

ALLIES ABOUT TO MAKE THE BIG EFFORT? SIGNS OF ACTIVITY IN AEGEAN AND NORTH SEA

INDICATIONS THAT ALLIES READY TO STRIKE HARD BLOW

Big Anglo-French Fleet in Readiness for Call Whenever Needed, and Troops Loaded with Troops on Way to Dardanelles—British Holding Hill 60 and French Pressing Germans Hard in the Woevre

London, April 22.—Glowing accounts of the strength and condition of the British army and of the extent in the output of munitions, which, it is expected, will next month amount to twenty-five times what it was last September, given by David Lloyd George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Harold J. Tennant, parliamentary secretary of the War Office, in the House of Commons, have increased the enthusiasm and confidence of the people of England in the war which they and their allies are waging on the continents of Europe, Asia and Africa.

Supplementing the statement of the Chancellor that Great Britain has more than thirty-six divisions of troops on the continent, and that the output of munitions has been enormously increased, Mr. Tennant today, speaking on behalf of the Secretary of War, Lord Kitchener, declared that recruiting had been most satisfactory and gratifying; that the health of the troops was splendid and that the wounded were in the London hospitals 24 hours after they were stricken in France. He wished to impress upon the country the necessity of increasing the supplies of artillery ammunition, adding: "There is no limit to the amount required."

The frankness of the cabinet ministers in making known the number of men at the front, and the reports that reach London from various sources, have convinced the people that at last the big effort against Germany and Turkey is about to commence.

Both in the Aegean and North Seas there are signs of increasing activity. From today all steamboat communication with Holland is stopped by order of the British government.

Taken in connection with the news from Corfu that British submarines have been in the Bight of Heligoland, where the German admiralty lays claim to having sunk one and perhaps more, this is believed to foreshadow some movement in the North Sea; while there is no longer any endeavor to hide the fact that a big Anglo-French force is prepared to go, as General D'Amade, the French commander, has said, "to any point where it is required."

A German report says that part of this force, which is under command of General Sir Ian Hamilton, has been landed at Enos, a Turkish town near

the Turko-Bulgarian border, on the northern side of the Gulf of Saros, under the support of the allied fleet. At the same time there is news of transports loaded with troops passing the island of Lemnos, not far from the entrance of the Dardanelles, and of others being sighted off Smyrna, on the coast of Asia Minor.

This makes uncertain where the blow is to be struck. There are Anglo-French troops in the Aegean Sea, including Senegalese, who were transferred from France, and British "Tomnies" from the outposts of the Empire, which with the disappearance of the last German raiders, are considered safe from attack.

Arabs Turn on Their Ally.

Further east in Mesopotamia, the Turkish army which was sent to bar the British advance from the head of the Persian Gulf, after having suffered 6,000 casualties, is in full retreat, harassed not only by the British but by Arab tribesmen, whom they had enlisted on their side, and who, now that the Turks have been defeated, have turned against them.

Nearer home the British are holding tenaciously to Hill No. 60, near Ypres, which they captured from the Germans on Saturday and which the Germans have ever since been trying to re-take. The French are pressing hard on the two sides of the German triangle in the Woevre.

The Russians, for their part, are, according to their accounts, repulsing repeated Austrian attacks on their positions to the southeast of Lappkov Pass in the Carpathians, and are holding their own against the Austro-German efforts on their flanks near Gorlice, in Western Galicia, and Strzy, in the eastern part of the same province. These attacks apparently are being made with the object of holding the Germans where they are, while the Russians are preparing to strike at the Russian lines at some other point, possibly from the direction of Cracow.

Although rumors are many and divergent, no definite news has been received of Italy's intentions. While despatches indicate that the tension between Rome and Vienna has slackened, the belief is general that before many weeks both Italy and some of the Balkan states will assume a more definite attitude.

TWENTY FRENCH OFFICERS HAVE BEEN KILLED

Social Register of Paris Shows 193 Titled Members of Aristocracy Have Fallen in Battle.

