

# FOUR OF THE 26th IN THE CASUALTIES

## RUSSIANS TOOK 674 OFFICERS AND 49,200 MEN IN MONTH BESIDES NUMBER OF GUNS

Petrograd, Nov. 15, via London, Nov. 16.—The official communication from the general headquarters issued today reads:

"On the Riga front, north of Lake Kanger, we pressed the Germans back another five or six verst (3 to 4 miles). On the Dvina, above Riga, many advance guard engagements have taken place in the region of Dalen Island.

"On the Dvina, in the region of Friedrichstadt, and on the Jacobstadt front quiet prevails. Near Hlokat our troops successfully surmounted the zone of artificial obstacles and occupied a portion of the cemetery in the town. The town of Dvinsk has been bombarded by German heavy artillery. The remainder of the front as far as the Pripiet is calm.

"In the region north and west of Chortorsk, the enemy's heavy art-

illery, during Nov. 13, violently bombarded some of the sectors of our front. On the evening of the 13th the enemy advanced in the region east of the village of Podgale.

"The battle before the Sty crosses continues. Calm prevails on the western (Russian) front southward and in Galicia.

"During the past month our troops on the western (Russian) front took 674 officers and 49,200 men, and captured twenty-one guns, 118 machine guns, 18 bomb-throwers, and three searchlights.

"In the Caucasus, from the Black Sea to the River Arax, only skirmishes have occurred. On Lake Van, our warships bombarded Turkish positions in the region of the village of Akhtamar. In certain sectors of our front the snow lies twenty feet deep."

## CHURCHILL VINDICATES HIMSELF IN COMMONS

(Continued from page 1)

afternoon the Belgian government had telegraphed their decision to evacuate the city, with the field army, and practically abandon the defence. The British government were all extremely distressed by this decision, as it seemed everything was going to be thrown away for the sake of three or four days of continued resistance.

"I offered to go to Antwerp to report on the situation, and the offer was accepted. I crossed immediately and the next day, after consultation with the Belgian government and British staff officers at Antwerp, I proposed telegraphically that the Belgians should continue resistance and that the British and French governments should say within three days whether or not they could send a relieving force."

Move Deceived Germans.

Great Britain in any case, was to send to Ghent and other points at the time of the retreat British troops to ensure the safe retirement of the Belgians. Simultaneously Great Britain was to encourage the defence of Antwerp by sending naval guns and a naval brigade, and taking other minor measures. These proposals were accepted by both governments.

"It was informed of the dimensions of the army to be sent, and was told to do everything possible to maintain the defence meanwhile. This I did, without regard to the consequences in any direction."

Mr. Churchill argued that these operations should not be regarded as an event which led only to misfortune. He believed that military history would hold that the consequences conducted to the advantage of others in the west, as the operations led the Germans to believe a large army was arriving from the sea.

"It is true," said Mr. Churchill, "that these operations were begun too late, but that was not my fault. On September 6, nearly a month before, I drew attention of Premier Asquith, Earl Kitchener and Sir Edward Grey to the dangerous situation developing at Antwerp and the grave consequences to Admiralty interests which the loss of the fortress would entail."

Mr. Churchill went on to say he had suggested that a territorial division should be sent and that at least proposals. But no action was taken and the situation he had described unsupervised. Justifying the sending of a naval division, he said:

"The situation was desperate, the need was bitter. I knew Lord Kitchener would not send territorial divisions, and that it would be wrong to lock up regulars in a fortress there. Apart from all other considerations, they were the equal of the Marine Fusiliers sent by the French at the same time."

The Dardanelles Campaign.

Turning to the Dardanelles, Mr. Churchill said he was not going to try to prove that the plan adopted was the best that could have been adopted. Least of all was he going to try to prove that his responsibility in the matter was not a great one.

