

ROUMANIAN PEOPLE THREATEN UPRISING

ROUMANIA DIVIDED, PEOPLE MAY FORCE KING TO TAKE SIDES WITH ALLIES

London, Oct. 21.—Despatches from Bucharest indicate that a violent campaign is being waged in Roumania over the question of that country's intervention in the war. One of the Bucharest opposition newspapers, according to the despatches has gone so far as to threaten the King with a popular rising. Much indignation has been caused in Roumania by the action of the Austrian authorities at Salzburg in arresting Michael Cantacuzene, former Roumanian Minister of Justice who was returning to Bucharest from Paris, whose arrest, it is alleged, was due to the finding of a letter in his possession addressed to M. Filipesco, leader of the Conservative party in Roumania.

ENTENTE POWERS TO SEND ULTIMATUM TO GREEK GOVT?

(Continued from page 1)
Anglo-French Troops in Small Fight With Bulgarians
The general opinion is that the Entente powers, in the first place, aim at the Serbian grain country, which is the centre, while the Bulgarians are making straight across the country for Macedonia, where they will find part of the population friendly to them. The Anglo-French forces have been in action near the Greco-Bulgarian frontier, but seemingly the battle was not an important one, as no official reports have been issued with regard to it. The Germans, according to the British and French statements, attempted offensive movements near Hulloch and Rheims yesterday, but again suffered severe reverses. On

the other hand, the Germans claim success near Prunay, in the Champagne district. Mining operations have occupied the attention of the Anglo-French troops and the Turks in Gallipoli, while from Mesopotamia it is unofficially reported that the British are within a few miles of Bagdad. Considerable importance is attached to the arrival at Odessa of a military mission en route from Roumania to Paris. Its object is not known, but it is thought here that such a mission would hardly be undertaken unless Roumania contemplated action on the side of the Allies. The Germans are now employing their Zeppelins against the British and Russian submarines in the Baltic, where German ships have been suffering heavily during the past fortnight.

Mine Intended for Destruction of British Trench Explodes Behind Turks' Line

London, Oct. 20.—A British official communication, dealing with the operations on the Gallipoli peninsula, made public here tonight, says: "The general officer commanding the Mediterranean expedition reports that during the last week there has been little to report, as regards the operations above ground, but that on both sides mining activity has been considerable. At Hill 60 the Turks exploded a mine at an evidently predetermined

hour. Unfortunately for the enemy the mine exploded beneath his own lines and entanglements, causing much damage to his own trench, but none to ours. "In another part of our line the enemy succeeded in exploding a mine under our trenches. The garrison, had already been withdrawn, but five of our miners, working under ground, were buried and given up as lost. Three days later, having dug themselves out they reappeared, little the worse of their ordeal."

Artillery of French Blows Up Munitions Depots of Germans

Paris, Oct. 20.—The War Office issued the following official communication tonight: "The artillery actions during the course of the day were particularly violent to the north of Arras, in the sector of Loos, the Ginchy wood and in the neighborhood of the road from Lille. "The concentrated fire of our batteries exploded large depots of munitions in the German lines to the north of the Aisne and to the north of the Navarin farm. "To the east of Rheims, on the front which extends from the Butte de Tir to Prunay, a new very violent German bombardment with shells of all calibres and projectiles of a suffocating nature is reported. Our artillery replied energetically. "There is nothing to report on the rest of the front." "The Belgian official communication reads: "The enemy artillery did not display much activity today. There was a feeble bombardment of our advanced posts and of the region around Cassel, as well as in the neighborhood of Oudecapelle. Our artillery replied to the German batteries and dispersed some military pioneers to the north of Dixmude."

Attack on British Front Beaten Back

London, Oct. 20.—A report from Field Marshal Sir John French issued tonight says: "An enemy attack yesterday afternoon was made against our front from the quarries to Hulloch. After a heavy bombardment of our trenches, infantry attempted to attack across the open ground, but was completely stopped by our combined fire, artillery, machine gun and rifle. "This was followed by a number of bombing attacks in the neighborhood of the Hohenzollern redoubt and Foss No. 8. All these attacks were also repulsed. The enemy's losses were very severe."

