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PROBS—CLEARING

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FIERCE BATTLES IN CARPATHIANS CONTINUE; RUSSIANS CROSS FIRST RANGE OF MOUNTAINS

COMBINED SEA AND LAND ATTACK ON THE DARDANELLES TO BE UNDERTAKEN SOON

Russian Black Sea Fleet Will Probably Attack Bosphorus Forts at Same Time—French Trying to Force Enemy to Give Up St. Mihuel—Fierce Fighting in Carpathians, Where Czar's Army is Gaining Ground.

London, April 7.—The Carpathians and the hilly country between the Rivers Meuse and Moselle in France continue to be scenes of most sanguinary engagements, but little or no news is forthcoming of the progress of the battles.

Except in the Usok Pass in the Carpathians, where the Austrians, assisted by Germans, are offering a most stubborn resistance, the Russians are said to have crossed the first range of mountains, and from the heights which they have taken from the Austrians, in bitter hand-to-hand fighting can look down the southern slopes toward the plains of Hungary. It is asserted that part of the army which has crossed the mountains is manoeuvring to get behind the Austro-Germans holding the Usok Pass. The Austrians also are fighting in Bukovina, but this is only a secondary operation. The engagements in progress in Northern Poland, where the Russians are trying to push the Germans into East Prussia, also appear to be small affairs.

Between the Meuse and the Moselle the French, like their eastern ally, are on the offensive, attempting to force the Germans to give up St. Mihuel and the region in the vicinity of that town famous town. The Germans, in their official report, claim to have repulsed all the French attacks, but a semi-official statement from Berlin says, that according to a prearranged plan the German outposts retreated from Regneville and Fey-Eu-Haye. The French, some time ago, reported the capture of these towns, and claim to have made progress almost daily since then.

Land and Sea Attack on Dardanelles Soon.

The Belgians have retained a bit of ground which they lost in Flanders, but elsewhere there has been no change on the western front.

Although no announcement to this effect has been made, the general expectation in military circles here is that a combined land and sea attack

on the Dardanelles will begin shortly, and that at the same time the Russians, who now apparently are in command of the Black Sea, will bombard the Bosphorus forts.

In Africa Botha's Union of South Africa forces continue their victorious march along the railways, but thus far have been unable to overtake the main German army, which it is thought here is trying to draw the old Boer general as far from his base as possible before making a stand.

In England the drink question is still uppermost in the minds of the people. The cabinet met today to discuss what governmental action should be taken in the premises, but did not reach any decision. Meantime hundreds of public men are following the King's example and banishing alcoholic liquors from their households, while the churches are making a plea to the people that they at least take the pledge to abstain from liquor until the war is over.

Serbian Towns on Danube Bombarded.

Nish, April 7, via London, April 8.—The Austro-Hungarian artillery yesterday bombarded Serbian towns on the Danube and the Sava. Twenty-eight heavy projectiles fell in the central quarter of Belgrade, killing three and wounding six.

The Serbian artillery shelled the Austro-Hungarian positions, but avoided shelling the towns on the Austro-Hungarian banks of the rivers, which are inhabited exclusively by Serbians.

London, April 7.—A despatch from Berlin received here today by wireless quotes the Russian official report of April 4, which said that during a raid on Memel, the northern extremity of the bony of East Prussia, the Russians had lost 149 men, and then said: "It has been ascertained that 300 Russians were buried at Memel. At Memel and Polengen 505 Russians were captured, including three officers and 430 men who were transported by way of Tilsit. Some of the Russians still at Memel are being used as laborers. Others are in the hospital there."

where, in the wooded country the French were able to approach close to the German positions, but were received with an annihilating fire at short range.

"The Germans served their guns with tremendous effect, and in a short time the French reserves were in full flight while their rifle attack broke down under our infantry fire."

"On April 6 we observed the French piling hundreds of dead in front of their positions."

"The same day attacks by the French in the forest of Le Petre and near Flirey failed. So far the French have only to record fresh failures on the ground which has been the scene of repeated struggles, but it seems that their attacks are not yet at an end."

JURY EMPANELLED IN POISONING CASE

Downing Pleads Not Guilty to all Counts on Charge of At- tempted Murder.

Special to The Standard
Hopewell, Cape, N. B., April 7.—The Circuit Court was opened at three p. m. today, pursuant to the adjournment. Daniel Mullin, K. C. for the Crown in the case of the King vs. Jethro J. Downing, G. W. Fowler, K. C. appeared for the defence. On motion of Mr. Mullin the prisoner was arraigned and was placed in the dock. The indictment was read over to him and to each count he pleaded not guilty. The work of empanelling the

SIXTH MARITIME HORSE SHOW AT AMHERST

Opened Yesterday With Fine List of Exhibits and Large Attendance.

