

BRITONS HAVE REASON TO BE PROUD OF THE NAVY; NO OFFICIAL OF GREAT RUSSIAN VICTORY

Correspondents in East Continue to Send in Reports of Victory, but Russian Headquarters Still Conservative in News From Front — Australia Sending Second Contingent of 19,000 Men — Quiet in Western War Zone Continues—Roumania's Attitude in Present Crisis Likely to be Determined Today.

London, Nov. 27.—While Petrograd correspondents continue to declare that the Russians have won a great victory over the Germans in Poland, official confirmation of their statements is still lacking. Although the Russian headquarters say the advantage in the fighting still lies with their troops, Berlin, on the other hand, declares that no decisive battle has been fought. Some of the German newspapers claim success for their armies.

The silence of Grand Duke Nicholas, the Russian commander-in-chief in the east, as to the progress of the battle in Poland, is causing some unfavorable comment in Russia. Advice received from Petrograd say there is a feeling there that perhaps the claims of the newspapers of a Russian success have been exaggerated.

In the western war zone, comparative quiet prevails. No reports of heavy fighting have been recorded here in several days, although there have been intermittent artillery duels, and various places small infantry encounters.

Snow has interfered with the fighting in Serbia, where the Austrians are making a supreme effort to rid themselves of their difficulties. The Roumanian parliament will meet tomorrow, and the future course of action of this kingdom probably will be decided. It is said that Roumania is prepared to cede to Bulgaria some of the territory which she secured after the second Balkan war at the expense of her neighbor. This may mean that Bulgaria is about to take her stand by the side of the Allies, and in return be permitted to straighten out her boundaries and take more of the country inhabited by their nations.

In addition to a contingent of 21,000 men, who are already in England, it is announced that Australia has raised a second contingent of 19,000 men.

Goeben Lost Eleven in Fight With Russian Fleet

Berlin, Nov. 27, via London (11.26 p.m.)—In her recent engagement with the Russian Black Sea fleet, the Turkish cruiser Goeben lost eleven men killed. It is said that only one shot, and that above the water line, struck the Goeben.

London, Nov. 27.—The correspondent at The Hague of the Evening News transmits a rumor from well-informed sources that Emperor William, during the past week, paid a flying visit to Kiel, where he spent several days.

The correspondent continues, that this visit foreshadows renewed activity on the part of the German fleet, which, as the Russian ports soon will be ice-bound, will shortly be freed of the necessity of watching the Baltic.

LANDING OF GERMANS IN CANADA NO VIOLATION OF MONROE DOCTRINE, IS OPINION OF EX-PRESIDENT TAFT

New York, Nov. 27.—The Monroe Doctrine was strongly endorsed, its relation to the present European war, and its applicability to Canada discussed, and the declaration was made that interference by the United States in Mexico and Central American states have had nothing to do with the doctrine, by former President William Howard Taft, in an address at Montclair, N. J., tonight.

"The landing of troops in Canada by enemies of Great Britain would not constitute a violation of the doctrine, but an effort to establish a new form of government in case of victory would."

"With regard to the proposition of Great Britain's enemies landing troops in Canada, Mr. Taft cited the stand of Secretary Seward, taken when Spain declared war on Chile. He announced this country would not interfere as long as one country did not seek to inflict its government on the conquered people, nor compel a permanent transfer of their territory, nor resort to any other unjustly oppressive measure.

"It seems to me clear," Mr. Taft said, "from the history which I have given of the Monroe Doctrine, and from Secretary Seward's declaration in the case of the war between Chile

SAY BRITISH DREADNOUGHT AUDACIOUS HAS BEEN RAISED

New York, Nov. 27.—Passengers arriving here today on the steamship Lusitania from Liverpool say that the dreadnought Audacious, reported sunk off the Irish coast, has been raised, and is now in a drydock at Belfast, undergoing repairs. According to J. J. Spurgeon, one of the passengers, this report is generally current in Liverpool, and is accepted as true by those in the inside, although the same degree of secrecy is maintained as to salvage operations as was the case regarding the sinking of the battleship, and the attending rescue of her men by the steamship Olympic.

The report is that the Audacious did not sink in the spot where she was left by the Olympic, but that other vessels succeeded in drawing her into shallow water, where the hole in her bottom was patched sufficiently to permit her being towed to Belfast.

The passengers on board included Col. G. Patterson Murphy and Col. H. M. McLean, who were attached to the first expeditionary force of Canada. They are returning home, but declined to discuss their mission, or the war.

The Lusitania brought 4,000 bags of mail matter, a considerable portion of which is for Canada.

