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TWELVE PAGES—ONE CENT

Three More Declarations
Of War Seem Imminent

Bulgaria Has Massed 150,000
Troops On Turkish Frontier

Italy Adopts Stern Tone Towards Turkey
Almost An Ultimatum—Greek Premier Trying to Float Big Loan With Allies—Possibility of Balkan War If Entente Proposals Are Not Accepted

BULGARIA HAS MASSED 150,000 TROOPS ON TURKISH FRONTIER

Naples, Aug. 21.—A despatch to the Matto from Saloniki says that Bulgaria has concentrated 150,000 troops on the Turkish frontier. Recent news dispatches from Sofia, have agreed that Bulgaria is satisfied with the territorial concessions offered her by the entente powers, as the price of her aid in the war. The despatch to those terms is awaited before the allies can bring their negotiations with Bulgaria to a successful conclusion. If Bulgaria declares war upon Turkey, it is understood that she will receive general financial assistance from the entente powers.

ITALIAN CABINET MEETS.

Rome, Aug. 20, via Paris (Midnight).—At the meeting of the Italian cabinet today, Foreign Minister Sonnino presented a long exhaustive report upon the Turkish situation, showing the extreme moderation of the Italian government notwithstanding Turkish provocations, which he said, have now become intolerable.

The cabinet's decision was kept strictly secret, but it is believed the ministers agreed to use all means, even force, to obtain reparation for the injuries suffered by Italians in Turkish territory.

NOT QUITE AN ULTIMATUM.

Paris, Aug. 21.—The Italian ambassador at Constantinople, says a Rome despatch to the Matto, has been instructed to hand to the Porte a note asking for a formal categorical statement as to the departure of Italians from the Turkish possessions.

The note is couched in terms admitting no evasion. Without being an ultimatum, it calls upon the Turkish government to declare yes or no whether Italians will be permitted to leave and when.

GREECE WANTS A LOAN.

Paris, Aug. 21.—A despatch to the Temps from Athens says the correspondent, has been authorized by diplomats to announce that M. Venizelos, the Greek premier, is principally occupied with possibility of floating a Greek loan through the assistance of the allies. The premier is declared to have consulted London and Paris in this respect.

CRISIS IN BALKANS.

London, Aug. 21.—Telegraphing from Bucharest, the Balkan correspondent of the Times declares there is danger of another Balkan war unless the proposals of the quadruple entente powers, to Bulgaria, Serbia and Greece, are accepted, and acted upon by those states. Rumours, he says, is creating an influence to persuade her neighbors to accept the proposals and Serbia shows signs of compliance.

BRITISH HOUSE
MEETS IN SEPT.

Expectation That Conscription
May be Introduced—Gen.
Steale Injured in Auto Collision—
No German Immigrants

London, Aug. 21.—Although parliament will not re-assemble until mid-September, members are already anticipating that the new session will be a momentous one. The members of both parties are making up their minds that proposals for national service will be made. Lord Milner's announcement that the National Service League will resume its propaganda is one evidence of confidence expressed on many sides that the nation is in advance of parliament in this respect.

Sir Robert Borden returned to town tonight after a week's stay in the county of Kent.

Thrown From Car

General Steele was thrown from his car today in a collision near the Metropolitan Hotel, at Folkestone. He suffered a nasty cut on the head, with bodily injuries, but was not otherwise incapacitated.

Lieut. Horsey, of the 18th Battalion, son of the manager of the Dominion Bank, is now recovered from his wounds and expects to pass the medical board shortly for his return to the front.

Major General Hughes has gone down to Shoreham for the week-end, probably his final visit there.

Canadian Immigration

Commissioner Lamb, in charge of the Salvation Army emigration department, who has just returned from Canada, admits that German and Austrian immigrants will now not be possible after the war. He has visited the dominion three times since the war started. In the early stages of the war he hoped that the Germans would be tolerated, but now says that the gassing and the Lusitania incidents have raised an insurmountable barrier in even the western states of America. These two features of German warfare had raised there almost greater horror than in England.

