

The St. John Standard,

NEW BRUNSWICK, CANADA.

VOL. VII. NO. 106

TEN PAGES

TUESDAY MORNING JULY 27, 1915

PROBS—MOSTLY FAIR

PRICE TWO CENTS

ANOTHER BRITISH SUBMARINE MAKES DARING DASH THROUGH DARDANELLES

Under Fire of Constantinople's Guns British Submarine Sinks Two Turkish Transports and Supplies Ship

Daring Undersea Boat Penetrates Harbor at Constantinople After Sinking Transport in Sea of Marmora, Torpedoes Two Warships and Ammunition Laden Steamer and Escapes Amid Torrent of Shells from Turkish Forts.

New York, July 26.—A news agency despatch from Athens published here today says:

"For the second time since operations in the Dardanelles began, a British submarine has penetrated the harbor of Constantinople, sinking a Turkish transport, two gunboats and a steamer loaded with ammunition.

"Advices reaching here from Constantinople said the submarine first torpedoed a Turkish transport in the Sea of Marmora. Proceeding to Constantinople, the British raider sank the gunboats and the ammunition steamer near the wharves.

"One of the submarine's shots damaged the wharf at Tophane, a suburb of Constantinople, where the Turkish soldiers fired several rifle shots at the submarine as she disappeared.

"British aviators bombarded Smyrna yesterday, destroying the gas works and petrol depots, according to Mitylene despatches. A French aviator destroyed a Turkish convoy near the Asiatic Minor port of Aivali."

WASHINGTON SEES ANOTHER VIOLATION IN TORPEDOING OF STR. LEELANAW YESTERDAY

Situation Between Two Countries Further Aggravated is View Held by Officials—Steamer Sunk Off Orkney Islands Sunday While Bringing Cargo of Flax From Archangel to Belfast.

London, July 26.—The American steamship Leelanaw, from Archangel, July 8, for Belfast, with a cargo of flax, was sunk yesterday by a German submarine off the northwest coast of Scotland.

All the members of the crew of the Leelanaw were saved. They were brought into Kirkwall in their own boats.

Ample Warning Given.

London, July 26.—All the crew of the American steamer Leelanaw are expected to reach Dundee tomorrow, when it will be possible to obtain a full account of the sinking of the vessel by a German submarine off the Orkney Islands Sunday night. The episode has created widespread discussion in England, coming as it did almost coincident with the delivery of the American note to Germany.

Only meagre accounts of the destruction of the Leelanaw have been received here, but it is clear that the submarine gave the commander of the steamer ample warning, even permitting the crew to collect part of their effects before taking them aboard the underwater craft, which then, through the combined use of shell fire and bombs sent the vessel to the bottom.

The London evening papers, in telling of the incident, employ, in some cases, suggestive captions, such as "An Unfriendly Act." But because the American note laid so much stress on the demand that American lives in merchant ships should not be jeopardized without warning, it was difficult for the English mind to determine whether the sinking of the ship after the crew were taken off constituted

what America would regard as a repetition of acts she insists must cease.

E. H. Dennison, the American consul at Dundee, has the matter in charge. He sent the Associated Press the following message tonight:

"No details yet, except crew landed at Kirkwall this morning. Have ordered them sent to Dundee on tomorrow's boat."

When last seen the German submarine was in pursuit of a steamer, the smoke of which was observed after the Leelanaw's crew had been towed towards the shore.

Another Violation of International Law.

Washington, July 26.—The torpedoing of the American steamer Leelanaw is a shock to American officials, who see in the incident further aggravation of the situation between Germany and the United States.

Although they hesitated today, in the absence of details, to construe the act as coming within the warning of the last American note, which pointed out that further violation of international law affecting American citizens was to be regarded as "deliberately unfriendly," the view taken was that Germany, in effect, had ignored an earlier note sent regarding the sinking of the American sailing ship Wm. F. Frye by the German cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich.

In that communication the United States vigorously asserted its position that even though an American ship carried contraband of war, it was peculiarly protected from destruction by the stipulations of the Prussian-American treaty of 1823.

