

The St. John Standard,

NEW BRUNSWICK, CANADA.

VOL. VII. NO. 190

TEN PAGES

THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 4, 1915

PROBS—FAIR

PRICE TWO CENTS

ALLIES SCORE IMPORTANT STRATEGIC SUCCESS IN BALKANS BY LANDING OF TROOPS AT KAVALA

ALLIED MOVE CREATES NEW PROBLEM FOR BULGARS

Bulgars Must Adopt New Defensive Measures to Cope With Landing of British and French at Kavala.

FOUR ALLIED WARSHIPS BOMBARD THE SEAPORT OF TCHESME IN ASIA MINOR.

Another Victory for French Troops in West Africa—Germany Reports Fall of Serbian Town of Uzice and Capture of Immense Stores of Ammunition in Arsenal Town of Kragujevac.

London, Nov. 3.—Reports of the landing of Entente Allied troops at Kavala, in Bulgaria, are hailed here as the operation is considered to be an excellent piece of offensive strategy.

Kavala not only is a great tobacco port for Turkey, but is the terminus of three important highways, by one of which the Greeks in July of 1913, outflanked the Bulgarians and forced them to retire out of Macedonia and virtually won the war.

The occupation of Kavala by Entente Allied troops will necessitate, it is believed here, several new and distinct defensive concentrations by the Bulgarians.

Paris, Nov. 3.—Additional victories for the French in their campaign in the Kamerun, the German colony in Western Equatorial Africa are announced in an official statement today which reads:

"A French column in the Kamerun captured on Oct. 25th the post of Sende on the Durba-Yaunde railway. The enemy's loss was heavy. The French lost only the Europeans was light, while twenty-six natives were killed and seventy-nine wounded.

"Continuing their forward march, the French next took Esaka on Oct. 30. The railway which had been partially destroyed by the enemy has been completely repaired."

Fall of Uzice Reported.

Berlin, Nov. 3, via wireless to Sayville.—The announcement from the war office today concerning the Serbian campaign is as follows:

"Uzice has been occupied.

"The booty taken at Kragujevac consists of six cannon, twenty cannon tubes, twelve mine throwers, several thousand rifles and a large quantity of ammunition and other war material.

"The army of General Von Koyers captured 350 Serbians and 4 cannon. The army of Gen. Von Gallwitz, during the last three days, has captured 1,100 Serbians.

"The army of Gen. Boyenliff (Bulgarian), is advancing west of Plianska and has captured 230 Serbians and 4 cannon in this district. He has made further progress southwest of Knyazevac, capturing 300 Serbians and two machine guns. Troops advancing in the Nisava Valley gave way before superior forces of the enemy."

Enemy Seaport in Asia Minor Bombarded.

London, Nov. 3.—Four allied torpedo boat destroyers yesterday bombarded the seaport of Tchesme, in Asia Minor, 40 miles southwest of Smyrna, a message from Athens to the Exchange Telegraph Company states. The Turkish forts, the customs building, the government residence, the old barracks and a large part of the Turkish quarter were destroyed.

The war vessels ceased firing after a bombardment of two hours.

Small Portion of Advanced French Trenches at Hill 190 Penetrated.

Paris, Nov. 3.—The official communication issued by the war office tonight reads as follows:

"On the Somme near Fise, we shattered by camouflets (small mines) fired at an opportune moment, important mine-works of the enemy. Further to the south, in the sector of Beauvraignes, the action with artillery and trench guns was particularly violent.

"In Champagne a German attack, preceded by the usual bombardment of suffocating shells, attempted to reach our positions to the south of Chausson Farm, in the sector of Massiges. The assailants were able to penetrate only some parts of the advanced trenches, at Hill 199. We repulsed them everywhere else, inflicting upon them material losses.

"In the Vosges, our artillery concentrated effective fire on the enemy trenches and works in the region of Vielu.

"The Belgium official communication reads:

"The enemy artillery displayed some activity today. It bombarded Furnes, Wulpen, Pervyse, Rousdamme, Oostkerke and Noordschoote. Our artillery replied with a retaliatory fire and dispersed enemy pioneers at several places before the front."

LORDS HEAR SOME PLAIN SPEAKING

Those who Made Blunders Should be "Scrapped" Baron St. Davids Declares.

VISCOUNT MORLEY SCORES PRESS CENSORSHIP.

Full Meeting of the Privy Council Demanded to Discuss Present State of Affairs

London, Nov. 3.—Cabinet responsibility, the conduct of the war, and the censorship, were discussed, criticized and defended at a short sitting of the House of Lords this evening. The session proved a somewhat tame affair, after the great debate in the House of Commons yesterday.