FUNERAL OF THOMAS R. HILYARD

The funeral of Thomas R. Hilyard will take place this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock from his late residence at 277 Douglas avenue. Burial services will be conducted by Rev. R. P. McKim and interment will take place in Fernhill. A large number of magnificent floral tributes were received, giving testimony of the esteem in which the deceased was held. The funeral is expected to be largely attended by representatives from every walk in life, as Mr. Hilyard was so well known and respected.

JAMES MURRAY KAY
DIED ON THURSDAY

Resided in St. John for Ten Years
as General Manager of the E. &
N. A. R. R.—Was 73 Years
Old

James Murray Kay who resided in St. John for ten years and who took a prominent part in the life of the city while here, died on Thursday at the age of seventy-three years at Eastern Point, Gloucester, Mass.

Since leaving St. John he has been prominent in business circles in Boston and was a member of the publishing firm of Haughton, Miffling and Company.

For about ten years Mr. Kay had charge of the eastern end of the European & North American R. R. from St. John to Vancouver. He had a wide circle of acquaintances and a number of relatives in this city, who will regret to learn of his death.

The big stone residence on Mount Pleasant which he built while here is known as a memorial to his stay in St. John.

Mr. Kay was born in Glasgow, Scotland. His life was spent in banking firm in London, and it was during the difficulties of the old E. & N. A. R. R., about 1870 he was sent out by the financial concern to take charge of the road from St. John to Vancouver, being made general manager.

He made his home in St. John during this time, which was about ten years, and while living there he married Miss Mary F. Prentiss of Bangor, second daughter of Henry E. and Abigail (Rawson) Prentiss, who survives him.

Mr. Kay was twice married. He had two children by his first wife, Robert and Marie Gordon Kay. The latter is now the wife of John W. Prentiss of New York city, formerly of Bangor. By his second wife he had five children, James, Murray Jr., Mrs. Rutherford M. Sheppard of New York, Mrs. Herbert Burgess of East Orange, N. J., Miss Rawson Kay and Miss Mae Murray Kay of Brookline.

Mr. Kay was a man of unusual ability and he stood very high in the business world. He was a man of brains and had a genial personality which made him universally liked among his friends and business acquaintances.

The funeral will be held at Eastern Point, Gloucester, this afternoon and the body will be sent to Bangor for burial on Sunday afternoon.

SWISS SEND WHEAT TO STARVING LUXEMBURG

Geneva, Aug. 21.—(Via Paris).—The Swiss government yesterday dispatched 450 tons of wheat in thirty-one cars, under the supervision of Swiss officers, to Luxembourg, which is said to be virtually without bread.

CANADIANS IN
GREAT BRITAIN

Find Conditions Different From
At Home

GETTING DOWN TO BRASS TACKS

Soldiers Say They Enjoy Life in
the Trenches—Prefer it to Eng-
land—Grenade Throwing is
Exciting Sport

(Special to St. John Times by Walter H. Corran.)

London, July 22.—The old gag, "Why does London remind you of St. John? Because it's so different," certainly has a ring of truth in it. It is certainly true to apply just at this time. I suppose a city is reflected in its newspapers. The Canadian newspapers and papers in London are almost entirely alike. I have just become a city at war in which the people are getting down to brass tacks. Nothing more significant of the trend of the public mind than the parade of the women would-be munition workers has occurred recently. The women of this country have come to a realization that this war is to the knife, that it is not a war of mere freedom and retention of Christian standards, that only by the most united, concentrated effort of the whole people of the whole Empire can this victory be assured. They want to do their bit.

There was something wonderfully moving about that procession of women through the town. There was an air of earnestness and seriousness about the whole affair that somehow impressed one. These women were out to do their share to keep the flag flying, and you felt that they were sincere and genuine; that they were willing to sacrifice for the common weal. It also forced upon you the new idea of women in the military line.

And it was some parade! The best arranged and managed parade I ever saw. Bands in pairs, at just sufficient intervals to escape each other, and music all the time—magnificent, it was. There were thirty thousand women in the procession in spite of the teeming rain.

