

The St. John Standard,

NEW BRUNSWICK, CANADA.

VOL. VII. NO. 182

TEN PAGES

TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 26 1915

PROBS—FAIR

PRICE TWO CENTS

FRENCH TROOPS MAKE PRESENCE IN BALKANS FELT BY CRUSHING DEFEAT OF BULGARIAN FORCES

GERMANS DRIVEN FROM STRONGLY FORTIFIED AREA IN CHAMPAGNE BY FRENCH

Important Victory Near Le Mesnil Clears Road for Another General Offensive—Bulgarians Met With Severe Defeat and Forced to Retire Towards Strumitza—British Hammering Enemy in Effort to Drive Him from Redoubts Around La Bassee—Germany Faces Shortage of Men for Balkan Campaign.

London, Oct. 25.—While the Austro-German and Bulgarian campaigns in northern and eastern Serbia are being carried out according to the plan, despite fierce Serbian resistance, and the Bulgarians, who crossed the Timok and held the town of Prahovo, are separated from the Germans who crossed the Danube near Orsova by only a few miles in the south, things are not going so well for the invaders. In the latter region, the French troops have joined hands with the Serbs, and, according to French accounts, have inflicted a severe defeat on the Bulgarians at Krivolak, 40 miles north of the point where the Saloniki-Nish railway crosses the Serbo-Greek frontier.

This success places the Bulgarians who hitherto held Istip, Veles and Uskup, in rather an awkward position, for a further advance of the Allied army would seriously threaten their flank. In fact, unofficial reports state that the advance of the French, who are being closely followed by the British, has already caused the retirement of the Bulgarians toward Strumitza.

The first desire of the Germans, however, is to open a route through northeastern Serbia and Bulgaria to Turkey, and this is on the eve of being accomplished.

SERBIA'S POSITION NOT SO BAD AS PAINTED.

On the other hand, military writers here do not believe that the position of Serbia is so desperate as has been painted. It is serious, of course, but they point out that the Serbians have many natural defensive positions in the mountains, in which they can hold out for weeks; that, with the British, French and other members of the Quadruple Powers carrying out their determination to help Serbia by rushing reinforcements to Saloniki and other points, the Bulgarians will have an extremely warm reception, and that the Germans and Turks being fully occupied elsewhere, will not be able to send them much help.

British correspondents in France have just disclosed the fact, made known to them by the British staff, that even after the Anglo-French offensive in September, the Germans had the greatest difficulty in securing new reinforcements to meet that adventure, and had to call upon men just returned from Russia for rest to fill the gaps in the western lines. From this it is argued that the Germans cannot spare a great many men for the Balkans, especially as the Russians are keeping them fairly busy from the Baltic to the Rumanian border.

The Italians, by their offensive, are compelling the Austrians to strengthen their lines, and the French, by the capture today of a strongly fortified salient north of Le Mesnil, in Champagne, have shown that they have not yet finished their effort to break through. The French success is considered important because the capture of this fortified area clears the ground for another general offensive in Champagne.

British Hammering Enemy at La Bassee

For the same reason the British are trying to force the Germans out of their redoubts, and from the slag heaps to the south of La Bassee. These, however, are only preparatory operations, while the Italians are in the midst of a great offensive which has already gained for them many valuable vantage points, and, according to Rome despatches, may any day place them in possession of the fortress of Gorizia.

The Russians are fighting pitched battles in the Riga and Dvinsk regions in an effort to retake the ground won from them by Field Marshal Von Hindenburg last week. The Russian attacks southeast of Riga have been repulsed, according to the Germans, as were those undertaken northwest of Dvinsk. The German forces, however, which crossed the Ilouk, north of the town of that name, withdrew in the face of a superior Russian army.

It is also claimed by the Germans that Russian attacks in the lake district south of Dvinsk were repulsed, and that the Austrians have broken through the Russian lines over a front of more than four kilometers (2½ miles), west of Komonov.

The German campaign in Courland is being interfered with by British and Russian submarines, which have stopped mercantile traffic to the Baltic ports and one of which has sunk the Prinz Adalbert, the sixth armored cruiser lost by Germany since the commencement of the war, the others being the Blucher, Scharnhorst, Goeben, York and Friedrich Karl.

