

The St. John Standard,

NEW BRUNSWICK, CANADA.

VOL. VII. NO. 187

TEN PAGES

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 1, 1915

PROBS—FAIR

PRICE TWO CENTS

RUSSIANS SUCCESSFUL IN COUNTER-ATTACKS ALONG WIDE FRONT IN STRIPA RIVER DISTRICT

Three Thousand Prisoners and Over Thirty Machine Guns Taken from the Enemy in Fierce Attacks in Which Part of German Army Meets Defeat

Grand Duke Continues to Balk Teutons' Attempts to Force Back Both Wings of His Army—Balkan Negotiations are Moving More Quickly—Bulgarian Minister in Conference With British Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Petrograd, Aug. 31., via London, Sept. 1.—Successful Russian counter-attacks on a wide front in the Stripa river district, eastern Galicia, are reported in a Russian official statement, given out here tonight. The Russians claim to have captured 3,000 prisoners, 30 cannon and 34 machine guns.

London, Sept. 1, 3.15 a. m.—The Russian rear guards are making a desperate resistance to the efforts of the forces of Prince Leopold of Bavaria, and Field Marshal Von Hindenburg's southern wing, to cut off the Russian troops still clinging to Vilna and Grodno," says the Petrograd correspondent of the Times.

"The nature of the terrain facilitates the Russians' task of re-grouping in new positions in the rear. The new movement of General Von Mackensen's army against the trunk line between Kovel and Kiev, which might isolate the Russian troops in Galicia, is regarded seriously in Petrograd, but the broken and woody nature of the ground is expected to retard the advance in this direction. It is persistently rumored that President of the Duma Rodzianko will shortly be appointed premier, with wide powers as to the formation of a cabinet."

London, Aug. 31. (10.10 p. m.)—The Russians thus far have prevented the Germans and Austrians from carrying into effect their efforts to force back the two extreme wings of the armies of Grand Duke Nicholas. At the northern extremity of the front that portion of Field Marshal Von Hindenburg's army commanded by General Von Buelow is still fighting for the bridge-head south of Friedricstadt, while the Austro-German forces under General Bothmer, who broke through the Russian lines on either side of Brzezany, Galicia, have been checked at some points on the Stripa river.

Along the rest of the front the Germans claim to be making headway, although some who got through the forest region, east of Bialystok, have suffered a reverse at the hands of the Russian rear guard. The points of most interest, however, are at two wings. The Germans near Friedricstadt are well east of Riga, and

the military experts here say that unless the Russians can dispose a considerable force so as to threaten the Teutonic flank it appears improbable that Friedricstadt can be held much longer, without grave danger. The threat against the other wing is not too great for rapid advance.

In the western theatre of war, the French continue artillery attacks and concentration points, without, as yet, any evidence of a general offensive. The Italians are more active and tonight report the capture of another strong Austrian position southeast of Trent, and of some Austrian trenches on the Carzo on the road to Trieste. According to Italian accounts, Italian progress, while naturally slow on account of the nature of the country to be traversed, is continuous.

Except for the Turkish official reports, already published, there is no news of the fighting Saturday and Sunday on the Gallipoli peninsula. It is understood that the Balkan negotiations are moving more quickly. The Bulgarian minister had a long conference with Sir Edward Grey, the British minister of foreign affairs, after which the Ambassadors of the Entente Powers and the Serbian minister called on the foreign minister.

Paris, Aug. 31.—The official communication issued tonight says: "There have been rather lively artillery engagements in Belgium on the front of Steenstraete and Het Sas, and in Artois, between Neuville and Arras. The enemy has fired a few shells of large size on the town of Arras. The cannonade also has been rather violent in southern Westveer, in the forest of Apremont and to the north of Fliery."

SAYS BRITISH USED 100,000 MEN IN ATTACK ON TURKS' POSITIONS

Berlin, Aug. 31. (By wireless to Say.)—The British employed 100,000 men in their attacks on Turkish positions on the Gallipoli peninsula last Saturday and Sunday, according to a

despatch from Constantinople to the Frankfurter Zeitung, and their losses were extremely heavy. The correspondent estimates that since August 6 the British losses have been in excess of 50,000.

GREAT DEVELOPMENT IN NEWFOUNDLAND'S LUMBER INDUSTRY

British Buyers Contract for Pit Props and Industry Has Received Impetus Since War Broke Out

Ottawa, Aug. 31.—Reports received by the Trade and Commerce Department show that in Newfoundland, whose annexation to Canada seems probable in the near future, the lumber trade is experiencing a most remarkable development. This is due to the recent passage of a law permitting the exportation of unsawn or unmanufactured lumber from Newfoundland and permitting other privileges to lumbermen.

