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WEATHER—UNSETTLED

PRICE TWO CENTS

FRENCH CAPTURE TRENCHES IN REGION NORTH OF SOMME

BRITISH ACT WITH FRENCH IN ATTACK

Enemy Meets With Heavy Losses in Charge Made on Saily-Sailisel--Artillery and Machine Guns Captured by Allies and Over 100 Prisoners Taken.

IN VOSGES GERMAN ATTEMPT AGAINST FRENCH TRENCHES NEAR LARGITZ, SOUTHWEST OF ALTKIRCH, FAILED UNDER CURTAINS OF FIRE—BERLIN CLAIMS ALLIES GAINED BUT SMALL ADVANTAGE IN SOMME BATTLE.

Paris, Nov. 1.—North of the Somme the French captured two trenches northeast of Lesboeufs and a strongly organized system of trenches on the western outskirts of St. Pierre Vaast Wood, to the southeast of Saily-Sailisel, says the bulletin issued by the war office tonight.

According to late information the total number of prisoners taken on the Verdun front since October 24 has reached 6,011. The material captured comprises 15 guns, 5 of which are of large calibre; 51 trench mortars, 144 machine guns, 2 wireless plants and a great quantity of rifles, bombs, shells and other material.

Important Gains.

The news reads:

"North of the Somme we made important gains. Northeast of Lesboeufs, pushing our gains of last night, we took, after a swift attack, two more enemy trenches, capturing 125 prisoners.

"Another attack southeast of Saily-Sailisel made us masters of a system of strongly organized trenches in the western outskirts of St. Pierre Vaast Wood. Fifty prisoners remained in our hands after this action. It is confirmed that the attack launched by the Germans on Saily-Sailisel was an ambitious effort to oust us from the village. Its failure was complete, costing the enemy heavy losses, judging by the number of dead which covered the battle field.

"Verdun front: There was artillery fighting, especially violent in the sector of Douaumont.

"In the Vosges a German attempt against one of our trenches near Largitz, southwest of Altkirch, failed under our curtains of fire."

Heavy Hostile Shelling.

London, Nov. 1.—The official communication from British headquarters in France issued tonight reads:

"This afternoon, in conjunction with the French, we made a local attack east of Lesboeufs, where some ground was gained.

"There was heavy hostile shelling against our front between Lesars and Gueudecourt, and in the neighborhood of Schwaben redoubt.

"South of Hulluch, this morning, we bombarded enemy trenches with good results. An enemy raid west of Angres was easily repulsed.

"Yesterday our aircraft did some useful work in reconnaissance and bombing enemy batteries. One hostile machine was driven down in a damaged condition; one of ours is missing."

Berlin's Version.

Berlin, Nov. 1, via Sayville.—The military critic of the Overseas News Agency, discussing the recent entente offensive on the Somme front, says:

"The Somme battle has been resumed with intensity during the last few days, but the Anglo-French forces obtained nothing but the smallest local advantages near Lesboeufs. Meanwhile the Germans could record a great success in the taking of La Maisonnette and connecting trenches at Blaches. The victorious German infantry regiment number 359 took prisoner 412 men and 15 officers.

"After sanguinary losses and suffering during the last attacks near Lesboeufs the French, on October 28, tried their lot by a big thrust against Chaules, which is the extreme southern point on the Somme front. They intended to crush this position, which is shaped like a wedge, in the same style as the attacks of the road near Fiers, east of Gueudecourt, east of Lesboeufs, northeast of Marval and near Saily. This attack on the 28th, which had been prepared by copious shelling, was held down by the German curtains of fire."

Deutschland Sighted British Patrol Boat But Easily Escaped

German Merchant Submarine which Arrived at New London Yesterday on Second Voyage Brought Cargo Valued at \$2,000,000 — Letter for Count Von Bernstorff.

New London, Conn., Nov. 1.—A letter to Count Von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, which was brought here by the submarine merchantman Deutschland, was sent to Washington by special messenger this afternoon. The Deutschland arrived here early this morning. On her trip of 21 days to this country the Deutschland submerged only 120 miles near the English coast.

