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PROBS—FAIR

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TIDE OF WAR STRONGLY IN FAVOR OF THE ALLIES

BRITISH Airmen Raid German Works

FRENCH Repulse Enemy In Night Attacks

RUSSIAN Troops in Greatest Battle of Campaign

HUNGARIANS NOW FEAR APPROACH OF THE "BEAR"

Fall of Przemysl Has Awakened Them to Sense of Pressing Danger—Vienna Paper Tells of Privations of Garrison—Literally Starved into Submission—Ate Oats and Horse Flesh.

Venice, via London, March 24.—The fall of Przemysl has exercised a depressing effect throughout Austria-Hungary, according to advices received here. Especially is this the case in Hungary, where the danger of a Russian invasion increases. The newspapers, however, are united in declaring the situation in Galicia and the Carpathians to be absolutely unaffected by the loss of the fortress.

In Vienna the news of the capitulation of Przemysl was received somewhat apathetically, but it was noticeable that the people sought their homes from the cafes and restaurants earlier than usual. The newspapers print interviews with military and political personages, who, for the most part confine themselves to praising the heroism of the garrison. General Schönaich, the former Minister of War, said:

"Everything now depends upon the tremendous battle raging in the Carpathians. If we succeed in defeating the enemy, then the fall of Przemysl will remain only an episode of the war."

"A war correspondent of the Neue Freie Presse reports that the fighting in Dukla and Uszok Passes is proceeding with unabated fury, and is apparently likely to continue for some time.

LITERALLY STARVED INTO SUBMISSION.

Vienna, via Amsterdam, March 24.—The Neue Freie Presse describes the shocking privations to which the garrison at Przemysl were reduced prior to the capitulation of the fortress. Five airmen, who made their escape, relate that during the last few weeks the hospitals were crowded with people exhausted by hunger. Almost every second man was in hospital.

Before the last sortie on Friday each man received two tins of preserves, which were ravenously devoured. In many cases the sorely tried digestive organs could not support the unaccustomed quantity of food, with the result that the men fell ill and some of them died.

All of the horses had already been killed and eaten, including the general's chargers. The last supplies of oats were ground into meal, which, with horse flesh, was distributed to the starving.

A NOVA SCOTIAN COMPLAINT AIRED IN DOMINION HOUSE

Affairs of Nova Scotia Battalion in First Contingent Made Subject of Lively Debate—General Hughes Denies Reports Accusing Him of Using Strong Language.

Ottawa, March 24.—When the House went into supply on militia estimates, Mr. Kite, of Richmond, N. S., while complimenting Major General Hughes upon having shown "marvellous energy and very great ability," took occasion to bring to the attention of the committee two letters relating to the removal of Lieut.-Col. Struan G. Robertson from the command of the 17th Nova Scotia Battalion, of the first contingent, and the practical disbanding of that corps.

Mr. Kite read a letter sent to the Premier, by C. A. Andrews, Lieutenant 75th Regiment, Major Struan Robertson, 75th Regiment, and Captain C. E. Bent and L. E. Cutton. This letter was dated Valcartier Camp, on September 13th last, and contained complaints that there was no preparation made to receive them at camp. It said the application was made to the Minister for permission to form a Nova Scotia Battalion, and that the Minister replied:

"Please get a move on and organize, as suggested." The camp commandant, the letter went on, refused to allow the Nova Scotians to be recruited to bring the regiment up to strength, and the Minister, in the presence of his staff, called the Nova Scotia officers "cowards and wire pullers."

Mr. Kite also read a letter written by Col. Robertson, to Mr. F. B. McCurdy from England. Col. Robertson said that because of the unrelenting hostility of the Minister of Militia the 17th Nova Scotia Battalion was practically non-existent. He had been informed that Major Hughes had said the battalion was a "political battalion of Sir Robert Borden's, that he had nothing to do with us and we would never get to the front."

