

The St. John Standard,

NEW BRUNSWICK, CANADA.

VOL. VII. NO. 125

TEN PAGES

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 18, 1915

PROBS—FAIR

PRICE TWO CENTS

S.S. ROYAL EDWARD TORPEDOED BY A GERMAN SUBMARINE; NO CANADIAN TROOPS ON BOARD

Canadian Northern Liner Formerly in
St. John-Bristol Service Sent to
Bottom in Aegean Sea—Hundreds
of Lives Lost.

Official Statement From British Ad-
miralty Says 600 Men Were Saved
Out of 1,570 on Big Troopship—
The First Bad Loss in British
Transport Service.

London, Aug. 17.—No details are available of the loss of the transport Royal Edward, which was formerly the steamship Cairo, with probably a thousand men, beyond the brief statement given out by the British Admiralty.

Germany had news of the sinking yesterday, but nothing was published in London although the disaster occurred three days ago. The Royal Edward is the first British transport to fall a victim to German submarines and the brief comment in the evening newspapers is confined to utilizing the event to emphasize the services of the navy which they say hitherto has assured the transportation of hundreds of thousands of British troops without accident.

No Canadian Troops On The Royal Edward

SPECIAL TO THE STANDARD

Ottawa, Aug. 17.—While it is generally known that a detachment of Canadians is being sent to the Dardanelles, there has been no notification to the Militia Department that any Canadians were on board the Royal Edward.

There is a chance that some of the Medical Corps men from Canada might have sailed on her but the officials here feel that they would have been notified if such was the case. The expression of this opinion caused a general feeling of relief in the capital and it is now generally believed that no Canadians were lost.

Sinking of Royal Edward Shatters Record of Navy

London, Aug. 17.—The sinking in the Aegean Sea by a German submarine of the Royal Edward, with heavy loss of life, has shattered the record of the British navy of having transported hundreds of thousands of men across the seas without the destruction of one troop-laden ship.

On two previous occasions transports have been attacked. The Wayfarer was torpedoed by a submarine in the Irish Sea, but the vessel was not sunk, and only five lives were lost. The Manitou was attacked by a Turkish torpedo boat in the Aegean Sea, and, although the ship was not damaged, fifty-four lives were lost through the breaking of a davit as a boat was being lowered.

The loss of the Royal Edward is a serious one at this moment. The men it carried were not part of a new expedition, but were reinforcements for the Twenty-Ninth Division, which has been on the Gallipoli peninsula since the first landing, and which received such high praise from General Ian Hamilton in his report on the initial and subsequent operations. The news came as a shock to the British public, who believed the submarine menace in the Aegean had been dealt with successfully. This is the first occasion since the sinking of the battleship Majestic, on May 27, that the German submarines which made the long trip to the Dardanelles have scored a success.

The Royal Edward's destruction is not likely to delay operations recently undertaken for, with the Russian retirement in the East, and the continuance of the Balkan negotiations, the necessity for achieving something definite in the assault upon the Dardanelles is growing greater.

Admiralty Announces Sinking of Transport.

London, Aug. 17, 12.32 p. m.—The British transport Royal Edward has been torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine. Announcement to this effect was made officially today. Six hundred men were saved out of 1,570 troops and 220 other persons on board. The text of the announcement is as follows:

"The British transport Royal Edward was sunk by an enemy submarine in the Aegean Sea, last Saturday morning. According to the information at present available the transport had on board 32 military officers and 1,350 troops, in addition to the ship's crew of 220 officers and men.

"The troops consisted mainly of reinforcements for the 29th division and details of the royal army medical corps.

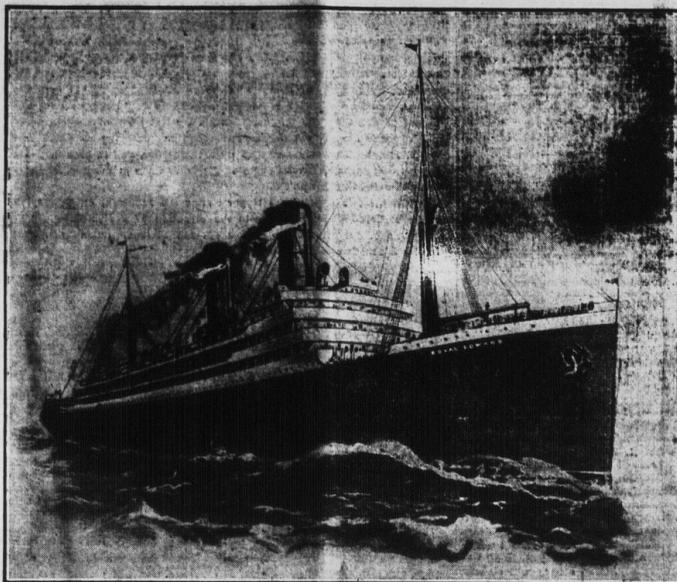
"Full information has not yet been received, but it is known that about 600 have been saved."