Within a few days it is expected that the Deutschland will officially enter her cargo. The cargo is said to be valued at \$2,000,000. When the submarine came into the harbor, in a blanket of fog she did not take a pilot aboard. The captain said the harbor here is especially adapted for his boat, and he believed, if necessary, he could safely submerge at the dock and leave the harbor without anyone knowing it. A short time after the Deutschland had docked her crew began pumping seventy-five tons of oil into her hold from a large tank at a siding near the pier.

Doesn't Know Where Bremen Is.

Captain Koenig, in an interview this afternoon, said that he did not know where the other undersea boat, the Bremen was. It sailed September 26, and had sixty days supplies on board. The captain said there were only two merchant submarines, the Deutschland and the Bremen. The Amerika did not exist.

Captain Koenig said that while approaching the coast he saw a British patrol boat a long way off, and submerged for a time. The course from Bremen, he said, was off the Scottish coast and to the north of the Orkney Islands. It was uneventful, and submergence was not much more than

100 miles in all. The trip was without incident, he claimed. The captain thought he would begin his return trip within a fortnight.

The Deutschland left Bremen on October 10, and tied up at a berth prepared for her here at 2:35 o'clock this morning.

The German submarine entered the lower harbor shortly after midnight, coming in by the race at the entrance into Long Island Sound.

For several weeks the Eastern Forwarding Company, agents for her owners, had a tug each night off Montauk Point, ready to meet the long overdue Bremen, but the tug was withdrawn some time ago. It was evident that the Forwarding Company had some warning of the Deutschland's arrival, however, for a tug was engaged, and Captain Hensch, of the company, accompanied by the health officer, steamed out to meet the submarine.

The North German Lloyd steamer Wilhelm, which had been at her dock here for a number of weeks awaiting the arrival of a German submarine freighter, let her searchlight play on the water, marking the path by which the Deutschland travelled to her wharf. The Deutschland carried clearance papers for "Baltimore or any Atlantic port."

The boat was no sooner moored than she was screened from sight by a pontoon carrying a high fence. Her crew went on board the Wilhelm, where quarters were awaiting them.

Captain Koenig said that he experienced unusually rough weather. The Deutschland's cargo is said to consist mainly of chemicals and medicines.

BELIEVED MURDEROUS HUN SUBMARINE SUNK

Probably Went to Bottom Soon After She Torpedoed Rowanmore—Berlin Claims to Have Sunk 21 Ships Within Few Days.

London, Nov. 1.—It is considered that there is a strong probability that the submarine which last week sank the British steamer Rowanmore, bound from Baltimore for Liverpool, suffered a similar fate.

The affidavit of one of the rescued sailors from the Rowanmore says that her wireless picked up several steamers, including the American steamer Finland. The Finland, however, was warned by the Rowanmore to keep away from danger.

Later, says the sailor's affidavit, a British admiralty vessel hoisted its flag and began shelling the submarine, which is believed to have been sunk.

More Destructive Work.

Berlin, Nov. 1, via Sayville.—The Overseas News Agency reports that three German submarines, which recently returned to their home ports, sank within a few days, 21 ships of a total of 28,500 tons in the English Channel. Among the vessels sunk were the French bark Condor, 760 tons; the French bark Chamblerre, 2,450 tons, loaded with coloring wood; and the three-masted French schooner St. Charles, 521 tons, with 400 tons of fish.

The same agency states that a German submarine, which recently returned from the "cruiser war," repeatedly was offensively attacked by armed steamers or shelled by others when it began a lawful search. This submarine, the agency says, was attacked altogether seven times. In nearly all

cases the steamers were British, which carried one or more modern guns. The same submarine had been fired at six times by hostile steamers during a previous cruise of several weeks in the Mediterranean. The commanders and crews, by their ability and presence of mind, escaped in time in all cases.

The French bark Condor was last reported as leaving Havre on October 20 for New York. The Cannibere left Buenos Ayres August 16 for Havre, according to the last report.