DRISCOLL'S TRIAL OPENS AT BURTON

Several Witnesses Heard Yesterday—Prisoner on Stand—Case Likely to Go to Jury Today.

Special to The Standard
Fredericton, Oct. 20.—The case of Samuel Driscoll of Seaview, St. John county, charged with manslaughter in the death of Artimas Randall of Lakeville Corner, Sunbury county, who was shot in mistake for a moose on Portobello Stream on October 6th, was called before Judge Crockett this morning in the Burton Court. The following witnesses were called for the prosecution: Herbert Rogers and Sydney Hudin who were in the boat with Randall at the time of the shooting. Chancellor Jones of the University of New Brunswick, gave evidence that on this date, October 6th, sunset came at two minutes to six o'clock. John R. Randall, first cousin of deceased, told of seeing the wound. William Steves, one of Driscoll's party, was also called and gave evidence. The prisoner, Samuel Driscoll, was put on the stand by J. A. Barry, counsel for the defence, and William Smith, another of Driscoll's party, will take the stand today. The case will likely go to jury this afternoon at three o'clock.

POPE GIVES AUDIENCE TO FRENCH CARDINAL
Rome, via Paris, Oct. 20.—Pope Benedict today granted a long audience to Cardinal Amette, the Archbishop of Paris.

THREE NEW BRUNSWICKERS AND DERRAH IN WOODSTOCK

Hearing Begun Yesterday Afternoon Before Judge Landry.

SEVERAL WITNESSES CALLED DURING SESSION

Attorney-General Baxter and J. C. Hartley Appear for Crown—Victim's Father and Brother Testify.

Special to The Standard.
Woodstock, N. B., Oct. 20.—The Supreme Court resumed its sessions this afternoon and made considerable progress in the trial of Charles Smith and Stephen Derrah, charged with the murder of Fred Green. Chief Justice Landry presided. Attorney-General Baxter and J. C. Hartley appeared for the crown, while Jones and Jones are defending the prisoners, who are bright young men, and who keenly realize the serious position in which they are placed. The evidence showed that Derrah was helplessly drunk all through the time that the alleged murder was committed. The defence will endeavor to prove that the body found was not Green's and, if it were, he might have met his death by crawling through or falling over the railing of the Florenceville bridge while under the influence of liquor. Upon being arraigned for trial the prisoners pleaded not guilty. Many jurors were challenged by both prosecution and defense, and finally the following were accepted: Mr. J. C. Baker, J. P. Pickett, Wilnot Watson, Alex. Bell, Sterling Peabody, Charles Gough, Coster Wetmore, Alfred Ball, A. D. Nicholson and Newman Griffiths.

Attorney-General Baxter Outlined Case
Attorney-General Baxter addressed the jury. He briefly outlined the case as follows: On the 7th of May, 1915, a young man, Fred Green, was in full bodily vigor, and was seen for the last time alive. By what means did his life come to an end is not known. The grand jury thought that there was sufficient evidence to put these young men on trial. Three witnesses saw Smith, Derrah and Green together. They were showing signs of intoxication and Derrah was helpless. The three went down on the Florenceville bridge together. Later on Mrs. Mabel Kenney was awakened by Smith calling at her house and asking for a lantern. Green followed him into the house, complaining that Smith had struck him. They argued and finally Smith said he would kill him (Green) if he contradicted him again. Green then went out followed by Smith. In the early part of the evening, Smith showed an ugly disposition, and was in a fighting mood. Later Smith and Derrah came back to Kenney's house, and this time Derrah was not so drunk, because he had had lost his cap. Next morning two men crossing the bridge found a coat and brown shoe. It was impossible to fall over the bridge, a person would have to crawl under or over the bridge, and have to be thrown over. Some weeks afterwards the father and brother of Fred Green identified the body that was found in the river seven miles above Fredericton.