In Canada a large per cent of the people probably do not realize that every soldier in the British army has an equal, and freedom to work out his own destiny, is in the balance. Many do not know that the British soldier is not a slave, but a freeman. He is a man, and he is fighting for his own life and the life of his country.

But one thing they are not doing. They are not giving up physical comfort. They are taking their lives, but apart from that they are having a dandy good time. At least that is the opinion of the British soldier.

Troops Have Amusements
Rome, Aug. 21.—(Via Paris).—The following official statement was issued today at the headquarters of the Italian general staff:

"On the Carso plateau, there is nothing of importance to report."

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CONQUEST LEADS
TO REACTION

Germany And Austria May Be
Plunged Into Quarrel

OVER FUTURE OF POLAND

Frankfurter Zeitung Tells Poles
They Have Little to Expect in
the Way of Freedom and Inde-
pendence

Zurich, Aug. 21.—The conquest of Poland seems likely to prove an apple of discord between Germany and Austria.

Grand Duke Nicholas' proclamation, when the war began, that after victory the three Poland-Russian, German and Austrian—would again form a united autonomous kingdom, was solemnly promulgated by the Czar at the opening of the duma. When the Germans entered Warsaw the Kaiser made a vague proclamation, promising autonomy under German tutelage.

Now the Polish Union, formed of Polish deputies to the Austrian Reichstag, are up in arms at the idea of any power other than Austria taking over the Polish heritage. As the Polish heritage in Austria is more numerous than the ruling German population, its protest would be ignored. This is one reason why Baron von Burian left post haste for Berlin. Any ill-considered, impulsive proclamation by Germany might have disastrous consequences in Austria. But there is little indication that the Czar is prepared to allow any but German interests to be satisfied.

Bestally Frank

The Frankfurter Zeitung, under government inspiration, states the case for Germany today with brutal frankness. "One must not forget," it writes, "that Poland did not free herself, but that a German army captured Warsaw, the city chosen by the Poles for their capital. There is no doubt that the Poles desire the union of the Polish kingdom with Germany." The paper then declares that the Polish nation is not a nation, but a collection of provinces, and that the Polish people are not a people, but a collection of tribes. The paper concludes by saying that the Polish people are not a people, but a collection of tribes.

Selish Reasons Alone

"We will in this matter be guided exclusively by our own interests, and will take such guarantees as will assure our national future. When the Polish army in the Austrian Reichstag, after a victory which certainly was not gained by Polish arms, declared that this kingdom be proclaimed as a free and independent kingdom, it was not only the fruit of our victory, but it stretched out its hands to seize the Prussian provinces like Silesia, West Prussia and Posen."

"The time is not yet come for a solution of the Polish problem. It is certain that when the Polish party proposes conditions we shall also propose ours and reject theirs with all necessary vigor, if only because behind the Polish problem there are also Galician, Ruthenian and Lithuanian problems, and because the legend of an indivisible Polish kingdom is a menace for Germany and does not create the guarantee demanded by the Kaiser, the chancellor and the nation."

LONDON COMMENT
ON THE ARABIC

See Deliberate Defiance of United
States in Such an Act—Little
Abashed by American Moral
Censure

London, Aug. 20.—The London newspapers of today comment exhaustively on the sinking of the Arabic.

The Pall Mall Gazette says:—"Although of British registry, the Arabic, to a large extent, was American owned, and as American citizens were aboard there can be no question that the 'deliberately unfriendly' described in President Wilson's last note has been committed. What the consequence will be we shall not attempt to prophesy."

The Standard says:—"The Germans have not only committed an act, the type of which President Wilson has announced, but they have shown a deliberate unfriendliness by sinking a ship bound for, and not from, a port."

The Globe says:—"If President Wilson remains quiescent under this latest outrage, we should despair of the future of a man who saw his children mauled by a mad dog and only wagged his finger at the infuriated beast."

