

The St. John Standard,

NEW BRUNSWICK, CANADA.

VOL. VIII. NO. 121.

SIXTEEN PAGES

SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 12, 1916.

WEATHER — SHOWERS

PRICE TWO CENTS

CAPTURING STANISLAU RUSSIAN ARMIES OPEN ANOTHER GATEWAY ON ROAD TO LEMBERG

AUSTRIANS GIVE UP STANISLAU WITHOUT FIGHT

Czar's Army Occupy Important Railway Centre in East Galicia.

IS ONLY EIGHTY-SEVEN MILES FROM LEMBERG

Czar's Armies in Pursuit of the Enemy Fleeing Towards Halich — Capture Number of Other Important Positions.

Petrograd, via London, Aug. 11.—Stanislaw, an important railway centre, southeast of Lemberg, capital of Galicia, has been occupied by Russian troops. The capture of Stanislaw is announced in the official statement given out this evening. The troops of General Letchitzky captured Stanislaw Thursday evening, and pursued the Austrians, who retreated in the direction of Halich. The Russians have also made important successes in the Sereth region. They compelled the Austro-Germans to retire from the fortified positions of Gladits and Voroblevsk and have occupied the town of Monasterzyka. Austrians Yield Without Fight. Vienna, via London, Aug. 11.—We have evacuated Stanislaw without fighting," says the official statement issued from general headquarters today. The statement also admits the withdrawal of Austrian troops to new positions in the Stanislaw and Monasterzyka regions, owing to the Russian pressure.

The capture of Stanislaw gives the Russians another gateway through which they can march toward Lemberg. Like Brody, Stanislaw is an important railway centre. Railroads radiate from it in five directions. It is 87 miles southeast of Lemberg and is situated between two forks of the Bystritsa river, 10 miles south of the Dniester. Stanislaw was a manufacturing city and agricultural centre before the war and had a population of 33,000.

The official statement tonight reads: "As a result of our success on the Sereth, in the region of Nesterov and Tanzkov, the enemy was compelled to retire from the fortified positions of Gladits and Voroblevsk. In conjunction with the success achieved by us in the vicinity of the Monasterzyka-Nienstorf railway line, our troops resumed the offensive in the region north of Monasterzyka. "After capturing an enemy position by assault, our troops advanced to the Middle Koropice river and, after driving the enemy from fortified works, definitely occupied the town of Monasterzyka. "One of our mounted machine-gun detachments, under Lieut. Plechov, after having repaired the destroyed bridge at Monasterzyka, pushed along to the rear of the third German reserve regiment, and the latter, still offering resistance, was annihilated by our armored machine guns. In the vicinity of the confluence of the Zlots Lips, our cavalry detachments, continuing the advance, occupied the village of Ustieshelone at the junction of the river of Khorovanka with the Dniester and also the village of Mindigorie, north of Ustieshelone. "On Trail of Enemy Fleeing from Stanislaw.

"Thus, the troops of General Letchitzky achieved an important success. The gallant troops of General Letchitzky, continuing the obstinate fight in the region of Stanislaw, captured that town at 7.45 o'clock yesterday (Thursday) evening. Thereafter he pursued the enemy, who retreated in the direction of Halich. Several explosions were heard previous to the evacuation of the town by the enemy. On the pressure brought to bear on the enemy the evacuated the left bank of the river Vysritz and our detachments

NEW BRUNSWICK PATROL IN NIGHT ATTACK ON ENEMY

Under Cover of Darkness Invade German Area—After Lively Exchange of Bombs 25 Huns Attack N. B. Men, Who Refuse to Quit and Despatch Fifteen Boches.

Ottawa, Aug. 11.—The official eye witness with the Canadian army at the front reviewing operations of the past week says: "Under cover of darkness a patrol of a New Brunswick battalion under Captain Russell and Lieut. Carling, approached the German trenches, supported by a covering party under Lieut. Boa. For ten minutes a lively exchange of bombs took place and then a party of about twenty-five Germans came out in an attempt to cut off our patrol. Lieut. Boa and his men immediately attacked with bombs, driving the enemy back and inflicting casualties estimated at fifteen. "On the same night a patrol of a Canadian regiment under Lieut. Woods and Lieut. Bole crept through a double line of wire entanglements surrounding an enemy post. A charge of gun cotton was placed beneath the parapet. The lighting of the fuse alarmed the garrison who threw a number of bombs before the explosion occurred. Our party had managed to withdraw to a distance and during the interval forty bombs were thrown by the garrison of the post. Afterwards no bombs were thrown. It is probable that the whole garrison was destroyed.

British Flying Corps Raids "Zep" Sheds at Brussels

Sixty-eight Airmen Bomb Railway at Mons and Headquarters of Zeppelins with Disastrous Results to Enemy and all but Two of the Raiders Return Home Safely.