Aaron Green, sworn, said he lived in the Parish of Peel, had four children. He last saw Fred on the 6th day of May last, when he left his home for Bristol, and had not seen him alive since. He saw the body in June last seven miles north of Fredericton in the St. John river. From information he had received at Bristol and Florenceville and after reading that a body had been found near Fredericton, he left for Fredericton, saw Dr. Mullin at St. Mary's, and finally had the body dug up and identified it as the body of his son, Fred. The body had on an undersuit and socks and there was a mark across the forehead, as if with a man had been hit when alive with something round like a bottle. Charles R. Green told of his receiving word of his missing brother, of his accompanying his father to Fredericton and of identifying the body by the features, although badly decomposed, and by the teeth. His brother wore a blue suit of clothes and tan shoes when last he saw him alive.

Saw Victim and Prisoner
Elizabeth Stiles swore that while in company with Mrs. Lewis Taylor, and after she saw the prisoners and Green on the bridge, while she was below the bridge, about ten o'clock at night on May 7th, she heard a splash on the water, and Mrs. Taylor exclaimed, "My God, they have thrown that drunken man over in the water."

Wilbur Smith on oath told of the accused.

Capt. B. H. T. MacKenzie, of Moncton, Lieut. Charles E. Fairweather, of Sussex, and Lieut. A. Desbrisay, of Point de Bute, Reported Wounded.

Ottawa, Oct. 20.—The following casualties were announced at midnight:

First Battalion. Wounded—Thomas Clements, Stratford, Ont.; George Elrick, Scotland.

Second Battalion. Wounded—Wm. J. Smallbridge, Ottawa; Walker Leslie Mellor, England.

Third Battalion. Killed in action—Corporal Albert Schofield, England. Severely wounded—Alfred J. Renie, Toronto.

Fourth Battalion. Slightly wounded—John Richardson, England.

Seventh Battalion. Seriously ill—Ray G. Bishop, 127 Mile House, B. C. Killed in action—K. Bell, Toronto.

Eighth Battalion. Wounded—Wm. J. Chapman, England.

Tenth Battalion. Wounded—Alfred A. Shaw, England; Captain Wm. J. Bingham, Rosebank, Man. (dangerously).

Thirteenth Battalion. Wounded—Thomas Coule, England. Now unofficially reported prisoner at Paderborn—Andrew W. Smith, England.

Now unofficially reported prisoner at Glesson—Wm. F. Chambers, and Harry Ellis, England. Seriously ill—James J. Hogan, 286 Drolet St., Montreal.

Eighteenth Battalion. Wounded—Russell Sarris, Stratford, Ont.

Twentieth Battalion. Wounded—James Parry, Birks Falls, Parry Sound, Ont.; John Thomas Patteford, England.

Twenty-first Battalion. Wounded—Cecil Ralph Harold Allen, Lombard, Ont.; Wilfrid A. Throop, Coburg, Ont.

Twenty-second Battalion. Wounded severely—Lance Corporal Arthur J. Morin, St. Hyacinthe, Que. Wounded—Edouard De Muys, Point St. Charles, Que.

Twenty-fourth Battalion. Seriously ill—Sergeant Frank Luck, England. Died of wounds—Geo. Grant Rutledge Taylor, Kingston, Ont.; Frank J. Smith, Montreal.

Wounded—Captain B. H. T. MacKenzie, Moncton, N. B. (Oct. 14); Sergeant Tom Redpath, 19, Montreal (slightly).

Twenty-fifth Battalion. Suffering from shock—Charles Caldwell, New Waterford, C. B.; Corporal Albert Manley, 29 Bloomfield street, Halifax, N. S.

Wounded—Patrick Brogan, Sydney Mines, N. S.; Wm. Johns, St. Paul, Minn.; John C. Beck, Cornwallis street, Halifax (slightly).

Killed in action—Corporal Harold W. Bennett, 251 Brunswick street, Halifax, N. S.

Twenty-sixth Battalion. Wounded—Lieut. Charles E. Fairweather, Sussex, N. B. (slightly); Lieut. A. Des Brisay Carter, Point de Bute, N. B. (wounded Oct. 14); J. J. Dillon, England.

Twenty-seventh Battalion. Suffering from shock—Herbert Smith, Grandville, Man.

Twenty-eighth Battalion. Wounded—Bugler Philip Peck, Sudbury, Ont.; Lance Corporal Kenneth Clifton, Goring, England; Lance Corporal Wilfred A. Gardner, England; Wm. G. McLean, North Saskatchewan, Sask. Died of wounds—Walter J. Heech, Winnipeg, Man.

