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PROBS—FAIR

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BRITISH AND FRENCH WREST MORE GROUND FROM ENEMY, CAPTURING MORE GUNS AND PRISONERS

NEW PROGRESS IN THE GIVENCHY WOOD, WHILE FIERCE COUNTER ATTACKS OF THE ENEMY HAVE BEEN BROKEN UP.

Violent Bombardments by Germans Fail to Move Allies From Captured Positions and All Ground Won in Great Offensive Has Been Maintained.

Paris, Oct. 1.—New progress for the allied troops in the Givenchy wood, the capture of additional German machine guns and prisoners in the Champagne region, and the stopping of a German bombardment in the Argonne by a French counter-offensive are recorded in the French official communication made public tonight.

The communication says: "Some new progress has been realized in the southern part of the Givenchy wood (Artois). "To the east of Souchez we have made prisoners of sixty-one members of the Prussian Guard and set free some French prisoners who had been in the hands of the Germans since September 23.

"In Champagne a sudden attack between Auberviville and Le Pire de Vede-grange has enabled us to take from the enemy more machine guns and about thirty prisoners.

"The Germans have directed on some of our new positions an intermittent bombardment in which they used shells which irritated the eyes, causing them to run water. Our batteries have efficaciously responded.

"A violent bombardment of our trenches in the Argonne to the north of La Hulette, has been stopped by our efficacious fire from bomb throwers on the German trenches.

"We have, on our part, cannonaded, at long range, some trains in the station of Vignuelles Les Hattouchatel and caused two violent explosions.

particularly against the important Austrian position of Tolmino. Nothing has been heard of the much talked of Austro-German offensive against Serbia, or of the operations on the Gallipoli peninsula.

Russians Gather Strength in East.—Petrograd, Oct. 1.—The war office tonight made public the following official communication: "German attacks in the region of Mshof, on the railway east of Mitau, were unsuccessful. German aeroplanes threw bombs on Ust-Dvinsk-Riza and the station of Oger, but without causing any military damage.

"The German attacks in the region of Berhof on Lake Medmouk, or Medum, and against the dells near the northern extremity of Lake Drisitvity were repulsed.

"We carried by assault the town of Dunilovitch, northeast of Lake Medzol. The enemy also was dislodged from the village of Ajouy, in the Dunilovitch region and from the Medzol station.

"In the region of the village of Gouli, slightly east of Lake Narolche, our cavalry attacked infantry protecting enemy convoys, and seized a number of wagons and seventy prisoners. At another place we captured over one hundred wagons and horses and dozens of prisoners, many Germans being sabred in the pursuit.

"Near the village of Gat, south of Lake Narolche, one of the German companies was cut up. Its survivors were made prisoners."

HUNDREDS DIE IN FLOODS IN SOUTH

Known Dead 149, and Over 100 Other Deaths Reported While Hundreds of Others Are Homeless.

New Orleans, Oct. 1.—Reports from scattered sections of the hurricane area in Louisiana and the Mississippi Gulf coast late today give 149 known dead, 106 reported dead and 105 missing. Hundreds of persons along the Mississippi and interior points are marooned in flooded sections. The known dead in New Orleans is twenty-four. The property damage will run into millions.

Couriers by boat and train as well as small advances brought in reports of tremendous property loss and rumors of many drowned along the both sides of the Mississippi river south of here. Boat passengers arriving today from Empire, near the Doulloah Canal, about fifty miles down the Mississippi, reported that only four large houses still stood at Empire and that about 100 persons were marooned in them. A rescue vessel has started for that point. Many inhabitants of the flooded sections on both sides of the river were reported marooned and some were said to be clinging to three tops. Relief vessels were sent to rescue them.

FIFTH DEATH FROM TYPHOID IN DORCHESTER

Latest Victim Dr. W. B. Cameron—Forty Cases of the Disease and Situation is Serious.

Moncton, N. B., Oct. 1.—The fifth death as the result of the typhoid fever epidemic in Dorchester occurred in the Moncton Hospital this evening, the latest being Dr. W. B. Cameron, twenty-seven years of age. Dr. Cameron is a native of Advocate, N. S., and had been practicing in Dorchester for about four months. He graduated last year from Toronto University.