Two Others Sunk.

London, Nov. 1.—The sinking of the British steamers Merce and Torno is announced by Lloyd's agency. The Merce was of 3,552 tons net and belonged to the Moss Steamship Company, Limited, of Liverpool. The name of the Torno is not contained in any of the marine records.

Rio Plarhy Torpedoed.

London, Nov. 1.—Lloyd's agency announces that the British steamer Rio Plarhy has been sunk. Thirteen members of her crew were landed, but one boat from the steamer is missing.

Another Greek Sunk.

Athens, Oct. 31, via London, Nov. 1.—The 5,000-ton Greek merchantman Kiki Isissas was torpedoed this afternoon near the place at which the Anshelki was sunk.

COST \$1,039 FOR FREIGHT ON SPARS.

Parabero, N. S., Nov. 1.—Ten handsome spars of Douglas fir have arrived here from Seattle for G. M. Cochran of Fox River. The freight charges amounted to \$1,039, and more will have to be added for towing the sticks to Fox River.

Captain Medley Blenkhorn, of Parabero, has sold the schooner Fanny to W. G. Salter, of Diligent River.

ROUMANIANS ARREST ADVANCE OF ENEMY

Teutonic Losses in Fighting in Carpathians Said to Have Been Enormous, While Ground Teutons Gained Was Negligible.

BRITISH VICTORIOUS ON STRUMA SECTOR OF MACEDONIAN FRONT AND CAPTURE VILLAGE OF BARAKLI-AZUMA—TWO OTHER VILLAGES ALSO OCCUPIED.

London, Nov. 1.—A wireless message from Bucharest this afternoon declares that the advance of the Austro-German forces on the southern Transylvanian front has been arrested, while in the Carpathians, along the Moldavian frontier, the situation is excellent and the conviction is firm that the Teutonic forces will not get through.

The Teutonic losses in the Carpathians fighting are said to have been enormous, while the ground they have gained has been negligible, and in eight days they have lost 3,000 men in prisoners, eight heavy guns, six field guns, forty machine guns and large quantities of material.

The first period of bad weather that has prevailed along the front in general is now hampering operations.

Roumanian Report.

Bucharest, Nov. 1.—The text of today's official statement follows:

"Northern and northwestern fronts: From Tulgheș to Table Butzi there is nothing new to report.

"At Bratocnea and Predetusa there have been minor actions.

"In the Prahova Valley, at Unglia-Maro, we repulsed an enemy attack. On the left wing of the river fighting is in progress.

"At Dragoslavele (northeast of Campulung) we made progress on the left wing and captured thirty-six prisoners.

"East of the Alt, violent fighting is proceeding.

"At the Jiu, the pursuit of the enemy continues. We have taken six officers and 606 prisoners and captured a great quantity of material.

"On the southern front the situation is unchanged."

British Victory.

Saloniki, Nov. 1, via London.—The capture by the British forces on the Struma sector of the Macedonian front of the village of Barakli-Azuma is announced in the official statement issued today regarding British military operations on this front. Two other villages, Prosenik and Kumli, also were occupied by the British, who in the two operations took 314 prisoners. The text of the statement reads:

"On the Struma front, in spite of a heavy rain, we captured Barakli-Azuma by a smartly executed attack after a preliminary bombardment. Three hundred prisoners were taken. Our losses were light.

"Further south the enemy has been driven from the villages of Prosenik and Kumli, which are occupied by our troops, who also took fourteen prisoners."

A slight advance by the Serbians in the Cerna region, on the Macedonian front, is reported in today's Serbian official statement, which reads:

"On October 30 there was only slight activity on the left bank of the Cerna because of bad weather. We repulsed a local night attack by the enemy, and made a small advance by our counter-attack. We made additional Bulgarian and German prisoners."