Twenty-Ninth Battalion. Killed in action—Wm. Osborne, Ireland.

Thirty-First Battalion. Conjunctivitis—Frederick Louis Cannon, Scotland (result of shell bursting). Killed in action—Lieut. Paul G. Torr, Winnipeg.

Lord Strathcona's Horse. Suffering from shock—Allan S. Furness, Kildonan West, Man. Severely wounded—Alexander A. Lealle, Scotland.

Royal Canadian Dragoons. Wounded—James H. Whaley, Streetsville, Ont.

Second C. M. R. Wounded—Ernest H. Burden, Fort George, B. C.; Fred Street, Port Albert, B. C.

Second Field Company Canadian Engineers. Wounded—Driver Harry S. Murray, St. Charles De Caplin, Que. Canadian Auto Machine Gun Brigade No. 1. Wounded, returned to duty—Sergeant Richard C. Uthoff, Toronto.

PREMIER LAYS CORNER STONE AT HALIFAX

Reception to Sir Robert and Lady Borden on Their Arrival Yesterday Morning.

Halifax, Oct. 20.—Halifax gave a fitting welcome to the Prime Minister of Canada and Lady Borden upon their arrival here today from St. John. The train from that city pulled into the station at nine o'clock in the morning, and a number of prominent citizens were there to informally greet Sir Robert. Among those who met the Premier at the station were F. B. McCurdy, M. P., Senator Dennis, and Lieut. Col. Borden, officer commanding the Eighty-Fifth N. S. Battalion. Sir Robert and Lady Borden were driven to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Archibald, where they will be during their stay here. In the afternoon the Prime Minister was the chief figure at an impressive ceremony at the Halifax Ocean Terminal, when he laid the initial block of the quay wall, the first unit of these terminals. Sir Robert said that he had in his time laid many corner stones but never before one weighing sixty-two tons or one fraught with such consequence to the whole nation. A large number of citizens witnessed the ceremony and music was furnished by a military band. Tomorrow night at the market building Mayor Martin will present the Premier with an address from the citizens of Halifax. This evening Sir Robert and Lady Borden were the guests of honor at a dinner given by Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Grant.

WANT FORMER NAVY MEN TO JOIN NAVAL RESERVE



Ralph Beaver Strassburger, of Gwynedd, Pa., is chairman of the Naval Reserve Committee, formed for the purpose of assisting the government in locating and inducing one-time enlisted men to join the United States Navy Reserve. The committee is made up of members of the Navy League from all parts of the country. Centres for getting in touch with one-time enlisted men will be established in every city in the United States, and the State committees of the Navy League will take charge of the work in every State.

OPERA HOUSE

TONIGHT - FRI. - SAT. - MATINEE SAT. PARTELLO STOCK CO. IN "LENA RIVERS" From the Famous Book by Mary J. Holmes VAUDEVILLE—Gorham & Phillips SINGING AND LEG MANIA A GREAT DANCING FEATURE Matinee Saturday

WHEN SCANDAL HEWS AT THE BOND OF FATE WHO PAYS?

6TH DRAMA OF THE FAMOUS SERIES: "HOUSES OF GLASS" THEY WHO LIVE THEREIN SHOULD THROW NO STONES. TO FURTHER ENHANCE THE VALUE OF THE PROGRAM A BIG SPECIAL NUMBER And a Startling Drama Will Be Offered

MONDAY WATCH FOR USUAL BIG FEATURE

WED. and THURS. UNIQUE HERE'S SOMETHING REAL STARTLING "THE GREAT RUBY MYSTERY" A Gold Seal Offering of Strong Dramatic Worth! The Acme of Mystery Photo Plays!

FRIDAY "A Daughter of the Jungle"

WED. and THURS. UNIQUE HERE'S SOMETHING REAL STARTLING "THE GREAT RUBY MYSTERY" A Gold Seal Offering of Strong Dramatic Worth! The Acme of Mystery Photo Plays!

