

The St. John Standard,

NEW BRUNSWICK, CANADA.

VOL. VII. NO. 86

SIXTEEN PAGES

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 8, 1915

PROBS—FAIR

PRICE TWO CENTS

GERMAN SEA FIGHTERS BEATEN BY RUSSIAN WARSHIPS IN ENGAGEMENT OFF THE ISLAND OF GOTHLAND

TWO GERMAN WARSHIPS LIMP INTO KIEL BADLY CRIPPLED AFTER FIGHT IN THE BALTIC

German Fleet in the Baltic Meets Russian Sea Fighters and Brisk Engagement Follows—Enemy Reported to Have Lost at Least Two Ships—Had Eight Army Corps at Riga Ready for Advance North Supported by Fleet.

London, July 2.—The Copenhagen correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company states that a message has been received from Gothland, telling of a naval battle off the east coast of that island. According to the message gunfire was heard last night and at 6.30 o'clock this morning a naval action was observed from Ljugarn harbor and later warships steamed north. At 10 o'clock four cruisers were seen closely engaged near land. Later a German torpedo boat with many wounded, arrived at Katthammersvik, on the east coast of Gothland.

An official statement, issued by the Russian War Office on July 1 told of an attempt by German warships to bombard the port of Windau, Courland, and land troops.

This attempt was repulsed. Windau is a Russian port across the Baltic from Gothland island.

London, July 2.—"A naval action occurred this morning off the coast of the island of Gothland," says the Stockholm correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company.

"The German mine-layer Albatross was chased by four Russian cruisers and ran ashore to escape capture. Twenty-one of the mine-layer's crew were killed and twenty-seven were wounded."

TWO BATTLESHIPS CRIPPLED.
Copenhagen, July 2, via London, July 3.—The German battleships Wittelsbach, which is damaged, and a battleship of the Kaiser class, with many shots under the water line, from the battle in the Baltic, have returned to Kiel.

Copenhagen, via London, July 3.—The Politiken's Petrograd correspondent states that it is reported that not only was a German torpedo boat sunk at Windau, but a cruiser of the Magdeburg type was also lost.

Copenhagen, via London, July 3.—In preparation for an advance north, supported by a German fleet, the Politiken's Petrograd correspondent states that eight German army corps were concentrated at Riga and in the Shavil region. The attack on Windau, the correspondent believes, was an evidence that this was the object of the German military and naval authorities.

MEN NEEDED FOR BRITISH FLYING CORPS

Limited Number of Vacancies in Royal Naval Air Service Provides an Opportunity for Canadians.

Special to The Standard
Ottawa, Ont., July 2.—Candidates are required from Canada for a limited number of vacancies in the Royal Naval Air Service, for the period of the war. They must be over nineteen years of age, and less than thirty, nineteen to twenty-three preferred. A high physical and educational standard is obligatory, therefore only athletic and physically fit men of good intellectual capacity can be accepted. Full details can be obtained from the Secretary, Department of Naval Service, Ottawa.

PAGE'S DAUGHTER WILL WED IN ROYAL CHAPEL OF ST. JAMES PALACE

London, July 2.—King George, it was announced today, has placed the Chapel Royal of St. James' Palace at the disposal of American Ambassador Page for the marriage of the Ambassador's daughter, Miss Katherine

REFUSES TO PERMIT THEIR RETIREMENT

Application of Twenty Commanders and Lt. Commanders of U. S. Navy is Denied by President Wilson.

Washington, July 2.—President Wilson has denied the application for voluntary retirement of twenty commanders and lieutenant-commanders of the navy, who sought to leave the active list under the law which permits such retirements on June 30, when promotions from the grade of junior lieutenant have been less than forty during the preceding year.

Department officials said, as far as they know, none of the twenty applicants had received offers from the private war munitions establishments which have been seeking to employ army and navy officers. It was disclosed, however, that some other officers have sought retirement, to accept such positions, and that their requests have been promptly refused on the ground that to permit naval officers on the retired list to engage in the manufacture of ordnance for a foreign belligerent would be a breach of neutrality.

Page, to Charles G. Loring, of Boston, and the couple will be married there in August.
The King and Queen Mary on account of the war will not attend the wedding, which will be a private one.

EXPLOSION IN CAPITOL AT WASHINGTON

Considerable Damage to Senate Building—Believed Explosion May Have Been Caused by a Bomb.

Washington, July 2.—An explosion occurred in the Senate wing of the Capitol shortly before midnight tonight, doing considerable damage. The explosion took place in the reception room on the second floor of the building, next to the office of the Sergeant-at-Arms. The doors of the room were blown out, but no one was hurt. Authorities immediately began an investigation.

The doors of the Capitol were closed immediately after the explosion and no one was permitted to enter while the investigation was under way. While the origin of the explosion has not been explained, some reports said it might have been caused by a bomb.

Visitors were allowed in the room during the day, and a timed machine might have been left without attracting attention.

Until an expert has made his report no official statement concerning the incident will be made public.

Part of the ceiling and side walls of the room were shaken down. The huge mirror and a crystal chandelier shattered and the doors blown open.

