

KING OF GREECE OPPOSES INTERVENTION IN EUROPEAN WAR, PREMIER AND CABINET RESIGN

Premier Venizelos and Members of Government Favor Greece Participating in War — King's Decided Stand for Neutrality Results in Resignation Which is Accepted — Greek Press and Public Opinion are for War — Teutonic Allies Threaten to Declare War on Greece as Soon as Latter Moves Against Turkey.

London, Mar. 7.—The Athens correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company sends the following despatch, dated Saturday.

"Premier Venizelos announced in the Chamber of Deputies today that as the king did not approve of the policy of the government, the cabinet had tendered its resignation."

KING ACCEPTS RESIGNATION.

Paris, Mar. 7.—A despatch to the Havas Agency from Athens says:

"King Constantine has accepted the resignation of Premier Venizelos and his cabinet and has requested M. Zaimis, governor of the National Bank to form a ministry. M. Zaimis asked the king to give him until tomorrow to consult with his friends.

"The Turkish minister, Salih Bey, has declared openly during the last few days that massacres would take place in Turkey if Greece broke with the porte, while Count Mirbach, the German minister, informed the diplomatic corps that Austria and Germany would immediately declare war on Greece the day that Greece moved against Turkey."

Reuter's Athens correspondent, in another despatch, says a grand council of former Greek premiers, which was summoned by the king, met Saturday afternoon. King Constantine presided. M. Venizelos and former Premier Dragoumis, Theotokis and Rhalis and General Doumanis, chief of staff, attended. M. Venizelos explained at length the policy which his government thought it necessary to pursue.

M. Dragoumis and M. Rhalis also spoke.

An immense crowd cheered M. Venizelos as he was leaving the palace, the correspondent says.

Will Not Support New Cabinet

London, Mar. 7.—A despatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Athens says that M. Venizelos, speaking in the chamber of Deputies today, declared that he had advised King Constantine to resign for M. Zaimis to form a new cabinet.

"M. Zaimis," the retiring premier said, "will follow the policy of neutrality, and I hope that this policy will not endanger our newly acquired territory."

"Our party," M. Venizelos continued, "will refuse to support any government which the king may appoint."

Paris, Mar. 7.—The Athens correspondent of the Havas Agency, in a despatch dated Saturday, announcing the resignation of the cabinet of Premier Venizelos, which he says was brought about because the king did not approve of the government's policy regarding intervention in the war, gives the following details:

"Premier Venizelos went to the palace at 2.30 o'clock this afternoon, and remained with the king for over an hour. The chief of the general staff of the army and the principal officers were also at the palace to give their advice, if necessary.

"Returning to his residence, the premier notified the ministers of the resignation of the king. The ministers then went to the chamber where the premier announced the resignation of the cabinet. News of this action caused excitement in the diplomatic circles, where it was a surprise.

"Yesterday Premier Venizelos, on receiving certain foreign ministers, announced to them that he would resign irrevocably if his policy did not receive the approval of the king, who now has called Alexander Zaimis for consultation."

Concerning other events which took place yesterday, prior to the resignation of the cabinet, the correspondent says:

"This morning, when the king, accompanied by Premier Venizelos, left the cathedral where a Te Deum on the anniversary of the taking of Janina was celebrated, they both were acclaimed by the crowds. This manifestation was interpreted as indicating the perfect accord of the nation in pursuance of its traditions. The newspaper La Patrie in this respect says: "The Greek people, who have a real adoration for their king, have no doubt he will safeguard the rights of the nation, and will lead them to the way of victory."

Salih Bey, the Turkish minister, visited Premier Venizelos this afternoon. Greek Officers Recalled.

Geneva, via Paris, March 7.—All the Greek army officers in Switzerland were recalled Saturday. Other Greeks of a military age must present themselves at the offices of the consular-general in Geneva before March 11. The opinion is expressed by a general that there is to be a general mobilization of the Greek army.

Greek Press for War.

London, March 8.—A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Athens says the Greek press, in its comment on the operations against the Dardanelles, has declared itself in favor of Greece's participation in the war, taking the ground that no breaking up of the Ottoman Empire should be permitted to take place without the collaboration of the Hellenic troops.

Paris, March 7.—The crisis in Greece is commented on extensively today by the principal Parisian papers, although the announcement com-

PAY \$25 FOR EVERY RUSSIAN CAPTURED

Austrians Need Information Concerning Enemy and Offer Rewards for Prisoners—Five Thousand Shells Wound One Man.