"I am concerned to make clear to the House and the navy," he said, "that this enterprise was profoundly, elaborately considered and that there was a great volume of expert opinion behind it; that it was framed entirely by experts and technical minds, and that in no circumstances could it be regarded as having been undertaken with carelessness or levity."

Remembering that the political situation in southeast Europe last December was stagnant and torpid and that the current of opinion favorable to the Allies flowed sluggishly, or even ebbed, Mr. Churchill proceeded:

"In Italy, even, the negotiations made little progress, and at the same time the Russian government asked whether some action against Turkey

in the Mediterranean was not possible to relieve the pressure on the Caucasus. In consequence of communications to the Foreign and War Offices, I directed the attention of the First Sea Lord and other naval officers to the possibility of action in Turkish waters.

"Of course, all recognized that joint naval and military action in the Dardanelles was the best way of attacking them. We asked the War Office what number of troops would be necessary to seize Gallipoli by joint amphibious co-ordination, and on November 30 I sent a minute to Lord Kitchener, offering to congregate transports for 40,000 men in Egypt, as I could see the situation developing in the direction of an attack from the Mediterranean on the Turkish Empire. We were informed that no army was available."

Having obtained from Vice Admiral Sackville H. Carden, then in command in the Dardanelles, and Admiral Sir Henry Bradwardine Jackson, the present First Sea Lord, the opinion that the Dardanelles could not be rushed, but could be reduced by a regular, sustained naval bombardment—which, Mr. Churchill said, made a profound impression on his mind—and knowing that Admiral Lord Fisher (the First Sea Lord) was strongly in favor of some action in Turkish waters, Mr. Churchill had an interview on January 23, with Premier Asquith and Lord Fisher, at which he gathered the impression that Lord Fisher consented to a purely naval attack on the Dardanelles. The French staff also approved, and the operations were undertaken, with the results already known.

Fricition with Lord Fisher.

"We lost two old vessels," remarked Mr. Churchill, "which, if they had not been lost, in the Dardanelles would have been raising in some foreign port."

Mr. Churchill said that he wanted to resume purely naval operations, but Lord Fisher opposed this. They could not agree, added the former First Lord.

"The month which passed between the cessation of the naval operations and the opening of the military operations was a most unpleasant time for me," he said, "and if there has been any friction between the First Sea Lord and the military operations, it was due to the fact that he had not received the clear guidance before, or the firm support after, to which he was entitled."

"There is no place in war for misgivings or reserve after a decision is taken," he continued, "if the First Sea Lord did not approve of the operations, he should have refused his consent. If he had refused they would not have taken place. Then was the time for his resignation."

Mr. Churchill accepted general ministerial responsibility, subject to his written and recorded opinion, adding:

"If we had known what we now know of the rest of the military operations I cannot think that anyone would have hesitated to face the loss of prestige involved in breaking off the operations."

Pointing out that the British army had stood all summer within a few miles of a decisive victory, Mr. Churchill emphasized that on no other front could an equal advance have produced comparable strategic results. It would have settled the fate of the Turkish army on the promontory; might have determined the attitude of the Balkans; cut off Germany from the east, and saved Serbia. Throughout the year he had urged the government to do all it could in the west, but, in any case, to take Constantinople while time remained.

"The situation is now entirely changed," he said, "and if there has been any operation in the history of the world, that, having been taken, it was worth while to carry through, with the utmost vigor, fury and sustained flow

of reinforcements and utter disregard of life, it is that operation so daringly begun under Ian Hamilton by the immortal landing in the Dardanelles.

Mr. Churchill mentioned incidentally, that at the time of Lord Fisher's resignation he himself had offered to retire, but Premier Asquith asked him to remain. He then reviewed the present military situation, and continued:

"We are passing through a bad time, and it will probably be worse, before it is better, but that it will be better, if we only endure and persevere, I have no doubt whatever."

In his opinion it would not be necessary to push the Germans back over all the territory they have absorbed to win the war, and while the German lines extended far beyond their frontiers Germany might be defeated more easily in the second or third year than if the allied armies had entered Berlin during the first.