So far as has been reported, officially, this is the first instance in which a British transport has been attacked successfully by a submarine.

It had been a matter of pride with the British government that it had transported hundreds of thousands of troops across many seas, without the loss of life. It is probable that the number of troops sent to France and Belgium since the beginning of the war, is considerably in excess of 700,000. In addition large numbers of men

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The Latest Victim of The German Underwater Craft



THE CANADIAN NORTHERN LINER ROYAL EDWARD.

The Royal Edward had been engaged in the British transport service since early in the war, and for a time at least was detailed to take Canadian troops to England. On August 11, 1914, she sailed from Montreal with 500 French reservists on board. A despatch from Montreal at that time said the steamship probably would be taken over by the British Admiralty after completing her eastward voyage.

The last report of the Royal Edward in maritime records is her arrival on October 18 at Avonmouth, England, from Montreal.

The Royal Edward was 11,117 tons gross, and 526 feet long. She was owned by the Canadian Northern Steamships of Toronto. She was built in Glasgow in 1908.

WITH VENIZELOS IN POWER WILL GREECE JOIN ALLIES?

King Constantine Invites ex-Premier to Form
Cabinet—Venizelos Asks Four Days to
Consider Situation—Italy Hears of War
Preparations in Greece, Roumania and
Bulgaria.

London, Aug. 17.—King Constantine of Greece has requested M. Venizelos to form a new cabinet, and the former premier has asked four days in which to consider the situation before reaching a decision, according to an Athens despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company.

London, Aug. 18.—After a conference with King Constantine former Premier Venizelos asked four days in which to study the situation before replying definitely to the request that he form a new cabinet, says a Reuter despatch from Athens. There is said to have been no restraint during the interview today between the King and the Liberal leader, such as has been reported at previous audiences. It is believed in Athens that the two have arrived at an understanding which is virtually complete.

M. Venizelos' voluntary retirement from public life in Greece followed a disagreement with King Constantine, his brief self-imposed exile and the sweeping victory of his followers in the parliamentary elections of June followed by his resumption of the Liberal leadership, constitute one of the dramatic political chapters of the war.

His resignation as premier in March of this year, because the King did not approve his foreign policy, which would have enlisted Greece in the war on the side of the allies, caused a sensation throughout Europe. He had insisted, from the beginning of hostilities, that they afforded Greece an opportunity such as might never come again for realizing her territorial aspirations. When it became known

that the King would insist on the maintenance of neutrality he insisted that he would resign if overruled by the Crown, and made good his threat.

For more than a month following his retirement M. Venizelos conducted an active anti-neutrality propaganda and engaged in a controversy with M. Gounaris, after the latter became premier. He then announced his retirement from public life and declared that he would leave Greece, not to return until he was summoned by his King. He chose Alexandria, Egypt, for his exile and was given an enthusiastic welcome there. He later went to Cairo, but returned to Athens on June 12 and scored a victory in the elections two days later, his candidates winning 193 seats in parliament.

Despatches from Athens late last week stated that King Constantine would offer the premiership to M. Venizelos only with the understanding that he adhere strictly to a policy of neutrality. There has been no official information as to whether this statement was authoritative.

The diplomats of the Entente Powers, who have been striving to array the Balkan States on their side of the conflict, have been hopeful that with the return of a Venizelos cabinet in power in Greece that country might be induced to make territorial concessions to Bulgaria, which with those which could be won from Serbia, would lead Bulgaria to cast her lot against Germany, Austria and Turkey.

Welcomes Venizelos' Agent.

Geneva, Aug. 17, via Paris, (8 p. m.)—The Tribune prints the following under a Bucharest date line:

"King Ferdinand yesterday gave a long private audience to the Greek Minister, who is a member of the party headed by E. Venizelos."

ITALY HEARS OF
WAR PREPARATIONS
Rome, Aug. 17, via Paris—Reports received by the Italian government from Roumania, Bulgaria and Greece show that military preparations in those countries are being carried on with intense activity. In some quarters here this is taken as an indication that these states are nearing a decision as to their policy in the war.

COULD NOT ENLIST, HE KILLED HIMSELF

Toronto Man, Over Age, Com-
mitted Suicide When Re-
fused as Soldier.

Keewick, Ont., Aug. 17.—W. E. Ashdown, wall paper merchant of 744 Yonge street, Toronto, forty-nine years of age, was drowned from a rowboat in Lake Simcoe today. An hour after he had hired the boat it drifted ashore containing the man's clothes, neatly folded and a note stating that his inability to get to the front and join his eldest son there, owing to his age, had preyed on his mind.

HALIFAX IRISHMEN
SUBSCRIBE ONE GUN
Halifax, Aug. 17.—The Charitable Irish Society tonight voted \$1,000 for the purchase of a machine gun and contributed \$200 to the Red Cross Society's funds.

Rome Sees Greece in War.
Rome, Aug. 17, via Paris—The press of Rome today is in welcoming the victory of former Prime Minister Venizelos in the Greek parliament, which is interpreted by the newspapers as definitely committing Greece to the cause of the Entente Allies.