Amherst, N. S., April 7.—The sixth Maritime Horse Show opened this afternoon and notwithstanding unfavorable weather the attendance at the afternoon and evening was unusually large. The exhibits exceed last year about forty in number and are fully up to the standard quality.

The judging was carried on promptly and with satisfaction to competitors two events which created much interest were saddle horses ridden by ladies in which there were six entries. Lorne Doone, exhibited by J. C. Purdy, Amherst, ridden by Miss Blanchard, first prize.

Rex, Geo. M. Holmes, Amherst, ridden by Miss Flo Holmes, second.

Gypsy, J. C. Purdy, ridden by Miss Baker, third.

Gypsy, A. P. Elderkin, ridden by Mrs. Norman Christie, fourth.

The other was a special prize of a leather travelling bag contributed by Dunlap Bros. & Co. for cavalry horses won by Nick, exhibited by J. C. Purdy. There were five competitors in this class, the special judges being Col. Ryan of the 5th Cavalry, Mr. Sinclair and R. S. Starr, who is buying horses of this class for the government. Owing to bad crossings from Prince Edward Island, the usual contingent of horses from that section were not present.

PREPARING REPORT ON THE BOOTS INQUIRY

Investigation Has Shown Con- ditions at Salisbury Plain This Year Abnormal—Can- adian Shoe Better than Brit- ish for Marching.

Special to The Standard.
Ottawa, April 7.—The investigation into the boots supplied the Canadian soldiers is concluded, and the work of preparing the report of the committee is in progress. There will be a debate on it in the house. It is possible that there will be a minority report, but there is no certainty.

That many bad boots have been supplied by certain manufacturers has been shown, but for the most part the manufacturers, especially the more responsible and better known of them, have supplied boots up to the samples and specifications given them, and in many cases have even supplied better boots than was required by the department.

The chief fact brought out, and admitted generally by the witnesses is that the Canadian boot was too light for the conditions at Salisbury but it also had been shown that the conditions there this year were abnormal. The light boot, however, has not altogether been condemned, and the expert employed by General Hughes to prepare a boot for the militia has stated that there should be two boots, one heavier than the other for winter use. It has also been shown that the Canadian boot is better adapted for marching than the British article.

Jury then began and the following jury was selected: William J. Millburn, G. Warren Sears, Edwin E. Hawkes, Joseph E. Newcombe, T. Clifford Fowles, C. Edwin Bishop, William J. McGorman, W. Temple Wright, Rainford, Buland, Charles Ayr, Henry O'Connor, Gains W. Jones. Mr. Mullin opened to the jury after which court adjourned until tomorrow morning at ten a. m., without taking any evidence.

TURKISH CRUISER SUNK BY MINE IN BLACK SEA.



According to a report from Petrograd the Turkish armored cruiser Medjidieh struck a mine near the Russian coast and was sent to the bottom. The Medjidieh was a vessel of the Turkish Black Sea fleet, which has attacked Russian ports on several occasions and sunk Russian vessels. On January 31 it was announced at Petrograd that the Medjidieh, with the Turkish cruiser Midirli, formerly the German cruiser Breslau, had been discovered near Samson by the Russian fleet, but escaped after a long pursuit. The Medjidieh was an American built ship, having been laid down at Philadelphia in 1903. She was not a large vessel and her armament was comparatively light. She was 331 feet long and 42 feet beam and had a displacement of 3,432 tons. She was armed with two 6-inch guns, eight 4.7-inch guns, six 3-pounders, six 1-pounders and two torpedo tubes. Her complement was 302 men.

SULTAN WHISTLING TO KEEP UP COURAGE

Mehmed Deluding Himself With Belief That Dardanelles Cannot Be Forced—Tells Press Correspondent He Is Not Worried— Says Many Flattering Things of Kaiser Bill and His Army.

Constantinople, April 7, via The Hague.—"I am convinced that the Dardanelles cannot be forced. The brave conduct of the Turkish troops in the recent operations against the Straits permits me to conclude that although the Allies bend every effort, and use every means at their disposal, they will be unable to achieve their purpose."

Thus spoke Mehmed V., the Sultan of Turkey and first Caliph of the Moslem world, today in the course of an audience which he had granted the Associated Press correspondent. The Sultan throughout the audience showed and expressed the greatest confidence in Turkey's ability to withstand the onslaught of the Allied forces, and followed with the keenest interest a description of the operations by the Allies on March 18 against the Dardanelles forts, given by the correspondent of the Associated Press, who acted as spokesman for those who had been appointed to the audience.