Petrograd, Mar. via London.—The following official communication was issued Saturday night:

"The garrison at Przemysl no longer is attempting sorties, but the fortress artillery is developing great activity and firing an enormous quantity of heavy shells. The fire, however, is quite harmless. A thousand heavy shells from the fortress have only wounded one man.

"The Austrians are directing a particularly violent fire against our aeroplanes, which fly over the fortress almost daily. We brought down, March 5, a German Albatross machine at the station of Sokolka, and captured the aviator.

"As the Germans require Russian prisoners from whom they may obtain information concerning the locations of our forces on the left bank of the Vistula, they are offering a reward of 100 marks (\$25) for each Russian soldier captured. On March 5 we captured a German lieutenant with a party of volunteers who were out seeking Russian prisoners."

An earlier official communication said:

"On the left bank of the Niemen the Germans have been driven back behind the railway station of Simno, and also in the district of Lespouy (near Suwalki). The distribution of troops on the right bank of the Narow shows no essential change.

"On the road in the direction of Lomza, obstinate fighting continues. On Friday night we dislodged the enemy from a commanding height on the west side of the high road from Stawiki to Lomza. Near the village of Karwowo we captured seven machine guns.

"In the Carpathians, the Austrians continue their futile attacks in the direction of Baligród.

"In Eastern Galicia we are continuing the offensive, after having driven the Austrians from their fortified positions on the River Dniester, where we captured one hundred prisoners."

FIRE ABOARD FRENCH STEAMER LA TOURAINE IS UNDER CONTROL

Proceeding Under Her Own Steam to Havre and all Danger Past—Passengers Safe.

Paris, March 7.—Fire which threatened the French steamship La Touraine has been brought under control, and all her passengers are safe on board, according to a formal announcement issued at noon today by the Comandante Generale, Transatlantique, owner of the liner.

La Touraine is proceeding under her own steam to Havre, her destination, and is expected to arrive there tomorrow night. Only the Rotterdam, of the fleet which responded to Captain Causain's wireless call for aid, is standing by as a measure of precaution to give assistance should any be required. Commanders of other vessels which speeded to the rescue have been informed that their services will not be required.

According to officials of the company they have not been informed what caused the fire. They assert, however, that the flames were confined to one of the compartments in the hold. It was feared for a time that it might be necessary to transfer the passengers to another ship, to avoid danger, but this plan evidently was abandoned when it was seen the blaze was being mastered.

Grave fears for the safety of La Touraine were felt in this city until the positive announcement was made that she was in no danger. Several newspapers suggested that the fire might have been started by spies who had concealed themselves on board.

ALLIED FEET ATTACKING STRONGEST OF DARDANELLES FORTS; BADLY DAMAGE TWO

Fourteen-inch Guns on Turkish Stronghold Unable to Hit Britain's Ships—Aircraft Aiding Allies — East Indies Fleet Joins Allies and Begin Attack on Smyrna Forts.

London, Mar. 7.—The British battle-ships Queen Elizabeth and Prince George and the battle cruiser Indefatigable, with their eight 15-inch guns and an even dozen 12-inch guns, on Friday opened an attack on the principal forts on the European side of the narrow in the Dardanelles. Two of the forts were damaged, and the magazine of a third blown up. These forts, which guard the narrowest part of the Straits from the European side, are believed to be the strongest along the entire waterway, although those on the opposite side of the narrow are almost equal them.

Airships Direct Fire of the Queen Elizabeth

One of these forts, marked on the Admiralty maps as L, is armed with two 14-inch guns that could hardly reach the Queen Elizabeth, which fired twenty-nine rounds from her 15-inch weapons by indirect fire, and had the advantage of aeroplanes to direct her gunners. The other forts were armed with three 12-inch guns and some smaller cannon.

Meantime lighter cruisers continue attacks on the fortifications along the coast of Asia Minor, from Beles, which is near the entrance to the Dardanelles, to Smyrna, doubtless with a view to preventing reinforcements being sent to the Straits, where there already are a large number of Turkish troops with whom the marines who were landed to complete the destruction of the forts at the entrance to the Straits have been in contact. It was in this land fighting that the Allies suffered casualties, according to the British report, of nineteen killed, twenty-five wounded and three missing.