GEN. HUGHES MISREPRESENTED IN REPORT OF SPEECH

Story that He Would Not Accept Kitchener's Advice in Matter of Transports for Canadian Troops Not True.

Special to The Standard

Ottawa, Ont., Nov. 27.—The attention of the Minister of Militia was directed tonight to a report of his speech at the Canadian Club of London, Ont., which stated that he would not accept Earl Kitchener's advice as to protection for the transports, and that the contingent owed its safety to his care. General Sam Hughes replied that the report completely misrepresented his language.

"There was no communication from me to Lord Kitchener on the subject," said the minister. "The escort for the convoy was arranged by the admiralty and consisted of a squadron of seven battleships and cruisers. The arrangements made by the admiralty were considered entirely adequate, and the result proved the correctness of this report. No question or controversy of any kind arose either with Lord Kitchener or the admiralty. Any report of my speech which gives a contrary impression is quite inaccurate."

NOT FOLLOWING OUT CONDITIONS REGARDING COPPER SHIPMENTS

Many Shipments Made "To Order" Instead of to Specific Consignee in Neutral Country.

Washington, Nov. 27.—Failure of American copper shippers to make clear the ultimate destinations of shipments sent to neutral countries is impeding the restoration of that traffic, in the view of British officials here.

Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, discussed the subject with Counselor Lansing, of the State Department, saying that a study of several ships' manifests disclosed that the condition laid down by Great Britain was not being followed generally, and that many shipments were being made "to order," instead of to a specific consignee in the neutral country.

The British agreement as to copper was that shipments to specific consignees in neutral countries would not be detained as contraband liable to re-shipment to Germany or Austria. Guarantees have been obtained from several neutral countries by Great Britain that copper received at their ports will be used for domestic consumption only, and it is insisted that the ultimate destination of shipments must be disclosed in manifests, to protect copper cargoes from seizure.

HON. MR. PARLEY WILL REMAIN IN LONDON UNTIL END OF WAR

Special to The Standard

Ottawa, Nov. 27.—It is definitely stated tonight that Hon. George H. Parley, the ministerial representative of the Canadian government in London, will remain there in that capacity until the end of the war.

This disposes of rumors which are constantly being given circulation that this or that prominent individual to be appointed High Commissioner in succession to the late Lord Strathcona some time ago. Hon. Robert Borden stated that the question of a successor to Lord Strathcona would not be considered until Mr. Parley's return, and the statement still holds good.

BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT RE-ASSEMBLED

House of Lords Re-Assembles Jan. 6, and Commons on February 2nd.

THE WAR LOAN WAS OVERSUBSCRIBED.

Cheering Report of England's Financial Condition Given by Chancellor Lloyd George

London, Nov. 27.—Both Houses of Parliament adjourned today until the new year. The House of Lords will re-assemble January 6, and the House of Commons will not be in session again until February 2.

David Lloyd George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, reviewed, respectively, the status of the country's finances and of the navy, to the members of the house.

Each presented a cheerful picture of the condition of the branches of government over which he presides. The Chancellor's statement on the war while the assets of the country were floated, was eagerly awaited. He announced that the loan had been over-subscribed, but did not mention the amount. Mr. Churchill said there were nearly 100,000 applications for the bonds, a great number of them for small amounts and added that the small subscriber would be given preference in the allotment.

Mr. George estimated that £4,000,000,000, (\$20,000,000,000) worth of good foreign securities were held in Great Britain at the beginning of the war while the assets of the country were estimated at another £13,000,000,000, (\$65,000,000,000) and that the country's credit was nearly £18,000,000,000, (\$90,000,000,000).

Mr. Churchill's most persistent critic, Admiral Lord Charles Bessborough, retired, wanted explanations of the recent naval engagements; but Mr. Churchill declined to give these on the ground that the time would not be ripe until all the facts could be discussed.

It is a noteworthy fact that a great majority of the recent criticisms of the government have come from Liberal and Labor members of the House. The important Liberal newspapers have suggested that it would be for the country's interest for Parliament to remain in almost continuous session, so that the government could be called upon for frequent explanations as to the conduct of the war.

The decision to have the House of Lords re-convene earlier than the usual action, was made at the request of Lord Curzon, who said that an adjournment until February was altogether too long. The Marquis of Crewe, the Liberal leader in the House of Lords, replied that the proceedings of the Lords as to adjournment were not governed by the proceedings of the House of Commons, and that he was quite willing that the Lords meet earlier. Adjournment was therefore taken until January 5.

