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PROBS—FAIR

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## RUSSIAN ULTIMATUM REJECTED, BULGARIA LINES UP ON THE SIDE OF THE GERMANIC ALLIES

### FRENCH TAKE VILLAGE AND IMPORTANT HILL IN SECOND LINE OF ENEMY'S DEFENCE

**French Infantry in Brilliant Charge Drive Enemy From Tahure and Win Strategic Position Within Germans' Second Line—Allies' Guns Still Clearing the Way for Renewal of Offensive.**

Paris, Oct. 6.—French infantry, after a heavy bombardment by the artillery, today captured, by assault, the village of Tahure and reached the summit of the hill of the same name, which constituted a supporting point in the second German line, according to the official statement issued by the War Office tonight on the campaign in the west. The text follows:

"Our action in Champagne obtained today new results. Our infantry troops, after strong artillery preparation, captured, by assault, the village of Tahure and reached the summit of the same hill, constituting a point of support in the second line of the enemy resistance. We likewise made progress in the environs of the Navarin Farm. The number of prisoners taken exceeded 1,000.

"On the rest of the front only artillery engagements are reported. These were especially intense in Artois, in the region of the Givenchy wood and Hill No. 119; in the Argonne, to the north from La Bassée to Le Pretre; in Lorraine, near Leintry, Reillon and Badonville, as well as in the Vosges, on the Metzeral ridge."

### WOMEN'S INSTITUTE HAS MEMBERSHIP OF 2,500 IN PROVINCE

Seventy Branches and Every County but One Represented—Institute an Important Factor in the Province.

Fredericton, Oct. 6.—The second day of the Women's Institute Convention has been as successful as the first. The feature of this evening's meeting was an address on tuberculosis by Dr. David Townsend, concerning the effects of the disease, and the methods of fighting it. Miss Lydia, teacher of elocution at the Normal School, also gave an address on elocution, and R. P. Steeves, of the Normal School staff, gave an address on school gardening.

How the Institute Idea Has Grown.

Miss Hazel E. Winter, supervisor, in her annual report showed the great progress that has been made in the Women's Institute movement in New Brunswick. In 1912 there were 35 institutes in the province; in 1913 the number had increased to 49, while in 1914 the institutes totaled 60. Today there are 70 branches of the Women's Institutes in New Brunswick with a total membership of 2,500. Every country, except Madawaska, is represented at the convention now in session here.

The report went on to state that a field demonstrator had been appointed this year and had given lectures at meetings of the various branches. Miss Winter's report also referred to short courses at the agricultural schools in Woodstock and Sussex and to the good work that had resulted from these courses.

Speaking of Red Cross and soldiers' comforts work being done by Women's Institutes the report stated that barrel after barrel, and bale after bale of clothing had been made for the boys in the trenches. "The report went on to say that \$1,600 had been subscribed by Women's Institutes to the patriotic fund, hospital ship, Belgian relief and motor ambulance funds. It also made mention of the display of fancy work and cooking at the Fredericton Exhibition, the object of the exhibit being to stimulate interest in various handicrafts.

Following Miss Winter's report Mrs. G. C. Vanwart of this city, president of the central committee of the Daughters of the Empire, gave an interesting and instructive address on comforts of soldiers. Mrs. Vanwart told of various needs of the boys in the

### DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH BULGARIA BROKEN OFF BY RUSSIAN GOV'T

Ambassadors of Entente Powers at Sofia Ask for Their Passports.

GREEK KING SELECTS ANOTHER PREMIER

Popular Sentiment in Greece May Yet Force Ferdinand to Abandon Anti-war Attitude and Join Allies.

Bulletin—London, Oct. 7, 12.20 a. m.—A despatch to Reuters Telegram Company from Sofia, sent by way of Petrograd, says:

"Bulgaria's reply to the Russian ultimatum is unsatisfactory. The Russian minister has notified Premier Radolovitch of a rupture of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

"Russian interests in Bulgaria have been confined to the Dutch charge d'affaires.

"Bulgaria's reply was delivered at 2.40 o'clock on the afternoon of Oct. 5, (Tuesday)."

Replies to Note of Entente Powers.

Berlin. (By wireless to Sayville).—Oct. 6.—A despatch from Sofia under yesterday's date as given out here today by the Overseas News Agency says that the Bulgarian government made a reply yesterday afternoon to the joint note presented last month by the Entente Powers.

