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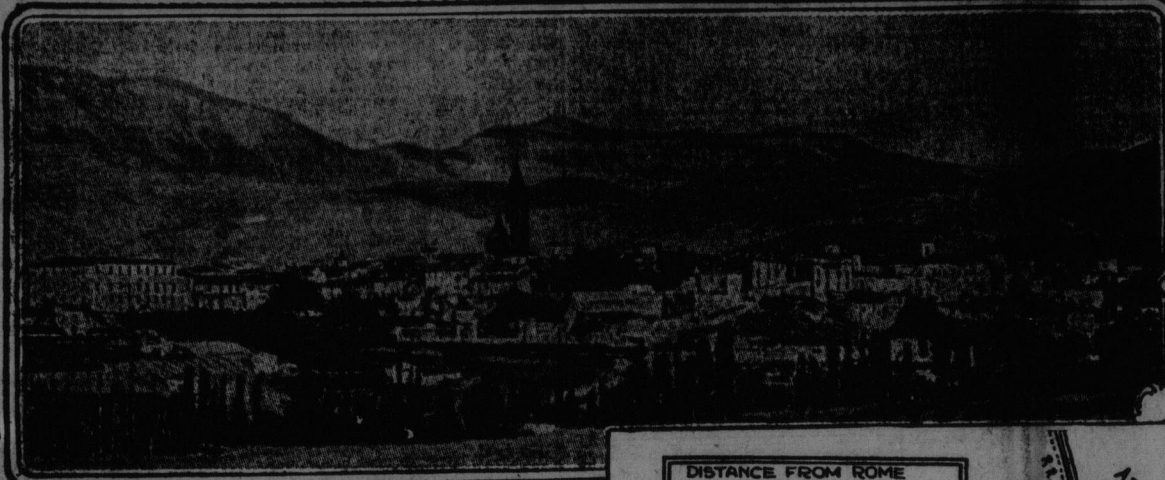
TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 19, 1915

PROBS - RAIN - GALES

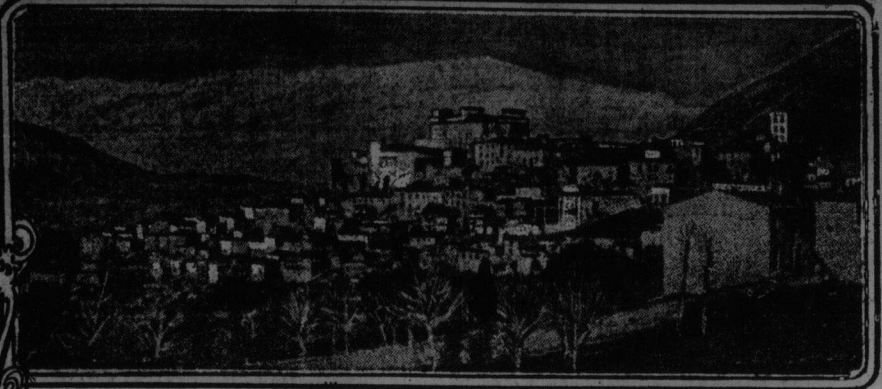
PRICE TWO CENTS

RUSSIANS MENACE POSEN AND EAST PRUSSIA AND DEAL TURKS ANOTHER STAGGERING BLOW

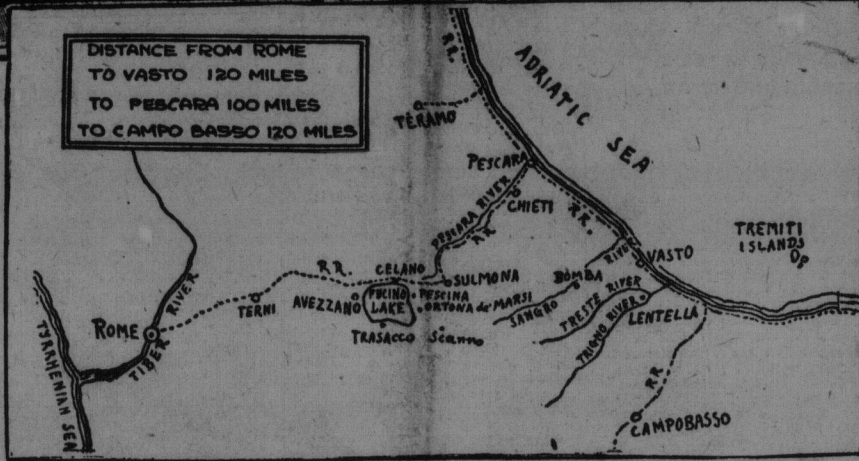
TOWNS IN ITALY DESTROYED BY THE EARTHQUAKE AND MAP SHOWING THE SCENE OF THE TERRIBLE DISASTER.



