

The St. John Standard,

NEW BRUNSWICK, CANADA.

VOL. VII. NO. 164

TEN PAGES

MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 4, 1915

PROBS—SHOWERS

PRICE TWO CENTS

RUSSIA GIVES BULGARIA TWENTY-FOUR HOURS TO DECLARE HERSELF; BRITISH TAKE TWO MORE TRENCHES

BULGARIA MUST BREAK WITH TEUTONS WITHIN THE NEXT 24 HOURS OR ANSWER TO RUSSIA

Russian Ambassador Ordered to Leave Sofia Unless Bulgaria Dismisses German and Austrian Officers — Allies Back Up Russia — Greece Expected to Keep Treaty with Serbia, but Attitude Roumania Will Pursue Still Uncertain.

Petrograd, Oct. 2.—Sergius Sazonoff, Russian minister of foreign affairs, declared to the Associated Press correspondent today that if the Bulgarians "persist in their present traitorous course they must answer to Russia."

"An ultimatum has not been presented yet," added the minister, "but I presume one will be within a short time."

The semi-official News Agency says the Russian minister has been ordered to leave Sofia, unless within twenty-four hours the Bulgarian government openly breaks with Austria and Germany and sends away the Austrian and German military officers now in Bulgaria.

The news agency gives the following note which the minister at Sofia has been ordered to hand to M. Radoloff, the Bulgarian premier: "The events which are taking place in Bulgaria at this moment give evidence of a definite decision of King Ferdinand's government to place the fate of its country in the hands of Germany."

"The presence of German and Austrian officers at the Ministry of War and on the staff of the army, the concentration of troops in the zone bordering Serbia, and the extensive financial support accepted from our enemies by the Sofia cabinet, no longer leave any doubt as to the object of the military preparations of Bulgaria."

"The Powers of the Entente, who have at heart the realization of the aspirations of the Bulgarian people, have, on many occasions, warned M. Radoloff that any hostile act against Serbia would be considered as directed against themselves. The assurances given by the head of the Bulgarian cabinet in reply to these warnings are contradicted by the facts."

"The representative of Russia, which is bound to Bulgaria by the imperishable memory of her liberation from the Turkish yoke, cannot sanction by his presence preparations for fratricidal aggression against a Slav and allied people. The Russian minister, therefore, has received orders to leave Bulgaria with all the staff of the legation and consulates if the Bulgarian government does not, within twenty-four hours, openly break with the enemies of the Slav cause and of Russia, and does not at once proceed to send away officers belonging to armies of states which are at war with the Powers of the Entente."

Greek Mobilization Merely To Protect Frontier

Sofia, Sept. 28, via London, Oct. 2.—(Delayed in transmission) The Greek minister to Bulgaria, M. Naoum, said today that Greece did not covet Bulgarian territory, and that the object of Greek mobilization was merely to protect the frontier.

Regarding the treaty between Greece and Serbia, M. Naoum said: "Like every treaty, it consists of words, and it is circumstances which give meaning to words. That is to say, words have the sense you give them, according to circumstances."

London, Oct. 3.—The Russian minister at Sofia has been ordered by his government to leave the Bulgarian capital if, within twenty-four hours, Bulgaria does not openly break with the Central Powers and dismiss the Austro-German officers who recently arrived in King Ferdinand's army. The other Powers of the Quadruple Entente are backing up Russia in this demand, and, so, Bulgaria must, within a few hours, decide on continued neutrality or be considered definitely committed to the Central Powers.

From the news received during the past few days from the Balkans it is considered certain that King Ferdinand and Premier Radoloff have made their choice, and are only waiting the completion of mobilization to strike at Serbia and assist the Austro-Germans to open the road to Constantinople, which has been anxiously waiting for many weeks for promised aid from the Central Powers. In Greece, it is believed, will live up to

FRENCH LOSE AIRSHIP; CREW CAPTURED

Berlin, via London, Oct. 3.—The French airship Albatross has been brought down in the Rethel district and the crew captured, it was announced officially at the war office this afternoon.

LATEST OFFICIAL LIST BRINGS PRUSSIAN CASUALTIES NEARLY UP TO TWO MILLIONS

Amsterdam, via London, Oct. 3.—The Prussian casualty lists No. 330 to 339, covering the period from Sept. 17 to Sept. 28, give the names of 63,468 men killed, wounded and missing, according to the Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant, of Rotterdam. The Courant says that these figures increase the total Prussian casualties to 1,916,148.

How the severity of the fighting recently has increased, continues the paper, is indicated by the following figures:

The lists from No. 300 to 309 announced 49,705 casualties; the lists from No. 310 to 319 contained 53,396 names; the lists from No. 320 to No. 329 gave 58,445 names, and the remaining lists as above.