London, Oct. 26.—A despatch to Reuters' Telegram Company from Athens says:

"Reliable news received concerns the last battle near Valandovo is to the effect that the French pursued the Bulgarians to the frontier. The Bul-

THE METAGAMA ARRIVES IN ENGLAND WITH MORE TROOPS

Toronto, Oct. 25.—A cablegram was received this afternoon from the head offices of the C. P. R. Steamship Company in London announcing that the steamship Metagama had arrived safely in England with the 35th (Toronto) Regiment on board, also various drafts of army service corps, ordnance corps, supply corps and other units from Niagara Camp, and drafts of artillery from Kingston, including men from the 32nd, 33rd and 24th Batteries.

PROTESTS NO HELP TO THE ARMENIANS

Turkish Government Resolved Long Ago to Wipe Out Whole Armenian People, Viscount Bryce Declares.

VON BISSING THREATENS TO BILLET SOLDIERS IN BELGIAN HOMES

Accuses Citizens of Informing Allies Flying Corps as to Location of Buildings where Troops are Housed.

Amsterdam, via London, Oct. 25.—General Von Bissing, the German governor-general of Belgium, has issued a proclamation, according to a Brussels despatch to the Telegraph, accusing the inhabitants of that city of notifying the enemy forces of the location of buildings in which German troops are housed, thus causing many air raids. If the raids continue, says the proclamation, the troops will be quartered in the homes of the civilians contrary to the agreement heretofore made.

Similar steps will be taken if hereafter arms and ammunition are found in the possession of the residents of Brussels.

garians have been defeated in the sector of Kruppi, to which three Serbian regiments from Strumitza proceeded and occupied the left bank of the Vardar. The Bulgarians for two days occupied a section of the railway, but owing to a lack of explosives failed to do serious damage.

"The French occupy the sector between Dobran and Gratzko." Ask Serbians to Continue Resistance For Five Days More

London, Oct. 26.—The Allies have asked the Serbian headquarters to resist the Teutons and Bulgarians for only five days more, by which time effective aid from the Allies will be forthcoming, says the Daily Telegraph's Nish correspondent, under date of Sunday. The correspondent adds that, judging from the fine spirit of the Serbians, they are displaying the effect that the French pursued the Bulgarians to the frontier. The Bul-

GREECE MUST SAY IF SHE IS FOR OR AGAINST ALLIES

Entente Powers Demand Athens Government Declare which Side Greece will Support.

GREEK CROWN PRINCE LEAVES FOR SALONIKI.

Transit of Bulgarian Merchandise Over Rumanian Territory Forbidden by Budapest Government.

New York, Oct. 25.—A news agency despatch from Paris says: "All the Entente Powers have joined in a new demand that Greece make a definite decision at once as to whether it shall support Germany or the Allies, says a despatch from Athens today. Ex-Premier Venizelos has summoned all his supporters to Athens."

CROWN PRINCE GONE TO SALONIKI

Paris, Oct. 25.—The departure of Crown Prince George of Greece last night for Saloniki is reported by the Havas correspondent at Paris. The Prince was accompanied by a large staff. The purpose of his trip was said to be to inspect the garrison at Saloniki.

Paris, Oct. 25.—The transit of Bulgarian merchandise over Rumanian territory has been stopped because of objections raised by Bulgaria to the passage of goods from Saloniki for Roumania, according to a Bucharest despatch dated October 20 to the Havas News Agency, the despatch having been delayed in transmission.

Berlin, Oct. 25, (by wireless to Sayville).—Further advances for the Austro-German troops on the Serbian front, including a successful forward movement by the new force which has crossed the Danube near the Rumanian frontier, were announced today by the war office.

The Bulgarians have advanced twelve miles north of Piro, near the centre of the Serbo-Bulgarian frontier.

German troops have occupied the Tannaba Pass, northwest of Ub. The army of General Von Koveess reached the Lazarevac-Rebrovac line. The army of General Von Gallwitz stormed the heights east of Baniciana, took Blivica Sobari, and, further eastward, reached the Preadna Height, south of Petrovac. The left wing of the Austro-German forces, after crossing the Danube near Orsova, reached Srp.

The Bulgarian army of General Boyadjeff captured the passage between Sprenyavlava and Mikrovac, twenty kilometers (twelve miles) north of Piro.

BUGLER WHITNEY FOWLER, SACKVILLE MAN IN THE 26TH, WOUNDED SEVERELY

James McDavid, Matapedia, P. Q., Only Other Member of the Battalion in Last Night's Casualty List.