PANORAMIC VIEW OF SULMONA



GENERAL VIEW OF CELANO



CENTRE OF THE EARTHQUAKE-RIVEN DISTRICT
MAP DRAWN BY PAUL MONACELLI

ALLES' ADVANCE CHECKED BY FLOODING OF THE AISNE

EYE-WITNESS DESCRIBES RECENT OPERATIONS IN THE WESTERN WAR THEATRE—GERMAN OFFENSIVE IS BROKEN ON YSER—DESTRUCTION OF BRIDGES PREVENTED FRENCH AND ENGLISH FROM SENDING REINFORCEMENTS TO MEET SUPERIOR NUMBERS OF ENEMY AT SOISSONS AND WITHDRAWAL OF OVER A MILE WAS MADE NECESSARY.

Paris, Jan. 18.—An eye-witness with the French army gives a summary of the operations in the west. He says: "The period from Jan. 5 to Jan. 15 has been like the preceding period, marked by wretched weather conditions—rain, snow, wind and fog and mud. "As a consequence the operations have slackened. The events worthy of note are: "First, the extension and strengthening of our successful operations on the right bank of the Yser, between St. Georges and the sea. The German offensive in this region has broken itself on the Yser; we have, on the other hand, gained a broad open space beyond the river. "Second, the fighting near Soissons, where our offensive began brilliantly, has been checked by the flooding of the Aisne, with the consequent destruction of three foot-bridges, preventing reinforcements from being sent to the right bank to oppose a very strong attack by the enemy; hence, there has been a withdrawal of our forces of less than 1,800 metres (a little over a mile) on a front of less than five kilometres (more than three miles). "Third, the new advances gained by us in the region of Perthes, and the failure of all the counter-attacks of the enemy. "Fourth, the failure of the German attack on the Aronne. "Fifth, the continuation and maintenance of our success in Upper Alsace. "The eye-witness then describes what he terms "our success on the right bank of the Yser," calling attention to important results obtained in this region since the end of December. "At that time," he says, "we held in front of the town of Nieuport only a narrow bridge. The allies planned to extend their lines, which object has been attained from the sea to the south of St. Georges. "The Capture of St. Georges. "The complete details of the taking of St. Georges, beginning with the attack on December 22, refer to the difficulties of the operations in the dunes, the failure of the counter-attacks by the enemy and brilliant charges made by the native troops. It concludes with the statement that the allies' position on the right bank of the Yser was finally assured by the possession of a broad open space. "The Yser in this region," it says, "stopped the great German offensive in October and November, but the river failed to check ours. "The developments from Nieuport to the Aisne during the period of January 5-15 were not characterized by important events, relative immobility being imposed upon both sides by the unfavorable weather conditions. During the fighting around La Boisselle and Aveluy the Germans asked for a truce, to care for their injured, which was refused. "On January 11," says the eye-witness, "we were violently bombarded, but did not yield. Also on January 15 we repulsed a violent attack. "Beginning the night of January 11, the situation for the Allies became complicated by reason of the high water in the Aisne, the German offensive movement and the failure of the Allies' reinforcements to arrive. Preparations for a withdrawal began, and it was executed in good order.

EXPORTS WERE GREATER THAN IMPORTS

Bright Spot in the Trade Returns for December—Gain in Export of Manufactures.

Special to The Standard. Ottawa, Jan. 18.—December's trade figures announced today by Hon. J. D. Reid, Minister of Customs, show an overall decrease as compared with a year ago. Imports for December, 1914, were \$31,454,833, as against \$32,571,831 in Dec. 1913. Exports show a decrease also, being \$37,193,621 compared with \$55,806,676. Export of manufactures for the month increased by two millions and for nine months by twelve millions. Animals and animal products exports increased also but other agricultural products decreased to one-third of the same month a year ago. But there is a most satisfactory side to the situation. The balance of trade which for so many years has been against Canada is now almost wiped out and for December the exports were six millions higher than the imports. Leaving out coal and bullion imports the total imports were just a little more than the exports.