Great Britain's command of the seas and the rapid and enormous destruction of German manhood were factors upon which the country might confidently rely. Germany's power was diminishing. Great Britain was continually becoming stronger.

"We are the reserve of the Allied cause," he said, "and the time has come when that reserve must be thrown fully into the scale."

The campaign of 1915 has been governed, Mr. Churchill said, by the shortage of munitions, and the campaign of 1916, ought to be decided against Germany by reason of shortage of men. It was therefore vital to Great Britain and a matter of honor, a sacred duty, to increase and maintain the numbers of her armies in the field.

In conclusion Mr. Churchill, referring to Bulgaria and "other small states hypnotized by German military pomp and precision," said:

"They do not see or realize the capacity of the ancient mighty nation against whom Germany is warring to endure adversity, to put up with discipline and mismanagement, to renew their strength and to go on with boundless suffering to the fulfillment of the greatest cause for which man has ever fought."

Mr. Churchill, after the close of the latter's speech said that during a close association with him of ten years he had always found him a wise counsellor, a brilliant colleague and a faithful friend. He was certain that Mr. Churchill would take with him to his new duties the universal regard of the House and the country.

Sir Edw. Carson

Sir Edward Carson told the House of Commons that the Italian liner Ancona by a submarine was handed to Secretary of State Lansing today by the Italian Ambassador, Count Visconti di Cella. The submarine, which was named the *U-20*, was captured by the British navy on the 15th of November. Carson said that the submarine was found in the Adriatic, and that it was carrying a large quantity of munitions and other war material. He said that the submarine was captured by the British navy, and that it was being taken to England for examination.

It was not until General Joffre came to England that the policy announced by Premier Asquith was decided upon. The Prime Minister replied that there had never been any decision that England should not send troops, in case of need, if the military and naval situation demanded it. He denied that there had been any avoidable delay in making preparations to come to the aid of Serbia.

Interned German Ships.

London, Nov. 15.—Lord Robert Cecil, parliamentary under secretary for foreign affairs, said in the House of Commons today that the government was not prepared to give a general undertaking to recognize and respect sales of interned German steamships to citizens of a neutral state.

The under secretary said he had no knowledge of negotiations for the sale of all German steamships lying in neutral ports, although from time to time there are reports of negotiations for the purchase of particular vessels.

## GRITS BEGIN TO BACK DOWN?

Are Going Back on Agreement Concerning Bye-elections and Putting Difficulties in Government's Path.

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, Nov. 15.—The political situation is by no means clarified. While the Liberals have given out they are willing to agree to an extension of the parliamentary term the truth is that like all oppositions they want an election provided they can throw the onus of it on the government.

But while they say that they are willing to agree to an extension they have not admitted that they have been putting difficulties in the way of the government's reelection by-elections. There are five vacancies in the Commons, two in Ontario, two in Manitoba and one in Prince Edward Island. These are all government seats and accordingly to the political truce which has been in existence since the war began, there should be no contests, the candidates representing the former political complexion of the constituencies being elected by acclamation. However, the Liberals are now offering opposition to the agreement and a deadlock has resulted.

It is significant that the Liberal headquarters staff at Ottawa has been

## B. A. JOHNSTON, VICTORIA CO. MAN, DIES OF WOUNDS

Sergt. Wm. Wilson, Winnipeg, Edward Carroll, Esouminac, N. B., and Phillip T. S. Graves, England, Three of 26th Reported in Last Night's List as Wounded.

Ottawa, Nov. 15.—The midnight casualty list is as follows:

Third Battalion.

Suffering from shock—C. Laliberte, Montreal.

Wounded—Walker Burt, Montreal.

Twenty-Fifth Battalion.

Died of wounds—Lance Sergt. Arthur W. Hatfield, Sandbeach, Yarmouth, N. S.