The News Agency also says that Bulgaria has made a reply to the joint ultimatum of Great Britain, France and Russia.

Allied Ministers Ask for Passports.

Bulletin—Sofia, Tuesday, Oct. 5, via Paris, Oct. 6, 11.55 p. m.—The Russian, French, British and Italian ministers have asked for their passports, Bulgaria's answer to the Russian ultimatum being unsatisfactory.

Bulletin—Sofia, Wednesday, Oct. 6, via Paris, 11.55 p. m.—The Serbian minister today asked for his passports.

Won't Attack Until Bulgaria Strikes at Serbia.

Petrograd, Oct. 6.—Military action against Bulgaria is not contemplated unless the latter attacks Serbia or takes other measures clearly inimical to the interests of the Entente Allies.

The Bulgarian consul at Petrograd, M. Kamszyreff, departed last night by way of Finland. Many Bulgarians residing in Russia, it is reported here, are offering to enlist in the Russian army.

London, Oct. 6.—Even the greatest battle of the war may prove to have had less weight in deciding the future of Europe than the events of the past few days in the southeastern kingdoms.

King Constantine of Greece, brother-in-law of the German Emperor, seems to hold the balance of power of the Near East in his hands for the present.

In the second crisis, where Greece seemed on the brink of entering the war by the side of the Entente Powers, he has virtually dismissed the foremost Greek statesman, Eleutherios Venizelos, from the premiership, and has asserted personal control of the government.

King Ferdinand of Bulgaria has rejected Russia's ultimatum demanding that she break with the Central Powers and expel German officers who have taken charge of Bulgaria's army staff and, at the same time, according to several correspondents, has sent an ultimatum to Serbia, allowing a time limit of twenty-four hours, for the cessation of Macedonian to Bulgaria.

The program of the Germanic empire apparently includes the consolidation of their field operations with their Turkish allies by sweeping clear a channel from Berlin and Vienna to Constantinople. For the accomplishment of this program they have already secured the co-operation of Bulgaria. They need the neutrality of Greece and Roumania, and then must crush Serbia.

Today's developments tend to confirm the statements of the German press that the German Emperor has guaranteed to Bulgaria both Greek and Roumanian neutrality.

### Entente Governments Realize Gravity of the Situation

Thus the crucial field of warfare has shifted from the French and Russian fronts to the Balkan peninsula, where German success would mean the realization of Emperor William's ambitions for expansion toward India and Asia.

The people of the Entente nations fully appreciate the momentousness of the crisis. The British newspapers impress upon the public that if the German Emperor has secured the friendly neutrality of the King of Greece, the Entente Powers will be needed to check the combined German and Austrian advance towards a junction with the Turks and Bulgars.

The French and British expedition against the landing at Saloniki, but if Greek support against Bulgaria cannot be counted upon, heavy reinforcements will be needed.

While technically King Constantine accepted the resignation of M. Venizelos his action amounted to a dismissal of the premier. The Greek Chamber had approved the Premier's merely formal protest against the Allies' landing on Greek soil, and his declaration that Greece is bound by treaty and vital interests to go to Serbia's aid, without waiting for a declaration of war by Bulgaria, by a majority of forty in a chamber of 257, of whom 12 abstained from voting.

The majority may have appeared not a large one for committing the country to war, and thus the king may have felt justified in informing the cabinet's policy to the king. A coalition cabinet, without M. Venizelos, will probably be formed, with either ex-Premier Rhalis or ex-Premier Zaimis at the head.

The possibility that Greece may try to remain neutral, fearing to stake the nation's fate upon the successes of either party to the great war, is recognized in England, although it is considered small. The hopes of the Entente Powers are that popular sentiment is with them and that the king may find it best to bow before the will of the people, as he has done before.

News from Roumania is scant. Peasants' military activity on the Bulgarian boundary is reported, but there has been no general mobilization. There is nothing to indicate that the Roumanian king, who is a Hohenzollern, prince, will abandon the safe path of neutrality.

King Asks Former Premier to Form New Ministry.

Athens, Oct. 6, via Paris, Oct. 7.—King Constantine has asked Alexander Zaimis, a former premier, to form a cabinet.