LONDON POST PRAISES BOOK WRITTEN BY M'GILL'S PRESIDENT

London, Jan. 18.—In a three-quarter column review of Principal Peterson's volume of Canadian Essays and Addresses, the Morning Post opines that it will not go astray in accepting Principal Peterson as the representative of the reasoned opinion of the great Dominion. The author's apology that the papers may be out of date is dismissed with the statement that the coming of the war has actually brought the papers up to date, since the average Canadian is now acting on the very ideas of policy which caused him to be called an ultra-imperialist. Some of the addresses, says the reviewer, particularly that on Canada and the Navy, are informed with keen insight into the underlying tendencies of world politics, and a sense of the seriousness of the German peril, which all Canadian Liberals, and even a few Conservatives, had regarded as the in-

HEAVY FIGHTING IN THE ARGONNE; STORM INTERFERES IN BELGIUM

PRESENT LULL ON WESTERN BATTLEFRONT PRESAGES RENEWAL OF VIOLENT STRUGGLE AT EARLY DATE WHEN WEATHER CONDITIONS BECOME MORE FAVORABLE—RUSSIANS PRESSING TURKS BACK ON ERZERUM—WHOLE TURKISH GARRISON WITHDRAWN FROM ADRIANOPLE—PARIS PAPER PREDICTS ENTRY OF BALKAN NATIONS WITHIN SHORT TIME.

London, Jan. 18.—The omission from the German official report of any reference to Soissons, the scene of the recent marked German success, and the French statement that there has been no change in that region, leads to the belief that a renewal of the violent struggle there is impending, the temporary quiet being due to the fact that neither side cares to risk an offensive in the present circumstances. At widely separated points elsewhere on the western front there have been engagements, but the weather is again playing an important part. The storm in Belgium prevents operations, except artillery duels, and snow in the Vosges, at the other extremity of the line, makes fighting exceedingly difficult. In the Argonne, however, the fighting is almost continuous, and each side claims minor successes. For the time being the Germans seem to be more on the offensive than the defensive. The German reports of all the eastern operations are very brief; the Russian reports are more in detail, and it is believed that the Russians are again menacing East Prussia and Posen. The Turks, according to reports, have been dealt another staggering blow, after their determined stand in the snow at Kara Urgan, in the Caucasus. They are fighting rear guard actions, but are being pressed back towards Erzerum in great disorder. The London papers print a forecast appearing in the Paris Figaro that Italy, Greece, Roumania and Bulgaria will join the Allies, but that there is nothing more definite relative to this turn of affairs than there was a fortnight ago. The Turkish garrison at Adrianople, the partial withdrawal of which was previously reported, has now completely withdrawn, according to an Athens despatch, which gives no explanation.

Call Out Landsturm Class of 1875 to All Wheat of Foreign Origin in Denmark To Be Seized

London, Jan. 18.—A Budapest despatch received here, says Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent, "states that the trained Landsturm classes of the years 1875 to 1881, inclusive, and the younger Landsturm men in Budapest have been summoned to join the colors January 21."

Even four years ago, the whole western world was so deeply drugged with pacifism that no praise is too high for the powers of intelligent and now on their way to London to negotiate the purchase of corn and fodder. London, Jan. 18.—The Exchange Telegraph Company from Copenhagen says the government has decided to confiscate all wheat in Denmark of foreign origin, to the value of \$500,000. Government representatives, according to the correspondent, are now on their way to London to negotiate the purchase of corn and fodder. The last five Prussian casualty lists, according to the correspondent, give the names of 26,764 officers and men killed, wounded or missing, making the total Prussian losses, as disclosed in 135 lists, 877,107.

ENGLAND TO HUSBAND HER RESOURCES

Capital Issues for Undertakings Outside the Empire have Been Prohibited.

London, Jan. 18.—How carefully Great Britain is guarding her financial resources during the war is indicated by the treasury regulations which have been deemed necessary with the opening of the Stock Exchange. Under these regulations issues of capital, or the participation in issues, for undertakings outside the Empire are absolutely prohibited. Issues for undertakings in the colonies will be permitted only where it is shown there is urgent necessity for them. Issues for undertakings within the United Kingdom will be permitted only when the treasury is convinced they are advisable in the national interest. The government view is that "until further notice all considerations must be subordinated to the paramount necessity of husbanding the financial resources of the country with a view to the successful prosecution of the war."

ENEMY'S CASUALTY LISTS SHOW EFFECTIVENESS OF ALLIES' GUNS

London, Jan. 18.—The Exchange Telegraph's Vienna correspondent, in a despatch sent via Copenhagen, says that 110 Austrian casualty lists, which do not include the losses of the last two months, give the following totals: Officers killed, 2,283; officers wounded, 8,380; men wounded 231,160; men captured 9,502. The last five Prussian casualty lists, according to the correspondent, give the names of 26,764 officers and men killed, wounded or missing, making the total Prussian losses, as disclosed in 135 lists, 877,107.

RESCUE LARGE NUMBER OF THE LIVING FROM RUINS

THOSE SAVED FROM BENEATH DEBRIS OF THE FALLEN BUILDINGS IN DEVASTATED TOWNS JOIN IN RELIEF WORK—SOME OF THOSE RESCUED WERE SIX DAYS AMID RUINS WITHOUT FOOD OR DRINK—WOLVES DRAWN TO SCENE BY SCENT OF HUMAN FLESH—DAMAGE BY THE EARTHQUAKE ESTIMATED AT \$60,000,000.