Twenty-Sixth Battalion.

Died of wounds—B. A. Johnston, Castigan, Victoria Co., N. B.

Slightly Wounded—Sergt. Wm. H. Wilson, Winnipeg.

Wounded—Edward Carroll, Esouminac, N. B.; Phillip T. S. Graves, England.

Twenty-Seventh Battalion.

Killed in action—John Leader, England.

Twenty-Ninth Battalion.

Dangerously ill—Walter Kinder, England.

Fortieth Battalion.

Dangerously wounded—John D. McMillan, Vankeek, Ont.

Royal Canadian Regiment.

Seriously ill—W. Burton, Northeast, Margaree, Inverness Co., C. B.

Borden's Armoured Battery.

Wounded—Archibald E. McEachren, Gravenhurst, Ont.

Canadian Ordnance Company.

Died—Harry Pilford, England.

## ITALIAN GOV'T PROTESTS TO WASHINGTON

Message Presented to Secretary Lansing Relative to Ancona Affair by Enemy Submarine.

Washington, Nov. 15.—A protest against the sinking of the Italian liner Ancona by a submarine was handed to Secretary of State Lansing today by the Italian Ambassador, Count Visconti di Cella. The protest was in the form of an announcement cabled from Rome declaring that, without warning or without observing any of the formalities accompanying the right of search, the submarine opened fire upon "the unarmed passenger liner," recklessly shelling the wireless apparatus, the decks and boats and killing and wounding many passengers.

The denunciation has been presented to all neutrals. It is stated that many passengers in the sea, approached the submarine in hope of rescue but were driven off "with jeers."

It concludes as follows:

"The royal government regards it as a duty to denounce solemnly to all nations the circumstances described above. Their sentiments of justice and humanity will cause them without doubt to judge, as it deserves, the conduct of an enemy which is obviously contrary to the dictates of civilization and the recognized principles of international law."

It is not stated in the denunciation whether the submarine which sank the Ancona was an Austrian or German. It was presumed by officials of the State Department that the Italian government had not definitely cleared up that point.

Ambassador Thomas Nelson Page, at Rome, cables that his conference at the Italian foreign office, thus far, have failed to develop the details or facts concerning the sinking of the Italian liner Ancona.

The Italian government, according to Mr. Page, having considerable difficulty establishing just what occurred when the vessel went down. An investigation is under way, however, and as soon as its results are known, Mr. Page will communicate it to Washington. Secretary of State Lansing has been waiting to learn whether it was a German or Austrian submarine which destroyed the Ancona, and, therefore, has not instructed either Ambassador Gerard or Ambassador Penfield to call at the Berlin and Vienna foreign offices, respectively, to ask for information.

It appeared today, however, that in order to obtain officially such information as is in the possession of the German and Austrian governments, instructions might be sent to inquire of the admiralties.

EMBARGO ON HAY HAS BEEN LIFTED

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, Nov. 15.—The embargo against Michigan and Vermont has been lifted. Hay will now be admitted from these states provided each shipment is accompanied by the affidavit of the owner or shipper that it is the product of either of these states, and that it has not been exposed to the infection of foot and mouth disease.

exceedingly busy lately indicating readiness for a campaign. In view of this the attitude of the opposition in parliament which meets in January will be watched with interest.

## COMMONS NOT IN SYMPATHY WITH PEACE TALK

Proposal of Liberal Member that Peace Terms be Formulated Brings Strong Condemnation from Both Sides of House.

London, Nov. 15.—Charles F. Trevelyan, Liberal member for York in a speech, urged the formulation of terms of peace for the purpose of trying to obtain by negotiations, instead of by bloodshed, the restoration of Belgium and the settlement of European boundaries on lines of nationality.

"Germany," said Mr. Trevelyan, "to preserve her empire can continue the war six years more, and what is going to happen to us and the rest of the world? A war of attrition means for us, as well as for Germany, utter and irretrievable ruin."