London, August 12.—The official statement issued by the British war office shortly before midnight reads: "Between the Ancre and the Somme the situation is unchanged. On the rest of the British front there is normal trench warfare. "Besides numerous daily raids, some successful long distance raids recently have been carried out by the flying corps against the following objectives: Zeppelin sheds at Brussels, railway sidings at Mons, railway sidings and airship sheds at Namur, Busigny railway station (twice). Of the sixty-eight machines which participated only two failed to return. "Last night the enemy opened heavy machine gun and rifle fire on high wood followed by an artillery barrage on the back area. We replied effectively and no hostile attack developed. "North of Basentin-Le-Petit we made further progress, taking a short length of trenches and inflicting considerable loss on the enemy. At 5.45 a. m. the enemy made a determined counter-attack on the trenches captured by us. This attack was repulsed with further heavy loss to the enemy. "Northwest of Pozieres we also advanced our line slightly at certain places. "Near Neuville-St. Vaast, we exploded a mine last night and occupied the crater with little opposition. South of Ypres we sky-raided a ruined farm in the enemy's lines. On the remainder of the front there was no event of importance. "Caucasus front: Under Turkish pressure our troops have withdrawn from Hamadna (Forts). "Fierce Fighting on the Stokhod.

Petrograd, Aug. 11.—The Russian official statement follows: "Fierce fighting is continuing on the River Stokhod, in the region of Mikhlabachev, the village of Vukid Lubachevsk, the little town of Stobyv and the village of Saercho. "On the River Sereth our troops are advancing as a result of fierce fighting. The enemy is making a desperate resistance, alternating between defensive actions and counter-attacks. (Continued on page 2)

SWEDEN HAS LOST NINETY-ONE VESSELS SINCE WAR BEGAN

Stockholm, Sweden, August 11, via London.—A report from the war insurance commission, as given by the Berlingske Tidende, shows that during the war 91 Swedish ships have been destroyed or lost. Six of these were torpedoed and twenty-eight sunk by mines. The number of persons who lost their lives is 212, and six were injured. Material losses adjudicated before the British prize courts amounted to 45,000,000 kroner and these before German prize courts, 1,900,000.

THE GERMAN LOSSES FOR JULY 122,340

Brings Total Since the Beginning of War to 3,135,177—Do Not Include Naval or Colonial Casualties.

London, Aug. 11.—German casualties during July, according to a table compiled here from German casualty lists, totalled 122,340, bringing the grand total since the commencement of the war, taken from the same source, to 3,135,177. Men killed or who died of wounds during July numbered 21,198; those who died of sickness aggregated 2,062; missing, 15,334. According to these lists, since the commencement of the war the men killed or who have died of their wounds aggregate 736,866; died of sickness, 48,534; prisoners, 157,975; missing, 199,542; severely wounded, 425,175; wounded, 268,085; slightly wounded, 1,162,158. The figures given do not include naval casualties or losses to the colonial forces.

TURK CRUELTY TO BRITISH PRISONERS

British Captured at Kut-el-Amara Scattered in Small Groups, Ill-Clothed and Fed on Bread and Water.

London, August 11.—The Central News says that it learns on "undeniable authority" that British prisoners from Kut-el-Amara have been subjected to considerable hardships by the Turks. The British have been distributed in small groups in the Angora region and are badly housed. They are also in need of warm clothing, and their food consists solely of bread and water.

RELIEF SHIP AWAY TO ELEPHANT ISLAND ON RESCUE MISSION

London, Aug. 12.—The Antarctic relief ship Discovery, which has been placed at the disposal of the British Admiralty for use in the effort to rescue the marooned men of Sir Ernest Shackleton's expedition on Elephant Island, sailed from Plymouth Sound last night for Port Stanley, Falkland Islands. Sir Ernest will embark on the Discovery at that port, in another effort to reach Elephant Island.

FRENCH TROOPS ROUT HUNS IN A BRILLIANT CHARGE

Infantry Attack on German Trenches Drives Enemy from Positions Near Maurepas, Capturing Strongly Fortified Quarry South of the Hem Wood.

Paris, Aug. 11.—The French to the north of the Somme river in France, in brilliant fighting, have captured additional German trenches near Maurepas and a fortified quarry to the south of the Hem Wood, according to the French official communication issued this evening. The communication says: "To the north of the Somme the afternoon was marked by an infantry attack which was brilliantly carried out and which succeeded completely. Several German trenches were captured by our soldiers, and our troops established a new line on the ridge to the south of Maurepas and along the road connecting that village and Hem. "To the north of the Hem Wood a powerfully fortified quarry and two small woods fell into our hands. "In the course of this fighting we took 150 unwounded men and captured 10 machine guns. "To the south of the Somme the artillery fighting is intense. "On the Verdun front our first and second lines in the region of Chataucourt and in the Douaumont-Flcury sector have been bombed. "On the 8th instant an enemy aeroplane was brought down in flames inside our lines to the south of Douaumont by a pilot of the American squadron. "Belgian communication: "There is nothing to report."

Prompt Punishment For Wrongdoers, Says Sir Robert

Let Man who Has Charge Against Government Employee Make it Known and Such will be Investigated Without Delay, Premier's Challenge.