Baron St. Davids, who has gained a reputation for outspokenness since he became a member of the upper house, started the discussion by demanding that a full meeting of the privy council, which is composed of some hundreds of members from all parts of the Empire, should be called to discuss the present position of affairs.

Unlike most of the critics of the government he believed that the war would have been better conducted by the late Liberal government than by the present coalition. The late government, he said, carried on the war with great vigor, while since the coalition was formed, no extraordinary vigor was noticeable. He declared that those who have made mistakes should be "scrapped" and that hereafter no man should be given office merely for former services, or rank or wealth.

Press Censorship Condemned

Lord Willoughby De Broke declared that Premier Asquith should be held responsible for all mistakes.

"If Russia could get rid of Grand Duke Nicholas in the middle of the war," he said, "England could get rid of Asquith."

Viscount Morley, of Blackburn, deprecated the attacks on the premier and pointed out that when he left the cabinet he did not trouble the lords with any reasons, which he considered good practice, especially when the country is at war. Speaking of the censorship, he asked the government to take steps to prevent official interference with the publication of intelligence, unless it was calculated to prejudice military and naval operations. The freedom of the press, he declared to be as important as the greatest constitutional issue and he agreed with Lord St. Davids, when he spoke of the stupidity of the censors' actions.

Everything which made the enemy think the country was afraid of the truth was an encouragement to the enemy.

Lord Morley deplored the effect on neutrals of "the ostrich-like activities and childish insincerities" of the censorship, and added that he had never seen a government or an administration less in need of a censored press than the present one. He had never been addicted to undue glorification of the infallibility of public opinion but it was not half as fallible as the opinion of monarchs and ministers, even prime ministers. They leaned on public opinion good or bad, and even in the world were they to lean on free, full and correct public opinion unless the public had free, full and correct information of the facts on which that opinion rested.

It seems, he said, as though the censors had a standing order to "keep the barometer muffled fast and set fair."

The Marquis of Crewe, Lord President of the Council, who replied to Lord St. Davids and Baron Willoughby De Broke, pointed out the difficulties of calling together the privy council, and declared that Premier Asquith, while he might be considered responsible, was not responsible departmentally, and promised that at the proper

HON. MR. MEIGHEN GOING TO THE FRONT WITH MONTREAL REGT

Solicitor General Decides to Give Services to Empire on Battlefield—Will Go as Regimental Quartermaster with Grenadiers, Now Being Recruited in Montreal.



HON. ARTHUR MEIGHEN.

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, Nov. 3.—A Canadian cabinet minister is going to the front. Hon. Arthur S. Meighen, Solicitor General, recently created a member of the privy council, and one of the foremost men in the political life of the Dominion, whom it has been said at the age of 39, which he is now, that he is the likeliest member of the Conservative party to succeed Sir Robert Borden in his leadership, has made up his mind to take his chance in the battle line in the war of right. Mr. Meighen has intimated to Sir Sam Hughes that as soon as he can finish up his business in Ottawa he will become an officer in the grenadier regiment which General Meighen is now raising in Montreal for overseas service.

The Solicitor General will go in a humble capacity. He is to become the regimental quartermaster of the new Grenadiers. He has had no military training but he will be able to fill his position and meanwhile no doubt his great abilities will enable him to acquire knowledge and experience which will help towards promotion.

It will be his duty to look after the general internal business of the regiment and to see that the supplies, clothing and ammunition, He will be its business manager.

time the government would not shrink inquiry into the conduct of the war.

Opposed to Cables Which Disseminate German Lies

Baron Ribblesdale pointed out that Premier Asquith had assumed responsibility for "the past, present, and future," and could not see what more was wanted.

The Lord Chancellor, Sir Stanley O. Buckmaster, replying to Lord Morley, said he believed that a strict and vigorous censorship was required for the safety and protection of the troops. The censorship was designed to prevent imprudent war cables from being sent abroad, and to prevent newspapers from printing anything that might be of use to the enemy.

Because of lack of experience, the early history of the press bureau, he said, was deplorable, and its actions were often unjust and unreasonable, but never intentionally unfair. The statement that the London editors were dissatisfied with the press bureau as it existed today, were absolutely contradicted by the facts. In his experience bad news was never kept back, but he did object to cables passing through this country which "disseminated German lies."

After Viscount Bryce had pleaded for fuller and speedier recognition of the gallantry of the troops the debate was adjourned until Monday.

NEW SOLICITOR-GENERAL NAMED

London, Nov. 3.—George Cave, Unionist member of parliament, has been appointed solicitor-general in succession to Sir Frederick Edward Smith, who has taken the portfolio of attorney-general, made vacant by the resignation of Sir Edward Carson.