The various phases of the bombardment were discussed by His Majesty in a manner demonstrating that he was well informed on the affair, but he was greatly interested in the human aspect of this tremendous action. What was the effect of the enemy's fire? What was the fate of the population of the towns near the forts bombarded? These were things in which the Sultan showed deep concern.

Mehmed V. was in a most cordial frame of mind. Many of the incidents related by the correspondent brought to the Sultan's face broad smiles of satisfaction, appreciation and amusement. How the correspondent had been obliged to make a hasty retreat when Kale Sultanio was reached by the Allies shells appeared to be of special interest to His Majesty.

When one of the correspondents told the Sultan that he had been rendered nervous in Chanak Kalesi by the explosions of large shells, which impelled him to stoop at every detonation, and how an old interpreter, who also was retreating, touched him on the ear each time saying "Yock Kismet", the Sultan was much amused, and touched the newspaper man on the shoulder in a most fatherly fashion, and proceeded to explain that the use of the word "Kismet" was improper under such circumstances.

More Than Fate Necessary.
"The old man should have used the word 'Kader' because that term expresses more fully what he wanted to convey," said His Majesty. "The word 'Kader' means that our fate is in the hands of a superior force, and that what is to happen will happen anyway. The idea is known among you I believe, as fatalism. But 'Kader' alone will not do; we also must work."

The Sultan then asked if his troops appeared to be happy and contented. The answer being emphatically in the affirmative, a new smile of satisfaction lit up his face.

"It appears very unjust to me that the Allies want to force the Dardanelles and take Constantinople, just to import foodstuffs from Russia. But our army and coast defence force have shown their ability and willingness to do their duty. I am speaking here, not alone of the Turkish defenders of the Dardanelles, but also those Germans who have so efficiently and bravely co-operated with them."

"I would thank you if you say for me that my admiration for the German troops in the east and the west is so great that it is impossible for me to express in words my high opinion of their valor and efficiency. Concerning their chief commander, Emperor William, I can only say that we in Turkey pray that he may enjoy the best of health for many years."

So far the Sultan had occupied himself entirely with recent developments in the Dardanelles. Addressing himself to the American correspondents present, he now said: "I value the opinion of neutrals highly, and wish to avail myself of this opportunity to express the greatest satisfaction that the relations between the United States and Turkey are so cordial."

With this, His Majesty indicated by a slight movement of the hand that the audience was ended. Although in his 71st year the monarch rose from the divan with alacrity and shook hands with the correspondents in a democratic fashion.

The audience took place at Dolmabahce Palace, Brigadier General Salih Pasha, the Sultan's first aide de camp, acting as marshal.

The audience was somewhat remarkable because of the absence of anything to remind one of the orient. The Sultan was seated on a divan, but arose upon the entry of the correspondents and returned their salutations warmly. He then invited them to seats, which was an unusual honor, for all but the highest officials are usually left standing.

His Majesty expressed his pleasure at meeting men who had been in the Dardanelles, and, on behalf of the journalists, the Associated Press correspondent thanked His Majesty for the cordial reception.

This was the first audience granted by Mehmed V. to American newspapers.

BRITISH PEER ENLISTS AS A PRIVATE

London, April 8.—The Earl of Crawford has just enlisted as a private in the Royal Army Medical Corps for the duration of the war. The Earl was born in 1871.

PRINZ EITEL'S COMMANDER DECIDES TO INTERN HIS SHIP; EXPECTED RELIEF DID NOT COME

German Commercial Raider Out of Commission Until War Ends—Commander Kept Port Authorities Guessing Up Till Last Hour—Had Expected Relief, but it Failed to Come—Realized Dash for Open Sea Certain Destruction.

Newport News, Va., April 7.—Commander Max Thierichens, of the German auxiliary cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich, asked the United States government, through port authorities here tonight, to intern his ship and crew for the war. Up to the last moment the German skipper kept up the appearance of being ready for a dash to sea, and when the time for decision finally came he explained that failure of "expected relief" to arrive had made it necessary to intern rather than "deliver crew and ship to fruitless and certain destruction by British and French warships, waiting off the Virginia coast."

Tomorrow the commerce raider will make her last cruise of the war. She will be taken to the Norfolk navy yard, across Hampton Roads from the ship yard here, where she has been laid up since limping into port on March 10, after the remarkable commerce destroying voyage from the Orient during which she sent the American ship William P. Frye to the bottom.