Andrew Bonar Law, Minister for the Colonies, condemned Mr. Trevelyan's speech as useless and mischievous.

"There is not another member of the House," said Mr. Law, "who believes for a moment that Germany will free Belgium, or restore Alsace to France until she is thoroughly beaten and the British government is as determined now as it was on the first day of the war that it should continue until the objects sought by it are obtained."

T. P. O'Connor, one of the Irish Nationalist leaders, said that the view should not be permitted to go abroad that Mr. Trevelyan represented any considerable section either of parliament or the country. Until Germany was defeated, he declared, it was certain that she never would consent to terms of peace satisfactory to the Allies.

Blames Kitchener for Blunders.

John Hodge, Laborite member, said that during the last six months he had toured France for the purpose of counteracting the evil effects of such "mischievous pacifist views," as Mr. Trevelyan had expressed.

"As long as Earl Kitchener—the man who accepts no advice—remains at the war office, we will not win the war," declared Sir Arthur B. Markham in the House of Commons this evening, in the debate on the conduct of the war.

Earl Kitchener, Sir Arthur added, was responsible for the "blunders" at Antwerp and the Dardanelles, and also for the withholding of information from the public, whom he treated "like dervishes."

## CALAIS MAN FATALY HURT

Fell From Hay Loft Into Stall and Horse Trampled on Him Causing Fatal Injuries.

Special to The Standard.

St. Stephen, Nov. 15.—A fatal accident of unusual nature occurred in Calais today. Sylvanus Hamey fell from the loft of his barn to the box stall below, which was occupied by a horse which became frightened and reared, descending with both fore feet on the prostrate man's stomach, causing a perforation of the bowels. He was taken to the Chippman Memorial Hospital, but died a few hours later. He was about forty-five years of age, and leaves his wife and two children. Mr. Drisko, one of the victims of the accident on the Maine Central Saturday evening, passed away at an early hour this morning, making the second fatality.

Charles Carrara, of St. Stephen, who was operated on for appendicitis Sunday, is but little improved and is still in a serious condition.

French Report.

Paris, Nov. 15.—The following official communication was issued by the war office here today:

"In Artois the artillery action continues, but there has been no new in-

**OPERA HOUSE**  
TONIGHT WED. MATINEE AND NIGHT  
"THE ROSARY"  
Starting Thur. -- TESS of the STORM COUNTRY

**ONE CHAS. SOLID HOUR OF FUN**  
BIG 4 REEL COMEDY  
AND THE UNIVERSAL WEEKLY—5 REELS  
EVENING SHOW BEGINS AT 6.45

**ORGAN RECITAL**  
**W. LYNWOOD FARNAM**  
Organist and Choirmaster of Emmanuel Church, Boston, Mass.  
assisted by MRS. HELEN WETMORE NEUMAN and the Choir of Centenary Church  
**In Centenary Methodist Church**  
On Monday Evening, November 22nd, 1915, at 8 o'clock.  
—A TREAT FOR ALL MUSIC LOVERS—  
Tickets, 25 Cents—At Nelson's Book Store or the Committee.

**THE WORLD FILM COMPANY PRESENTS**  
Beautiful and Vivacious **VIVIAN MARTIN**  
IN **THE ARRIVAL OF PERPETUA**  
5 ACT Suburb Feature  
**LYRIC**  
TODAY and WED. OUR VAUDEVILLE  
3 PENDLETON SISTERS  
DASHING DANCERS of METROPOLITAN MERIT  
THURS.-FRI.-SAT. 10th Chapter of "WHO PAYS?"  
"THE POMP OF EARTH"