London, Oct. 6.—The dramatic downfall of the Greek cabinet astonished diplomatic circles here. What the outcome will be no one appears to be able to predict, but the emphasis is placed on the fact that the Venizelos party has a considerable majority in the country.

That the attitude of Greece should again have become doubtful, just at the time when the Entente Powers were satisfied, and that she was definitely ranged on their side, proved a shock to the optimists, but opinion is divided as to whether King Constantine will prove strong enough to carry the country with him against the Entente Powers.

The Pall Mall Gazette suggests that the King's action may precipitate a crisis similar to that of 1909, when the army, by a threat of armed revolution, forced King George to grant the reforms it demanded.

Petrograd Surprised.

Petrograd, via London, Oct. 6.—Great surprise was occasioned here by the turn of events in Greece. The Russian foreign office learned this afternoon of the resignation of Premier Venizelos after an audience with the King, in which the King declared that he could not pursue the policy of the Venizelos cabinet to an end.

No official comment has been forthcoming on the new attitude which that country now necessarily assumes, but it is known that the intervention of the King was not looked for by Petrograd, in the light of the strength which the Greek premier had shown.

Consensus of opinion being strongly in favor of their respective governments allowing them power to conduct certain trade negotiations for their provinces. The case was cited of the efforts made by the Nova Scotia government to secure coal contracts from the Admiralty, in which the negotiations had been transferred from the hands of Agent-General Howard to those of the High Commissioner for Canada. Mr. Howard, while acknowledging the interest displayed by Sir Geo. Perley, thought that the refusal of the Admiralty might have been met effectively by direct representations from one thoroughly conversant with the details.

Owing to Mr. Howard's insistence, the matter is being re-opened with the Admiralty.

Agent-General Reid of Ontario ascertained that he knew of firms ready to fill war and other orders in England, but no other Canadian official in London knew of them, or could give any information concerning them.

### Thirty Thousand Recruits Weekly To Maintain Efficiency of British Army and Crush German Tyrant

London, Oct. 6.—An appeal for recruits for the British army was issued today by the authorized representatives of the three national committees of trades unions—the Parliamentary Committee, the General Federation of Trades Unions Committee and the Committee of the Labor Party. The manifesto states that tens of thousands of men of military age and fitness have not yet joined the colors. Stating that equipment and supplies of munitions for these men are ready, the manifesto urges that they assume immediately their share of the burden.

Their failure to do so is attributed to the fact that they do not appreciate the seriousness of the situation.

"Thirty thousand recruits weekly," the appeal declares, "must be raised to maintain the efficiency of our armies and secure such a victory as will free the world from the fear of that military tyranny which Germany would impose upon it."

The manifesto, which is addressed by the Joint Labor Board to its "fellow countrymen," points out that at no time in the history of the nation has it been faced with a crisis of such gravity as now exists.

The appeal concludes: "We know that defeat or an inconclusive peace means for us not only loss of prestige as a nation and the certainty that the conflict will be renewed in a few years, but the loss of those personal liberties and privileges which it has taken centuries of effort to win. Responsibility for victory or defeat rests on those who have not yet responded to the call."

St. John Man IS WOUNDED

Mystified by the Turn Events Have Taken in Greece

London, Oct. 7.—The London newspapers declare frankly that they are mystified by the turn of events in Greece, but they do not conceal from themselves the gravity of the situation for the Entente Powers involved in the evident triumph of German diplomacy.

The Daily Graphic, in an editorial pointing out that the defeat of the Teutonic powers would mean the accession to the Balkan States of an enormous amount of territory which they covet, while a victory for the Teutons "will destroy the independence of the Balkan countries, without enlarging their territory," says:

"The contrast is so great that the failure of the Balkan States to adjust their common frontiers by a friendly agreement and then throw their weight upon the side of the Entente is an astounding tribute to the success of German diplomacy. That success is doubtless partly due to bribery, but German gold would have been spent in vain if the progress of the German arms had not created an impression that the Quadruple Alliance had no chance of victory."

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### MORE SHIPS TO HANDLE TRADE FROM CANADA

Result of Premier Borden's Efforts While In London.

ADMIRALTY RELEASES NUMBER OF STEAMERS

All possible being done to ensuring the satisfactory transportation of Canadian products.