Col. Robertson said that his officers had been refused mess privileges when they reached England, the battalion had been two weeks cleaning up the ground at Pond Farm camp, after the fourth Battalion left. It had been moved

to Bustard Camp, after the Princess Patricia's regiment, and had found it in a filthy condition. It had later been taken to Sling Plantation and lodged in 18 huts, just enough to accommodate only half the number of officers and men; it had been deprived of its medical officers at Edmas, and had never been inspected by the general officer commanding or any divisional officer. Col. Robertson said that the general officer commanding had advised him to resign, because the authorities were down on him, and that on January 28th he had been relieved of his command.

"The G. O. C.," said Col. Robertson, "is a very weak man. He does not seem to understand human nature. He makes no effort to get to know the officers or men."

The Premier's Reply. Sir Robert Borden said that Mr. Kite had taken a very unusual course in giving publicity to letters attacking the Canadian forces at the front. However, the member for Richmond would have to accept the responsibility for that. It might be a legitimate act of party warfare on the part of Mr. Kite to use the letters for the purpose of attacking the minister of militia. He would, however, have to accept the responsibility for that also. However, Sir Robert did not think Mr. Kite should have taken advantage of the occasion to make an attack upon the officer selected with the approval of Lord Kitchener and the War Office to command the Canadians now facing the foe.

"I have made careful inquiries," he concluded, "as to the treatment of these men at Valcartier and at Salisbury Plain, and I think I have exhausted every source of information. There was no disposition on the part of the Minister of Militia, so far as I have observed, to discriminate in any way against the Nova Scotia regiment. With the Minister of Militia, I met

Continued on page 2.

BRITISH AVIATORS STRUCK A HEAVY BLOW AT THE GERMAN SUBMARINES, NEAR ANTWERP

Admiralty's Official Account of Expedition Against Enemy's Submarine Plant Shows Much Damage Was Inflicted by Our Airmen—One Aviator Interned in Holland.

London, March 24.—The British Admiralty this afternoon issued a statement saying that a British air raid had been successfully carried out today on German submarines at Hoboken, three miles outside of Antwerp.

The text of the Admiralty statement was as follows: "The following has been received from Wing Commander Longmore: 'I have to report that a successful air attack was carried out this morning by five machines of the Dunkirk squadron on the German submarines being constructed at Hoboken, near Antwerp.'

"Two of the pilots had to return owing to thick weather, but Squadron Commander Ivor T. Courtney, and Flight Lt. H. Rosser reached their objective, and after planing down to 1,000 feet dropped four bombs each on the submarines.

"It is believed that considerable damage has been done to both the works and the submarines.

"The works were observed to be on fire. In all, five submarines were observed on the slip.

"Flight Lt. B. Cossley-Meates was obliged by engine trouble to descend in Holland.

"Owing to the mist the two pilots experienced considerable difficulty in finding their way and they were subjected to a heavy gun fire while delivering their attacks."

Flight Commander Cossley-Meates, of the British aviation service, in consequence of engine trouble, while en route to make an attack on Antwerp, was obliged to land at Krullingen according to a despatch from The Hague to Reuters' Telegram Company. The airman was not injured. He will be interned.

FIERCE BATTLE IS RAGING IN THE PASSES OF CARPATHIANS

"One of Greatest of the Campaign" is Berlin's Estimate of Clash Between Germans and Russians.

Berlin, Mar. 24, via London—Reports from the Carpathians indicate that some of the greatest and most sanguinary battles of the campaign is now raging. A special correspondent of the Lokal Anzeiger telegraphs:

"The great bloody battle is now in full swing in the Carpathians. It has not yet reached a point where a definite judgment can be passed on the events at any point. The conflict is likely to be waged days yet with equal fierceness by both sides.

"The next few days probably will see the released Przemysl investment army engaged in this struggle. Conditions to the north of the Vistula river and along the Bug and Narew lines appear to have changed little or not at all recently."

Brief Despatches Telling of Incidents of War Time

RUSSIA WANTS DARDANELLES.

Petrograd via London, March 24.—The congress of representatives of the nobility, now holding its annual session in Petrograd, today unanimously adopted the following resolution:

"The vital interests of Russia require full possession of Constantinople and both shores of the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles, and the adjacent islands."

BRITISH STEAMER'S CLOSE CALL.