Ottawa, Oct. 26.—The list of casualties issued at midnight contains the name of only one New Brunswick man, Bugler Whitney Fowler, of Sackville, N. B., of the 26th Battalion, who is reported seriously wounded. The only other member of the battalion in the list is James McDavid of Matapedia, P. Q., who is reported slightly wounded.

GERMAN OFFICER ADMITS PLOT TO BLOW UP STEAMERS TAKING SUPPLIES TO ALLIES

Came to United States With Help of German Secret Service at Home.

INVENTED NEW DEVICE FOR THE PURPOSE.

Accomplice Says Fay Was Paid \$4,000 by the German Government.

New York, Oct. 25.—Details of a plot to hamper the shipment of munitions of war to the allies by placing clock-worked bombs on the rudders or propellers of ships, so timed that the ships would be disabled on their way across the Atlantic, were disclosed today in the confession of one of five men charged in a complaint filed with the United States commissioner with conspiracy to violate a federal statute. Following upon the confession of Robert Fay, a lieutenant of the 16th Saxony Infantry, who admitted that he came to this country last April through an agreement with the German Secret Service to blow up or delay steamers laden with war supplies for the Allies, William J. Flynn, chief of the Secret Service, tonight filed before United States Commissioner Houghton, a complaint in which, not only Fay, but four other men are charged with promoting the conspiracy. The hearing on the federal charge was set for Nov. 4.

The confession of Fay, who said he had been decorated with the Iron Cross for fighting in the Champagne district in France, covers his arrival in the United States on April 23 last, his making of clock-worked bombs since then, and his activities in experimenting with explosives along the Hudson River. Quantities of acid in the rooms occupied by Fay and Walter L. Scholz in Weehawken, N. J., and boxes, each containing 120 pounds of chlorate of potash, used in making so-called sugar bombs, in a boat house on the Hudson, had been found after the arrest of these men on Sunday. Scholz, a brother-in-law of Fay, is a mechanic. Two other men were arrested today, Paul Daech, Jersey City, N. J., who said he was a graduate of Colgate University, and came to the United States in 1912 and Dr. Herbert Kienzle, 28 years old, manager of a clock company, charged in the complaint with having aided in procuring explosive materials for Fay.

The men are charged with conspiring to violate a section of the United States criminal code which says: "Whoever, upon the high seas or in any other waters within the admiralty and maritime jurisdiction of the United States, with surprise or by open force, maliciously attacks or sets upon any vessels belonging to another nation with an intent unlawfully to plunder the same, or to despoil any owner thereof of any moneys, goods or merchandise laden on board thereof shall be fined."

Paid \$4,000 by German Government.

New York, Oct. 25.—Scholz late tonight gave out a statement explaining his actions since coming to this country and his relations with Fay. To Fay he gave all the credit for the idea of the exploding devices to be attached to ships, but said that only an empty mine was ever actually used. Scholz said he came here four years ago from Cologne, where he studied architecture and civil engineering. It was while working on a farm at Waterford last April that he received, he said, a request from Fay to come to this city. "Fay wanted me to work for him and said he would give me \$25 a week," Scholz said in the statement. "Fay told me of his secret to make mines. We made tests of explosives and experiments with the exploding devices."

"It was all Fay's idea. He was allowed to come by the German government. I believe he got \$4,000 from that government. It cost between \$65 and \$70 to make one of these mines. We worked three months to perfect the exploding mechanism. We were almost ready when caught."

Fay admitted today that he came here last April, through an arrangement with the German secret service for the purpose of blowing up or de-

(Continued on page 2)

PATRIOTIC FUND PAID OUT \$2,717,960 IN RELIEF FOR THE PAST YEAR

Special to The Standard.
Ottawa, Oct. 25.—It has cost \$70,740 to administer and conduct the Canadian Patriotic Fund during the year it has been in existence. Of this, head office expenses were \$14,428 and campaign expenses, \$6,482. The total relief administered was \$2,717,960.

GRIT POW-WOW AT OTTAWA

Refuse to Permit Laurier to Resign Leadership—All the Old Guard Attended.

Special to The Standard.
Ottawa, Ont., Oct. 25.—A conference of Liberal leaders was held in the office of Sir Wilfrid Laurier today when the plans and policy of the party were discussed.