WILL BE THE MOST POWERFUL AIRSHIP EVER CONSTRUCTED

"Canada" Now Being Built at Toronto for British Army will be Last Word in Aerial Fighters.

Toronto, July 2.—The giant aeroplane now under construction for the British government at the Curtiss works in Toronto is to be completed this month, and will be one of the most powerful, if not the most powerful, aerial fighting machines in the world. The general lines of the America are being followed in the design, but several departures in details will make her a distinctive type, which will be known as the "Canada," that being the name bestowed on the machine when finished. While the America is a hydro aeroplane, the new flying machine will be of the land type. She will carry a machine gun and a plentiful stock of ammunition and explosives.

SHOOT DOCTOR THEN TURNS GUN ON HIMSELF

Hamilton, Ont., July 2.—Hepworth Holmes, who is believed to be a resident of Gravenhurst, today shot and killed Dr. Harry Williams, and immediately turned the weapon on himself with fatal results.
The motive for the crime is still a mystery. Williams had only been here a short time, looking after the practice of Dr. Victor Ross, a dentist, who is in the north country.

CAPTAIN BRAVES SUBMARINE FIRE TO RESCUE PET DOG

With Submarine Shelling His Vessel Jumps Overboard to Rescue Canine.

THREE MORE BRITISH STEAMERS TORPEDOED

Submarine Attacks Steamer Engaged in Rescuing the Crew of Another Torpedoed Vessel.

London, July 2.—Three British steamers, the Caucasian, Inglemoor and Welbury, the bark Sardozen, and the schooner L. G. Power were reported today to have been sunk by German submarines in the vicinity of the Scilly Islands and off South Ireland.

The Caucasian met her fate southwest of Lizard Head, on the coast of Cornwall on Thursday morning. While engaged in picking up her crew the Inglemoor fell a victim to the same submarine.

The Caucasian, when the submarine opened fire, was given full steam in an endeavor to escape. Not until the steamer was struck by several shots, one of which demolished the wheel, did her captain surrender. The crew of the steamer took to the boats. The submarine hauled alongside and fired eight shells into the vessel. A dog belonging to the captain of the Caucasian jumped overboard and the captain plunged from one of the boats into the rough sea and rescued his pet.

A few hours later the Inglemoor appeared on the scene and started picking up the Caucasian's boats. The Inglemoor had taken the occupants of the small boats on board when the submarine emerged and opened fire on her. Escape being hopeless the crew took to the boats, and the submarine then torpedoed and sank the Inglemoor, subsequently returning to the Caucasian, which was still floating, and sending her to the bottom.

The crew of the Inglemoor and a part of the crew of the Caucasian were landed at Penzance, but one of the Caucasian's boats, with nineteen men in her, was being rowed toward France when last sighted.

The steamers Inglemoor and Caucasian were sunk by the U-39. This was the submarine which torpedoed and sank the Cunard Line steamship Lusitania off Old Head of Kinsale, Ireland, on May 7, with the loss of more than 1,100 lives.

SECOND INJUNCTION IN MONTREAL STREET RAILWAY MATTER

Montreal, July 2.—The agreement to give the Montreal Tramways Company an extension of franchise, as passed on Wednesday by Mayor Martin, Controller Hebert and Controller Cote, despite an interim injunction to stay their action will not go to the city council next Monday. A second interim injunction reached City Hall today, and everybody in sight is restrained by this document from proceeding any further in the matter until the court decides whether the injunction shall be permanent or not. This question will come up next Tuesday.

HON. MR. HAZEN COMING TO ST. JOHN

Special to The Standard.
Ottawa, July 2.—Hon. J. D. Hazen leaves for St. John tomorrow. He will probably be there for a week at least.

BRITISH STRENGTHEN HOLD ON GALLIPOLI PENINSULA

INDUSTRIAL ARMY HAS ENROLLMENT OF 46,000 FOR FIRST WEEK OF CAMPAIGN

Munition Works Coming Forward in Encouraging Numbers—Country in Great Peril and No Time for Censorious Attitude Lord Curzon Says—Munitions Bill Passes Third Reading.

London, July 2.—Introducing the Munitions Bill in the House of Lords today Lord Curzon, Lord Privy Seal, announced that the first week of the campaign made to speed up the manufacture of arms and ammunition resulted in the enrolment of 46,000 volunteer munition workers.

He was confident, Lord Curzon added, that before the end of the year the advantages in both men and material would be decisively on the side of Great Britain and her Allies.

Lord Curzon said the present situation was one of grave anxiety. It was not too much to say that the country was in great peril. Events and recent statements had removed the scale from everyone's eyes.

This was not a time, he said, for a critical or censorious attitude, but the time to pass the bill, which would enable the organization of a rapid supply of munitions, and to go ahead, make up the leeway and put matters straight.

After a few remarks had been made by Baron Weardale, who criticized the remissness of the late government, and placed the responsibility for it upon Premier Asquith, the munitions bill was passed in all its stages.

Conscription a Much Discussed Subject in England at Present

Press Devotes Much Space to Question and Strong Reasons Put Forth for and Against Compulsory Service—Another Interesting Letter from Colin McKay.