Last night's official despatch from the Admiralty disclosed that the East Indies fleet, under Vice Admiral Sir Richard Peirse, who is flying his flag on the Euryalus, has joined the Allied fleet, and that he undertook the bombardment of the fortifications of Smyrna which were seriously damaged. On Wednesday last the ships continued the bombardment of Fort Dardanelles, on the Asiatic side of the Dardanelles. Destroyers and mine sweepers are pursuing the work of clearing

the outer Straits of mines. French ships are keeping up a bombardment from the Gulf of Saros.

"On March 6th, the attack was begun by indirect fire from the Queen Elizabeth upon the defense at the narrow. This attack was supported, in dealing with the howitzers, by the Indefatigable and the Prince George. The fire was confined to Forts Rumeliye, Mejidieh, Hamidieh Number 2 and Namazieh, which are armed as follows: Fort J, two 11-inch, four 9.4-inch guns, five 3.4-inch; Fort L, two 14-inch; Fort T, one 11-inch, one 10.2-inch, eleven 9.4-inch, three 8.2-inch three 5.2-inch guns.

The Queen Elizabeth fired 29 rounds with satisfactory results. The magazine in Fort L, which is an important fort armed with the best and heaviest guns, blew up. Two other forts were damaged.

East Indies Fleet Taking Part.

"The fire of the Indefatigable and Prince George was observed from inside the Dardanelles by the Irresistible, Canopus, Cornwallis and Albion. Although these vessels were much fired at by concealed guns, they were not hit.

"The Saphir again fired on troops in the neighborhood of the Gulf of Adramyti, and destroyed a military station at Tuzburna.

"On March 6th also the commander-in-chief of the East Indies, Vice Admiral Sir Richard Peirse, arrived with a squadron of battleships and cruisers off Smyrna. A methodical bombardment of Fort Yenikale was carried out during the afternoon for two hours, under favorable weather conditions. Thirty-two hits were secured, inflicting considerable damage on the fort, and there were two heavy explosions, apparently magazines.

"The Euryalus, which flew the flag of the Vice-Admiral, shot with remarkable accuracy from her 9.2-guns. The fire was not returned.

"Bombardment at closer range has now begun. Weather conditions being good.

"Reduction of the Smyrna defences is a necessary incident in the main operations."

ITALY WAVERING, MUST SOON DECIDE

Rome, via Paris, March 7.—The Giornale D'Italia, which, although it is not the official organ of the government, represents the political majority supporting the cabinet, in an editorial argues that it will be difficult for Italy longer to remain neutral, declaring that the attack by the Allied fleet on the Dardanelles has brought up three great problems affecting Italian interests.

"The first of these problems," the newspaper says, "is the new rule to allow Russia access to the Mediterranean, through the Dardanelles; the second concerns the equilibrium of the Balkans, and the third the partition of Asiatic Turkey, which affects the equilibrium of the eastern Mediterranean."

"It is impossible for Italy to keep out of the solution of such problems unless she is satisfied to see not only the powers of the Triple Entente settle these affairs according to their interests, but also the small but audacious and resolute nation, Greece."

A VALUABLE REFERENCE BOOK FOR EXPORTERS

Review of Commercial Intelligence Branch of Department of Trade and Commerce Will be Issued Next Week.

Ottawa, March 7.—A general review of the Commercial Intelligence branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce, is being prepared for publication, and will be issued next week. This review will deal more particularly with the work of 1914, and will form a valuable means of reference for Canadian manufacturers and exporters. It will show, among other things, the benefit conferred upon Canadian industry and commerce through the arrangement entered into between Sir Geo. Foster and the government in July, 1912, whereby the services of British consuls in all parts of the world were placed at the dis-

OFFICERS OF THE 26TH AT OPENING OF THE HOUSE

Will Form Part of Lieut. Governor's Staff—Preparations for Opening of Legislature Almost Completed — Most Spectacular Military Display in Years.

Special to The Standard.

Fredericton, Mar. 7.—Military ceremonies will probably be on duty as guards around parliament buildings during the entire approaching session of the legislature. War precautions of this kind have been taken at Ottawa and the various provincial capitals of the Dominion and the matter was given consideration by the New Brunswick government during their session here last week.

Attorney General Baxter is acting on behalf of the government in making the arrangements with Major General Rutherford, the officer commanding the 6th divisional area for the necessary military guards. The Attorney General has had a wealth of military experience and thus is well qualified to handle the matter on behalf of the province. There will also probably be a number of detectives scattered about the legislature on Thursday during the opening ceremonies and the officials of the house will be instructed to see that every precaution is taken. Unknown persons will not be allowed to approach the buildings and it is expected that throughout the session admission to the legislative building will be by ticket only. It is felt that with many alien enemies about too many precautions cannot be taken.