STANDARD MOTOR TRUCK FOR USE OF ARMY

Government Has Plan Under Consideration—Secure the Parts in States and Assemble Them in Canada Under Government Supervision.

Special to The Standard

Ottawa, Nov. 27.—Gen. Sam Hughes stated tonight that the government had under consideration the question of adopting a standard motor truck for transport and a decision will be arrived at in a few days.

It is impossible to get these in Canada and 150 are required for each army division. The proposal is to purchase the parts in the United States and assemble them in Canada under government supervision. The advantage of this is that the Canadian troops would then have a truck with all parts interchangeable and repairs could be easily effected. A three ton truck is suggested.

Experts have been employed by the government to look into the whole plan and they will report in a few days.

WORK OF NAVY SINCE WAR BEGAN SHOULD GIVE EVERY REASON FOR CONFIDENCE, CHURCHILL SAYS

First Lord of Admiralty Reviews Achievements of British Fleet and Shows that Nervousness Displayed in Some Quarters is Groundless — Even if England Were Single Handed No Reason to Despair — Advantages by No Means on Enemy's Side — German Shipping Practically Swept From the Sea, and Road Kept Open for Transport of Men and Supplies to Allies' Fighting Line — England Will Add 15 Capital Ships to Her Fleet Before End of 1915 for Every Three Germans Build.

London, Nov. 27.—Winston Spencer Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, in a speech in the House of Commons this evening, before the adjournment of the lower house to February 2, told the country, that despite the loss of some of the older ships of the British navy, there was no cause for nervousness, but every reason for complete confidence in the power of the navy to give effect to the wishes and purposes of the Empire.

The First Lord told of the danger to British ships from mines and submarines, and the possibility of armored and fast enemy liners escaping to the high seas to prey on the allies' shipping, which he added, had been prevented thus far. He concluded his speech with the statement that there was another danger, "that of an overseas invasion—an enterprise full of danger for those who might attempt it."

Mr. Churchill said that considering the work the navy had done in the protection of British commerce, the restrictions it had placed on the enemy's supplies and the conveying by it of great numbers of troops and stores across the world, and with one's eyes fixed on the mischances that had occurred, and knowing all the circumstances, he was bound to say, "I think we have had a share of the luck."

On the whole, the First Lord said he considered the navy had done well. It was, he declared, driving German commerce from the seas, and preventing our enemies getting war material which they needed more and more as the war proceeded. Even if England were single-handed, there would be no reason to despair, but with the French in the Mediterranean, and the Russian navy developing, "we could go on indefinitely, receiving our supplies from wherever we needed them, and preventing our troops wherever they are required, and continue the process with our strength growing greater every month, until at the end of, perhaps, at not very distant date, we achieve the purpose for which we are fighting."

British submarines, Mr. Churchill said, could not score, as the German ships did not come out to fight, but he added that the British torpedo boat destroyers had proved their superiority in gun power, a fact that was unknown before the war.

Add Fifteen to British Fleet to Germany's Three

As for building, the First Lord said England would add fifteen capital ships to her fleet, before the end of 1915 to Germany's three. In fact, he declares, England could lose one super-dreadnought monthly for a year and still maintain her superiority over Germany in these ships. Light cruisers, Mr. Churchill continued, were being rapidly added to the British fleet, and England had commissioned since the commencement of the war, more than Germany had destroyed or interned. This number, including the Brestau, he said, amount to six.

The loss of British merchant ships, the First Lord said, was a loss that had been anticipated by the Admiralty. Nevertheless England had been able, by virtue of its sea power, to draw from all over the world for the cause of the Allies everything that was needed, including an abundant supply of munitions, while deficiencies in these commodities were being clearly shown in the enemy's military organization.

Mr. Churchill emphasized that it was unwise to dwell upon particular incidents which were only a very small portion of what was going on in every part of the world. He therefore desired to speak upon the larger considerations of the naval situation. The navy at the outbreak of the war, he said, was confronted with four main perils.

In the first, there was the surprise before it was ready, and in war situations that was the greatest peril of all.

In the second place, there was the danger of escape to the high seas of commerce destroyers. The danger had hitherto been successfully surmounted. It was estimated before

the war that Great Britain would lose in the first few months of hostilities, five per cent. of her merchant marine; the actual percentage of loss was 1.9. Then, in the third place, was the danger of mines. The enemy had adopted methods, he said, which before the war it was not thought would be practiced by any civilized power. He was glad to tell the House that although losses had been suffered, yet the danger of mines had its limitations and was still being further restricted and controlled.