BELGIANS WIN ANOTHER SUCCESS OVER GERMANS

Famed Bridge-Head at Dixmude Again Scene of Sanguinary
Battle.

Huns Attacked in Close Formation — Defending Belgians Al-
lowed them to Come Close, Then Mowed Them Down
With Deadly Machine Gun Storm.

Furnes, Belgium, Aug. 17, via Paris.—The famous bridge-head at Dixmude, thrice lost and thrice re-taken by the Belgians, remained in their hands this morning, after a desperate assault by the Germans had been repulsed.

The bridge-head is a fragment of the right bank of the Yser, beyond the Dixmude bridge. The Germans hold all the adjoining ground, but the Belgians have clung to the positions approached by the bridge since October, warding off incessant German attacks and enduring a daily shelling. The Germans, attracted by the exposed Belgian position, frequently have attacked in mass formation and it is estimated they lost 3,000 men there from October to August 1.

After three attempts the Germans had abandoned direct efforts to occupy the trenches, but kept up a fire from three sides. Every evening at the hour of relief German field guns and gatling guns played on the position and the communicating trenches; every evening a few Belgians fell, in coming or going and remained on the ground until a convenient opportunity came to remove them. The position was useless in the absence of a general attack, but it had cost so much the Belgians held on. Machine guns were posted on the left bank, with several batteries of three-inchers behind them.

At the hour of relief last evening no relief was sent but the occupying detachment evacuated the trenches, under the protection of artillery and machine guns. Then the gunners waited for the attack which came in the early morning. The Germans were permitted to advance four deep without molestation until they came within range of the machine guns, which then opened fire, supported by the three-inchers. Most of the attacking force fell before they reached the trench of the bridge-head and the Belgian guns had the range so well that those who got into the trenches were obliged to abandon them.

UNITED STATES AND GERMANY WILL ARBITRATE FRYE CASE; RESULT WILL BE IMPORTANT

Washington, Aug. 17.—On its face dealing with a single case the importance of which could be measured in a comparatively small number of dollars, the American note to the German Foreign Office, made public today, in regard to the destruction of the sailing ship William P. Frye by a German auxiliary cruiser may have results most important in their bearing upon the whole question of the treatment of neutral commerce by the European belligerents.

The United States acquiesces in the German proposal that a joint board of exports fix the value of the Frye, which will be promptly paid for by the German government. This was the original American proposition.

But the far-reaching effect of the note comes in its acceptance of the German offer to arbitrate "the question of legal justification" for the sinking of the Frye, in so far as that involves the interpretation of the existing treaties with Germany. If the German government agrees to arbitration in the form suggested, it is believed here that the American government will be in a position to address itself to Great Britain with greater force than it has heretofore been able to exert in advocacy of the general freedom of legitimate neutral commerce on the high seas. In the State Department's view this will be particularly true if Germany accepts the last suggestion in the Frye note and agrees to suspend, during the arbitration, at least its policy of destroying American ships carrying contraband.

"WAR WILL END BY DECEMBER"

Swiss Report Credits this Opin-
ion to German Crown Prince
—Interesting if True.

Geneva, Switzerland, Aug. 17, via Paris.—The correspondent of the Journal La Suisse, of Geneva, at the front in the Vosges, states that in an army order recently issued by the German Crown Prince, and found on prisoners taken by the French, occurs the following phrase:

"We shall take, we must take, Verdun. Then the war will be finished by December, at the latest."

AVIATOR FALLS 300 FEET.

Erie, Pa., Aug. 17.—Donald Gregory, aged 24, of Ann Arbor, Mich., an aviator on board the United States naval militia ship Essex of Toledo, was fatally injured late today, when he fell 300 feet during a flight. Gregory was hurried to a hospital, where he later died.

ONTARIO VILLAGE MAES
GIFT OF MACHINE GUNS.
London, Ont., Aug. 17.—A whirlwind canvass of the citizens of the village of Maes, west of here today, resulted in the raising of \$2,000 for the purchase of two Lewis machine guns for the Canadian troops.

CARRANZA IN DEFIANT MOOD

Mexican Malcontent Will Reject
Peace Proposals and Ask
Recognition of His Govern-
ment.

Washington, Aug. 17.—General Carranza, within a few days, will reply to the Pan-American appeal to Mexico. It was learned here tonight. He will reject the peace conference proposal urged by Secretary Lansing and Latin-American diplomats and, it is reported, will suggest that the conferees use their influence to obtain recognition for his government from their respective republics.

Quiet prevailed along the Mexican border today so far as war department reports indicated.

DROWNING ACCIDENT
IN BEDFORD BASIN

Halifax, Aug. 17.—By the capsizing of a small boat in Bedford Basin today, the chief engineer and the third officer of the British oil tanker Bullmouth were drowned. The second officer clung to the upturned boat and was saved. The accident was due to a heavy squall striking the boat. The bodies have not been recovered.