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CIVIL WAR CITED IN NOTE FROM BRITAIN

Action of U. S. in Blockading British Island of Bermuda Recalled.

REPLY TO AMERICAN NOTE SENT IN MARCH

British Government Replies to Washington Protest Against Restriction of Neutral Commerce.

Washington, July 26.—Great Britain's reply to the American note of March 30 protesting against enforcement of the orders in council which restrict neutral commerce which was received here today. It holds that the orders are within international law, although they may involve a new application of the principles, and argues that it is proper to await a judicial interpretation.

The British note is a long, exhaustive legal discussion of each point made in the American correspondence. Its keynote is a declaration that the British government has steadfastly held to the broad principles of international law in all that has been done under the order in council, and that if a neutral government feels aggrieved at the application of the order there is a remedy in the courts, or, eventually, in arbitration.

Generally, it is held, that when a neutral country port is made a base against a belligerent, the other belligerent is justified in blocking such country or port. The action of the United States during the Civil War in blockading the British Island Bermuda, is cited as a warrant for the action of the British government in preventing goods from reaching Germany from the United States through Denmark, Holland or Sweden.

The original blockade on the west side of Bermuda proved deficient, the American warships were stationed on the west side and throughout the remainder of the war no goods were permitted to reach Bermuda that might be transhipped to the Confederate states.

That action was sustained by the United States supreme court.

Assuming a sufficient legal basis for such a stoppage of trade with Germany through the neutral ports of Northern Europe, the new note makes the point that the only way to ascertain the real destination of supplies from American consigned to those neutral countries is to consider the amount of goods consumed in their normal trade, for it is contended that the smaller northern European countries are so much in fear of Germany that they fail to prevent, through actual embargoes, the re-shipment of such goods into Germany.

Only July 17, the United States gave notice that it did not accept the order in council as a substitute for international so far as it affected American commerce. It was, in effect, a reiteration of the statement made in the American note of March 30 and October 22, that the United States government "will insist that the rights and duties of United States and its citizens in the present war shall be defined by the existing rules of international law and the treaties of the United States, irrespective of the declaration of London."

RIVER BUG IS KEY TO THE SITUATION IN POLAND

Germans Will Find it More Formidable Barrier Than The Narew, and Fate of Warsaw Depends on Russians' Ability to Prevent Enemy From Crossing — Germans Throw Whole Strength Into Attack North of Polish Capital.

London, July 26.—A despatch from Petrograd to Reuters' Telegram Company today, says:

"A German air raid on the Vistula bridge at Warsaw failed of its object though the bombs caused several casualties among the civilians.

"The German advance from the Narew river now is 24 miles as a crow flies from the Warsaw-Petrograd main railroad, but the Germans still have to fight their way across the Bug river, as well as over sixteen miles of virtually roadless country between the Narew and the Bug.

"The fate of Warsaw really depends on the Bug river, which is a much more formidable obstacle than is the Narew, the crossing of which by the Germans was facilitated by an inlet in the river near the confluence of the Orpita river.

Field Marshal Von Mackensen's sustained effort to throw any considerable body of Austro-German troops astride the Lublin-Chelm railway having to date met with no success, the Germans are now centering their main offensive north of the Warsaw salient, and, having crossed the Narew river along a forty mile front, are driving the Russians toward the Bug where it joins the Narew, north of the Polish capital.

Warsaw still holds out, but the general belief is held here that its loss by the Russians is only a matter of time.

Despatches reaching London tonight from Petrograd predict that the much discussed climax to the great struggle in Poland will come within a fortnight, with simultaneous attacks on the city from the north and south.

In the meantime Gen. Von Baulow's troops, driving south from Courland, are thirty-five miles southeast of Shavil, having reached the Poni Wesch railway junction, linked with the Vilna-

Dvinsk line, which the German cavalry is attempting to seize preparatory to cutting the more important Kovno-Vilna line. The effective German cavalry in this area is estimated at Petrograd at thirty thousand.

