

# BRITAIN CALLS FOR 20,000 MORE CANADIAN TROOPS

## THE WEATHER.

Forecast.  
Maritime—Increasing south and southwest winds with occasional rains.

# The St. John Standard,

NEW BRUNSWICK, CANADA.

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TONIGHT

YOUNG-ADAMS CO. in  
"A THIEF IN THE HOUSE"

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TEN PAGES

MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 31 1916

PRICE TWO CENTS

# PARIS BOMBARDED FROM THE AIR AND FOG COVERS RETREAT OF THE RAIDER

## RUSSIANS MAY SUCCEED IN FORMING JUNCTION WITH BRITISH IN MESOPOTAMIA

### Operations of Czar's Army in Caucasus Spreading Out Fan-like and New Victory Near Hamaden Brings Them Considerably Nearer Head of British Column in Vicinity of Kut-El-Amara—Closing In on City of Erzerum.

Petrograd, Jan. 30, via London.—The Russian Caucasus operations are widening, fanlike, to the westward, southwestward and southward, with the possibility, according to semi-official opinion, of a junction being formed with the British Mesopotamia expedition.

The Russian advance is pushing west of Melazpirt, where the important town of Khynyskala, fifty miles south of Erzerum, has been captured. At the same time, progress is reported in the direction of Van, and likewise toward Urumiah, where it is officially announced that the Turks have been repulsed with heavy losses. Further southeast, in the region of the Kandalanki Pass, southeast of Hamaden, another Russian victory is reported.

Although a broken, mountainous country intervenes, the latter positions are not far removed from the head of the British column in the vicinity of Kut-El-Amara. It is pointed out that the Turks evidently fear a junction, this being indicated by the retreat towards Mush of a large part of their army that was recently reported to have been routed, the evident purpose of the move being to cover Bitlis and Diarbekir.

It is admitted that the recent successes of the Russians in the Caucasus operations are thus far not of great strategic importance, but are regarded as having a notable moral effect upon the Turkish troops which military observers point out, readily stampede in an open campaign.

### CLOSING IN ON ERZERUM.

Athens, Jan. 29, 7.30 p. m., via Paris, Jan. 30.—The Russians are surrounding Erzerum, from which city the Turkish authorities have fled, according to reports received here. A strong Russian column is advancing to the Tigris Valley, the advices add.

## INDIAN TROOPS HAVE REACHED MESOPOTAMIA

Left Flanders Several Weeks Ago—Austrian Losses Heavy in Recent Fighting at Gorizia.

London, Jan. 30.—A despatch today from the British press representative with the British forces in the Persian Gulf district, contained the announcement that the Indian troops which left Flanders several weeks ago are now in Mesopotamia.

Rome, via London, Jan. 30.—The official statement issued by general headquarters today reads:

"Along the entire front artillery activity has been favored by clear weather. On the Middle Isarno one of our batteries bombarded the railway station at Santa Lucia, in the Tolmino sector.

"Enemy artillery fired a few shells in the village of San Martino, causing some casualties among the inhabitants. Prisoners confirm that heavy losses were suffered by the Austrians, particularly by the Thirty-seventh Landwehr Regiment during the recent fighting on the heights west of Gorizia."

## BIG STRIKES THREATEN IN DENMARK

London, Jan. 31.—Denmark is threatened with serious labor troubles, according to the Times' Copenhagen correspondent, who says that strikes involving 25,000 men will begin Tuesday mostly in the shipyards.

You are between 18 and 30. If you don't go a married man must leave his wife and kiddies to fight for you. Not quite the square thing—is it?

## THE WEEK END IN WAR THEATRES AS TOLD IN OFFICIAL REPORTS

London, Jan. 29.—The official statement on the campaign in the western theatre issued tonight says that on Friday evening the enemy penetrated some of the allied trenches near Carroy after a fierce bombardment but were driven out again this morning. Around Loos the artillery duel has diminished considerably. British artillery has done much damage to the hostile trenches.

Petrograd, Jan. 29.—According to the official statement from headquarters our troops on the Caucasus front, in the district of Lake Tortum are making progress and north of Dzinji Dagh, a chain of mountains in the region of Erzerum, have dislodged the Turks from several positions.

Paris, Jan. 29.—The following official communication was issued by the war office tonight:

"In Artois, to the west of Hill 140, we continued to re-occupy successively sections of trenches captured yesterday by the enemy. In the course of these actions we released about fifty French soldiers, who had been made prisoners by the Germans.

"A total of 20,000 additional Canadian fighting men, nearly twice the number are ready, and within the next two or three months twenty more Canadian battalions will encamp in England to await the final summons to the front."

Ottawa, Jan. 30.—General Sir Sam Hughes called tonight that twenty battalions would be sent over to England within the next two or three months. They would be chosen in order of merit.

Major Gilbert Sanders, a graduate of the R. M. C. and a South African, is temporarily commanding the Pioneer Regiment, vice Col. Davis who is injured.

Col. Gordon Stewart, of Ottawa, south of Lake Urumiah continues. Major Gilbert Sanders, a graduate of the R. M. C. and a South African, is temporarily commanding the Pioneer Regiment, vice Col. Davis who is injured.