IMPERIAL-WILLIAM ELLIOTT

In the Famous Players Production of H. V. Esmond's Celebrated Story "WHEN WE WERE TWENTY-ONE" The Play That Made Nat C. Goodwin Famous

ITALY WILL TAX MEN WHO DO NOT FIGHT

Rome, via Paris, Oct. 20.—A royal decree has been issued creating new taxes and increasing the existing taxes for the duration of the war. Those persons exempt from military service, except for total physical disability, must pay an annual tax of six lire, plus a surtax of from six to three thousand lire, according to their incomes.

183 MERCHANT VESSELS SUNK UP TO OCT. 18

London, Oct. 20.—Official announcement was made today that the total number of British merchant vessels, exclusive of fishermen, sunk by submarines to October 18 was 183. The number of fishing vessels sunk to that time was 175.

ITALIA

Capture of Drive in Chai Taking Ever

Allied Troops in Famous O One to Five Miles and P Before Tidal Wave of S by Germans—Enemy's I

Paris, Oct. 20.—"We took everything to the edge of the horizon the first day," said an officer standing on the first line French trench, whence a wave of men fifteen miles long rose on the morning of September 25 and dashed on from one to five miles before the tidal rush of soldiery was stopped.

The Associated Press correspondent in his first view of the field of the great battle in the Champagne, looked across a rolling land whose thin soil was studded with graves and thickly sprinkled with swart trees which stood out against the almost snow-white system of chalk line redoubt, trenches, traverses, communication ditches and other defensive constructions by which German military science had in vain sought impregnability.

Walking over the course of the French advance, the correspondent witnessed the results of the most powerful defence against the most powerful attack of the war. The prodigious labor done by the French before the attack is indicated by the transport road ten miles long, and a winding communicating ditch six feet deep, six feet broad and five miles long, which they had cut through chalk of the consistency of soft stone to enable them to move rapidly under the cover of their shell fire for the assault. Though this is three weeks and more after the battle the ground was still strewn with German shells and hand-grenades that had not exploded, and French soldiers were yet gathering and sorting piles of German accoutrements and other war material.

French Casualties Remarkably Few. Considering the immensity of the operations—at least 1,000,000 men were engaged on both sides along a narrow front—it was amazing how apparently small had been the number of French casualties. Officers who had participated in the charge said the German losses had been heavier than the first official estimates, and must have reached 150,000. Twenty-five thousand German prisoners, they said, was a small proportion to the number of Germans killed by the high explosive shells, and in hand-to-hand fighting in the trenches.

Soldiers agreed that the rushing of the first line was a walk-in, being neither rifle nor machine gun fire. The German losses had been heavier than the first official estimates, and must have reached 150,000. Twenty-five thousand German prisoners, they said, was a small proportion to the number of Germans killed by the high explosive shells, and in hand-to-hand fighting in the trenches.

GERMANS REFUSED TO COMMUTE SENTENCE OF BRITISH NURSE

Both American and Spanish Ministers intervened in behalf of nurse brutally executed by Huns.

London, Oct. 20.—The American and Spanish ministers to Belgium intervened to have commuted the death sentence which was passed by the German authorities at Brussels on Miss Edith Cavell, a British nurse, but their efforts were fruitless, Lord Lansdowne told the House of Lords this evening. In the case of two French women, however, who also were sentenced to death, strong representations made by Pope Benedict and King Alfonso of Spain had the effect of postponing the executions until the German Emperor considered the report.

Lord Lansdowne added that the people of this country were being continually shocked by such incidents, the last one always being more shocking than the one preceding. A full report of the Miss Cavell case, he said, had just been received from the American minister to Belgium. This report, he said, would be published without delay.

Lord Lansdowne added that Miss Cavell might have, by her conduct, rendered herself liable to severe punishment, but he had no hesitation in saying she might, at any rate, have expected that measure of mercy which he believed in no civilized country would be refused to one who not only was a woman, but a very brave and devoted woman, and one who had given all her efforts and energies to the mitigation of the sufferings of others.

Washington, Oct. 20.—United States Ambassador Gerard at Berlin called today that he had taken up the case of Miss Jeanne D. Belleville and Mme. Thullier, sentenced to death by German authorities for espionage in Belgium, and that they probably would be reprieved. The case of Miss Cavell, the English nurse, reported shot by the Ger-