

CAREER OF GERMAN RAIDER DRESDEN BROUGHT TO AN END BY GREAT BRITAIN'S WARSHIPS

THE DRESDEN SENT TO BOTTOM SUNDAY, OFF JUAN FERNANDEZ ISLANDS

Elusive Enemy Cornered at Last and Quickly Disposed of by Britain's Sea Fighters—Hoisted White Flag After Five Minutes Fight—Set on Fire and Sunk—Crew Saved and Fifteen of Them Badly Wounded—No British Casualties.

Bulletin—London, March 15.—The British Admiralty announced tonight that the German cruiser Dresden had been sunk.

The sinking of the Dresden was announced by the British Admiralty tonight in the following statement:

"On the 14th of March, at 9 a. m., H. M. S. Glasgow, Captain John Luce, R. N., H. M. auxiliary cruiser Orama, Captain John R. Seagrave, R. N., and H. M. S. Kent, Captain John D. Allen, C. B., R. N., caught the Dresden near Juan Fernandez Islands.

"An action ensued and after five minutes fighting the Dresden hauled down her colors and displayed the white flag. She was much damaged and set on fire, and after she had been burning for some time her magazine exploded and she sank.

CREW SAVED.

"The crew were saved. Fifteen badly wounded Germans are being landed at Valparaiso.

"There were no British casualties and no damage to the ships."

The Dresden was a member of the German squadron which was defeated by the British squadron off the Falkland Islands in December. She was the only one of the five German warships to escape. She was said to have fled to the westward, but there have been no definite reports as to her whereabouts since that time. She was reported unofficially to have been seen in the Straits of Magellan, and later to be in hiding in one of the bays on the Chilean coast. The Dresden was a sister ship of the Emden, which was sunk off Coles Island, in the Indian Ocean, by the Australian cruiser Sydney after an adventurous career.

The sinking of the Dresden leaves at large on the high seas, so far as is known, only the cruiser Karlsruhe, last reported as operating in the West Indies, and the auxiliary cruiser Kron Prinz Wilhelm, which is still raiding commerce in the South Atlantic.

The Dresden, a vessel of 3,600 tons was no match for the battle cruisers in the fleet of Vice Admiral Sir Frederick Sturdee in the battle off the Falkland Islands, and after the destruction of the Scharnhorst, Gueisenu, Nürnberg and Leipzig she steamed away and escaped her pursuers in the darkness.

Since that time both British and Japanese warships have searched persistently the waters of the South Pacific and South Atlantic, but for more than three months the German cruiser eluded pursuit.

The Dresden's armament was comparatively light. She carried ten 4.1-inch guns, eight 5-pounders, four machine guns and two torpedo tubes. She was 395 feet long. Her complement was 321 men.

CAUGHT NEAR CRUSOE'S ISLAND.

Juan Fernandez Island, near which the Dresden was finally run down, is a Chilean dependency in the Pacific Ocean, about 400 miles off the mainland. The Chilean government protested to Germany in December against alleged violation of the neutrality by German warships in Chilean waters, and three destroyers were sent by Chile to the Juan Fernandez Islands.

The solitary residence on Juan Fernandez Islands for four years of a Scottishman named Alexander Selkirk is supposed to have formed the basis of De Foe's tale "Robinson Crusoe."

THE CASUALTY LIST

Ottawa, Mar. 16.—The following casualties among members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force were announced by the Military Department this morning:

First Battalion—Dangerously Ill
Private John C. Waddell, admitted to 13 Stationary Hospital, Boulogne, result of leg amputation. Next of kin, Mrs. Elizabeth Waddell, (mother), No. 860 Thornhill Road, Falkirk, Scotland.

Second Battalion—Wounded
Private J. H. Griffiths, March 6th, admitted to No. 13 General Hospital, Boulogne, gunshot wound in face and shoulder. Next of kin, Mrs. M. Griffiths, No. 33 William Street, Bradford, Yorkshire, Eng.

Fifth Battalion—Slightly Wounded
Private John E. Brerley, admitted to Nelly Hospital, March 11, wounded slightly. Next of kin, Mrs. J. E. Brerley, No. 31 Mill Lane, Church Hill, London, Eng.

Seriously wounded—Private Outhbert Crowley, admitted to No. 11 General Hospital, Boulogne, March 12, gunshot wound in leg. Next of kin, Henry Crowley, (father), Albury Rectory, Gullford, Surrey, Eng.