Rome, Jan. 18.—The uninjured people in the earthquake zone gradually are regaining their composure and attending their affairs to the utmost workers in an endeavor to ameliorate the terrible conditions that prevail in the various ruined towns. With the arrival of food supplies and clothing nearly everywhere the hungry are being fed and clothed and huts are being rapidly constructed for the temporary housing of the homeless. Work in the ruins is being carried forward as fast as possible. Today many persons were rescued alive in numerous towns from beneath the debris of fallen buildings, where they had lain without food or water for six days. The hope is expressed that many others who are held prisoners may be reached in time to save their lives. At Avezzano today nineteen persons were taken alive from the ruins, six of them uninjured. This encouraged the workers there to redouble their efforts. It still is impossible to state with any degree of accuracy the number of lives claimed by the earthquake or to more than estimate the amount of the monetary damage. One unofficial estimate places the loss at above \$60,000,000. Subscriptions for the relief of the sufferers are being raised throughout Italy, and the people are generous in responding. King Victor Emmanuel again has gone into the stricken region to render what service he can to the distressed people. Queen Helena today sent a trainload of foodstuffs, clothing and medical supplies to the people in the ruined towns. Members of the Royal family, high officials and leading legislators are busily engaged in relief work. Thomas Nelson Page, the American Ambassador, was among those who went to the earthquake region today to distribute relief stores to the destitute. At Avezzano all the dogs in the town have been killed in order to prevent them from prowling in the debris among the bodies of the dead. At several places wolves, attracted by the scent of human flesh, have come down out of the mountains and parties have been formed to hunt down and exterminate them. In some instances the wolves are said to be so vicious that they even attacked automobiles passing along the roads.

More Women Than Men Among the Saved. Avezzano, Jan. 18.—Fresh troops reached the earthquake area today, and the work of rescue was continued with energy. Particular attention is being directed to the pulling down of unsafe walls, which constitute a danger to survivors and rescuers, the burial of the dead, the distribution of supplies and the caring for homeless and orphaned children. The soldiers present an extraordinary appearance. Entire detachments of them come out of the ruins as though they were millers. They are covered with a fine plaster dust. Their work is worthy of much praise. The number of women found alive is bigger than the number of men. They appear to have superior sustaining power. Even today, five days after the disaster, several girls and old women were extricated from the ruins. They all are wounded, but nevertheless the doctors hope to save them. A little boy was found alive. He held in his hand a wooden horse, evidently a Christmas present. The excavators have come upon many corpses burned to death. It would appear that in a good many places fire broke out under the ruins.

At Capelle, a man 65 years old was brought out with both his feet burned off. He lived for only two hours. It having been established that attempts at looting were being continued, the military authorities are taking severe repressive measures. Last night two thieves, endeavoring to enter a house formerly occupied by the local branch of the Bank of Naples, were shot. Many priests are taking part in the work of rescue. Some are nursing the wounded, others are collecting money to meet the urgent needs of survivors while still others are working with tools among the ruins. A number of priests have given valuable services in guiding rescuing parties to remote points. The promptness of these endeavors undoubtedly has saved many lives. The parish priest of Massaoorona rescued alive yesterday, had been buried for more than four days. The iron grating of a window had protected him from the falling walls of the house. He is greatly exhausted and may not live.

Belgium, Loses Rudder, Anchors and Deckhouse 300 Miles off Halifax. New York, Jan. 18.—The latest news received here tonight, at the office of the Commission for the Relief in Belgium concerning the California Relief Ship Camino, which on Sunday night sent out a call of distress was to the effect that the steamer was 300 miles off Halifax with her rudder, deckhouse and anchors gone. The British steamer Kanawa was reported to be standing by, while the United States revenue cutter Androscoquin and the Lady Laurier, of the Canadian government, were on their way to succor the vessel. The owner of the Camino, R. H. Swayne, of San Francisco, is in the city, and received a communication from the captain of the steamer concerning her condition, stating that she was expected in the port of Halifax Wednesday, and that arrangements for her repairs had been made. The Camino is laden with a cargo of about 6,500 tons, given by the State of California, for the relief of Belgium. The cargo is valued at \$400,000.

WANT PROVINCE-WIDE PROHIBITION IN QUEBEC. Montreal, Jan. 18.—Province-wide prohibition until the war is over is a request the Montreal Protestant Ministerial Association will make to the Quebec government, as decided upon at a meeting of the association today.

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