Collector of Customs Hamilton boarded the Eitel shortly after seven o'clock tonight with an imperative notice from the Washington government that the time for his stay in this port would expire at midnight tonight, and that he must leave American waters by four o'clock on the morning of April 8. Before the customs collector could deliver the message Commander Thierichens handed to him the written announcement of his decision.

This operated to lift the American embargo against merchant ships of allied European nations leaving this port which had been in force since yesterday. More than a score of British merchant vessels were immediately permitted to leave port, and customs houses at Newport News and Norfolk were kept open until 10:30 o'clock tonight issuing clearances.

Arrangements for actual internment of the Eitel were made at a conference between Rear Admiral Beatty, commander of the Norfolk Navy Yard, Rear Admiral Helm, of the battleship Alabama, and Collector Hamilton. On being taken to the navy yard tomorrow the breech blocks of her guns will be removed, and connecting rod of her engines detached.

Expected Relief Didn't Come.

Following is the announcement handed Collector Hamilton by the commander: "I inform you I intend to intern S. M. S. Prinz Eitel Friedrich. The relief I expected appeared not to arrive in time, so the number and force of the enemy cruisers watching the entrance of the bay makes to me impossible the dash for the open sea with any hope of success. I have decided not to deliver crew and ship to the fruitless and certain destruction. Being obliged for the courtesy shown by all United States authorities, I am expecting your orders. I have sent the same information to Rear Admiral Helm, U. S. S. Alabama."

"Respectfully,
(Signed) 'THIERICHENS.'"

As the collector read this a spirit of gloom seemed to pervade the commander's cabin, and spread all over the ship. Officers and crew were downcast.

Commander Thierichens himself declared that the action he had been forced to take made him sick; that he was heartbroken to be compelled to resort to such a step. Unofficially, he stated that he had never intended to intern, if it were possible to prevent it, that he had hoped for the arrival of German forces to do battle with the British and French warships off the American coast, and thus clear the way for his return to the open sea.

"I would like to have gone to sea myself," Commander Thierichens declared. "I would not hesitate to go, but I had to think first of my men."

Collector Hamilton dispatched the notice to Washington, and informed Rear Admiral Beatty. The latter notified Rear Admiral Helm, on board the battleship Alabama, which was guarding the channel to the sea, to prevent the departure of the Prinz Eitel Friedrich from this port after midnight tonight.

Kept Officials Guessing

Commander Thierichens' action came at the close of a day filled with mysterious developments. Up to the last few hours of grace the German captain had not said a word to Washington officials about internment. He had coaled and provisioned his ship. Repairs to her boilers had been made, and everything was prepared for a dash to sea.

The decision of the Washington government as to the length of time extended the Eitel Friedrich to remain in American neutral waters was reached March 30. From these terms the government never deviated.

On that day Collector Hamilton handed to Commander Thierichens a letter notifying him that a report of the board of naval officers who made an examination of the Eitel's damage, had decided the fourteen working days would be required to make the vessel seaworthy. This time would expire at midnight, April 6, the letter stated, and the Eitel would be granted twenty-four hours additional time in which to leave the waters of the United States. Failing to do so she would be interned.

HUERTA ON WAY TO SPAIN

Purpose of Ex-Dictator of Mexico Not Known to Officials at White House, However.

Washington, April 7.—Official announcement that Victoriano Huerta, late Mexican dictator, was on his way from Spain to the United States, was received at the State Department today from the American consul at Seville. Huerta recently sailed on the steamer Antonio Lopez, due to arrive at New York on Saturday. Just what the purpose of his visit may be is unknown to officials.

SYDNEY CHURCH EXTENDS CALL TO ST. JOHN PASTOR

Congregation of Falmouth St. Church Invites Rev. J. H. A. Anderson to Accept Pastorate.

Sydney, N. S., April 7.—Falmouth street church, Sydney, one of the most important Presbyterian congregations in Nova Scotia at a meeting tonight decided to extend a call to Rev. J. H. A. Anderson, of St. John, N. B.

BERLIN VERSION OF THE RECENT FIGHTING

Headquarters Says French Failed, but Admits They are Expected to Return to the Attack Again.

Berlin, via London, April 7.—German headquarters has issued the following description of the fighting in France between the rivers Meuse and Moselle:

"When the enemy's infantry began to deploy the German outposts retreated, according to a prearranged plan from Regneville and Fey-Eu-Haye, to their main positions on Easter Monday."

"The French attack against the southern front, at first to the north of Toul, and then in the forest of Le Petre, began simultaneously with attacks against our north wing to the south of the Orna, and between Esparges and Combes, but the French were nowhere successful, they being everywhere thrown back."

"The severest fighting took place between the Meuse and Apremont, and