SERBIAN MAIN ARMIES MAKING GOOD RETREAT

Teutonic Drive from North Proceeding Slowly but Surely, However, and Position of Serbia Grows More Critical.

London, Nov. 3.—The vigorous support which Herbert H. Asquith, the British premier, and Aristide Briand, the new French premier, have promised Serbia seemingly is about to be realized. Besides the Anglo-French troops, including British cavalry, who already are in Southern Serbia, British and French transports are arriving daily at Saloniki, and troops from them are being sent up the country immediately to attempt to check the Bulgarian march from Yelos toward Monastir, while other transports, according to a Sofia despatch, have landed troops at Kavala, a Greek port on the Aegean Sea, near the Bulgarian border. At the same time the diplomatic efforts to secure the support of Greece and Roumania for Serbia, who fought with them in the last Balkan war.

As time passes, however, Serbia's position grows more critical. The Austro-German drive from the north is proceeding slowly, but surely, while two Bulgarian armies are approaching Nish, from which place the Serbian government has moved to Mirovitza, never near the Montenegrin frontier. The Serbians, nevertheless, are fighting stern defensive battles, and are making good their retreat and leaving as the Russians did in Galicia and Poland, very little except what cannot be moved—such as copper mines—for the invaders.

There is no further news of the Russian expedition which several days ago was reported off Varna, Bulgaria's chief port. The opinion is held in the Entente Allies' countries that Roumania, where there is continued agitation in favor of intervention on their side, will allow the forces of Emperor Nicholas to move across her territory.

If this decision is reached it is believed that it will be influenced by the activity of the Russian army in Galicia, where, according to the Russian official reports, Gen. Ivanoff has won another victory over the Teutons on the Stripa river. Further south, in Vlynhina, there is also heavy fighting, and the Russians claim to have checked an Austro-German offensive which had as its object the capture of Czartorysk. In fact, all along the eastern front the Russians, according to the German official report, are making a series of attacks from the Gulf of Riga to Roumania. It is admitted that the Germans were compelled to withdraw their lines in the lake district, but the other Russian attacks are claimed to have been repulsed.

In the west unfavorable weather is interfering with the operations. Both French and British submarines are now in the Sea of Marmora, where the French submarine Turquoise was recently sunk by the Turks.

Retreating in Good Order.

Rome, via Paris, Nov. 3.—The war correspondent of the Messaggero, in an undated despatch from Kragujevac, Serbia, says:

"It is feared that the forces along the frontier cannot resist much longer. The Germans, before beginning their offensive, organized a splendid aerial service with rapid and well armed aeroplanes of a new model."

"All information indicates that with the outbreak of the Bulgarians the Austro-German undertaking would have been impossible, as they did not

GERMAN SUPER-SUBMARINE TRAPPED IN NORTH SEA

One of Newest Type, Launched Only Fortnight Ago—Was 250 Feet Long, Carried Four Guns of Large Calibre, Besides Torpedo Tubes—Caught in One of Skilfully Laid Traps Few Hours After Leaving Base.

New York, Nov. 3.—A news agency despatch published here this afternoon says:

Capture by the British in the North Sea of one of Germany's most up to date "super-submarines" was reported this afternoon. It was said the crew were made prisoners.

LAUNCHED ONLY TWO WEEKS AGO.

Liverpool, Nov. 3.—The Daily Post publishes a report of the capture of one of Germany's latest super-submarines, 250 feet long and carrying in addition to torpedo tubes, four guns of fairly large calibre. The submarine was launched at Stettin a fortnight ago.

The Post states that within a few hours after leaving her base she was caught "in one of those traps we have so skilfully laid for these craft somewhere in the German ocean."

BRITISH SUBMARINE GET TWO MORE SHIPS IN BALTIc.

New York, Nov. 3.—A news agency despatch from Copenhagen says:

"The German ship Gedania was sunk by a British submarine in the Baltic Sea today."

London, Nov. 3.—A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Copenhagen says:

"The German steamer Suoz was sunk by a British submarine yesterday off Karlskrona, in Sweden, on the Baltic. Her crew was landed in Sweden today. One of the men was wounded by a shell splinter. Available shipping records contain no steamer Suoz."

GREECE WILL FIGHT ONLY ON HER OWN ACCOUNT

have sufficient reserves to crush the Serbians.

"The correspondent saw among the prisoners men from Brest-Litovsk and Vilna, from the French front and the garrisons of Hamburg, Bremen, Berlin and Frankfurt, from Hungary, Dalmatia and Bosnia, and they even included men from the 8th Austrian Corps now operating on the Isonzo front.