Petrograd, Nov. 1.—The official statement reads:

"South of Brzezany, in the region of Michishou and Lipstadolna, and east of the village of Sviestelki, fierce battles are taking place. In the region of Michishou wood the enemy, after a fierce bombardment by his heavy artillery, attacked our detachments with superior forces, and in spite of their stubborn resistance pressed them back into the southern part of the above wood. In the region of the village of Lipstadolna and Sviestelki the enemy attack was repulsed with heavy losses to him.

"In the Alt Valley the enemy occupied the villages of Racovitz and Titesht, pressing the Roumanian troops a little to the south. The latter are consolidating their positions on the heights to the south of the above villages.

"In Dobrudja, on the whole front, our scouts are making bold reconnaissances."

WILL EXPEDITE ENQUIRY INTO MARINA CASE

Both Secretary of State Lansing and German Ambassador are Looking for Information.

Washington, Nov. 1.—Secretary of State Lansing authorized a formal statement today that the progress of the political campaign would in no way affect the investigation of submarine attacks, and that there had been no change in the United States government's policy. Meanwhile Count Von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, sent a wireless to his government asking that he be furnished with wireless of all the details regarding the sinking of the Marina.

Discrepancy Exists.

London, Nov. 1.—Some discrepancy still exists in the reports of the number of Americans on board the Marina. Consular reports say there were fifty-one persons aboard the vessel, but today's list accounts for only fifty. The loss of American lives in the sinking of the Marina was increased to six today, when Wesley Frost, the American consul at Queenstown, telegraphed to the American embassy the name of another American, named Brue, as one of the victims.

CONSERVATIVES GET 10 IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Woman Suffrage Wins Two to One and the Province will be Dry July 1 Next—Bowler Elected.

Vancouver, B. C., Nov. 1.—With the completion of the counting of the overseas soldiers vote in London today the entire British Columbia election is finished. It leaves the standing of the new legislature: Conservatives, 10; Liberals, 37.

The most notable gain made by the Conservatives today was in the election of Premier Bowler. The overseas soldiers vote carried him in ahead of two Liberals, so that he is now the fifth member of Vancouver. Messrs. Bowler and Ross are the only two Conservative members who were re-elected.

Prohibition passed by a net total of 5,835. Citizens passed prohibition in every one of the 47 British Columbia constituencies, except two, but the soldiers overseas voted against prohibition in every single constituency. Women's suffrage passed two to one. The women get the vote next January. Prohibition will come into force July 1 next.

INSPECTOR BLACK VISITS CADETS.

Special to The Standard. Fredericton, Nov. 1.—The cadets of the Normal and High Schools were favored today with a visit from Inspector Black, who is here on his way from Woodstock to St. John. The inspector is visiting as far as possible every cadet corps with a view to encouraging and stimulating the carrying on of work for the school year which has just opened.

AN AUDACIOUS PROPOSAL BY BERNSTORFF

German Ambassador Would Have Hun Merchant Submarine Carry Mails Between His Country and the United States.

Washington, Nov. 1.—The United States post office department is prepared to accept a proposal, submitted by Count Von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, that mails between this country and Germany be transported in merchant submarines. Announcement to this effect was made today by Otto Praeger, second assistant postmaster general.

The proposal is that not more than three hundred pounds of first class letter mail be carried by each German merchant submarine leaving an American port, at the regular steam liner rate. The suggestion was made that submarine mail be placed in special containers, but the post office authorities rejected that, saying the mails could only be handled with the regular equipment. Count Von Bernstorff probably will confer with the postal officials within the next day or two to arrange final details.

ANOTHER SHORT CASUALTY LIST

Ottawa, Nov. 1.—The night casualty list follows:
Infantry.
Seriously ill:
Wilcox Spracklin, North Sydney, N. S.
Previously reported missing, now unofficially prisoner of war:
Lieut. Ernest H. Simpson, Kentville, N. S.
Wounded:
E. W. Eddy, Bathurst, N. B.
Acting Lance Corporal Albert Roach, Darnley, P. E. I.
Peter MacDonald, Bigmarsh, Antigonish, N. S.
D. W. McDonald, Cape George, N. S.
Engineers.
Wounded:
Sapper Murdoch McKinnon, Westville, N. S.