The government after giving the Canadian troops an extra supply of machine guns will pool the rest with the Imperial authorities, according to a statement of General Hughes.

## NEW TAXES IN NEXT BRITISH WAR BUDGET

Amusements to be Included, While Many Unnecessary Imports Likely to be Taxed.

London, Jan. 30.—The Weekly Despatch states that the next budget will include taxes on theatres, music halls, motion picture theatres and other amusements. Railway tickets, it states, will be taxed, while it is probable that there will be a thirty-three per cent. duty on imported automobiles and pianos, and that a number of other unnecessary imports will be taxed, due regard being paid to the feelings of the colonies and the neutral powers.

## CASUALTY LIST

Ottawa, Jan. 29.—Two casualty lists were issued today by the militia department. Only one New Brunswick man is included, Benjamin E. Glanville, of Point St. Charles, N. B., who is reported severely wounded. He was a member of the 14th Battalion.

## 20 BATTALIONS TO ENGLAND IN FEW MONTHS

### Gen. Hughes Promptly Answers Call of the Motherland for Despatch of 20,000 More Men Overseas.

Ottawa, Jan. 30.—(via leased wire).—Britain today sent the message Canada's training troops have been eagerly expecting for weeks. The Motherland has asked for the despatch across the Atlantic of 20,000 additional Canadian fighting men. Nearly twice the number are ready, and within the next two or three months twenty more Canadian battalions will encamp in England to await the final summons to the front.

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## "MUST BRING PRUSSIAN BLOOD-THIRSTY TYRANTS TO THEIR KNEES"

London, Jan. 30.—Lord Rosebury speaking at Edinburgh today at a meeting of volunteers, said:

"This is not a war of Kings, ministers or generals, but a war of nations, and you embody the nation's resolution that so long as there is an enemy in the field not a man or a woman will spare any exertion to secure a triumphant victory."

"My only fear is that when success begins weak minds may cry for a premature peace, which would mean a short peace and a worse war to follow. We must bring the Prussian blood-thirsty tyrants to their knees."

## AN OPEN CHALLENGE TO THE TELEGRAPH AND TIMES

The Daily Telegraph and the Evening Times have charged that the Fleming Foundry Company of this city was compelled to pay a 10 per cent. commission on a shell contract secured from the Cornwall and York Cotton Mill Company and that \$5,000 of this commission has already been paid. If these charges are true they can very easily be verified. The Standard hereby challenges the Telegraph and the Times to send an authorized representative to interview Mr. J. B. Cudlip of the Cornwall and York Cotton Mill Company and the Messrs. Fleming of the Fleming Foundry Company, and to publish accurately and truthfully the questions asked by the newspaper representative and the answers given by the gentlemen interviewed.

## TWENTY-FOUR KILLED AND OVER SCORE INJURED IN ZEPPELIN RAID ON PARIS

### THE CHIEF EVENTS OF PAST TWO DAYS TOLD IN SHORT METRE

Berlin reports that all of the ground the Germans gained in their latest offensive in the vicinity of Neuville and south of the Somme river remains in their hands, despite strong French attacks. The position captured south of the Somme, says the Berlin communication, is 3,500 yards in length, and 1,000 yards in depth. Seventeen officers and 1,570 men, among them several Englishmen, were made prisoner.

Paris says that in fresh attacks opposite Donasierre, south of the Somme the Germans were twice repulsed. Little lighting has been going on at the Russian front, except near Uscelco on the Bukovina frontier, where repeated attacks by the Russian against the Austro-Hungarians are declared by Vienna to have been repulsed.

In the Balkans the situation is quiet. There have been the usual bombardments on the Austro-Italian front.

Constantinople asserts that the situation in the Caucasus and Mesopotamia where the Turks are battling respectively with the Russians and British, is virtually unchanged. Near Felahie, it was asserted, the Turks captured a thousand camels from the British.

Petrograd, on the other hand, reports that to the north of Erzerum the Russians continue their advance, taking prisoners and capturing machine guns. The parent of the Turks south of Lake Urumiah continues.

Apparently pleased with his visit to Berlin, where he had conferences with German officials, Colonel Edward M. House, personal representative of President Wilson, has departed for Switzerland.

### Allied Artillery Play Havoc With Enemy

Paris, Jan. 30.—The following official communication was issued by the war office today:

"In Artois, to the south of the road from Neuville to Laifolia, we exploded a mine which shattered the enemy galleries.

"Our artillery has carried out a destructive fire on the revetment centre of Sallaumines, southeast of Lens, and on the German park and bivouac, north of Vimy.

"Between the Somme and the Oise our batteries took under their fire troops in transit in the region of Beuvraignes, and an enemy infantry column on the road between Laucourt and Roye.

"To the west of the Aisne, in front of Soupir, we destroyed by our fire a German works, the garrison of which was annihilated.

"To the east of Rheims our trench guns effectively shelled the opposing fortifications at Cernay.

"In Alsace we bombarded the enemy positions at Aspach, to the north of Altkirch."