Fourthly, there was the danger of submarines. These had been introduced under entirely novel conditions. In naval warfare of old the freedom of movement which formerly belonged to the stronger power was restricted in narrow waters by the development of submarines. It was necessary for the safety of Great Britain that the fleet should move with freedom and hardness, but none could pretend that anxiety was not always present in the minds of those responsible.

It was satisfactory to reflect that Great Britain's power in submarines was much greater than that of the enemy.

German Commerce Practically Swept From Seas

"The only reason why we have not not attained results upon a large scale," he added, "is that we so seldom had a target."

Mr. Churchill was not inclined to emphasize the fifth danger, that of invasion, as it was an enterprise full of danger to those attempting it. The economic pressure on Germany, said the First Lord, amidst cheers, continued to develop in a healthy and satisfactory manner. German commerce had been practically swept from the seas, while Britain was applying special restrictions against certain vital commodities required for military purposes by Germany and Austria. (Cheers.)

Germany's masses of guns and war material gave them an advantage at present, but gradually this advantage would change sides, principally in virtue of the sea power which Britain was insuring for the Allies.

"We of course must run risks," he

added, "our troops must be moved freely across the world, but we have had a very fair share of luck. As the German fleet did not attack us at the outbreak of the war, we must presume that they counted upon reducing the British fleet by process of attrition. We have been at war for four months, and I should like to consider how that process of attrition is working. Our destroyers have shown an enormous superiority in gun power, and we have lost none of them, while eight or ten of the enemy's have been destroyed. We have lost six of the older armored cruisers and Germany has lost two; but we have three or four times as many of these as the enemy has. Of the most important class of minor vessels, modern fast light cruisers, we have lost two out of thirty-six; Germany has lost six out of twenty-five."

Could Lose a Dreadnought a Month and Still Hold Superior Position.

The prospects for the future, continued Mr. Churchill, were even more satisfactory. In the next twelve months Great Britain would have doubled the number of the enemy's fast cruisers. He emphasized the excellent position of Great Britain in regard to Dreadnoughts. Naturally, he could not announce the number added to the navy since the war, but he could say that the relative strength of the fleet was substantially greater. He showed that Germany at the end of 1915 could only add three dreadnoughts while Britain could add fifteen. It was no exaggeration to say that Britain could lose one super-dreadnought per month for a year, and yet be in a superior position to that in which she was on the declaration of war. (Cheers.)

In conclusion, Mr. Churchill expressed the hope that these facts would comfort nervous people. He paid tribute to the patriotism of the workmen in the shipbuilding yards. He said that the health of the sailors was twice as good as in peace times, and their conduct exemplary. The navy was following the traditions of the historic struggles of the seas, while the soldiers in the field showed a zeal and enthusiasm which was inspiring their leaders with the utmost confidence.

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Paris, Nov. 27.—The consul general of Montenegro today gave out the following communication, under date of Cetinje, November 25:

"Eight Austrian battalions yesterday attacked a Montenegrin brigade near Visegrad, on the Drina river. They made every effort to drive the Montenegrins from their positions, but were unsuccessful. They pursued the enemy, and took large quantities of war material, as well as many prisoners."

"The Montenegrins repulsed them, inflicting great losses. They pursued the enemy, and took large quantities of war material, as well as many prisoners."

"The Russian commander is much embarrassed by the fact that the wireless apparatus and cannon and machine guns for repulsing attacks by the Russian aeroplanes have been mounted on the steeples of the old Catholic churches situated in the centre of Cracow, Galicia," says a semi-official statement issued tonight. The statement continues:

"To appropriate to such use histor-

ical monuments, which were not intended for any such purpose, denotes on the part of the German military authorities a desire to compel the Russians to bombard this Polish city, the fortifications of which form the last bulwarks of the Habsburgs."

AUSTRIAN ATTACK ON MONTENEGRINS UNSUCCESSFUL

NEW BRUNSWICK MAN GETS MEDAL FOR LIFE SAVING

Eight Battalions Attack Montenegrin Brigade on Drina River But Were Repulsed With Heavy Losses.

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F. J. Patterson Wins Canadian Royal Humane Society Medal for Rescuing Drowning Boy.

Montreal, Nov. 27.—The Canadian Royal Humane Society medal for life-saving was presented to Mr. F. J. Patterson, principal of the Delormer school of the Protestant Board of School Commissioners. He saved a boy named Leslie Mills from drowning last fall.

Mr. Patterson is a native of New Brunswick, being a graduate of the University of New Brunswick and the Provincial Normal school at Fredericton. He has been principal of the school since the fall of 1912.

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