The reported cessation by Turkey to Bulgaria of the Turkish portion of the Dedesatch railway has created considerable discussion in England, but the Bulgarian legation at London insists that it has no confirmation of such an arrangement. It is stated in circles here professing to understand the situation that it would have no effect on Bulgaria's neutrality, although this of course, is debatable.

By a treaty signed at Constantinople Turkey granted Bulgaria the free use of the line for ten years, but this privilege, it is contended, has been frequently revoked of late. Turkey repeatedly stopping freight traffic, Bulgaria protested against this, and finally a fortnight ago forbade the movement of Turkish consignment goods through the line. To remedy this situation appears to be the immediate object of Turkey's present move.

French Report.

Paris, July 26, (10.20 p. m.)—The following communication was issued by the war office tonight:

"In Artois the cannonading has diminished in intensity. Some shells of heavy calibre have been fired against Arras.

"In Champagne, on the Perthes-Baoncourt front, and at Vouziers there has been mining operations in which we have maintained the advantage.

"A violent cannonade has occurred in the Forest of Le Pretre. Post-A-Mousson has been bombarded.

"The enemy likewise has employed his artillery on divers occasions against the positions which he recently lost at Ban-De-Sapt."

DOGGEDNESS OF BRITISH HELPFUL IN DARDANELLES

No Opportunity for Strategy But Persistent Hammering at Enemy is Chief Thing that Counts.

London, July 27, 2.15 a. m.—A majority of the casualties of the Allies occur in the holding of trenches after they have been won, says the British press representative in the Dardanelles in describing the operations against the Turks up to July 14th. His despatch shows that the Allies continue to oppose obstinately the advance and that slow progress is only being made after desperate struggles and much hand-to-hand fighting, and largely by the aid of tremendous bombardments with high explosive shells. From July 12 to 14, the Allies gained considerable ground, according to the narrative.

"Anyone who has not seen the ground," says the writer, "can have no conception of the obstacles our heroic infantry must face in gaining even a few yards of fresh ground. The Turks now withdraw their men down communication trenches during a bombardment, thus our infantry are able to occupy two or three lines with but small losses. Parties of men get too far forward and frequently are lost for hours, while it is not uncommon for our men to gain possession of an advanced trench while the Turks are

EXPULSION OF GREEKS MILITARY PRECAUTION, TURKISH GOV'T SAYS

Paris, July 26.—The Turkish government in its reply to the Greek protest against persecutions of Greeks in Turkey, explains that the expulsion of thousands of Greeks from their homes was a simple military measure taken to assure the safety of the Turkish empire, and that it should not be considered as persecution of the Greeks.

The order for the evacuation of the towns of Aivali and Vourla, the Turkish government says, never was executed, and as a proof of its good faith the Porte authorized the return of the Greek consul to Yermol.

The Embros and other Athenian journals considered to represent official opinion, seem to admit the reasonableness of the Turkish argument.

TRAIN RUNS INTO HERD OF COWS, KILLING 14

London, Ont., July 26.—A Grand Trunk freight train plowed through a herd of cows which had wandered onto the railway tracks near Strathroy at 4 o'clock this morning, and killed fourteen of the animals. The herd belonged to Fred Creally, of Caradoc township.

still holding sections of those behind it.

"Thus after each advance it takes a long time to straighten out and consolidate a captured position. It is bludgeoned work—brutal and unattractive, and giving little or no scope for skill in tactics of strategy."

ALLIES' WARSHIPS HAMMERING ENEMY'S POSITIONS ON THE ASIATIC SHORE

Paris, July 27, (12.05 a. m.)—A Havas despatch from Athens says: "A bombardment of the Turkish positions inside the Dardanelles has continued for the past three days, the object of the allies being to destroy the enemy's positions on the Asiatic shore.

"Negotiations with the British government on the subject of the search of Greek ships, it is said, have reached a satisfactory conclusion the British government having agreed to recognize Greece's full rights in consideration of rigorous measures taken by Greece to prevent the shipment of contraband."

