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PRICE TWO CENTS

ROADS TO KOVEL AND LEMBERG OPEN TO RUSSIANS, CZAR'S ARMIES CLOSING IN ON BOTH CITIES

25,000 TURNED OUT OF HOMES BY GERMANS

Deported on Hour and a Half's
Notice Under Penalty of
Death.

HERDED INTO CARS LIKE CATTLE.

Parents Forcibly Separated
from their Children, and
Ignorant of Destination —
Protests Unheeded by Ger-
man Authorities.

Paris, Aug. 2.—Painful details of the deportation after an hour and a half's notice of 25,000 citizens from the French towns of Lille, Roubaix and Tourcoing, by the Germans last Easter, are given in a French yellow book released for publication today.

The German orders were for the people in certain districts of these towns to assemble to readiness for departure at their front doors, which were to be left open, and none were to leave the house before 3 a. m.

The notice read that all protests would be useless and anyone trying to escape would be severely punished.

The victims were chosen by officials. When at their destination the deported persons were allowed to write to their relatives once a month.

The yellow book continues: "The measure caused the greatest anguish and despair among the population of the notified districts, while in some cases it led to madness. Many people became so ill they had to take to their beds.

Pathetic incidents.

"Parents especially suffered torture at seeing their wives, daughters and children of both sexes over the age of 14 led away or packed into cars promiscuously with bad characters of all sorts, male and female, not knowing what was to be their destination or fate. The anguish renewed night after night during the ten days of Easter.

"The protests of mayors and other officials went unheeded. A halloo, who intervened personally, was told by a general: 'You, bishop, shut up and go off.'

"At the beginning of the deportations some girls of the aristocracy were seized, but they soon were released, as were also daughters of those in the houses where German officers were billeted.

"At Roubaix the Prussian Guard refused to participate in the raids, and the work had to be done by the Sixty-Fourth Regiment from Verdun. Some soldiers engaged in the deportation were even seen to shed tears.

"A large proportion of the young women taken belonged to the servant class, several of whom volunteered to go in the place of their employers' daughters. On the other hand, many young women of the better classes wanted to accompany the servant girls of their families. When those deported were conveyed to the railway station and loaded into the cattle trucks they kept crying: 'Vive La France, and singing the 'Marseillaise.'

Time for Neutrals to Take Notice.

Summing up French opinion concerning what it defines as the German government's clear violation of The Hague conventions in deporting the populations of Roubaix, Tourcoing and Lille, the Paris Temps affirms in substance that it is now up to the neutrals to insist upon observance of the conventions signed by them and by the belligerents.

"Neutrals are now informed," the newspaper says, "and an occasion is given to them, to show how they conceive of their duty and their right. The record in the French yellow book is, alas, abundant and authentic. If the sense of justice and humanity still lives our case will find its defenders. The next word now passes to the conscience of neutrals."

AUSTRO-GERMAN DEFENCE COMPLETELY CRIPPLED

Unable to Check Gen. Brusiloff's Forces Leave Open Approaches to Kovel and Lemberg, which Czar's Armies are Surrounding — Unofficially Reported Germans are Leaving Kovel and Falling Back on Brest-Litovsk.

Petrograd, Aug. 2, via London.—The ultimate Russian occupation of Kovel and Lemberg, and the retirement of the Austro-German line of defense beyond the Bug river, are now regarded here as a foregone conclusion. The armies of Generals Von Boehm-Ermolli and Von Lin-singen, which have been badly crippled in their efforts to hold back the advancing right wing of Gen. Brusiloff's forces, are successively retreating to a point which leaves open the approaches to these two important centres, and the Russians in both regions have begun an encircling movement, which is slowly, but apparently irresistibly, closing in upon the two cities.