The Manchester Guardian says:—"That the Germans, in the middle of a controversy with the United States, should have repeated the offenses which are the subject of President Wilson's protests shows how little they are abashed by American moral censure, or how little she is in awe of any possible action America may take. This is not strength, but insolence, which has at dawn, by the just law of nature, brought down its retribution."

Winnipeg, Aug. 21.—Vere Brown superintendent of the Central Western branches of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, returned to Winnipeg last night from a western trip, during which he visited Calgary, Edmonton, Saskatoon and other cities.

"The anxiety with reference to the crop is now gone," he said, "in a large part of Manitoba one half of the wheat is down and the other half is ready to come down. In the country south of St. Louis half the grain is cut and reapers are going night and day."

GOOD PROSPECTS FOR
WESTERN WHEAT CROP

Sidder's Son Drowned

London, Ont., Aug. 21.—Today Kirk, aged two, only son of Private Andrew Kirk, who was killed in recent fighting in France, was drowned today by falling into a tank. He was found dead by his mother a few minutes after he left her.

Queenstown, Aug. 21.—Zillah Covington, of Los Angeles, the playwright, who was a passenger on the Arabic, in describing last night the scenes aboard the steamer after the torpedo struck, says that the manner in which the Captain Finch had prepared for a torpedo attack, and the skillful way in which he navigated his ship from the moment he saw the projectile. Mr. Covington and his wife had just breakfasted when a steward told him that a vessel nearby had met with an accident.

"Immediately afterwards," he said, "there was an awful explosion, and I immediately guessed the cause. We got lifebelts and walked to the boat decks, where we jumped into a boat and reached the water safely."

Mr. Covington said one of the striking features of the exodus from the ship was the coolness of the officers and crew, and the absence of panic among the passengers. A faint moon was heard occasionally from some women, but nothing that could be called a scream. The fact that the ship was running at a speed of about sixteen knots, and that only two boats were capped, spoke volumes, he said, for the captain's orders to go astern. Mr. Covington asserted emphatically that no warning was given before the torpedo was fired.

Survivors at Holyhead

Dublin, Aug. 21.—The survivors of the Arabic arrived in Dublin last evening and were due to reach Holyhead early this morning. Captain Finch remained at Queenstown.

The Queenstown town council met last evening and adopted a resolution extolling the bravery and seamanship of Captain Finch.

The Imperial Mercantile Service Guild announced it had recommended to the admiralty that national recognition be given of the captain's heroism.

Arabic Situation Engages
Attention of President

Still Watching and Waiting Until Sure of
His Grounds—Survivors Tell of the
Disaster—Tribute to Captain Finch—
Several Reported Missing Did Not
Sail

Queenstown, Aug. 21.—Trawlers are searching for bodies, but the conditions of wind and tide made it unlikely that they will meet with immediate success. Sailors expect the bodies of those who perished will be washed up on the Welsh coast.

The only German on board the ship was Father Walther, an Alsatian priest, who was traveling under a British government permit. He came to England as a refugee priest from Belgium, and was on his way to Mexico to work as a missionary.

Dublin, Aug. 21.—Thousands of residents of Dublin greeted the survivors when they detained here. Tables were spread on the station platform with a great quantity of sandwiches and cake. Most of the travelers bore marks of their harrowing experience. Some of them clung to the lifebelts they had worn, which they are taking home as souvenirs.

No Warning Given

Washington, Aug. 21.—Official despatches to the state department have confirmed early press reports announcing that the British liner Arabic was torpedoed without warning, and that at least some American passengers lost their lives when the vessel went down. Whether the attack upon the Arabic was an act "deliberately unfriendly" to the United States against which President Wilson gave warning in his last note to Germany, apparently depends upon whether the German submarine commander claims that he interpreted as an hostile approach, the change in the liner's course to assist the sinking British steamer, Dunally, which had been torpedoed nearby. This point, perhaps, cannot be cleared up until Ambassador Gerard at Berlin has ascertained what report the German government receives from the submarine commander.