Besides the Prussian lists there have been published 224 Bavarian, 199 Saxon, 274 Wurtemberg, 49 naval and four lists of Prussian officers and non-commissioned officers in the Turkish service.

2ND DIVISION TAKING PART IN BIG DRIVE

Shown by List of Casualties Being Received Which are Heavier Than When Trench Fighting was in Progress.

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, Oct. 3.—The second Canadian division is now beginning to take a part in the big drive. This is evident from the reports of casualties which have reached the militia department during the last couple of days. The casualties are not serious, but they are greater than has been the case while trench fighting only was in progress. It is expected that the Princess Patricia's will be attached shortly to the second Canadian division. So far they have been fighting with one of the British divisions.

Arthur Clark, a son of Dr. Michael Clark, M. P., for Red Deer who enlisted in the Princess Patricia's as a private has been given a lieutenancy. He has been with the regiment continually.

DRIVE GERMANS BACK WITH THEIR OWN GUNS

Prisoners Captured in Allied Offensive Include Large Number of Old Men and Boys.

London, Oct. 3 (Gazette cable)—A member of the Dominion Emigration staff in the Royal Artillery, writing from the front on Monday, said, "Yesterday we were driving the Germans back with their own guns, which our infantry had captured. I think the Germans are on their last reserves, judging by the prisoners taken. They are either old men or boys, most of them in a bad state, and seem glad to fall into our hands. By all accounts the Germans were more than surprised by our attack."

While fully confident of their ability to handle the new situation, the Allies do not believe it, which accounts in some respects for their activities.

"UNFITS" ARE CALLED OUT IN HUNGARY

All Classes Between Ages of 19 and 42 Ordered to Report for Military Service.

Zurich, Switzerland, via London Oct. 3.—The Hungarian minister of national defense has ordered all classes between the ages of nineteen and forty-two, who were previously declared unfit for military service, to present themselves again for supplementary enrollment. A similar order has been issued for these between the same ages who heretofore, for various reasons, have been excused from military service.

ALLIES' OFFER TO BULGARIA WITHDRAWN

Anglo-French Expedition Will Land at Saloniki to be Ready for New Developments in Balkans.

Paris, Oct. 3.—The landing of an Anglo-French expedition at Saloniki preparatory to meeting possible eventualities in the Balkans is about to take place, according to the usually well-informed Temps, which adds that Greece gave her approval last April to the use of this port, although it was not expected then that the present contingency would arise.

The Temps states also that the Quadruple Powers have notified Greece that their joint proposals recently submitted to Bulgaria have been withdrawn. These proposals detailed concessions Serbia was willing to make in Macedonia, and Bulgaria has not withdrawn their proposed concessions of Macedonian territory.

LIBERAL CANDIDATE.

Vancouver, B. C., Oct. 3.—Joe Martin got the Liberal nomination for the federal house for Cariboo at a convention held Saturday afternoon in Ashcroft. Senator Bostock has decided to stay with that body, and his name as possible candidate in Cariboo was not voted upon.

view point on the Arabic case might bring about the threatened rupture. Just what the details are on which the two governments are in conflict was not definitely known tonight. In general, it was learned that Germany after examining the evidence submitted by the United States, came to the conclusion that her submarine commander erred in assuming that the Arabic was intent on ramming the German submarine when steering to rescue the passengers on the British steamer Dunley.

This admission of a mistake would amount to a disavowal of the act, but the United States has insisted that disavowal must be accompanied by an assumption of responsibility and liability, while Germany in her first note, was willing to submit the question to an arbitral tribunal to decide what liability, if any, was thereby incurred.

President Wilson has taken the position that the United States cannot arbitrate questions involving the loss of American lives.

RAIN IMPEDES ALLIES' DRIVE, BUT HEAVY FIGHTING CONTINUES IN THE WEST

Heavy Bombardment of Enemy's Positions Renewed and Regarded by Military Writers as Prelude to Another Drive at Germans—Luxemburg Attacked by Allied Aircraft and Bombs Dropped on Military Stations—Von Hindenburg's Army Halted in Advance on Minsk.

London, Oct. 3.—The British delivered a counter-attack Friday night on the Tuetonic forces southwest of Fosse, France and achieved their "objective," which was two German trenches, according to a report received from Field Marshal Sir John French, commander-in-chief of the British army in the field.

The Field Marshal's communication received under date of 10 p. m., Oct. 2, was given out by the British war office as follows:

"We delivered a counter-attack last night and achieved our objective, which was two German trenches southwest of Fosse and the enemy had recovered in his counter-attack of the 26th."