Paris, April 22.—Tout Paris, a social register of the French capital, just issued, contains the names of 1,500 Parisians killed on the battlefield up to February 28, 1915. Included in this number are the names of 20 generals, 367 other officers, 14 priests and 193 titled members of the aristocracy.

The register also gives in a separate list the names of 300 society people in the Tout Paris of last year, who are now classed as "undesirable."

This list includes Germans, Austrians and Turks.

BRITISH TROOPS DRIVE TURKS FROM ENOS

Turkish Positions on the Gallipoli Peninsula Under Fire.

FRENCH MINISTER OF MARINE CONFIDENT

Says Public Wrong in Thinking Operations Against Dardanelles are Not Proceeding—Will Take Time, But is Feasible.

PLEBISCITE ON PROHIBITION IN NEWFOUNDLAND

St. John's News, April 22.—In the Colonial Legislature last night the Premier announced that the government intended to introduce a bill during the session providing for a plebiscite next November on the question of prohibition of the liquor traffic, and in the event of the temperance policy winning the colony will be come dry on July 1st, 1916.

KRON PRINZ WILHELM OUT OF DRY DOCK

Newport News, April 22.—The German converted cruiser Kron Prinz Wilhelm, was floated from dry dock at the shipyard here today, after her hull had been painted and repaired. She was towed to an anchorage in the harbor and tonight the guard from Fort Monroe returned to its post.

New boiler tubes for the Wilhelm arrived today and will be installed by shipyard mechanics.

The naval board which surveyed the ship has made its report to Washington with a recommendation as to the time to be allowed for repairs. As in the case of the Prinz Eitel Friedrich, the time within which the Wilhelm must leave American waters, or intern for the war, will be kept secret.

AMHERST MAN IS WOUNDED IN ACTION

Ottawa, April 22.—The casualty list among the Canadian Expeditionary Force issued tonight contains among the wounded, the name of Private Wm. E. Evans. Next of kin, Harry Evans, Amherst, N. S.

TURNS DOWN PRES. WILSON'S OFFER TO HELP

German Press Comment on President's Neutrality Stand Says States Needn't Trouble Coming to Help After War.

Amsterdam, April 22.—The Lokal Anzeiger says: "President Wilson is mightily mistaken if he imagines his sort of neutrality will be acknowledged and valued by the belligerents as fair play. It is impossible for Germany and her allies to esteem as a 'sign of self-control' one-sided patronage by the continued toleration of a most extensive supply of arms, combined with humble endurance of all English oppression of neutral commerce. So far as Germany is concerned, President Wilson need not trouble about preparations for help after the war."

The Cologne Gazette says: "As a philosophical and academic thesis President Wilson's view may have value, but in the light of the sanguinary experience through which Europe is passing they sound almost like mockery. At least in Germany this is the reception that will be given the promise that after the war America will lend her support to both belligerents, after supporting Great Britain and her allies during the war itself with cannon and rifles, and this so effectively that public opinion in Germany is accustomed to see in America an ally of our enemies."

WHEN MAILED FIST NO LONGER THREATENS

Toronto, April 22.—"When Germany has learned that right is stronger than might, when the mailed fist no longer threatens Europe, then may we hope for peace which our children's children may inherit. And with such a peace, we may hand on, unbroken, the great traditions of our Empire—honor unstained, liberty safeguarded, justice vindicated."

Thus, enclosed in a letter, is the concluding paragraph of a message from Canada to the International Congress of Women at The Hague, addressed to Miss Jane Adams at Amsterdam. It bore the signature of Mrs. Adelaide M. Plumtree, signing on behalf of the Canadian National Committee of Women for patriotic service.

The message said in part: "When we look at Belgium we cannot speak of peace. We speak often of the horrors of war, but there are also horrors of peace. In war there is material and physical loss, but what of the spiritual loss involved in a peaceful acquiescence in the devastation of an unoffending country whose sole crime was her geographical position."

AUSTRIANS WALKED INTO TRAP RUSSIANS SET FOR THEM

Enemy Mistook Non-Resistance of Russians for Sign of Weakness—Czar's Men Waiting Until Austrians Came Close, Charged at Short Range with Bayonet and Rifle.

