 shells were poured."

The correspondent describes the fighting around Uskup as the bitterest of the war. "The Serbians were outnumbered five to one by the Bulgarians, but the battle raged eleven days before they quitted the city. For the greater part of that struggle the contending armies were within 200 yards of each other, and hand-to-hand encounters were continuous, with heavy losses on both sides.

"Even when the Serbs were forced to fall back beyond the city, the Bulgarians were unable to enter for days, as the Serbian committidjis (irregulars) fought with the Bulgarian committidjis doggedly, street by street, from cellars to house-tops.

"Serbian officers declare that one additional regiment on their side would have turned the tide of battle in their favor. This, indeed, has been true at several points, where ferocious fighting has occurred in the past fortnight."

### NO ELECTION IN GREAT BRITAIN UNTIL AFTER WAR

#### Marquis of Lansdowne States Government is Firmly of This Opinion

#### LLOYD GEORGE HAS 1349 FACTORIES

#### Government Considers Relieving Recruits from Payment of Rent, Insurance Premiums, Interest, Etc.—U. S. Note in London—Americans Doing Business in Britain Must Pay Income Tax.

London, Nov. 4.—The Marquis of Lansdowne, minister without portfolio announced in the house of lords today that the government was firmly of the opinion that there should be no general election until after the war.

The private factories controlled by the minister of munitions for the making of munitions, other than war material, now number 1,349.

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### 'GROUCH HAS NO RESPONSIBILITY' COMMENT OF M. VENIZELOS

#### Athens, Nov. 4, via London.—Following its defeat in parliament today, the cabinet resigned. The immediate cause of the defeat was a remark made by War Minister Yanakias, which was considered by former Premier Venizelos as insulting to the national assembly.

#### M. Venizelos demanded an immediate apology. Premier Zaimis thereupon declared the government stood behind the war minister, and demanded a vote of confidence.

#### A discussion of proposed military law, the correspondent says, raised a question between the minister of war, General Yanakias, and the majority party of former Premier Venizelos. On this issue Premier Zaimis decided to ask a vote of confidence.

#### The discussion then turned to the foreign policy of the government. M. Venizelos declared it was impossible for his party longer to sustain the government, whose policy he considered harmful to the interests of the country.

#### All the party leaders engaged in the discussion. The final vote was 147 against the government to 114.

#### A later despatch to the Havas News Agency from Athens says that at noon today Premier Zaimis went to the palace to present to the king the resignation of the cabinet.

#### Athens newspapers which are opposed to M. Venizelos consider the dissolution of parliament certain.

#### Trouble Over Question of Pay. The trouble in the chamber arose over a bill for extra pay to officers during mobilization or war. A lively discussion ensued. Deputy Vlachos, a follower of M. Venizelos, criticized the bill, and in somewhat unparliamentary language expressed surprise that it should have been introduced by War Minister Yanakias—who, he said, was not even a deputy.

#### M. Vlachos was called to order, and offered to apologize, but General Yanakias, ignoring the apology, angrily gathered up his papers and left the house, declaring that it was impossible for him to remain.

#### The incident was somewhat humorous, and the sitting was suspended until the ministers retired to confer in private on the situation.

#### On the resumption of the sitting, M. Venizelos insisted that General Yanakias owed the house an apology for his abrupt departure, and that unless he apologized the house would be unable to continue its sitting.

#### M. Zaimis then declared that the government considered that no apology was due from the war minister, and demanded a vote of confidence on the question.

#### A long debate followed, in which all the leaders spoke. M. Venizelos delivering two long speeches, defending his policy and concluding that of the government.

#### The former premier said he deplored the fact that Serbia was being left to be crushed by Bulgaria. Greece's hereditary enemy, who would not scruple later to fall on Greece herself.

#### Crown Has No Responsibility. Challenged by another deputy, as to whether he thought the king wished the country's destruction, M. Venizelos said:

#### "I should have preferred not to drag the king's name into the discussion, but since you ask I will say that in a constitutional government the crown has no place, it is the responsibility of the government. It is absurd to suppose that the king desires to destroy the country but our state is a constitutional kingdom or is rather a democracy presided over by a king, and the whole responsibility rests on the cabinet. If you want a monarch say so openly. But your efforts will be unavailing, because the country does not desire change. It is not a question of patriotism, but of constitutional liberties."

#### "I know the king is a distinguished general, but he is not equally experienced in things political. If I have tolerated the present cabinet, it is because of the constitutional deadlock created by the crown's action, and the impossibility of holding elections in the present state of mobilization."

#### "You are mistaking this toleration for approval of your policy, which is completely diametrically. Instead of new elections you had better suspend the constitution until the end of the war. Then we may know exactly where the responsibilities lie."

#### Several members of the cabinet attacked the policy of M. Venizelos. M. Gounaris, minister of the interior, maintained that the constitution conferred upon the king the right to disapprove of a government, and he sought to justify the cabinet's refusal to assist Serbia.

