

THE WEATHER.

Maritime—Fresh westerly winds; fair and moderately cold.

The St. John Standard,

NEW BRUNSWICK, CANADA.

OPERA HOUSE

TODAY at 2:30 and 8:15 YOUNG-ADAMS CO. in "ALL OF A SUDDEN PEGGY"

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SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 5, 1916

PRICE TWO CENTS

BRITAIN DEMANDS THAT U.S. TURN OVER TO BRITISH OWNERS STEAMER TAKEN BY GERMAN PRIZE CREW

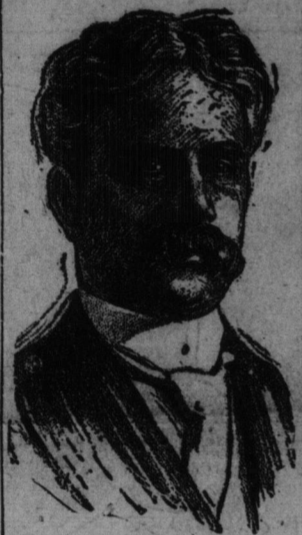
POLICE ARREST SUSPECT IN CONNECTION WITH FIRE IN PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS

Was Pianist to Madame Edvina who Performed in Capital on Thursday Night—No Definite Charge, but Alleged He Had Incriminating Papers in Pockets—Ottawa Fire Chief Says "Fire Was Set, and Well Set."

Death List Remains at Seven But Not Known Yet How Many More May be Buried Under Ruins of Building.

Ottawa, Ont., Feb. 4.—It is understood that a man named Strong has been ordered arrested at Windsor, Ont. by the Ottawa authorities on suspicion of being connected with the destruction of the parliament buildings.

Premier and Hon. Mr. Hazen Both Had Narrow Escapes



SIR ROBERT L. BORDEN



HON. J. D. HAZEN

Special to The Standard Ottawa, Ont., Feb. 4.—The following account of the escape from the great fire of Sir Robert Borden and Hon. J. D. Hazen appears in today's Journal.

SIR DOUG. HAIG ON MISSION TO KING ALBERT

Will be Accompanied by Earl Curzon.

GOVT. TO TAKE CONTROL OF ALL SHIPPING.

Central Committee Will Hold Down Rates and Perform Work Now Done by Freight Brokers and Shipping Agents.

London, Feb. 4.—An official communication, made public tonight, says that Earl Curzon, lord privy seal, and Gen. Sir Douglas Haig, commander of the British forces on the continent, are to proceed on a special mission to the King of the Belgians, and that Earl Curzon already has left England for that purpose.

Government Control of Shipping London, Feb. 4.—The government is considering the recent remarks made by Walter Runciman, president of the Board of Trade, concerning the shipping and freight difficulty, the National says that it is understood that the government intends to undertake general control over all shipping.

ANOTHER 26TH MAN KILLED IN ACTION

Ottawa, Feb. 4.—The casualty list issued at midnight contains the names of the following from the Maritime Provinces:

- Fourteenth Battalion. Seriously wounded—Benjamin E. Glouais, Point Sapin, N. B. Fifteenth Battalion. Severely wounded—Joseph Lynch, Chatham, N. B. Twenty-sixth Battalion. Killed in action—Gordon M. Morrell, Belleisle, N. B.

FIRE ABOARD OIL TANKER OFF CAPE RACE NOW UNDER CONTROL

Ottawa, Feb. 4.—The marine department has received a message stating that a Head Line steamer has reported by wireless to the agent at Cape Race that the oil tanker Texas is afloat.

Halifax, Feb. 4.—A wireless message from the steamer Siberian says that the fire on the oil tanker Texas is under control, and the steamer with hatches battened down has resumed her voyage.