"According to reports circulated in Roumania," the correspondent continues, "the Austro-German forces employed against Serbia number half a million, but the truth is that the Germans have been obliged to remedy the weakness of their infantry by powerful artillery abundantly supplied with munitions. They are able to advance into Serbia only by deluges of shells.

"Albania is causing anxiety, for the Germans have sent quantities of arms there and the Serbians have been obliged to keep an army of 6,000 on guard.

"General Radomir Putnik, the former Serbian minister of war, is suffering from asthma, and the chief of the general staff, Gen. Pavlovitch, is also ill. King Peter wished to go to the front, but the doctors forbade him to do so.

"Undiscouraged by the seriousness of the situation, however, the troops are effecting their retreat calmly and in good order. There are no signs of a panic among the people, who are departing from their homes in long columns, sad and resigned, but with certain hope that they will return eventually.

"One sees long files of ox wagons filled with children and women and the sick, the oxen led by old men, for all the able-bodied are with the army. The wounded speak with awe of the terrible artillery battles from the effects of which they are still stunned. They express regret that they are obliged to abandon their positions without even seeing the enemy.

"The Germans advance slowly, profiting by the capture of the mountain mud, which was a precious ally in the last campaign against the Austrians. The continuous rains are making the country more and more impracticable for the German artillery, and the Serbians that if they could get in striking distance of the German artillery the situation would take on an entirely different aspect."

With the Montenegrin Army.

Paris, Nov. 3.—The following communication from the Montenegrin war

Bulgaria Still Regarded as Hereditary Enemy But Greeks Will Take up Arms Against Her Only in Self Defence.

Paris, Nov. 3.—An Athens despatch to the Havas Agency says:

"King Constantine and the Greek government are considering the situation from a strictly military viewpoint, and are firmly resolved not to launch out on an adventure, the result of which is far from clear.

"They are also determined to avoid a conflict with the central powers.

"In other words, Greece will take up arms against the Bulgarians only if she finds herself in any way whatsoever threatened by the latter, but Greece, if she fights, intends to do so on her own account, not on that of either of the European groups.

"German efforts to induce Greece not to give facilities to the Entente Powers, so far have failed. The king is his own adviser, and that constitutes the basis of Greece's present policy. Popular sentiment favors the allies in general, and France in particular, but the people have no desire to plunge the country into the horrors of war, the last struggle in the Balkans being still present in memory. They regard Bulgaria, nevertheless, as their hereditary enemy, but have implicit confidence in the King to do the right thing at the right time.

"The situation in Macedonia, of a certainty, causes anxiety but the anxiety is diminished by the presence of the allied troops, which is considered a guarantee against Bulgarian invasion.

"The point of view in official circles is that the landing of the Allies in Macedonia was not effected with the object of serving Greek efforts, but of stopping the German advances on Constantinople—a vital question for the Allies."

office was received here today:

"Fighting south of Visegrad (Bosnia) continued Monday. The number of prisoners captured exceeded 300. A doctor who is one of the prisoners, said the Austrians had more than 800 killed or wounded.

"The enemy during the night attacked the Troglav-Voushko front, and, after a hard fight, succeeded in occupying Troglav."

THE ENORMOUS COST TO GREAT BRITAIN OF FINANCING WAR

New Credit to be Asked Will Bring Total Voted by Parliament up to 7½ Billion Dollars.

London, Nov. 4.—The new vote of credit to be asked for in the House of Commons, if, as is expected, it amounts to \$1,250,000,000, will bring the total war credits parliament has voted up to \$1,510,000,000 (\$7,550,000,000). The present British expenditure on the war is at the rate of \$2,000,000 (\$25,000,000) daily, the increase being largely due to advances to Great Britain's allies and expenditures of ammunition.

The new credit, when voted, will suffice to carry on the expenditures until January of the government will take advantage of the credit vote to raise another debate on the parliamentary and military situations as they are disappointed at the brevity of the debate secured on Premier Asquith's statement on the war situation in the House of Commons last Tuesday.

The present parliamentary session is expected to terminate at the end of November and the new session to begin about the middle of January. There is no likelihood of a general election. A bill to postpone elections until after the war has long ago been drafted and only awaits the cabinet's sanction to be submitted to parliament. The delay in presenting it has been due to the pressure of the war.

TERMS OF CANADIAN LOAN TO BE ANNOUNCED AT END OF MONTH

Ottawa, Nov. 3.—Hon. W. T. White announced today that the amount and terms of the Canadian war loan to be offered only in Canada would be made known during the last week of the month.

There will be nothing announced until the prospectus is issued.