"There have been no other events on our front."

Paris, Oct. 3.—The official communication issued by the war office tonight records the continuance of heavy bombardments, the capture by the French of a German blockhouse and the bombardment of Luxemburg by French aeroplanes.

The text of the statement follows:

"In Artois we have made progress, capturing a blockhouse and entrenchments to the south of the woods of Givenchy."

"There has been a bombardment by both sides of quite a violent nature to the south of the Somme, in the environs of Beaufort and Bouchoir, as well as on the Champagne front and in the Argonne to the north of La Bassee."

"In the Vosges, the enemy has attempted but unsuccessfully to direct jets of liquid flame on our trenches at La Violu, between the De Sainte Marie and Du Benhomme. We replied by shattering his mine works by an effective small mine."

"A group of aeroplanes this morning bombarded the station, the railway bridge and the military buildings at Luxemburg."

Rain impedes Allies.

Rain and the consequent mud have prevented the Allies from continuing their full offensive in Artois. Fighting of a stubborn nature, however, is still going on in that region, both sides endeavoring to secure vantage points.

Success here, as in Champagne, is apparently varying, although the Allies are holding virtually all the ground they gained in last week's blow.

That other similar blows will take place before long is the settled conviction of military writers, who see in the repeated bombardments of the German positions on the Belgian coast by British ships and big French guns, and air raids over the German lines, evidence of another storm brewing.

Naturally it will take some days to prepare, as the guns which now play such a large part in the campaign have to be brought up, and this is no easy matter after the heavy rains, particularly in the low countries of Flanders and Artois.

The air raid in Champagne yesterday by sixty-five French aeroplanes is the biggest enterprise of the kind ever undertaken. The French, according to the German report, have lost the airship Albatross, which was mentioned a few days ago in the official communication as doing valuable work. Although fighting continues, there is little or no change in the situation along the eastern front.

The Russians, while being forced back at one or two points, are themselves pressing the Germans at other points, particularly to the east of Vilna, where Field Marshal Von Hindenburg's drive toward Minsk has been checked.

There is no further word of the reported Austro-German attack on Serbia, or of the operations in Gallipoli. The Russians in the Caucasus, following the lead of the British in Mesopotamia, are taking a more active offensive against the Turks.

Four Counter-Attacks Failed.

Paris, Oct. 3.—The repulse of four German attempts to re-take lost trenches between Souchez and the woods of Givenchy and of a similar attack to the north of Mesnil are reported in the official statement given out by the war office this afternoon.

The communication also says that the Germans bombarded the rear of the French lines in the valley of the Sulpes with asphyxiating shells, and that the French artillery, on its part, reduced several of the enemy's batteries to silence. Elsewhere the night was calm.

SUBMARINES FOR BRITISH NAVY CROSSED ATLANTIC SAFELY UNDER OWN POWER

Parts Made in the United States and Shipped to Canada where Boats were Completed—Made Trans-Atlantic Trip Without Mishap Conveyed by the Calgarian and Canada

Boston, Oct. 3.—A flotilla of American-built submarines which ventured across the Atlantic to join the British naval forces at Gibraltar, made the passage safely under their own power and without extraordinary discomfort for the crews, according to letters received here today from men who shared in the expedition.

Conveyed by larger warships, the little squadron of four vessels, fresh from the yards at Montreal for the building of merchant ships, proceeded down the St. Lawrence river, and after a stop at St. John's, Nfld., put to sea for Gibraltar. No extremely rough weather was encountered, and all the boats were able to make the long run under their own engines. Provisions had been made to tow them if they got into any trouble.

The flotilla formed part of a group of ten submarines for which the British Admiralty had contracted for in the United States. After Washington decreed that the construction of the vessels in this country would be a violation of neutrality, the parts were

shipped to Canada, where the boats were completed in the yards of the Vickers Maxim Company, an English concern, which two years ago established a branch in Montreal for the building of merchant ships.

By the middle of July the submarines were ready for the water, and naval officers, who had arrived from England, conducted a series of trials in the St. Lawrence river.

When it was established that the new vessels were seaworthy they sailed from Montreal, under convoy of the gunboat Canada. Off the Island of Anticosti, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, they were joined by the cruiser Calgarian. The latter, an Allan liner, had been taken over by the British Admiralty at the beginning of the war, and fitted out as an auxiliary cruiser, with 4-inch guns.

One Boat Lost for 2 Days.

With the Calgarian and Canada showing the way, the submarines voyaged seaward and along the south coast of Newfoundland to St. John's.

It's up to you—remember your pledge to those soldiers now fighting the country's battles. Help the Patriotic Auction.