#### Dissolution Almost Certain. London, Nov. 4.—An Athens despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says that the entire press, as well as the political leaders, predict dissolution of the chamber.

#### Greek King Not Above Persuasion. Saloniki, Nov. 4, via Paris.—According to information from the Greek sources the reliable King Constantine has assured the French minister at Athens that should Roumania join the Entente Allies or should the situation of Serbia be appreciably ameliorated by an Anglo-French offensive movement, Greece will not be unprepared to change her policy.

#### The reports that Russian troops are landing at Varna has made a deep impression here.

#### Venizelos Acquiesced. London, Nov. 4.—The Central News correspondent at Athens says that after Premier Zaimis tendered his resignation to King Constantine, the chamber of deputies again assembled and there was

### FURTHER BRITISH GAIN IN KAMERUN

#### Two Towns Captured With Slight Loss, North of German Southwest Africa

#### French Report Severe Fighting at Hill 199 with Fierce German Attack Regaining Lost Trenches—Italians Report Strengthened Austrian Forces Against Them—Berlin Claims Tables Turned in Galicia.

#### London, Nov. 4.—An official communication issued tonight concerning the operations in the Kamerun region of German Southwest Africa, says the towns of Damenda and Kamele have been occupied by the British, whose casualties were small.

#### MEN BROUGHT FROM RUSSIAN FRONT.

#### Udine, Italy, via Paris, Nov. 4.—Austrian prisoners who are still passing through Udine from the scene of the late conflicts testify to the special efforts made by their army to replace the long expected Italian offensive.

#### A large proportion of the men are Poles and Hungarians withdrawn from the Russian front. There are many quite young and elderly soldiers among the captured, who comprise men from every nationality under Austrian rule.

#### German Gain Slightly in Champagne. Paris, Nov. 4.—The official communication, issued by the war office tonight reads as follows:

#### "In Belgium our artillery has directed on the enemy positions in the region of Lombardstede a prolonged bombardment, and shelled effectively the German batteries, which replied against our trenches."

#### "Violent artillery actions have likewise taken place in Artois, in the sector of the Grenchy wood, and to the south of the Somme, in the region of Beuvraignes, and Cessier."

#### "In Champagne the struggle continued throughout the day, with greater activity in the region of the Champagne front, between Hill 199, and Misonne De Champagne. We at first drove the enemy completely from the last sections of our advanced trenches, which he still held since yesterday. At the end of the day, a new attack of extreme violence permitted him to gain a footing at several points on some fronts very limited in extent and without depth. One other attack against our sector at La Courtois was completely repulsed."

#### "In the Vosges, the artillery duel was resumed in the region of Vioul, and at the same time there took place a very spirited struggle with trench guns."

#### The Belgian official communication reads:

#### "The night and morning were calm. During the afternoon the enemy batteries and aeroplanes displayed some activity; particularly in the sector between Neuport and Dixmude."

#### German Claim Success in East. The text of the Berlin, November 4, official statement regarding operations on the eastern front follows:

#### "Army group of Field Marshal Von Hindenburg. The battle before Drinsk and Garunowka is still in progress. Mikulsheld has been reconquered by us."

#### "Army group of General Von Linsingen. The Russians attempted to take by surprise the village of Kuchockovka. They were ejected immediately. Russian attempts to reconquer lost positions west of Czortaryk failed. The number of prisoners taken in the fighting here has reached five officers and 1,117 soldiers. We also captured eleven machine guns."

#### "General Von Bothmer continues fighting near Slenikowce. The number of prisoners taken by him has reached 8,000."

#### Enormous German Losses. Petrograd, Nov. 4, via London, Nov. 5.—The official communication issued today reads:

#### "In the region of Shlok, near Ragsatzem, we repulsed an offensive of the enemy who was beginning to entrench himself west of Ragsatzem. To the south of Lake Babit, our detachments have made progress. Towards the southwest and south of Aachen, the enemy is making stubborn resistance."

#### "Near Glaudan, on the Orvina below Drinsk, the Germans unsuccessfully tried to cross the Drvina. In the region of Drvina we have advanced southeast as far as the outposts of Iloukist."

#### "Near the village of Platonovka, south of Lake Oventon, the Germans repeatedly launched counter attacks without success. We captured five officers and 300 men and four machine guns. The German losses on this sector were enormous. We continue our advance."

#### "In the region of Podgacze, west of Czortaryk, the enemy succeeded in penetrating deeply into a trench, where he commenced to extend himself. The situation became very desperate, but by united efforts of all grades of our forces we succeeded in saving the situation. The whole region of the fighting was covered with enemy dead. We took eight officers and about 400 Austro-Germans and captured two machine guns."

#### "The Germans replied with a tremendous artillery fire, and then launched a new attack. This attack also was repulsed."