Coming just when the universal want of lumber is being felt throughout the world, because of the cutting out of much of the supply from countries now engaged in the war, both Canadian and United States capital has been attracted into Newfoundland by the possibilities of large profits.

Under the old law it was impossible to develop the lumber business of the big island or of Labrador. The law has been suspended for two years in Newfoundland, and for ten years in Labrador, but it is confidently predicted that the development of the new industry will be so profitable that a further suspension will be voted. Within the last few months thousands of square miles of stumps have been contracted for and arrangements made for developing a big export business. British buyers are contracting for pit props and other colliery and building lumber as well as pulpwood. A dozen large cargoes already have been shipped to England and France, and it is estimated that about 6,000 men are now engaged in the woods getting out timber.

Indications are that Newfoundland will now begin to take an important place in the lumber business of the world, as it is nearer Europe than any part of the United States or Canada. It has open ports the year round and labor is abundant and cheap. Timber cruisers report that the forest averages thick in Newfoundland that it will take forty years cutting at the rate of 250,000 cords of pulp a year, to take out one generation of trees, while the vigorous growth will have in this time more than replaced what had been taken out.

Policeman Resigns. Patrolman McInnis of the city police force resigned his position last evening to accept another position.

QUEENS COUNTY GIVES \$3,000 TOWARDS PURCHASE OF MACHINE GUNS

Special to The Standard. Ottawa, Aug. 31.—Hon. J. D. Hazen, Minister of Marine, received for transmission to the Militia Department, a cheque for \$3,000 from A. R. Slipp, K. C., Fredericton, N. B. This was the proceeds of a campaign Mr. Slipp had organized for the securing of machine guns for the 55th Overseas Battalion.

GOAL MINERS' STRIKE AGAIN SETTLED

Terms of Settlement Provided That Award Made by Walter Runciman After Previous Strike Hold Good.

London, Aug. 31.—Official announcement was made today that the dispute which threatened another extensive strike in the Welsh coal fields had been settled. The agreement provides that the award made by Walter Runciman, president of the Board of Trade, after the previous strike shall stand. The mine owners undertake, however, to conclude a supplemental agreement which will give to the engineers and other surface workers included in Mr. Runciman's award the same bonus as that granted to the miners.

The exclusion of the surface workers was the chief source of dissatisfaction, and consequently the men have obtained their demands. Under today's agreement this has been accomplished without the necessity of upsetting the ministerial award, so that ostensibly, Mr. Runciman has not been reversed.

VILLA FOR PEACE BUT NO REPLY YET FROM CARRANZA

Pan-American Peace Appeal Has Been Delivered to All Military and Political Leaders in Mexico.

Washington, Aug. 31.—The Pan-American peace appeal now has been delivered to all military and political leaders in Mexico. Several leaders in remote sections have just been reached by courier, and to give them time for reply there probably will be no meeting of the Pan-American conference until next week. General Carranza's reply still is lacking, but it has been authoritatively declared that the conferees will proceed, irrespective of his attitude. Major General Hugh L. Scott, chief of staff of the army, conferred with Secretary of State Lansing today and reported the result of his conference with General Villa and other northern Mexicans. General Scott said Villa and his adherents were sincerely anxious for peace.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY ILL

London, Aug. 31, 10 p. m.—The announcement was made at Lambeth Pal-

SUBMARINE WHICH SANK ARABIC LOST?

German Admiralty Believes So and Pretends Regret If Facts of Arabic Incident Cannot be Learned.

Berlin, Aug. 31, via London.—The German Admiralty today advanced the suggestion that the submarine which may have torpedoed the steamer Arabic possibly has foundered or had been sunk by the British. A high official of the Admiralty, in again declaring that absolutely no news on the sinking of the Arabic was as yet available, said:

"Would it not be lamentable if the submarine should have been lost, and we should never learn what happened? Soon after the Arabic sank I said we should in all probability have the details by the end of August, or early in September, at the latest. Most of our boats which were on the west coast of England at the time have now returned, but none, so far, knows anything about the Arabic."

"It probably will be possible within a very short time to say precisely how the Arabic was lost. Whether our apprehensions regarding the submarine are correct."

The official would not say whether one or more of the submarines in question still were out, nor how long any vessel had been away from its base, but stated suggestively: "They seldom remain out longer than three weeks, and we usually get a report on any torpedoed operations in from eight to fourteen days—rarely later than a fortnight after the occurrence."

FEAR FAMOUS FRENCH AIRMEN HAS BEEN KILLED

Report Pegaud, Aviator Who First Looped-the-Loop in Aeroplane Has Lost His Life in War Zone.

Paris, Aug. 31.—It is reported that Adolphe Pegaud, the famous French aviator has been killed.