## Theatres and Cafes Open When Raider Was Sighted — Believed Enemy Was Only Reconnoitering and Dropped Bombs to Lighten Craft When French Air Scouts Gave Chase — Raid Lasted Only Minute and Half — Another Raider Appeared Last Night.

Paris, Jan. 30.—A Zeppelin dirigible passed swiftly over a section of Paris last night, dropping about a dozen great bombs, which killed twenty-four persons and injured twenty-seven.

The raid lasted about one minute and a half, while in the first visit of Zeppelins to Paris, on March 21, 1915, four of these aircraft were over or in the neighborhood of the capital for nearly two hours. They came at that time under entirely different atmospheric conditions, being plainly visible in a clear sky. Last night the fog seriously interfered with the work of the Paris aerial guard.

The fact that only one German machine appeared leads to the belief that the Zeppelin was making a reconnoitering trip, and the supposition is that the Germans have in view a similar operation on a larger scale.

Warnings of the presence of a Zeppelin were hastily given, and the lights of Paris were dimmed. At the hour of the raid the theatres and cafes were open, and householders had hardly yet retired. Almost immediately all the aeroplanes guarding Paris were made ready, and about thirty of them took the air. One of the machines fired twenty-five shots from a quick-firer at the invading craft, which, pursued by several of the little machines, sped at top speed westward. Apparently the bombs carried by the Zeppelin were set loose indiscriminately, and without thought of where they should strike.

One of the pursuing aviators said that the searchlights were useless in the fog, he himself being hardly able to see more than twenty-four feet above with the aid of his light. The Paris newspapers demand that measures of retaliation be taken immediately.

### 14,000 Feet Over the City.

Thirty French aeroplanes searched remote air regions above Paris last night for the Zeppelin. By the time it had reached the edge of one of the old quarters of the city several of the airmen were able to make out its pale yellow shape, 14,000 feet from the earth. Frightened, doubtless, by the numerous war planes rising toward it, the Zeppelin wheeled and dove at full speed northward, dropping in its quarter of a mile voyage, where a bomb fell full in the centre of a thick stone wall, and, cutting a big hole out of it as cleanly as if it had been done by a knife, dug through the pavement deep into the earth, causing a big cavity.

In a more populous street a bomb struck a six-story apartment building occupied by the family of workmen, cutting it in two on the line of the corner of the kitchen, from garret to cellar, burying ten victims under the debris of the central part of the structure. The street front was untouched, and on the other side of the gap the six kitchens of the building, one atop the other, were left open to the weather, with ranges and utensils in plain view and apparently undisturbed. This quarter was besieged all the morning by dense crowds, which were held at the street corners by the police, none but the city authorities, representatives of the government and newspaper men, with identification press cards, being allowed to inspect the ruins.

The greatest threat to the street, where men from the municipal chemical laboratory were carefully examining a bomb weighing nearly six hundred pounds that had fallen in the courtyard of a factory and failed to explode. The crowd at one time broke through the police line and elbowed up to the foot-board of the official motor car to get a near view of the monster.

Altogether a dozen bombs, weighing about six hundred pounds each, were dropped. None of the fatalities occurred in the open streets, the majority of the victims being killed in their beds.

A fog of considerable density hung over Paris at the time of the raid.

### Some Pathetic Sightings.

But suddenly in one of the north-eastern parts of Paris there was a great flare in the sky as the Zeppelin dropped an illuminant so that it might be seen by those on the airship, whether they were over the city. Then a bomb fell into a street, crushing through into a subway and tearing a hole fifteen feet in diameter, but injuring no one. Quickly a series of other detonations occurred, sounding daily throughout the city.

One of the missiles fell upon an isolated house occupied by a single family. The building was bisected, one end being demolished and its occupants hurled far out into an open lot and killed. The other end of the house was cut off sharply, and a bedroom on the second floor was left intact, with occupants uninjured. The floor was carried away under the head of the bed, leaving the bed balanced on the jagged edge of the ruins, with a nine-year old boy in it unharmed.

"It took us many years to save enough to build that home, with the help of my son's employer," said the

granmother of the boy, "but it is all gone in one night, together with my son and my daughter-in-law. But I have this lad left, and he is plucky enough to begin it all over again, for although he was blocked up there on the edge of what is left of his little bedroom an hour before the monster rescued him, he never flinched, never even whispered."

The Zeppelin must have been going at top speed in the neighborhood, for the nearest trace of it beyond was a quarter of a mile away, where a bomb fell full in the centre of a thick stone wall, and, cutting a big hole out of it as cleanly as if it had been done by a knife, dug through the pavement deep into the earth, causing a big cavity.

In a more populous street a bomb struck a six-story apartment building occupied by the family of workmen, cutting it in two on the line of the corner of the kitchen, from garret to cellar, burying ten victims under the debris of the central part of the structure. The street front was untouched, and on the other side of the gap the six kitchens of the building, one atop the other, were left open to the weather, with ranges and utensils in plain view and apparently undisturbed. This quarter was besieged all the morning by dense crowds, which were held at the street corners by the police, none but the city authorities, representatives of the government and newspaper men, with identification press cards, being allowed to inspect the ruins.

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