Lord Petre and Son of Viscount Bridport Killed in Battle.—London, Oct. 2.—Among the deaths at the front announced by the war office are those of Lord Petre, a lieutenant in the Coldstream Guards, who succumbed to wounds received in the recent fighting in France, and Lieut. the Hon. Maurice Henry Nelson Hood, a son of Viscount Bridport, who was killed for the Dardanelles. Lord Petre was twenty-five years old. Lieut. Hood was born in 1881.

BATTLE IN CHAMPAGNE DISTRICT EXPECTED TO CONTINUE FORTNIGHT

Military Critic of the Temps Says Allied Army, Filled With Ardor and Well Supplied With Ammunition, is in Excellent Position to Keep up Great Drive Against Enemy.

Paris, Oct. 1.—The military critic of the Temps estimates that the battle in Champagne is likely to last a fortnight. "It cannot continue without incidental checks," he continues, "but the Allies, upon the whole front today, are in a good situation. The soldiers are filled with ardor. The supply of munitions is abundant. Artillerymen are obtaining extraordinary results. Fine weather enables the aviators to observe accurately the effects of the fire."

The critic states that the official communication from the war minister under-estimates, rather than over-estimates, the results attained.

TEUTONS UNABLE TO PROFIT BY RECAPTURE OF LUTSK FORTRESS

Military Writers in Petrograd Believe German Drive East of Svietyany Has Come to End—Czar's Army Straightening Out Front South of Dvinsk and West of Vleka.

London, Oct. 1.—The Petrograd correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company gives the following: "Military writers, in the light of the latest despatches, are of the opinion that the great German thrust east of Svietyany (on the main line of the Warsaw-Vilna-Dvinsk-Petrograd railroad) may be considered at an end. The enemy, being forced back towards the Dvinsk-Vilna railway, the Russians are straightening out their front to the south of Dvinsk and west of Vleka, and in general the enemy's offensive from Riga to the Pinsk region has been arrested. It is pointed out, with satisfaction that the enemy, although greatly reinforced, apparently has been unable to follow up the recapture of Lutsk."

CANADIANS LIKELY TO BE IN THICK OF FIGHTING WITHIN NEXT FEW DAYS

Special to The Standard. Ottawa, Oct. 1.—General Sir Sam Hughes stated tonight that in all probability we shall hear soon of the Canadian troops being in the thick of the heavy fighting. No doubt preparations are being made for heavy drives at other points of the Franco-British line and he expects that the Canadians will be included in the next heavy offensive. Both the first and second divisions are now in the trenches and the second got their baptism of fire on Wednesday when Capt. E. W. Hallam of London, Ont., was killed. However, the arrangement was a slight one.

General Hughes explains that the sending of twelve new battalions to England to finish their training and take the place of those regiments of the second division which have gone to France which he announced today will not interfere with the arrangements for winter quarters made a few days ago.

(Canadian Press.) Ottawa, Oct. 1.—The Militia Department is advised that the second Canadian division has been in the trenches since last Saturday and has had its baptism of fire, though it is stated that the casualties in the first engagement are not heavy.

Capt. E. W. Hallam of London, Ont., with the 18th Battalion, is announced as having been killed last Wednesday. Lt. S. Horton, next of kin in England, is wounded. Capt. Hallam was formerly a member of the 7th Fusiliers at London. The first division of the Canadian infantry is believed to be in reserve.

It is also announced that Brig-Gen. Morrison, D.S.O., of Ottawa, recently given command of the first artillery division has changed commands with Colonel Thacker and now heads the second division artillery. Gen. Morrison, who recently came out of the hospital after an attack of pneumonia, has not yet fully recovered his strength.

It is understood twelve more battalions will shortly be sent to England to replace those of the second division recently sent to France.

LAST HOPES OF AVERTING WAR IN THE BALKANS HAVE BEEN ALMOST ABANDONED

PROTESTS MAY BE TRACED BACK TO GERMANY

Report Sent to Washington Shows no Foundation for Complaint that England is Hampering U. S. Trade with Neutrals for Benefit of British Firms.