FIRE IN OTTAWA MUNITIONS PLANT OTHER BUILDINGS THREATENED

Bulletin—Ottawa, Feb. 5.—Fire has broken out in the large factory of Grant, Holden, Graham, Limited, Albert St., a firm which has large war orders. It is still confined to the building, which is filled with tarpaulins, woollens and military uniforms.

Bulletin—Ottawa, Feb. 5.—At 2.30 a. m. the fire in the Grant, Holden and Graham factory is working towards Queen street, and other buildings, wholesale and retail houses and dwellings are in danger.

Bulletin—Ottawa, Feb. 5.—The sparks from the fire are falling into Queen street and on the Citizen office building. The linotype machines have been put out of business owing to the feed wires and all lights are out.

ARTILLERY DUEL RAGES FROM BELGIUM TO VOSGES

OPPOSING FORCES HURLING TONS OF METAL AT EACH OTHER'S POSITIONS—LIVELY HAND GRENADE FIGHTING AROUND LOOS AND NEUVILLE.

From Belgium to the Vosges mountains the big guns of both the belligerent sides are hurling shells at opposing positions, and in addition there has been considerable grenade fighting and sapping operations.

The Austrians are continuing their advance into Albania, with Durazzo their immediate objective, and have captured the town of Krova, some twenty miles northeast of Durazzo, in the place taken, as available maps show no such town as Kurva.

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Paris, Feb. 4.—The war office communication issued tonight says: "The day has been comparatively quiet. Our heavy artillery shelled a column of infantry and some enemy convoys entering the town of Roye."

There is nothing important to report from the rest of the front."

Washington, Feb. 4.—In the name of the British owners of the steamer Appam, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British ambassador, today lodged with the state department a formal request that the ship be turned over to the British consul under the terms of The Hague Convention.

Notice also was served that it would be in violation of international law if the United States permitted the German prize, commander of the Appam either to increase the efficiency of that ship; add to her offensive power, or recruit his crew, Lieut. Berge has on board twenty-two men in his prize crew at present, a number insufficient to navigate a ship as large as the Appam, compliance with the British suggestion only on the latter point would effectually prevent the departure of the Appam from Newport News.

On the Alabama case as a precedent the British contention is that any changes either in equipment or personnel of the Appam which would, even in a limited degree, give her offensive power and enable her to prey on British commerce, would be a violation of law for which the United States could be responsible.

Although the British government did not formally ratify The Hague treaty governing the conduct of neutrals in maritime warfare, it is held that most of that convention, and especially the article under which the release of the Appam is demanded, is only a crystallization of principles of international law in existence before the conventions were drawn, and generally accepted since.

In evidence of its observance of the principle of denial of belligerents of sequestering prizes in neutral ports, the British government points to the Queen's proclamation of June 1, 1861, issued at the outbreak of the Civil War, when confederate privateers were preying freely upon the commerce of the northern states. The British government refused such prizes entry into British ports, which Secretary Seward, declared to be "the death blow of privateering."

The British contention is also that the old Prussian treaty of 1873 is obsolete. Nevertheless there was no indication today that the state department would alter its view, that the Prussian treaty guarantees the prize to Germany and Secretary Lansing declared the only point to be cleared up was how long an interpretation of the treaty would permit the Appam to remain in an American port.

BRITAIN CITES ALABAMA CASE AS PRECEDENT

U. S. Must Not Permit Change in Equipment or Crew of Appam.

CONTENDS PRUSSIAN TREATY OF 1828 DEAD.

No Indication Yet that Washington Intends to Change Decision to Let Germans Have the Appam.

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THANKS MORGAN & CO. FOR GENEROUS GIFT TO PATRIOTIC FUND

Ottawa, Feb. 4.—Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Company, of New York, having subscribed twenty thousand dollars to the Canadian Patriotic Fund, the minister of finance, honorary treasurer of the fund, has written Messrs. Morgan & Company, expressing the warm appreciation of the fund for their generous donation.

If a man at the front refuses to face the enemy you would call him a coward. Well?