Petrograd, via London, April 22.—The Austrians were completely routed, the Russians taking an unusually large number of prisoners. By the same tactics the Russians near Polen captured an entire Austrian battalion with its full complement of officers.

A stubborn battle near Kozniouka, April 19 and April 20, serves to give an idea of the intensity of the Carpathian fighting. After a sustained assault the Austrians succeeded in taking an elevated position in the face of a strong Russian defence, but after two hours of possession they were forced to abandon the position won with so much difficulty.

Other Austrian efforts along the River Strzy, which form part of this movement, are continuing to develop, but so far without decisive results.

PROBE INTO GRAFT UNDER GRIT REGIME WILL BE CONTINUED

Commissioner Ferguson to Conduct Further Inquiry Into Waste and Extravagance Under Laurier Administration

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, April 22.—It is expected that further investigations into extravagance and waste during the Liberal regime will be undertaken by Commissioner Ferguson, whose reports tabled towards the close of the recent session of parliament created such a sensation. The opinion is held that the results of the investigations he has already carried out warrant further probing.

In all probability Mr. Ferguson will be asked to examine into the loss of \$40,000,000 on the National Transcontinental Railway work, and his purpose will be chiefly to discuss where this money went and suggest wherever restitution is possible. A strong effort will be made by the government to compel the return of moneys which were got by "legal" robbery.

Another matter which will likely be placed in Mr. Ferguson's hands to investigate is the negotiations which the old administration had with the Norton-Griffiths Company. It is believed that some startling facts can be uncovered.

FRANCE WILL TAKE CARE OF WAR ORPHANS

French Cabinet Decides State Will Provide for Children Whose Fathers Killed in War

Paris, April 22.—It was decided today by the cabinet that children made orphans by the death in the war of their fathers should be cared for by the state. The cabinet considered this matter at length today and determined, in principle, that these orphans should be made public wards, to be maintained and educated according to a plan to be decided upon later. A commission representing the several departments of the government will be appointed to study this complicated question and examine bills already introduced in parliament.

GERMANS HIRE ON CREW ESCAPING FROM BRITISH TRAWLER

Aberdeen, via London, April 22.—The trawler Fuschia arrived here today with the crew of the trawler Envoy and reported that the Envoy had been shelled by a German submarine last night off the east coast. The men of the Envoy left their ship in a small boat which, they say, also was shelled by the submarine. No one was injured.

The Envoy's crew drifted about in the small boat for two hours before being picked up. It has not been established whether the Envoy was sunk.

NO PROHIBITION IN BRITAIN

London, April 22.—That the British government does not intend to have recourse to prohibition in dealing with the drink question was inferred from Premier Asquith's statement in the House of Commons this evening, when he said that on Wednesday or Thursday next the Chancellor of the Exchequer, David Lloyd George, would bring forward proposals for "dealing with the limiting of facilities for drinking."

The Prime Minister's remark was generally interpreted as meaning that the hours during which drink would be obtainable in the public houses would be considerably curtailed throughout the country, and not merely in the areas where munitions of war are manufactured.

SAYS BRITISH TRAWLER WAS CAPTURED

London, April 22.—"According to Berlin evening newspapers," says Reuters Amsterdam correspondent, telegraphing Thursday, "a German submarine stopped the British steam trawler Glancarae off Aberdeen and took it into a German port on the North Sea."

Aberdeen, Scotland, is some 450 miles across the North Sea from the nearest point on the German coast line.

SIR PERCY GEROUARD "ONE OF BIG MEN LEAST KNOWN TO PUBLIC"

London, April 22.—Consequent upon being gazetted temporary Major-General, Sir Percy Gerouard has resigned as director of the Armstrong-Whitworth Company. While no announcement of the fact has yet been made here it is expected that he will also resign the presidency of the Armstrong-Whitworth Company of Canada. The Evening News refers to him as "one of the big men least known to the public and best known to those who must know."

The News adds that he was suggested as "the man of push and go," for a highly important post earlier in the campaign.

Not As It Used To Be



SIR WILFRID LAURIER:—"The river channel seems to have changed, boys."