Washington, Oct. 1.—Great Britain's answer to representations widely circulated in this country that she has been interfering with legitimate trade of the United States with neutral European nations for the benefit of her own exporters, is given in a note handed to Ambassador Page at London by Sir Edward Grey, the foreign minister, and made public here tonight by the State Department. Data and figures are quoted at length to prove that where British exports and re-exports have increased, the growth of similar trade from the United States has been many times as large, while in many cases there have been vast increases of American export, compared with decreases in those from the United Kingdom.

The note, which is in response to the unfavorable impression created here by reports of increases in British trade with Northern European countries since the war began, suggests also that statements concerning Great Britain's policy have been inspired by German agents.

NO ANSWER YET FROM MR. FORD

Sir Sam Hughes May be Depended on to Apply Proper Remedy, However, if Automobile Man Has Been Correctly Reported.

Special to The Standard. Ottawa, Ont., Oct. 1.—General Hughes said this evening that he had not yet received a reply to a wire which he sent Henry Ford, the American automobile manufacturer, yesterday asking him if it were true that he had stated, as reported in the press, that he was opposed to the Franco-British loan and that he would withdraw business from any bank which participated in the loan. The Militia Department has done a good deal of business with the Ford Company since the war began and the company has also done much general business in Canada.

General Hughes is essentially a man of action and it is not difficult to forecast what he will do if Ford corroborates the reported statements.

HON. MR. F. ENNING ILL. Fredericton, Oct. 1.—Hon. J. K. Fleming is reported very ill at his home in Woodstock.

Bulgaria's Entry on Side of Teutons Regarded as Almost Certain.

FEELING IN SOFIA IS THAT WAR MUST COME.

Immediate Cession of Uncontested Zone in Macedonia Only Means of Keeping Bulgaria Out of War, is Opinion in Capital.

London, Oct. 1.—The hope expressed yesterday that war in the Balkans might be averted virtually has been abandoned, according to the belief expressed in official quarters. The statement made by Sir Edward Grey, the British foreign secretary, in the House of Commons, this afternoon, concerning rumors that Austria-German officers had arrived in Bulgaria, just as they did before Turkey threw in her lot with the German allies, is taken by officials to mean that Bulgaria has definitely decided to join them. Such a move by Bulgaria would result in the Entente Allies being called upon to keep their promise to support, with all the means in their power those Balkan States which remain friendly to them and who are menaced by the threatened Bulgarian aggression.

Athens never had much confidence in the Bulgarian assurances that Bulgaria's mobilizations were quite innocent, it was asserted here today, and the other capitals have now been forced to the same conclusion. There is nothing to indicate the attitude of Roumania, but it has always been taken for granted that her friendship for Italy and France assured her continued support of the cause of the Entente Allies.

The question arises as to what assistance the Entente Allies could give Greece and Serbia. It is suggested that an agreement be made with Greece that for every soldier sent by her to help Serbia the Allies would land a soldier and equipment at Saloniki to protect Greek territory to the south and, when the time came, to march against Bulgaria.

It is probable that this would be only one of the steps taken against Bulgaria, should her attitude continue provocative which officials now consider it to be, despite the fact that a large majority of the people in that country are believed to be still friendly to the Entente Allies, especially Russia and England.

Sofia Expects War. Sofia, Bulgaria, Oct. 1, via London, 10 p. m.—M. Malinoff, former premier and now leader of the Democratic party, before acting on the proposal that he accept a portfolio in the cabinet of M. Radostavoff, on Tuesday visited the Russian and British ministers to convince himself as to the real intentions of the Triple Entente governments toward Bulgaria.

The previous afternoon M. Malinoff had a four hours' audience with King Ferdinand. What M. Malinoff's decision is not yet known. Hope is dwindling here that the Balkan situation will be settled peacefully. The impression is gaining ground that Bulgaria, by retracing her steps, will invite a situation which might become dangerous after the war.

The only means for the prevention of a Balkan war, in the opinion of high authorities in Sofia, seems to be the immediate cession by Serbia to Bulgaria of the uncontested zone in Macedonia, without reservation, and acknowledgment of Bulgaria's right to occupy the zone forthwith. In well-informed circles it is stated that the key to the situation lies in Nish, and not in Sofia, and that the Triple Entente governments, in order to settle matters, must become active there. Premier Radostavoff yesterday, when receiving prominent members of the Agrarian party, said that Bulgaria (Continued on page 2)