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PROBS—FAIR

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WAR COUNCIL OF ALLIES TO DETERMINE ON NEW AND CRUSHING STROKE WHICH WILL TURN TIDE

GREECE CANNOT BE FORCED OR CAJOLED TO ENTER WAR SAYS KING CONSTANTINE

Greek King in Lengthy Interview Endeavors to Put Himself Right in Eyes of United States and Other Neutrals — Says Allied Expedition Doomed Unless Army of at Least 400,000 Sent There—Denies Venizelos' Policy Reflects Will of the People.

Athens, Saturday, Dec. 4. (9.10 p. m., via Malta and London, Dec. 6.)—(By a staff correspondent of the A. P.): Constantine I, King of the Greeks, received the correspondent of the Associated Press today, and gave him a message for America on the attitude which Greece has assumed in the world war, and the reasons for the policy which has been followed by the Greek government.

ate danger by the distance which separates her from the battlefield. We, too, thought that once, but the battlefield shifted, and may shift again. What is happening in Greece today may happen in America, Holland or any other neutral country tomorrow, if the precedent now sought to be established in the case of Greece is once fixed.

Gen. Von Hindenburg Don't Expect as Great Triumph as Cincinnatus

Kaiser's Field Marshal Talks for Publication and Paints a Bright Picture of Conditions for Benefit of the Down-in-the-Mouth People at Home.

Vienna, via London, Dec. 6.—The Neue Freie Presse publishes an interview with the German field marshal, Von Hindenburg, at his quarters, which are described as "being in one of the most important points of the line of defense which Russia has established against Germany."

excuses, said the field marshal, who added: "There are no signs that the demoralization of the Russian army observed thus has been overcome."

The field marshal began, in reply to a remark concerning his popularity and his eventual triumph entry into Berlin, by saying laughingly: "I am already frightened about it. I do not like to be feted. Cincinnatus, who returned to the plough, is a beautiful figure. However, my entry into Berlin will not come so quickly."

"I should be especially pleased at the destructive defeat of the Italians. This war must end without the three principal sinners, Great Britain, Serbia and Italy, receiving just punishment."

Field Marshal Von Hindenburg criticized the French demands, particularly that relating to Alsace-Lorraine. "If they want it," he said, "they should come and get it."

"The British," he continued, "appear also to have decided to continue the war. It is true that reports come from India that ought to dampen the British lust for war somewhat, but one must wait and see whether the reports are corroborated. Great Britain has her Achilles tendon. I am referring alone to India."

In Russia also the Emperor and government plainly desire the continuation of the war. The most remarkable thing is that all these nations do not see that they are only sacrificing themselves for Great Britain. It does not look like peace, and so Germany cannot sheathe her sword."

The field marshal declared that every German would rejoice if an end were put to the terrible blood letting, but that Germany must carry on the war which was forced on her.

Joffre Presides at First Meeting of Joint War Council

More Vigorous Campaign With Balkans Scene of New Blow Likely Outcome of First Gathering of Allied War Leaders in Paris—Signs That Greek Situation is Righting Itself With Report of Modus Vivendi Regarding Military Questions at Issue.

Paris, Dec. 6.—The first meeting of the general war council was held today in Paris. The council is designed to carry forward the work begun recently by Great Britain, France and Russia for the purpose of bringing about closer co-operation among the Entente Powers in military operations.

The council meeting was attended by representatives of France, Great Britain, Russia, Italy, Belgium and Serbia. The French commander-in-chief, Gen. Joffre, presided. Russia was represented by Gen. Gilinsky, aide de camp to Emperor Nicholas; Italy by Gen. Porro, second in command of the Italian army, and Serbia by Col. Stefanovitch.

London, Dec. 6.—The peace talk which emanates from the Vatican, Switzerland and Scandinavia, and has been aroused by the proposed questions by the Socialists in the Reichstag, and the Pope's address in the secret consistory, evokes no echo here. The British people are quite prepared to believe that Austro-Hungary is tired of war, that the people of Germany, with the knowledge of the heavy losses suffered at the different fronts, may be anxious to see an end to it, but they do not expect the rulers of the Central Powers to make any suggestions that any British government would or could consent to. They therefore are more interested in news of the joint war council of all the Allies, which has been formed and which held its first meeting in Paris today, under the presidency of the French commander-in-chief, Gen. Joffre, and hope from this that the war is to be prosecuted more energetically, and that efforts are to be made to clear up the diplomatic difficulties which face the Quadruple Entente in the Balkans.

Where and when the Allies will attempt the stroke, which they expect to start and turn the tide, only the conferees know, and they are not likely to take the public into their confidence. There is evidence, however, of some change in the Balkans, where the British and French have been beset by Bulgarian attacks, and despite rumors that a withdrawal to Saloniki, owing to the Greek attitude, is contemplated, more troops are being landed. There are signs that the modus vivendi has been arrived at with regard to military questions which were awaiting settlement.

DIFFERENT TO THE GERMAN STORY

Geneva, via Paris, Dec. 6.—The Russian legation at Bern today issued the following statement: "In the month of October the German official communication greatly exaggerated the number of Russians made prisoner. October was an especially successful month for the Russians, who captured 674 German officers, 49,200 Austro-German soldiers, 21 large cannon, 1,118 machine guns and three search-lights."

FRANCE WANTS TO PLACE ORDER IN U.S. FOR NICKEL DISCS

Officials at Washington Believe Blocks are for Money, Denomination to be Stamped on Metal Abroad.

Philadelphia, Dec. 6.—The French government, it was learned today, has asked the United States government if it can manufacture for it each week about 2,000,000 nickel discs about the size of a five cent piece. The director of the mint has asked A. M. Joyce, superintendent in this city, whether it was mechanically possible to fill such an order and he replied that it is understood here the inquiry was made through the National City Bank, New York. As in the case of all foreign orders, the matter will be referred to the State Department. The question of neutrality is involved in the present contemplated order.