Special to The Standard

Ottawa, Ont., Oct. 6.—Hon. Robert Rogers, chairman of the committee of the cabinet dealing with special transportation and marketing problems, who has returned from New York, where he investigated shipping conditions at the American ports, has given out the following statement with particular reference to provisions already made by the British Admiralty for the transportation of Canadian products:

"Since Sir Robert Borden's return from London the following additional ships have been added to the overseas transport service plying to Canadian ports: Dunedin, Frankmore, Glensheen, Polcastris, Horatus and Marquis Baqueseem. This brings the number of ships in this service up to a total of twenty. These ships are for the transportation of supplies purchased by the imperial authorities, and it is estimated that for the balance of the season over two-thirds of the cargo space will be filled with Canadian agricultural products, such as hay, grain and flour. As a result of representations by the Canadian government an expert from the war office is at present in Canada to arrange for increased purchases of grain and flour and for the transportation of the supplies thus purchased.

"In addition to the above ships a fleet for the transportation of horses, hay, etc. has been provided, seven of which recently departed from Montreal within the past two weeks. These ships carry also products of Canadian farms.

For Commercial Trade

"With regard to provisions for general commercial trade the imperial authorities have, subject to military necessity, been prepared to do everything possible. In the first place they have during the past two months refrained from requisitioning any ships on the Canadian routes, so that the increases made in the imperial transport service to Canada are net additions to the transportation facilities for Canadian products. Further the imperial government, when possible, is releasing temporarily at least Canadian liners already requisitioned. The Mount Temple of the C. F. R. line will in this way re-enter the commercial trade during the present week. Advances have also been received that the Kawack, Heligoland and Barenfels ships not previously in the Canadian

### PRES. WILSON TO MARRY AGAIN

Announcement of Engagement to Washington Widow Takes Capital by Surprise.

Bulletin—Washington, Oct. 6.—The brief announcement from the White House, made by Secretary Taft, came as a surprise to official Washington, but to a number of intimate friends it has long been expected. From this circle came tonight the story of a friendship whose culmination was viewed as a happy turn in the troubled and lonely life of the nation's chief executive.

It was Miss Margaret Wilson and her cousin, Miss Hopes, who drew Mrs. Galt into the White House circle. They met her first in the early autumn of last year and were so much attracted by her that they sought her "out more and more frequently, and the friendship between them rapidly ripened into an affectionate intimacy. Mrs. Galt spent a month this summer at Corrish as the house guest of the President's eldest daughter. It was through this intimacy of his daughter and cousin that the President had an opportunity to meet and know Mrs. Galt.

Mrs. Galt is the widow of a well-known business man of Washington, who died eight years ago, leaving a jewelry business that still bears his name.

### PREMIER WILL REVIEW TROOPS AT VALCARTIER

Ottawa, Oct. 6.—Sir Robert Borden, Hon. Dr. Reid and Hon. T. Chase (Cape Breton) left tonight for Valcartier, where the premier will review the troops tomorrow.

### EARL AND LADY ABERDEEN ARRIVE AT NEW YORK

New York, Oct. 6.—The Earl of Aberdeen, former Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, who recently took the title of Marquis of Tarnair, and Lady Aberdeen were passengers aboard the S. S. New York, which arrived here tonight from Liverpool. They are en route to Toronto.

service, are being released to enter this service immediately. Military necessity must govern every movement made and it will be obvious that plans cannot be made public, but the imperial authorities will assist as far as possible and the matter is receiving the continuous attention of the committee of Canadian government.

With regard to the shipping conditions at New York, Mr. Rogers said that while rats were extraordinarily high, some ships were in the market. One list issued on Saturday last, for example, contained the names of ten tramp steamers for bids from North Atlantic ports to Europe, and he was given to understand ships could be chartered as readily by Canadian exporters as by Americans.

**SHOT GUNS**  
Number of Modernity  
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\$50.00, Now \$40.00  
\$40.00, Now \$30.00  
\$30.00, Now \$24.00  
\$25.00, Now \$20.00  
\$20.00, Now \$16.00  
\$15.00, Now \$12.00  
\$10.00, Now \$8.00  
\$5.00, Now \$4.00

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withstand rain or snow.  
...  
this low price.

**Steel Range**  
...  
to be perfect in fit, finish

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