Special to The Standard. Halifax, Aug. 11.—Sir Robert Borden left Halifax at 11 o'clock tonight for Upper Musquodoboit, proceeding over the new branch of the Canadian Government Railways from Dartmouth. The Prime Minister will thus be able to see the new railway, for he will start to return at 8 o'clock in the morning. He will be back in Dartmouth to meet a delegation there at two o'clock and will leave at three by the Maritime express en route for Ottawa. Sir Robert addressed a meeting of the Conservative Club this evening, speaking for about an hour. "I am not going to make a political speech tonight," the Premier said, "I have not made a political speech since the outbreak of the war, unless in defense of some department of my government, but the day will come when our tongues will be loosed and we will be able to give a pretty good account of our stewardship. "With reference to graft or scandal, if any man in this city, in this province, or in this Dominion knows of wrong doing by any person in the employ of the government of Canada let him bring the charge to my notice and if an investigation is necessary an investigation will be made without one moment's delay. If proceedings in the courts are required to deal with any public official, those proceedings will be instituted. "Did you ever hear of any government that kept for nearly two years an open public commission to which any man might report any malfeasance that he might discover? And yet the members of the opposition party were ready to cast slurs. They made statements and insinuations that they did not dream would ever be investigated and yet within twenty-four hours they were placed before a commission composed of two of the most prominent judges of the country." Sir Robert went on to speak of some of the cardinal principles of the Conservative party, dwelling chiefly on its ideals of unity and development.

HARD FIGHTING TO EAST OF SUEZ CANAL

British Repel Fierce Attacks by Army of 6,000 Turks Aided by Six-inch Howitzers.

London, Aug. 11.—Fighting between the British and Turkish forces in Egypt east of the Suez Canal continued on August 9 and 10, with no important success for either side, according to an official statement issued this evening. Turkish counter-attacks caused British cavalry to fall back, but the Turks later retired to their entrenchments, the statement adds. "On the 9th of August the Turks, who were holding a line running approximately north and northeast through Birelad, with their right on the Bardawil Lagoon and their left thrown back in a curve to the southeast, were heavily pressed by our mounted troops. They made three counter-attacks, which were all repulsed. About 2 p. m. they made a general counter-attack along the whole line. Our cavalry then fell back slowly. "Our guns shelled large stacks of stores and convoys, at a distance of only 2,000 yards, the Turks replying to this bombardment with what are reported to be six inch howitzers. The enemy's strength is estimated at about 6,000 men, including a fresh regiment, which was not engaged in the action at Romani. His casualties were very heavy. "On the 10th our cavalry remained in observation of the enemy, who retired to their entrenchments."

NOTED BANKER DEAD.

Paris, Aug. 11.—David Kahn, head of the international banking firm of Lazard Freres, is dead.

Rev. Oliver Barton Emery, of Deer Island; Rev. H. Cletus Elhatton, of Chatham; and Rev. Jacob Abramowitz, rabbi of St. John, have been registered to solemnize marriages.

20 KILLED AND 150 HURT BY EXPLOSION IN BUCHAREST POWDER PLANT

London, August 11.—Twenty persons were killed and 150 injured by the accidental explosion of a military powder magazine at Duseti, near Bucharest, says a Reuter despatch from the Roumanian capital. The material damage was slight, and work at the powder plant continues.

SOCIALISTS IN BERLIN WANT TO TALK PEACE

Renew Appeal to Chancellor to Lift Embargo on the Discussion of Peace Terms.

Berlin, via London, Aug. 11.—The Socialist National Committee today issued an address, stating that the committee has renewed its appeal to Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg, the imperial chancellor, to lift the embargo on the discussion of peace terms.

Compulsory Trade Union Membership

One of Resolutions at Congress Next Month with view to Meeting After the War Problem.

London, Aug. 11.—A despatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Amsterdam credits the Frankfurter Zeitung as saying that the appeal of Dr. Karl Liebknecht, the German Socialist leader, from a sentence of thirty months' penal servitude and dismissal from the army for attempted high treason, gross insubordination and resistance to the authorities, will be probably heard August 16 before the superior war tribunal in Berlin.

A heavier graduated taxation on large incomes, a special tax on land values, an increase of duties on estates, a graduated taxation on capital, the nationalization of railways, mines, shipping, banking and insurance, and the conscription of wealth.

Case Settled Out of Court. A police officer arrived in the city yesterday morning with a warrant to take Mrs. Lena Monohan back to Woodstock where she was wanted on the charge of stealing a quantity of clothing. The Woodstock officer appeared in the police court and had the warrant backed by Magistrate Ritchie, after which the prisoner who was being held at police headquarters was handed over to him. It was then thought that the Woodstock officer would take the prisoner from the city on the evening express, but such was not the case, the officer left the city while the woman was allowed to remain. It is said that after the officer had the warrant backed arrangements were made whereby the Monohan woman paid all the expenses incurred, and returned the stolen clothing. It is said that this is a new way of settling a case out of court.