While officials at the mint believe the French government wants the blocks for money, the denominations to be stamped abroad on the metal, it has been reported that the discs may be utilized in the manufacture of munitions.

PROSPECTS FOR PROVINCE VERY BRIGHT SAYS PREMIER CLARKE AT OTTAWA

SPECIAL TO THE STANDARD. Ottawa, Dec. 6.—"Recruiting is going on more rapidly now than ever before in New Brunswick; there is a better response than during the first few months of the war, and the bulk of those joining the colors are Canadiana, said Premier Hon. George J. Clarke, of New Brunswick, who is in Ottawa on departmental business, when seen today.

"Trade has been little affected in the province," he said, "in fact we have had one of our most prosperous years. The revenue of the province for the fiscal year ending October 31, was the largest for a long time. The lumbering business has been affected to some extent owing to lack of marine transportation facilities, but the outlook for the coming year is bright. The farmers have had good crops and good prices."

OFFICER OF RUSSIAN ARMY TAKES OWN LIFE

Act Attributed to Nervous Strain—Was in U. S. Looking After Munitions Contracts.

Wilmington, Del., Dec. 6.—Col. B. Paramarevsky, a representative of the Russian government in this country to look after the performance of contracts for munitions, committed suicide here today. The cause of the act is not known, but it is said he had been suffering from nervousness for some time.

BRITISH SUBMARINE IN DARING RAID IN THE SEA OF MARMORA SINKS DESTROYER

Supply Steamer and Four Smaller Vessels Torpedoed—Also Fired On and Damaged an Enemy Train on Ismid Railway.

London, Dec. 6.—The Turkish torpedo boat destroyer Yar Hissar has been sunk in the Sea of Marmora by a British submarine, it was announced officially this evening. A supply steamer and four sailing vessels also were destroyed by the submarine on December 3 and 4.

The Turkish torpedo boat destroyer Yar Hissar was built in 1907 at Creusot. She was 184 feet long, 19.7 feet beam and 9.5 feet draft. Her armament consisted of one 6-pounder, six 3-pounders and two torpedo tubes. Her speed was twenty-eight knots.

U.S. Will Not Parley With Berlin Over Withdrawal of Boy-Ed and Von Papan

All Diplomatic Usages Contrary to Giving Reasons Why Teuton Naval and Military Attaches are Personae Non Gratae to Washington.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 6.—Count von Bernstorff today presented to the state department a communication asking for the reasons for the request for the withdrawal of Captain Boy-Ed and Captain von Papan, the German naval and military attaches, respectively.

State Department asked that the attaches be withdrawn as a matter of courtesy to the German government. Should it so desire, the department could discontinue their official standing by the simple method of removing their names from the State Department lists. They have no credentials.

It was stated authoritatively, though not in the communication, that the ambassador would under no consideration ask the United States to get safe conducts for the attaches. The German government was represented as considering it is incumbent upon the United States to return the attaches in safety to German territory and bring their successors here.

When attaches arrive at an embassy the ambassador informs the State Department of the fact and their names are placed upon the official lists of the State Department. If their names are removed they have no official status.

Should it develop from the state department's answer that other incidents than the Archibald case and the testimony at the trial of the conspirators of the Hamburg-American line were considered by the United States in asking that the attaches be withdrawn, Germany will contest the withdrawals. Should the department reply that those two incidents alone were responsible, the withdrawal will take place, without further inquiry or protest. Even then, however, Germany will consider that under the circumstances the United States must open the way for the attaches to leave the country.

The embassy is represented as considering that it and the attaches stand before the bar of public opinion. In such circumstances the understanding is that the embassy will deny that the attaches have, in any way been connected with anything under attack other than the Archibald incident, and the testimony in the federal court in New York.

All this action is considered by officials of the state department to be contrary to precedents of diplomatic procedure. While conferences upon the subject are in progress, the two attaches, Captain Boy-Ed, and Captain von Papan, will remain within the United States. They were both in Washington today, and they have conferred with Count von Bernstorff several times. Under all diplomatic usages it is only necessary for the United States to indicate to Germany that the attaches are personae non gratae, and it is not necessary to give a reason for asking their withdrawal.

The German ambassador's action today came as a distinct surprise to officials here.

Late today the state department received another inquiry on the same subject from the Berlin foreign office, transmitted by Ambassador Gerard. It was made known here officially that the United States would decline to go into the question of facts on the subject, and would not disclose the sources of its information.

According to the official view, the Bulletin Service Being Arranged by General Sir Sam Hughes Will Keep Men in Close Touch with Affairs at Home.

The Russian assertions that their defeats in July and August were due to lack of ammunition were only poor

being made by General Sir Sam Hughes by which a daily news bulletin from Canada will be sent to the Canadian boys at the front. These bulletins will contain not only leading events happening in the Dominion but also personal items and minor events in the various provinces, such as will give the boys a more intimate reminder of the old home land and make them realize that they are never forgotten by those they have left behind.

EX-JUDGE DUSTED FROM HEAD OF HEALTH SERVICE COMMISSION

Albany, N. Y., Dec. 6.—Edward E. McCall, of New York, a former justice of the supreme court, and an influential Tammany Hall man, was tonight removed from office as chairman of the

Down State Public Service Commission by Governor Whitman, who sustained, in part, charges preferred against the commissioner by the Thompson investigation committee of the legislature. The governor's decision was that McCall, in violation of the public service commission law, owned stock of a corporation under the supervision of his commission. McCall was appointed in February, 1913, and had two more years to serve. Judge McCall was defeated in the last mayoralty election by Mayor Mitchell.