Eighth Battalion—Wounded
Private O. E. Ryan, admitted to Remy Fendi Central Hospital, Boulogne, March 6, gunshot wound in leg. Next of kin, Charles Russell, No. 10 Hans Place, London, Eng.

Private Walter F. Page, admitted to No. 11 General Hospital, Boulogne, gunshot wound in right thigh. Next

of kin, A. F. Page, The Beeches, Chingford, Essex, Eng.

Killed in Action
Private Thomas Monahan, March 3rd at La Bouilliere. Next of kin, Mrs. W. Monahan, No. 53 Evelyn Street, Liverpool, Eng.

Fourteenth Battalion.
Severely wounded—Private Richard Carter Eaton (formerly 12th Battalion) admitted to No. 13 Stationary Hospital, Boulogne, gunshot wound in face. Next of kin, Mrs. Isabelle Maria Eaton (mother), No. 32 Seymour Ave., Montreal.

Wounded—Private J. N. Cole, admitted to Stationary Hospital, Ronen, gunshot wound, slight. Next of kin, A. B. Cole, No. 1063 Delormier Street, Montreal.

Divisional Engineers.
Wounded—Sapper P. T. Doull, admitted to No. 3 General Hospital, Le Treport, gunshot wound in forearm. Next of kin, Mrs. Beatrice May Doull, 13 Earl Street, Kingston, Ont.

Seriously Ill
Sapper H. J. Anderson, admitted to No. 3 General Hospital, Le Treport, suffering from pneumonia. Next of kin, William Anderson, No. 100 Queen Street, Alva, Scotland.

Princess Patricia's—Killed in Action
Private John Bell, March 5. Next of kin, Mrs. N. A. Bell, care Mrs. Peacock, No. 13 Saltwell Place, Gateshead, Eng.

Wounded—Private B. Gallagher, ad-

AUSTRIA'S TERMS ARE INADEQUATE

Not Considered Probable that Kaiser's Emissary to Rome Will be Able to Reach Agreement With Italy.

Rome, Sunday, March 14, via Paris, March 15.—The report current in Rome today that Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria, had absolutely rejected the idea of any territorial concessions to Italy has been given authoritative denial. The situation in this regard seems to be that the little Austria is reluctantly disposed to concede so inadequate, compared to what Italy would accept, that an understanding seems hopeless.

Premier Salandra spoke briefly in the Chamber of Deputies today on this subject. His remarks are interpreted as meaning that the efforts to induce Austria to make concessions to Italy are proceeding under the guidance of Prince Von Buolow, the German Ambassador to Italy.

Rome, Mar. 15, via Paris.—According to a despatch from Vienna to the Messaggero, Emperor Francis Joseph today had an extended conversation with General Ritter Von Krobath, the Austro-Hungarian Minister of War, on the subject of the defence of the Dual Monarchy on the Italian frontier.

APPRECIATES SERVICE RENDERED BY U. S. REVENUE CUTTER

Boston, March 15.—The appreciation of the Canadian government for the service rendered by the coast guard cutter Androsocogin in rescuing the schooner Mildred Robertson from the rocks at Shelburne, N. S., in January was conveyed to the officers of the cutter today in a letter from the British Ambassador, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice. The Androsocogin was in Nova Scotia waters at the time as a hospital ship on service for the American fishermen.

Admitted to No. 8 General Hospital, gunshot wound. Next of kin, Mrs. M. Cowley, No. 10 East Blackhole, Greenock, Scotland.

Seriously Wounded
Corporal E. C. King, March 5. Next of kin, J. King, No. 33 Randolph Gardens, London, Eng.

Germans Are Fighting Fiercely to Recover Lost Territory

Putting Forth Every Possible Effort to Retrieve Recent Losses at Neuve Chapelle where Another Great Battle is Expected—Kitchener Gives House of Lords An Optimistic Review of Allies' Progress—China to Appeal to Britain?

London, Mar. 15.—The Dresden has been sunk," "the British are holding the Germans in their efforts to re-take Neuve Chapelle and Epinette," "Russians continue in possession of Przemyśl."

These were the headlines which attracted the attention of the English people today and tonight.

The announcement of the sinking of the German cruiser Dresden came after nightfall, but the news spread quickly through the theatres and restaurants and there was much rejoicing that this commerce raider, whose whereabouts have been a mystery since her escape after the Falkland Islands engagement in December, had at last been sent to the bottom.

The fact that all the crew of the Dresden were saved sets a new record for rescue after an action at sea, and a naval battle of five minutes' duration is probably another record. The details furnished by the Admiralty are scant, but apparently the British ships were not even hit, for no damage whatsoever is reported.