London, March 24.—For half an hour yesterday, according to the master of the British cargo steamer Teal, which arrived in the Thames today, his craft was the target of a German aeroplane while off the coast of the Netherlands. The air craft not only dropped bombs and steel arrows, but also opened fire with a small machine gun. With the exception of a hole in her deck, made by an arrow, the Teal suffered no damage.

OBSERVING STRICT NEUTRALITY.

Washington, March 24.—All British cruisers, not only in American waters, but in the Caribbean, Pacific and South Atlantic, have been ordered to refrain from taking supplies from neutral countries in order to avoid breaches of neutrality.

AMERICANS IN DANGER.

Washington, March 24.—United States Consul W. F. Smith, stationed at Batum, Russia, and who now is at Tiflis, informed the State Department

today that American missionaries and refugees were in danger at Urmiah, Persia, where the Turkish consul, Raghib Bey, at the head of 700 Askaris, was recently reported to have led an uprising against the American mission.

ANOTHER GERMAN "FABLE."

Berlin, March 24. (by wireless to Saville).—Included in the items of news given out today by the Overseas News Agency, is the following: "The Giornale d'Italia, of Rome, has received a despatch from Athens saying that the British battleship Cornwallis has been disabled in the Dardanelles fighting."

SAYS CANADIANS ARE CARELESS.

London, Ont., March 24.—Careless and indiscretion in the trenches have been responsible for no few Canadian casualties to date, declares Lieut. Col. MacDonnell, of the headquarters staff of the first Canadian contingent, in a letter to Col. Shannon, commanding officer of the first divisional area.

THE RIGHTS OF OUR SOLDIERS.

Ottawa, March 24. (via Canadian Press).—"I have not examined the legislation but I think it very unwise to make any discrimination with regard to the soldiers of this country," said Major Gen. Sam Hughes this morning when told of the Ontario government's decision to prohibit the selling of liquor to soldiers in uniform. "The soldier is a citizen just like any other man," he concluded.

CANADA'S WAR VOTE PASSED IN COMMITTEE

Proposal for \$100,000,000 Appropriation Passed All Stages.

Tariff Bill Passed Committee But Bills for Special Taxation Evoked Some Discussion.

Ottawa, Mar. 24.—The resolution providing for the appropriation of \$100,000,000 to meet the cost to Canada of the war during the year ending March 31st, 1916, was put through the committee stage in the Commons this morning, without objections from the opposition.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier expressed the hope that the government would give the house information regarding the measures taken for the security of Canada.

Sir Robert Borden said that he would gladly give members of the house the required information. He told of the steps which had been taken to protect public property. The resolution went through in less than ten minutes.

Hon. Charles Doherty's bill providing for the extension of licenses of insurance companies was passed and Hon. W. T. White's war tariff bill was then taken up in committee. It came in for criticism only from Hon. W. Pugsley, who urged that to further the "patriotism and production" campaign the government should place fertilizers on the free list.

To this the Finance Minister replied that the government had exempted all fertilizer from the operation of the special war tariff and had in all its tariff legislation had the interest of the farmers at heart. At the same time, he said, there were a number of manufacturers of fertilizers in Canada who would now be required to pay extra duties upon their coal and machinery and who would thus find themselves faced by an increase in the cost of production of their goods. It would be hardly fair to these persons to reduce the small duty placed upon manufactured fertilizers by the tariff of 1907.

The tariff bill was put through committee and passed.

Special Taxes.

The House then went into committee on the special taxation bill. During the afternoon sitting Hon. W. T. White explained a number of points in the new taxes to the committee, and announced some change. One change is in regard to the stamp tax, on promissory notes, bills of exchange and cheques, which originally had to be affixed by the person who issued the cheque and cancelled by him. Now the stamp will be affixed by the person issuing the cheque but cancelled by the bank on presentation.

Mr. E. M. MacDonald said that many people might forget at first to affix the stamp to cheques, etc., and he did not think it was fair to make such acts a crime punishable by penalties since the bill already provided that no banks could cash a cheque not stamped.

He pointed out that the special tax would not be required on letters going to France, in view of the fact that the postage was five cents or more. The committee then took up the sections providing for stamp taxes on wines, and the Finance Minister read the opinion of the Deputy Minister of Justice, to the effect that the tax on champagnes would not constitute an infringement of the terms of the French treaty.