The German loss of the Stokhod crossings and the recently announced Russian crossing of the river, leaves no important line of defense before Kovel, except a natural barrier consisting of a wide swamp, which undoubtedly will retard the Russian progress. But this movement from the west along the road midway between the Bary-Kovel and Rovno-Kovel railways, in conjunction with the Russian pressure brought from the south in the region of Vladimir-Volynski, both of which are successfully developing despite all German counter-attacks, is considered as making the outcome assured.

GERMANS ALSO FEELING THE PRESSURE.

The operations against the Germans are also having an important effect in facilitating the advance against the Austrians defending Lemberg, since they enable the Russians to exert pressure against the Austrian left flank and increase that brought upon Lemberg from Brody and from the south, where General Lotchitzky's troops are successively traversing the flooded Dniester region and are threatening the Galician capital along the route leading through Stanislaw and Maluch.

It is unofficially reported that the Germans have already begun their retirement from Kovel and are preparing to fall back on Brest-Litovsk, Cholm and the general line of defense following the Bug river.

BUSH FIRES RAGING AGAIN IN ONTARIO

Village of McCool Wiped Out,
Loss of Life Unknown —
Death Toll in Saturday's
Fire Above 400 Mark.

North Bay, Ont., Aug. 2.—The T. and N. O. officials announced tonight that serious bush fires have broken out in the vicinity of McCool, a small hamlet situated at mileage four on the Elk Lake branch, near Earleton. The village of McCool is reported to have been entirely wiped out. Loss of life unknown.

Death Toll Over 400 Mark.

Cobalt, Ont., Aug. 2.—A conservative estimate now places the number of dead in the fire-swept area of Northern Ontario at 400, although unconfirmed reports from various points place it higher. A report from Matheson received here today stated that 450 bodies had been found and identified.

A recrudescence of the fires and the demolition of other settlements is feared. Reports from Boston Creek state that the fire is burning on both sides of the track, and raging fiercely to the southwest, especially between Redwater and Tomika. To the west of Elk Lake, a serious outbreak is feared.

The men have been withdrawn from the Miller independent mine, two miles from Boston Creek, and it is reported that many families near Round Lake in the same district, have suffered severely.

It is now definitely known that twelve persons lost their lives at the Crosscut mine, near Matheson. In the vicinity of Iroquois Falls the death list is growing as parties prosecute their search. Prospectors and settlers in Nellie Lake district are given little hope for lost. The Alexo mine is safe.

Reports are heard that Gaskinuk is on fire, and that there is a serious

WANT ADMIRAL PEARY DEPRIVED OF HIS HONORS

North Dakota Congressman
Says Peary's Claim to Dis-
covery of North Pole Not
Substantiated.

Washington, Aug. 2.—Representative Helgesen, of North Dakota, introduced a resolution today declaring that Rear Admiral Peary's claim to discovery of the North Pole had not been substantiated, and proposing that congress repeal its act of 1911, promoting the explorer and tendering him the thanks of congress.

SITE BOUGHT FOR INTERNATIONAL NICKEL REFINERY

Deal Put Through Yesterday
for the Purchase of 200
Acres on Lake Front East
of Canal.

Port Colborne, Ont., Aug. 2.—Two hundred acres on the lake front east of the canal is the site of the new nickel refinery which the International Nickel Company is to establish in Canada.

The deal was completed here tonight. The price paid is about \$300 an acre.

Outbreak in Morisset township, north of Kirkland Lake, Cobalt is now enveloped in a pall of smoke.

IRISH SOLDIERS SHOT BY THEIR HUN CAPTORS

Both Victims were Among
those who Refused to Join
Casement's Proposed Ex-
pedition to Ireland.

London, Aug. 2.—Baron Newton, under-secretary for foreign affairs, replying to a question in the House of Lords, today, as to whether the government had any information concerning the shooting of two Irish soldiers, while prisoners of war in Germany, said:

"The American embassy in Berlin notified the government on July 7 that Patrick Moran of the Connaught Rangers had been shot by a guard at the working camp near Limburg, on May 28. The commandant of the camp told the American representative that Moran, while intoxicated, attacked a guard, who shot him dead in self-defense.