In the region of Przemyśl, Russian Poland, the great battle has not yet been fought, and what fighting there has been each of the contenders maintains is turning in his favor. The Russians are claiming hard earned progress all along the line; the Germans just as stoutly assert that the Russian attacks have been repulsed.

In the west the Germans are not so optimistic regarding Neuve Chapelle, as they omit in their official statements any mention of the fighting there, although they have been bringing up reinforcements and are fighting desperately to re-take the ground from which they were driven with such losses. There is no British statement to throw light on the present situation, but the French War Office says there has been no change.

It is believed that another sanguinary engagement will be fought near Neuve Chapelle. The Germans are seeking to distract the British by their activity around Ypres, and probably the coming battle will necessitate reinforcements.

Earl Kitchener, Secretary for War, in a speech in the House of Lords today, referred optimistically to the military situation in general from the Allies' standpoint, but he complained of the slowness with which munitions of war are being turned out. He emphasized what is worrying the war authorities more than any other phase of the task of throwing an army into the field—the great problem of keeping the British and allied armies supplied with the vast amount of ammunition that the guns devour, an amount which will perhaps double, if the generally expected spring advance comes.

Blaming trade unionism, with its restrictions, for some of the delay, he added: "I have heard rumors that the workmen in some of the factories have an idea the war is going so well that there is no necessity for them to work their hardest. I can only say that the supply of war material at the present moment, and for the next two or three months, is causing me very serious anxiety. The output of every round of ammunition has a large influence on the operations in the field."

Japanese Troops Embarked For China?
London, Mar. 16.—The Daily Telegraph's Peking correspondent says he is able to assert, on reliable information, that 27,000 Japanese troops have embarked for China, and that China is about to appeal to Great Britain.

Rome, Mar. 15.—The Italian Minister of Posts and Telegraphs today issued orders suspending the exchange of telegraphic money orders with Austria-Hungary.

Orders also were issued suppressing the travelling post office on the trains bound for the Austrian frontier.

London, Mar. 15.—Official information has been received by the Serbian legation here, which, according to the legation, indicates that the reports of the outbreak of typhus in Serbia have been greatly exaggerated.

The legation further announces that the Serbian army has been strengthened by the addition of two fresh classes, and has received new supplies. The military authorities are well satisfied with the situation, the Austrian forces arrayed against Serbia, it is added, being merely the remnants of those previously defeated.

Two New Classes Added and Fresh Supplies Received—Reports of Typhus Outbreak in Serbia Were Exaggerated.

German Cruiser Emden, Sister Ship of the Dresden.

A UNITED CANADA IN HOUR OF EMPIRE CRISIS

Eloquent Appeal by Sir Geo. E. Foster for Union of All Parties, Creeds and Classes, Stirs Parliament—Able Disposes of Liberal Argument that War Has Had Little Effect on Canada.

SPECIAL TO THE STANDARD

Ottawa, Ont., Mar. 15.—I have but one word to say in conclusion, and that is this: Today Canada and the Empire are engaged in a colossal contest, the inner meaning and possible consequences of which not one of us has an adequate realization. But we know that the contest is on. We know that in that contest Britain is fighting for her very life. You can hear the quick, short pants of the contending forces and you can easily translate that to the breathless vigor of an empire and a series of nations who are fighting for their very lives. We are in the midst of that war. Our own friends, our own brothers, our own sons will be there. There is glory on the fighting line, but there is death in the fighting line as well. As we take up our papers from day to day and read that fraction of what comes to us, there is forced upon us some small comprehension of the mighty struggle, of the blood and tears and tribulation through which final victory will be won. What I plead for in this House, in the country, everywhere, is that the best in the Dominion, Liberal as well as Tory outside of race or creed or of political faith, may look upon the realities of this war and may learn to value, as in only such cases we can learn to value, the comparative merit of the trivial and the great. These things I plead for. Let us all bend our backs to the burden, putting behind what is trivial, facing steadfastly the mighty issue in which the proudest and highest and best of civilization that the world has seen develops its fighting for its life and continuance in the trench and under circumstances of difficulty and of peril."

This was the peroration today of Sir George Foster, the great Canadian orator and statesman, at the conclusion of his speech upon the budget.

The debate on the budget was raised to a higher plane today with Sir George's speech, which was one of great eloquence and power. The Minister of Trade and Commerce made a stirring plea for the union of all parties, creeds and classes, in the supreme task confronting the Empire, and his words made a profound impression on the House.