BRITISH FORCES TAKE TOWN IN ASIATIC TURKEY

British Gunboats Drive Enemy Terror-Stricken from Nasiriyeh.

London, July 26, (3.55 p. m.)—Official despatches concerning the operations along the Euphrates river, in Asiatic Turkey, announce that the British forces, after rushing and capturing the Turkish advanced and main entrenched positions occupied the town of Nasiriyeh on the morning of July 25.

A British gunboat shelled the city on the previous night, and the Turks, disorganized, retreated northward. The British, in the course of their advance, captured eleven guns and two machine guns. Several hundred prisoners were taken and 500 dead Turks were counted in the main position.

The British casualties numbered between 300 and 400.

PREMIER BORDEN RETURNS TO LONDON

Crossed from France on British Destroyer—Met Joffre, Who Highly Praised Canadians.

London, July 26.—Sir Robert Borden and R. B. Bennett, M. P., arrived at Folkestone from France today on board a destroyer. They spent several hours visiting the Canadian military hospitals, arriving at London late tonight. They declared themselves entirely satisfied with their trip, but desired to take further time to make a detailed statement upon it. They met General Joffre last night, and he paid a warm tribute to the Canadian division.

WILL LIKELY DECIDE TODAY IN BERKER CASE

New York, July 26.—Supreme Court Justice Ford took under advisement the application of Charles Becker for a new trial. Decision will probably be handed down tomorrow morning.

If a longer period is required District Attorney Perkins will see that Becker's electrocution, set for Wednesday morning, is postponed.

HALIFAX LADY GIVES FURTHER PROOF OF LOYALTY

Halifax, July 26.—Mrs. Laurie, wife of the late General Laurie, and daughter advised the militia department through Mr. D. MacGillivray, of the Bank of Commerce, of Halifax, today of their desire to present a machine gun to the army. This gift of Mrs. and Miss Laurie follows very handsomely upon what that family has already done for the Empire. It will be remembered that one of General Laurie's sons was killed in South Africa, another lost his life in the present war in the spring, and the third is now performing confidential service for his country at the front.

INDIA TO HELP IN MAKING OF MUNITIONS

Native Rulers Offer Use of Workshops Besides Making Generous Gifts of Money.

London, July 26 (Through Reuters' Ottawa Agency)—An official despatch from Simla, India, says:

"The Indian Princes are continuing their generous assistance in every direction. The Maharaj of Gwalior has given Right Hon. David Lloyd George, through the Viceroy \$32,000 for munitions. He and two other rulers have offered their workshops to the government for the making of munitions. The Premier of Nepal has also given \$32,000 for the purchase of machine guns. Other chiefs have contributed motor ambulances, horses, aeroplanes and tents, while one offered a camp for the Turkish prisoners. Other gifts include Red Cross motor boats for the Basra (a river in Southern Arabia) and at Mombasa (the seat of British East Africa government).

"The Indian press continues to insist on the most rigorous internment of all Germans."

AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT PROMISES TO SPARE ITALIAN CHURCHES

Monuments and Sacred Edifices Along Coast Will Not be Shelled Unless Converted to Military Purposes.

Berlin, July 25, (By wireless to Sayville)—Among the news items prepared by the Overseas News Agency today for transmission abroad was the following:

"Vienna, July 26.—The Papal Nuncio Count Scapinelli, on behalf of Pope Benedict, has communicated to the Austrian government his fears concerning the fate of churches and monuments in the Italian coast towns, and especially the famous sanctuary at Loro.

"The Austrian government replied that it would carefully spare all the structures, and especially the sanctuary provided the Italian military authorities refrained from using the churches and monuments for military purposes or to cover the movements of positions."

SENDING GERMAN GUN TO CANADA AS WAR TROPHY

London, July 26.—Richard Reid, agent-general for Ontario, has at last secured for the Canadian National Exhibition a captured German gun, which was shipped complete on Friday. The gun is the latest German model, and is supposed to have been taken in the battle of St. Julien, in which the Canadians figured prominently.