"On July 10, the American embassy informed the government that another Irish prisoner, William Devlin, Munster Fusiliers, had been shot at the Limburg working camp. When Ambassador Gerard visited the camp, in connection with the death of Moran, the shooting of Devlin was concealed.

"It is important to note that, according to our information, both soldiers had refused to join with Roger Casement in his proposed expedition to Ireland."

Baron Newton added that on July 13 the British government addressed a strong protest to the German government against their action in placing obstacles in the way of Ambassador Gerard's inquiries into the shooting of Moran and the concealment of Devlin's death.

"We demanded an immediate inquiry in the presence of a member of the American embassy, into the shooting of the two prisoners, and the punishment of those found guilty," said the under-secretary. "We pointed out that the proceeding would be all the more infamous if it were found to be connected with the men's refusal to join Casement. On the 30th we received a detailed report of the shooting of Moran, from which it appeared that the German authorities refused to allow Ambassador Gerard to talk to witnesses, except in the presence of a German officer.

"It appeared from Ambassador Page's report," added the under-secretary, "that the investigation into the shooting of Devlin was not undertaken until Ambassador Gerard took the matter up. The ambassador was even warned by the general commanding at Frankfurt not to go to Limburg. Devlin was shot the day before Ambassador Gerard visited the camp, but neither the chief of staff at Frankfurt nor the commandant of the camp informed Ambassador Gerard of this."

100 SHRAPNEL SHELLS EXPLODE ABOARD VESSEL

Officials Making
Inspection of Fundy
Bay Lighthouses

Getting Information Prepara-
tory to Extensive Improve-
ments to be Made in the
Service.

Special to The Standard.

Yarmouth, N. S., Aug. 2.—The steamer Iansdowne of the marine and fisheries department arrived this morning. She had as passengers Alex Johnston, deputy minister of marine and fisheries, Col. Anderson, chief engineer of that department, J. C. Chesley, St. John, agent of the department for New Brunswick, and John Kelly, superintendent of lights for the same province. Here they were met by the government steamer Stanley and Messrs. Johnston and Anderson resumed their trip on that steamer. Messrs. Chesley and Kelly re-

FRENCH TAKE SEVERAL TRENCHES NEAR VERDUN

Attacking on Three Mile Front from the Meuse River to
Fleury Win New Positions and Strengthen those Re-
cently Taken — Capture 500 Prisoners and Several
Machine Guns.

London, Aug. 2.—The armies in the three great centres of recent activity—the Somme region of France and Russia and Galicia—evidently have let up considerably in the violent fighting in which they have been engaged, and are indulging in a breathing spell preparatory to further attacks and counter-attacks. The official communications dealing with the operations in these theatres Wednesday tell of no single important engagement or of any notable changes in the position of any of the belligerents.

Attacking in Echelon, on a three mile line, from the Meuse river to Fleury, north of Verdun, the French have captured several German trenches and organized points of support. In the engagement 600 Germans were made prisoner and ten machine guns were captured.

On the Russian front, Petrograd reports merely artillery duels and infantry attacks by small detachments, while Berlin tells of Russian attacks on the Stokhod and Turia river fronts, and of local Russian offensives on the Stripa river in Galicia, all of which were repulsed.

The Austrians against the Italians at various points, including Monte Cimone, Monte Selugio and Castellato have been repulsed with heavy casualties according to Roman reports. The Russians are keeping up their advance against the Turks in the Caucasus region.

French Break Through Germans Admit.

Berlin, August 2, via London.—"On the high road between Maricourt and Clerly, in the region of the River Somme, French troops penetrated to our completely demolished trenches," says the official statement issued today by the German army headquarters. "The Germans captured a hill in the salient northeast of Fort Souville, in the region of Verdun.

In this gain of destroyed German trenches the statement said the enemy lost heavily.

"English patrols were particularly active in the Ypres sector," the statement asserted, "but were everywhere repulsed."