(Continued on page 2, fifth column)

Lonely Canadian Held
Trench for Hours

When All Other Men Killed He
Repulsed A Party After Attack
With the Guns

London, Aug. 21.—Dr. Benjamin Rand in a letter to the Times claims that too little attention has been given to gallant deeds of individual Canadian officers and men who were engaged at Ypres and goes on to instance the case of Lance Corporal Allen of the 10th Brigade. Allen, he says, was awarded the D. C. M. two months ago but the brief official record of his deed didn't do him justice, as the following report of one superior officer will testify: "I will give you some idea of what Allen did. Our machine guns were all in one particular strip of trench. In one hour or so all the machine guns were out of action except the one Allen was hanging on to. You can imagine what it was like when I tell you that he was the only man in that part of the trench and it had previously held about forty men. He fought at least thirty minutes by himself on his own. He had to set his gun up two or three times and then it was finally smashed by a shell. He then went on to the next gun and when the last gun was smashed Allen was killed. He undoubtedly deserved the Victoria Cross."

Will Hold the Woods
Until Hell is Frozen

Notice Posted in Trenches is Can-
adians Retort to Boast of British
Division

Kingston, Aug. 21.—Lieut.-Col. A. E. Ross, M. P. for Kingston, in command of No. 1 Canadian Ambulance at the front, in writing to ex-Alderman Pitt of this city, says: "There is a notice in a well-known wood now held by our division which reads as follows: 'The 4th Division held the wood from October 29, 1914 till February, 1915, when it was taken over intact by the North Middle Division.' (Evidently this was supposed to be the final word in the fight for the wood, but if you are closer to the board you will see written the following underneath): 'The Canadians are now holding the wood and will hold it until all Hell is frozen over.'"

Colonel Good Writes
Of Life in France

Lots of Work and Excitement But
Sight of Wounded is Harrowing
—Handing Remounts for Ar-
tillery

Mr. Good, of Fredericton, has lately received a letter from his cousin, Lt. Col. W. C. Good, of Woodstock, who is now in Flanders. It was written from Hautot, France, the 1st August. The first part was written in French, which he is acquiring.

"Not being able to speak and write French very well, have been at a great disadvantage. Am getting now so that I can make myself understood. The above is a sample. Can you read it? I suppose Alvin is at Shoreham. It may be weeks before he comes over. It is terrible the condition of some of the country where the Hun has overrun it. They are far from being beaten yet. We had the experience of an air attack here last week—only a few civilians killed, mostly women and children.

"There is no soft map in the depot. My work is to keep the Canadian artillery supplied with horses. Just passed through a village one day last week with seventy-six horses and forty men to exchange at the front, when the place was shelled. It was terrible to see the wounded that came down next morning."

"Sometimes for a week there is nothing done, then for three or four days there is a hell of a rumour. Have been at remount duty since February. There is not much danger where we are now except from air raids. We exchange horses for the artillery about twice a month. The cavalry meet us out of range. There is a lot of fun in it some days. The excitement and carelessness of the whole business keeps one nervous up, but it is sickening when the ambulances come down. The hotel at this place has had over 400 wounded in it at one time. Sometimes we have no sleep for two nights, then things quiet down and perhaps we can go to a hotel and get something to eat."

SUMMER CHURCH WILL
BE USED THIS WINTER

The quaint little church between Renforth and Riverside, hitherto used only in the summer time, is to be converted into an all-the-year-round institution. When it was built no one in that vicinity spent the winter there and the church was provided merely for summer use. Since then the number of permanent summer and winter residents has grown to such proportions that it has been decided that a church is as necessary in winter as in summer. Some changes are required to fit it for winter use and the fair held at Renforth last Saturday was for the purpose of providing the funds. The committee in charge was successful and the sum of \$182 was realized.

NOVA SCOTIA STRIKE ENDED

New Glasgow, Aug. 20.—Two thousand employees of the Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Company, New Glasgow and Trenton returned to work this morning. The parties having agreed to refer questions at issue to a conciliation board, established under the Lennox Act, work proceeding during enquiry.

The minister of labor has agreed to waive formal proceedings and the members of the board will probably be named within a few days. Good order prevailed during the cessation of work, which was largely the result of misunderstanding.