(Special Staff Correspondence.)
London, June 9.—A battle royal, or at any rate a journalistic jamboree, rages around the question of conscription. The daily papers devote much space to the subject; editorials, letters deal trenchantly, often savagely, with the matter, urging arguments pro and con. Strong feeling evidently exists on both sides. Some people evidently believe that conscription is absolutely necessary, that the country is fighting for its existence, and must take drastic measures to make the slacker come up to time. On the other hand, Lord Northcliffe's Daily Mail, the chief organ of the conscriptionists in use to make bon fires on stock exchanges and street corners.

One can spend hours in the public libraries reading what the advocates and opponents of compulsory service have to say, and he will probably

come to the conclusion that the arguments on both sides are put forth with a good deal of ingenuity and cleverness. But personally I should say the most sensible view of the question that I have seen is that taken by The Clarion, a weekly edited by Robert Blatchford, the Socialist, whose articles in the Northcliffe papers some years ago pointed out that Germany was bent on war caused some sensation, though they did not make a great impression upon the government or the people. This paper says:

Socialist View.
"If the coalition cabinet is any good it will put its foot into this feast of floundering right now. We cannot afford to run the risk of national cleavage by a question so bristling with contentious material as conscription."

(Continued on page 3)

Turkish Transport With Troops Torpedoed

London, July 3.—A British submarine in the Sea of Marmora, on June 26, sank the Turkish transport No. 42, which was full of troops, according to the Athens correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company.

AUSTRIA RAISES THE TAX ON LIQUOR

Zurich, Switzerland, via London, July 3.—Preparatory to making the production of spirits a state monopoly an Austrian ministerial decree prohibits the erection of new distilleries and raises the tax on spirits from ten to fourteen cents a litre.

Successful Outcome of Recent Attack on Turks' Position a Noteworthy Triumph—German Drive in Galicia Unchecked—Polish Fortress of Zamosc Reported Fallen.

London, July 2.—The sudden recurrence of heavy artillery fire by the Germans at many points in France is a marked feature of the fighting on the western front, but in the meantime the Austro-German advance in Galicia and in Poland is unchecked, and the Teutons have shown no disposition to diminish the intensity of their eastern offensive.

The Polish fortress of Zamosc has been captured, and progress in other sectors of strategic importance in the East is claimed by Berlin. For weeks it has been the same story in this theatre of war—an Austro-German rush, a Russian retreat—and the end is not in sight.

There has been during the week no official news whatever from the British front in Flanders, but Gen. Sir Ian Hamilton, commander of the Allied land forces at the Dardanelles, in his second official despatch of the week, records the repulse of a vicious counter-attack by the Turks who were bent on recovering the lost ground south of the fortified hill of Achi Baba and the strong position at Krithia which the British held for some time before attempting to envelop.

An Important Gain in the Dardanelles
The British forged a bit forward last Monday, and the following day the Turks, after sapping and mining, launched a counter-stroke with the bayonet. This was crushed, while the French forces operating on the right in Kereves Dere Valley, toward the east coast of Gallipoli, advanced and consolidated the ground won the latter part of June. The distances are not stated.

Despite the hard fighting ever since the landing on April 25, the Franco-British expedition only lately has achieved anything notable toward strengthening its hold on the tip of the Gallipoli Peninsula, Achi Baba being a small Gibraltar, bristling with machine guns, surrounded by barbed wire and terraced with trenches. This is the reason why an Allied progress is hailed with great satisfaction in England.

It is interesting to note tributes paid to the Turks' bravery and even gallantry in almost every despatch from the British correspondents at the Dardanelles. At no time during the Peninsula fighting have the Turks been accused of atrocities.

The munitions measure, giving David Lloyd George, Minister of Munitions, wide power to whip up the munitions supply, passed the House of Lords today, and will be a statute when the King affixes his signature.

There are manifold indications throughout the United Kingdom that the people only now, after nearly a year, fully sense the seriousness of the war. Only a few months ago the boast was, "business is as usual."

Theatre patronage was undiminished and the restaurant trade normal. The cabinet ministers now are urging the necessity of the most rigid economy by individuals, and school children are being besought to invest in the war loan. The newspapers daily are carrying full page advertisements of the war loan.

The Teutonic successes in Galicia, the slowness of the Dardanelles operations, and the failure of the Allies to inaugurate the much discussed offensive in the west, are responsible for this change in public demeanor.

ASK ONTARIO GOV'T TO SEND DOCTORS AND NURSES TO THE FRONT

Toronto, July 2.—A resolution urging the provincial government to send a special expedition of doctors and nurses to the front to treat soldiers suffering from mental and nervous strain was passed by the Ontario Medical Council before it adjourned at 11 a. m. today for a year. It was urged that either this be done, or the sufferers brought home for treatment in Canada.

ST. JOHN'S GIFT FOR BELGIUM IS RECEIVED

London, July 2.—Among the subscriptions yesterday to the national committee for the relief of Belgium were \$3,700 from the Mayor of St. John, N. B., \$550 from the Lord Sackville Chapter, I. O. O. F., Sackville, N. B., and \$500 from the Fiji Islands.