"In the Somme sector, around Maurepas the enemy in the evening vainly attacked our lines with strong forces following their sanguinary defeat at Monacu Farm through our quick counter-attack."

Progress in German counter-attacks

GRAIN CROPS HAVE SUFFERED FROM DROUGHT

Reports from all over Eastern
Canada Indicate Abundant
Hay Crops—Harvest Ear-
lier than Usual.

Ottawa, August 2.—A special press bulletin issued today by the owners and statistics' office reports of the condition of fields crops as follows: Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island: All crops have made strong growth; hay is an average crop. Potatoes and roots look well.

Nova Scotia: Cereals have made good growth; corn and potatoes are good, but mangolds poor.

New Brunswick: All crops have made good growth.

Quebec: All reports agreed that the hay crop is very abundant, and of good quality. Grain crops have suffered considerably from drought during the month, and apparently the harvest will be earlier than usual.

Potatoes are reported good. Northwest provinces: The weather conditions of July have been generally favorable; local hail storms have done some damage. Grain crops continue to

CASEMENT TO DIE TODAY; NO REPRIEVE

Political Expediency Would,
be Only Ground for Reprieve,
Lord Cecil Says.

MOVED BY ENMITY FOR GREAT BRITAIN

No Circumstances in Mitiga-
tion of Casement's Crime,
Parliamentary Under Sec-
retary for Foreign Affairs
Says.

London, Aug. 2.—Sir Roger Casement will be executed in the Pentonville prison at nine o'clock tomorrow morning for high treason. Lord Robert Cecil, minister of war trade, today announced that it was the British government's determination not to reprieve Sir Roger.

Beyond the statement of Lord Robert, no formal announcement to the effect that the execution would be carried out tomorrow has been made public.

The foreign office says no communication has been received from the state department at Washington requesting a reprieve. The whole question surrounding Sir Roger's case has been seriously considered by the cabinet, and the determination to let the law take its course proved unalterable. The decision of the government will cause some surprise, as the opinion had become widespread that the sentence of Sir Roger would be commuted at the last moment to life imprisonment.

"The contention that he landed in Ireland for the purpose of preventing the rebellion is demonstrably false. No such assertion was made by counsel at the trial.

"Casement was much more malignant and hostile to this country than were the leaders of the rising who were caught with arms in their hands. He visited military prisons in Germany with the intention of persuading Irish soldiers to throw off their allegiance. All sorts of promises were made for the improvement of the condition of these men to induce them to join the Irish legion. An enormous majority thus approached refused, and thereafter were subjected to increased hardships by the Germans.

"From among these Irish soldiers a number have since been repatriated as hopeless invalids and they subsequently died. They looked upon Casement as their murderer.

"Nor is there any ground, public or private, so far as we know, which can be quoted in mitigation of Casement's crime, and I do not think any government doing its duty could interfere with the sentence which has been passed on him."

In explanation of the government's refusal to reprieve Roger Casement, Lord Robert Cecil, parliamentary under-secretary for foreign affairs and minister of war trade, gave to the Associated Press the following statement:

"No doubt of Casement's guilt exists. No one doubts that the court and jury arrived at the right verdict. The only ground for a reprieve would be political expediency, a difficult ground to put forward in this country.

"This country never could strain the law to punish a man for the same reason that it could not strain the law to let one off.

"The Irish rebellion began with the murder of unarmed people, both soldiers and police. No grievance justified it, and it was purely a political movement, organized by a small section of Irish people who still hate England, and was assisted by Germany."

Moved by Enmity for England.

"There was and is in this country the greatest possible indignation against these people. There is no doubt that Casement did everything possible to assist this rebellion, in co-operation with the Germans.

There can be no doubt that he was moved by enmity for this country.

"I show fine promise, especially on breaking and summer fallow. Grain on stubble is not so good. In Southern Alberta the crops are all good and harvesting will commence sooner than was expected a month ago. Wheat cutting is expected to begin about August 20. Hay, roots and potatoes are good."