#### "The artillery fire has been renewed to the north of Komarow. This attack was repulsed, with a great enemy loss."

#### "The enemy has dropped two bombs on the railroad station at Kiewan, north-west of Rovno."

#### "The German attack southeast of Volynia, north of Novo Alexiencze, has been repulsed. The fighting continues."

#### "A counter attack near the village of Slenikowce failed. We drove the storming parties back to their trenches. The fighting became less violent toward the evening of the 3rd."

#### "On the Caucasus front there have been only advance guard encounters."

#### Italians Win Ground Foot By Foot. Rome, via Paris, Nov. 5.—The official statement of the Italian general headquarters dated November 4 and made public here tonight, says:

#### "In the mountainous parts of the theatre of operations thick and persistent fog paralyzed the action of our artillery. Bad strokes attempted by enemy infantry against our troops occupying Sennio (Bezzano Basin and Mass Sarg) south of the depression at Loppo were energetically frustrated."

#### "An attempt by the enemy to gain possession of Montafel, in the Fella Valley, also failed."

#### "Along the Isorno front the struggle continued vigorously yesterday. After clearing the trenches at Zagona, of bodies of the enemy which fled in the most important locality, we established a solidly and retained notwithstanding fresh attacks."

#### "On the heights northwest of Gorizia, especially around Oslava, we fought stubbornly, with varied success, for the possession of positions which our infantry is pressing closer and closer. We took 132 prisoners, three of whom were officers."

#### "On the Carso the enemy, supported by an elaborate system of trenches and numerous well hidden machine gun positions, put foot by foot the dogged progress of our infantry."

#### "The ever increasing activity on the Nabresina railroad shows that reinforcements are being hurried up to resist the growing pressure of our troops."

#### "Yesterday, alternating bold attacks with sapping, which was rendered more difficult by a torrential rain, we stormed trenches, taking 100 prisoners, three of whom were officers, and two machine guns and war material."

#### "During a tempest on the night of the 2nd-3rd, one of our dirigibles bombarded enemy encampments on the Plain of Gorizia, in which it was discovered by light rockets and searchlights and was subjected to an uninterrupted shell fire our dirigible returned unscathed."

#### Winning Back Lost Ground. Vienna, via London, Nov. 4.—The Austrian official communication made public today says:

#### "An attack by the Russians on the Stripa river sector continues. Attacks directed against our positions near Wisniowczyk and Burkanow collapsed before obstacles in front of our trenches. Five hundred Russian dead were reported. The severe fighting for the village of Slenikowce, north of Sleniawa, continues."

#### "The Austro-Bulgarian and German troops have recaptured almost the whole of the village. The Russians captured on this sector numbered 8,000."

#### "On the lower Styr numerous enemy attacks were also repulsed."

#### "In the fighting day before yesterday, west of Czortaryk an army corps, composed of troops from both armies, captured five Russian officers and 1,117 men and 11 machine guns."

#### "The Italian attacks against the bridge-head of Gorizia and adjoining sector continue. Yesterday, most severe attacks were directed against Zagors and Podgorna Heights, and Monte San Miciele. The enemy everywhere was again repulsed. Fighting is still going on in some trenches east of Tredienwo."

#### "Attacks against the Montenegrin frontier positions continue. In the captured positions east of Bilek and south of Avlakov enemy attacks were repulsed. On the mountain of Bobila hand grenade fighting has developed."

#### "Serbian resistance in the district of Kraguevatz and near Jagodina has collapsed and the enemy is retreating."

#### "The Austro-Hungarian troops of the army of General Kovacs have advanced across the Pozegs, and communication between Ulice and the group fighting east of Wisegrad has been established."

#### "Southwest of Sankt, we threw the enemy from the heights dominating the valley. Other Austro-Hungarian forces took the heights of Stolice and Lipnice Glavica, pressing back the Serbians to the Dobroje ridge."

#### "German troops have entered Jagodina. (Continued on page 8.)"

### DR. GRENFELL GOING TO FRONT

#### Battle Creek, Mich., Nov. 4.—Sir Wilfrid T. Grenfell, the "pastor of Labrador," who is here attending the medical missionary conference announced today that he will leave soon with the Harvard units of Red Cross workers for active service in France. Dr. Grenfell will spend his missionary furlough working in some French or British hospital. He spoke here today on his work in Labrador to a large audience of mission workers from all over the world.

### CLEMENCEAU, GREAT CRITIC PRESIDENT OF ARMY SENATE COMMITTEE

Paris, Nov. 4.—Ex-Premier Georges Clemenceau has been elected president of the senate committee on the army, in place of Charles De Freycinet, who is vice-president of the Briand cabinet.

### NEWFOUNDLAND PROHIBITION VOTE TO BE COUNTED TODAY

St. John's, Nfld., Nov. 4.—The prohibition plebiscite took place today. The supporters of the movement are confident of success. The counts, however, do not begin until tomorrow.