**GREAT PLAY IN IMPERIAL'S SUPREME PICTURES!**  
**JESSE L. LASKY** In Association With **DAVID BELASCO**  
PRESENTS  
A Picturized Version of Wm. C. de Mille's Drama of Washington Political Life  
**"THE WOMAN"**  
Originally Produced in Dramatic Form Under the Direction of David Belasco and a Historic New York Triumph  
Special Star Cast Includes  
**LOIS MEREDITH THEODORE ROBERTS** **MABEL VAN BUREN JAMES NEILL**  
And Other Favorite Artists  
A Drama of Love and Politics, Showing How the Desire to Do Evil May React Upon the Evil-Doer  
**WEDNESDAY: Another Stupendous Vitaphone "THE CHALICE OF COURAGE"**

## KAISER

Skirl of Pipes H  
Crashing of  
Black

Notes of "Highland Lad-  
die" Reecho Triumphant-  
ly Through Captured  
Trenches.

ALLIES' OFFENSIVE  
UPSET GERMAN PLANS

German Staff unable to  
throw fresh reserves into  
breach had to collect men  
from rest billets.

(By Percival Phillips, in London Daily Express.)

General Headquarters, British Army in the Field, Sat., Oct. 23.—The recent offensive of the Allies on the western front has completely disorganized the German plans in Belgium and Northern France.

Abundant evidence of this has been forthcoming since our first attack on the enemy positions between La Bassée and Lens. If there are armchair critics inclined to cavil at the result of these operations and to complain about the delay in taking Lille and Lens, they should realize that the valuable results of this advance are far greater than is shown on the map.

It would be unwise to discuss all these advantages at present, but there is no harm in saying that the enemy's method of strengthening threatened positions and attempting counter-attacks to regain lost ground shows clearly that he has been passing through a time of grave and unexpected trial.

The German staff was unable to follow its usual practice of throwing fresh reserve corps against the British and French. Instead, miscellaneous forces hastily assembled from rest billets in all parts of the line between the Artois and the sea were rushed to the fronts in Champagne and around Lens—a hodge-podge of Prussians, Saxons, Bavarians and Wurtembergers, hitherto engaged in garrisoning the towns behind their trenches in Flanders and Northern France.

Every Man Needed.

Sir John French has mentioned the presence of forty-eight battalions before Lens and the Hainaut-Hulluch line. These units are drafted from the reserves distributed along the Ypres salient, before Messines and other points behind the German line where they were resting after taking their turn in the trenches. There was not time to organize new corps or divisions. The army commanders needed every available man, and time was of the utmost value. Battalions—even half battalions—were routed out of their usual positions in Flanders, Valenciennes, Lille, Courtrai and other towns which feed this enemy front, and rushed to the Loos sector by train or motor cars, and similarly reinforcements were sent to the Champagne where the French were thrusting a wedge into the German line.

So great was the need for troops of any kind that certain formations, including Prussian Guards recently shipped to Central Belgium from the Russian front to rest and rest, found themselves again in action, weeks before they expected to take the field.

Utter confusion prevailed in the towns immediately behind the front attacked by our army. The German command was in a state of panic for reinforcements, which did not come up promptly. Douai, the principal feeding point for Lens and an important railroad, appears to have been full of turmoil. Officers and men who had been on leave from Loos and round about struggled to rejoin their units. Headquarters clerks were hurriedly packing documents in anticipation of a retirement. The roads behind were lined with corps and divisional transport ready to move eastward.

A recent attack by some British and Indian battalions against the Maquisart defences of the 7th (Munster) German Corps northeast of Neuve Chapelle is worthy of record for the characteristic dash and gallantry of the battalions concerned.

British Charge

Prior to the infantry assault at five a.m., a mine was exploded underneath the north part of the German position, and before the smoke lifted from the crater shells were raining into their trenches and cutting the entanglements in front. After a ten minutes bombardment the British and Indian battalions were over their parapets and dashing across the flat, exposed fields.

The battalion on the left reached its goal with few casualties. Within twenty minutes from the time it left its own trench the German first line was cleared and our men began bombarding their way down the supports, eventually gaining a trench west of the ruined mill.

Like much of the subsequent fight-