Everything points to the most spectacular military display in years for the opening next Thursday. Lieut. Col. J. L. Heavily of the 19th New Brunswick Battalion, has accepted an invitation to be present with as many of the officers of the regiment as possible. They will come here on Wednesday evening and Lieut. Governor Wood will have a reception for them that evening at the Queen Hotel.

At the opening of the legislature they will act on the Governor's staff, with Major W. H. Harrison, officer commanding the Divisional Ammunition Column, and the other local officers thus bringing the number of the staff up to probably fifteen or more.

State Dinner in the Evening.

The 62nd Regiment Band, which will

come from St. John to play the guard of honor from the divisional ammunition column to and from the opening ceremonies will arrive in Fredericton Thursday morning and will remain here until Friday morning, furnishing music for the state dinner which will be given on Thursday evening at the Queen Hotel. Covers will be laid for about thirty-five at this function.

In the afternoon there will be the usual reception following the opening of the house, at which Mrs. Wood will be present with His Honor the Lieut. Governor, providing she has, in the meantime sufficiently recovered her health.

Address May be Passed Without Debate.

Lieutenant Governor Wood has announced that no intoxicating liquors will be served at gubernatorial social functions.

In addition to B. Frank Smith, M. L. A., for Carleton, who will move the address in reply to the speech from the throne, and Arthur Culligan, M. L. A., for Restigouche, who is to be the seconder, there will not be more than two speakers—possibly one from the opposition and Premier Clarke—on opening day, while it may be that there will be no debate on the speech and the address will be passed on the opening day as was the case last year.

Members of the government are expected a protracted session, but nevertheless it will probably last only a few weeks. Painters, decorators and cleaners are just finishing up the work of renovating the legislative building, and with the new carpets and the other improvements it will seem like a new building. In addition to the equipment since last year has been the fitting up of a large committee room, opposite the offices of the clerks and the official reporter, which will be used by the corporations committee and other committees needing extensive seating capacity for their sessions.

CANADIAN EXPORTS TO BRITAIN INCREASED IN 1914

Over Four and a Half Millions Above 1913 Figures — Nine and a Half Millions Greater for Final Quarter of Year Than for Same Period of Preceding Year.

Ottawa, March 7.—British trade returns for the year 1914, including five months of the year, reported by the Department of Trade and Commerce, show that in spite of abnormal conditions, there was a considerable increase in Canada's exports to Great Britain, as compared with 1913. For the full year Canadian produce sent to Great Britain was \$4,652,000 greater than in 1913, and \$25,600,000 greater than in 1912. For the final quarter of last year, the British imports from Canada were approximately nine and one-half millions in excess of those of the last quarter of 1913; principally due to the large trade in foodstuffs

and other supplies brought from Canada, consequent upon the war.

British exports to Canada, however, show a marked decline, especially during the last half of the year. The decrease for the six months, in comparison with the corresponding period of 1913, was \$20,168,000. For the full year Canada's purchases from Great Britain were \$32,654,000 less than in 1913.

The increase in purchases from Canada last year was the more important when it is borne in mind that Great Britain's total imports from British possessions last year were about \$17,200,000 less than in 1913.

An editorial yesterday in the Taeghe Randschau undoubtedly represents the view of an influential section of the German public. This view is that it might be advisable for Austria to cede to Italy the province of Trent, and a narrow strip west of the Isonzo river, which flows to the Gulf of Trieste. The advocates of this policy, however, believe that Austria should be supported in a refusal to surrender Trieste, even though such refusal should be at the price of making impossible a peaceful settlement.

So far as can be ascertained, no negotiations between Italy and Austria upon this question have been begun. It is declared, in well informed Austrian circles, that Italy has presented neither demands nor suggestions looking to the cession of Trent or other territory. The feeling here is that Germany undoubtedly would like to see the discussion of this matter taken up by Austria and Italy, but it is held

Press and Public in Berlin Watching for Next Move by Italy

Berlin via London, Mar. 7.—The situation is occupying the attention of serious minded public opinion. Many newspapers, including the Koelnische Zeitung, Frankfurter Zeitung, and Lokal Anzeiger, give prominence to long despatches from their Rome correspondents, who dwell upon the insistence with which Austria is making demands for territorial compensation for possible Austrian gains in the Balkans. These despatches also emphasize the extent of popular feeling on this subject, which is expected to find expression in the policy of the government.