An amendment was announced by the Finance Minister to make wine growers who used their product in the manufacture of medicinal wines subject to the tax.

Mr. German, supported by Mr. J. H. Sinclair, objected to taxing patent medicines at all. They were the poor

RUSSIANS AND GERMANS IN HAND TO HAND GRIPS

Official Communication Tells of Great Valor Shown by Czar's Troops—4,000 German Prisoners Taken in One Day—Slow But Sure Progress Along Whole Line.

Petrograd, March 24, via London, March 25, 1.37 a. m.—The following official communication from general headquarters was issued to-night:

"On the right bank of the Narew river, on the Skwa Orzye front, including the right bank of the river Orzye, the engagements for possession of isolated points of vantage are assuming a more general and extremely desperate character. The Germans, who brought up strong reinforcements here at the expense of their other fronts, are stubbornly defending their position by a deadly fire and are opening new and vigorous counter-attacks.

"Our troops, however, are making slow but sure progress, capturing trenches.

HAND TO HAND FIGHTING.

"Among the noteworthy actions have been hand to hand engagements fought near Vakh Karask and Jednorozec, where our troops who attacked with self-sacrificing valor, gained the day, taking about 300 prisoners, eight machine guns and two mortars.

"On the left bank of the Vistula there have been no important changes. The Germans have been forced to evacuate Domanevitz farm on the Pilica, and we have consolidated the ground won. Counter-attacks in this region have been repulsed.

"In the Carpathians our troops are advancing. They seized today several fortified heights on the front between the roads leading to Bartfield and Uszek. Everywhere the counter-attacks of the enemy were unsuccessful. We took, during the course of the day, over 4,000 prisoners, one field gun and dozens of machine guns.

"On March 22 the Germans again attacked without success height No. 992 near Koziouka."

GOVERNMENT MOVING TO TAKE OVER BRANCH LINES

Hon. Frank Cochrane Gives Notice of Necessary Legislation—Another of Premier Borden's Pledges to be Kept.

Ottawa, Mar. 24.—Notice of important legislation affecting the expansion of the system of government railways has been given by Hon. Frank Cochrane. There are, in all, three resolutions, the first providing that the Minister of Railways, subject to the authority of the Governor-in-council, may construct, purchase, or otherwise acquire in whole, or in part, any railway, railway bridge, railway station, terminal, ferry, or other railway work in the province of Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. It is provided that a copy of every such lease, or contract, must be laid before parliament and no railway of more than 200 miles in length is to be acquired, and no railway may connect directly with the government railway's system. No railway of more than twenty-five miles is to be constructed until after a sum of money for the purchase is appropriated by parliament. All lines so constructed or acquired

are to become part of the government railway system. Another resolution is destined for the ratification of an agreement dated March 18, last for the sale to the government of the New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island Railway, including the main line of thirty-six miles from Sackville to Cape Tormentine. The purchase price is \$270,000, and until it is paid the government is to pay interest at four per cent. from August 1st last.

The third resolution confirms an agreement of August 1st, 1914, between the International Railway, of New Brunswick, and Thomas Malcolm, contractor, and the King, for the sale to the government of the whole of the company's undertaking, the line extending from Campbellton to St. Leonard, 112 miles, for \$2,700,000. It is provided that the money may be paid any time within five years, and that the line may be leased to the government in the meantime at \$90,000 per annum, payable half yearly.

AUSTRIAN TROOPS MASSING AGAINST ITALIAN INVASION

London, Mar. 25 (3.35 a.m.)—A Rome despatch to the Daily News says that half a million Austrian troops are massed in Southern Tyrol and Trentino, indicating a fear of invasion. Virtually all the villages between Sugana and Lake Garda have been evacuated by their inhabitants, and many houses along the frontier have been blown up. Batteries have been posted at every point of vantage, and heavy guns have been mounted at an altitude of about 7,000 feet.

SPRINGHILL BEATS SUSSEX.

Springhill Mines, N. S., March 24.—By defeating Sussex, the New Brunswick champions by the score of 6 to 2 in tonight's game the Springhill Lynx have won a clear title to the six-men hockey championship of the Maritime Provinces.