There was little of a partisan character in his speech, and it was noticeable that his strong counsel of conciliation and unity was cheered by both Liberals and Conservatives. His closing words deeply stirred the chamber.

The veteran of a thousand parliamentary fights took his seat amidst the applause of the whole House. There was something about the solemn beauty of that peroration which sobered the House, awakened in it something better than the flame of partyism which has been fanned by the more superficial pleas of lesser men during the past few days. Sir George Foster has made greater speeches than that which he delivered yesterday; he has been at times more eloquent, more trenchant, more spirited and formidable in debate, but seldom if he ever has he been so impressive.

LIBERAL CRITICISM ANSWERED
The Minister dealt effectively with the Liberal argument that the war has had little effect on the financial position of the Dominion. To every man who could read and think the effect of the war on Canada was plain. As an integral part of the world it was inevitable that Canada should be affected. She was part of the organism of the world and she had to suffer and rejoice with the rest of the world. The contention that Canada would not be affected by this war would not hold in the forum of public opinion for a single moment. Did Canadians really grasp the tremendous responsibilities and issues of this war? They were standing on the precipice with only a small conception of the seething forces far beyond. Perhaps it would be well if all parties would sit down and endeavor to become more adequately seized of the tremendous events the world was witnessing. What had happened when we broke out? Borrowing was cut off, foreign credits were curtailed, restricted and diminished and finally collapsed, securities dropped in value, became useless as instruments of credit; trade fell off, productions lagged and slowed down, all the industries of Canada, with the exception of agriculture, were adversely affected. Immigration stopped. In the face of these facts how could it be contended that we were not affected by the war. Was it not perfectly plain that the opposition were not sanctioning full measures for dealing with the war and its entailments.

Ottawa, Mar. 15.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier asked at the opening of the House today if an order-in-council has been passed regarding the transfer of British ships to foreign ownership. He wanted to know if the Premier would bring down a copy of the order-in-council, and of the authority under which it was passed.

The Premier replied that an order had been passed on that subject. It was similar to an order passed by the British government and the Canadian authorities had acted at the request of the Imperial government.

St. Robert said he would lay the order on the table of the House.

Hon. J. D. Reid, acting Minister of Agriculture, made a further statement in regard to the consignment of Canadian potatoes recently condemned by the American authorities. He said he had been in error in stating that the potatoes to be used or destroyed in pursuance of the order.

When government orders were called Mr. Fred Pardee, chief Liberal whip, rose and explained that an arrangement had been made by which Mr. F. W. Carroll of South Cape Breton, who moved the adjournment on Friday night before concluding his speech, would give way to Sir George Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce, who had to leave the city tonight.

Sir George Foster, on rising, thanked the member for South Cape Breton for his courtesy, and at once proceeded to deal with the arguments advanced by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, when he moved his amendment on Wednesday last.

The Minister of Trade and Commerce stated that Sir Wilfrid Laurier (Continued on page 2)

Serbian Army Has Been Strengthened

Two New Classes Added and Fresh Supplies Received—Reports of Typhus Outbreak in Serbia Were Exaggerated.

Official information has been received by the Serbian legation here, which, according to the legation, indicates that the reports of the outbreak of typhus in Serbia have been greatly exaggerated.

The legation further announces that the Serbian army has been strengthened by the addition of two fresh classes, and has received new supplies. The military authorities are well satisfied with the situation, the Austrian forces arrayed against Serbia, it is added, being merely the remnants of those previously defeated.

London, Mar. 15.—Official information has been received by the Serbian legation here, which, according to the legation, indicates that the reports of the outbreak of typhus in Serbia have been greatly exaggerated.

The legation further announces that the Serbian army has been strengthened by the addition of two fresh classes, and has received new supplies. The military authorities are well satisfied with the situation, the Austrian forces arrayed against Serbia, it is added, being merely the remnants of those previously defeated.

London, Mar. 15.—The Swedish steamer Gloria, grain laden from La Plata for Stockholm has been captured by the Germans and taken into Swinemünde, according to a despatch to Reuters' Telegram Company from Copenhagen.

GERMANS SEIZE
SWEDISH SHIP

London, Mar. 15.—The Swedish steamer Gloria, grain laden from La Plata for Stockholm has been captured by the Germans and taken into Swinemünde, according to a despatch to Reuters' Telegram Company from Copenhagen.

German Cruiser Emden, Sister Ship of the Dresden.