It is understood that Sir Wilfrid estimated that owing to his recent illness he would like to resign the leadership. However, he was urged by his followers to continue at the head of the party, at least, until after this coming session, even if he was unable to be present much or to undertake any arduous duties. It is understood he assented. Those present at the conference were reticent as to its objects or decisions, but it is understood the chief question discussed was the Liberal policy towards the extension of parliament and the attitude the opposition would take towards the government's legislative programme.

While the majority of those present are said to have favored a reasonable extension of parliament, it is said that it was decided to postpone final decision until the measure is introduced and in the meantime a close watch will be kept on political developments and trend of thought. Mr. J. G. Turriff, as representing the western wing, and others, it is understood, wanted to oppose any extension, claiming that with the downfall of the Roblin government and a policy of free wheat they could sweep the west. However, this view did not altogether prevail and the matter was left open to be settled when parliament is summoned and a concrete bill is before the House. It is noticeable that those summoned to the party caucus were entirely the old guard who were in control before the 1911 election. Those present were Hon. Wm. Puzosley, Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, Hon. G. P. Graham, Hon. Sidney Fisher, Hon. W. S. Fielding, Hon. Charles Murphy, Messrs. F. P. Pardee, Duncan Ross, E. M. MacDonald, John Sinclair, J. G. Turriff and W. T. German.

King of Serbia's Proclamation

Rome, Oct. 25.—Telegrams from a German source state that the King of Serbia has issued the following proclamation: "I have taken my arms from me. I who was elected your king have no longer the force to guide my armies to the war and the defence of the fatherland."

"I am but a feeble old man, who can do nothing, but bless Serbia's soldiers, citizens, women and children, but I swear to you that if a new invasion shall bring upon us the shame of being conquered I shall not survive the ruin, but I, too, shall die with the country."

PERSONNEL OF NEW CORPORATION MUST SATISFY GR. BRITAIN

Will Grant Recognition to American Overseas Corp'n if Men Back of it are Acceptable.

Washington, Oct. 25.—British authorities have let it be known that the newly established American Overseas Corporation will receive the recognition and approval of the British government as soon as it is shown by the character of the men back of the organization and its European connections that it can be guaranteed that goods exported under the corporation's rules will not reach the enemies of the Entente allies.

At present the British embassy is kept busy arranging requests for information from would-be American exporters and much of this work will be obviated if the association undertakes to look after the exports. Secretary Redfield's endorsement of the project has been accepted as practically removing any doubt as to its legality under American anti-trust laws.

SENTENCED FOR MURDER OF HIS WIFE AT LAKE COMO 5 YRS. AGO

Famous Trial of Porter Charlton Ends—Sentenced to 6 Years and Eight Months in Prison.

Como, Italy, Oct. 25, via Paris—Porter Charlton, the American who has been on trial here, charged with murdering his wife in 1910, was today condemned to six years and eight months imprisonment.

Porter Charlton killed his wife in their villa on Lake Como, June 9, 1910. He was twenty years of age, and she many years his senior. At the time of their marriage she was Mrs. Neville H. Castle, a daughter of Henry H. Scott, of San Francisco. Charlton's father is Paul Charlton, former federal judge of the district of Porto Rico.

Charlton and his bride were spending their honeymoon on Lake Como when he killed her. Charlton fled to the United States. He was arrested when he landed at Hoboken, and immediately confessed.

In his confession Charlton said that his wife was subject to fits of violent temper and that when enraged she showered abuse upon him. It was during one of these fits, he said, that he seized a mallet and struck her a blow on the head, killing her. He then put the body into the trunk and threw it into the lake.

For twelve years Charlton was held prisoner in Jersey City, exhausting every legal means before he was returned to Italy for trial.

No Definite Action In Which 2 Canadian Divisions Took Part

London, Oct. 25.—(Montreal Gazette cable)—Although a number of casualties have been reported in the last few days, these are merely occasional ones. There has not been any definite action yet in which the two Canadian divisions have participated.

CARDINALS AND DIPLOMATIC CORPS AT MASS FOR FALLEN HEROES

Rome, via Paris, Oct. 25.—A mass for the repose of the souls of those who have fallen in the European war will be celebrated in St. John Lateran church on Sunday, Nov. 7, in the presence of the sacred college and the diplomatic bodies.