Adolphe Pegaud gained renown in 1913, when he originated the feat of flying upside down in an aeroplane and looping-the-loop. On the outbreak of the war Pegaud joined the French aviation squadron and several times since has been mentioned in despatches for valor. The last exploit credit to him was in April, when he was reported to have attacked and brought down a German Taube near St. Meneshould.

ORGANIZED EFFORT TO KEEP TOURISTS AWAY FROM CANADA

Toronto, Aug. 31.—Victors from the United States, via the Niagara border, claim that an organized attempt is being made at that point, by wild stories of Canada being under martial law and other equally absurd statements of internal troubles, to retain tourists on the American side of the river.

Today the Archbishop of Canterbury last week had a serious return of illness from which he suffered two years ago. It was added that though his steady convalescence was expected, some weeks must elapse before he would be able to resume work.

GERMANY SCHEMED TO TIE ENGLAND'S HANDS IN 1912 BUT PLAN FELL THROUGH

OTTAWA PLANS A FITTING WELCOME TO SIR ROBT. BORDEN

Special to The Standard. Ottawa, Aug. 31.—The capital will extend an enthusiastic welcome to Sir Robert Borden, Prime Minister, on his return home from England next Friday. After greetings at the station the Prime Minister will be escorted to the city hall where the formal reception will take place. The cabinet ministers and former cabinet ministers will all be invited, as well as the president and council of the Board of Trade, the members of the city council and other prominent citizens.

Some of the military bands will be present and also probably a detachment of the troops in training here. A further meeting will be held tomorrow to complete arrangements.

WORRY OVER WAR IMPAIRS POPE'S HEALTH

His Holiness Suffering from Insomnia—Keeps in Touch With the Situation.

Rome, via Paris, Aug. 31.—Pope Benedict's anxiety over the war has reached such a point that he is restless and suffering from insomnia. However he is relentless in his endeavors to mitigate the horrors of the conflict and bring about a situation where his efforts in behalf of peace will be likely to have some chances of success. The Pontiff daily receives a large number of reports concerning the situation, these reports being of diplomatic, economic, financial and even military character. He gets frequent letters from his nephews, Count Persico and Count Venier, who are fighting with the Italian army.

TWO CHILDREN KILLED BY AN AUTO TRUCK

Machine Ran on Sidewalk Where Victims Were Playing—Third Child Badly Injured.

Ottawa, Aug. 31.—Juliet Lash, 5 years old, and Gergette Potvin, 10 years of age, were run down and killed on Cumberland street today by an auto-truck driven by Chas. Tang, a chauffeur, of 211 Creighton street, who was taken in custody by the police and charged with manslaughter.

The Lash child was instantly killed, and the Potvin girl died within a couple of hours. The truck ran up on the sidewalk, where the children were playing. Another child, Angelina Lash, aged 12, was severely injured. Tang was formerly employed as driver of the fire chief's automobile but was discharged from the department two weeks ago.

Foreign Office Sends Out True Story of Anglo-German Negotiations in 1912 in Contradiction of Misleading Account Published by German Paper

Guarantee of Neutrality on Part of England While Germany Remained Free to Follow Her Own Designs—England Ready to Agree to Neither Make nor Join in "Unprovoked" Attack on Germany.

London, Aug. 31.—The British foreign office tonight issued a lengthy statement concerning the negotiations between Great Britain and Germany in 1912, compiled from the official records in the Foreign Office.

The statement reads: "An account of the 1912 Anglo-German negotiations was published in the semi-official Nord Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung last month. This account was misleading, and no doubt was intended to mislead. It made it appear that the British government had, at that time, rejected what would be regarded in many quarters as a reasonable offer of friendship from Germany. In these circumstances it may be as well to publish a statement of facts compiled from the official records here.

Early in 1912 the German Chancellor sketched to Lord Haldane (then British Lord High Chancellor) the following formula as one which would meet the views of the imperial government:

"First—The high contracting parties assure each other mutually of their desire for peace and friendship. "Second—They will not, either of them, make or prepare to make any unprovoked attack upon the other, or join in any combination or design against the other for the purposes of aggression; or become a party to any plan of naval or military enterprise, alone or in combination with any other power, directed to such an end, and declare themselves not to be bound by any such engagement. "Third—If either of the high contracting parties becomes entangled in war with one or more powers in which it cannot be said to be the aggressor, the other will, at least, observe toward the power so entangled benevolent neutrality, and will use its utmost endeavor for the localization of the conflict. If either of the high contracting parties are forced to go to war by obvious provocation by a third party they bind themselves to enter into an exchange of views concerning their attitude on such a conflict. "Fourth—The duty of neutrality which arises from the preceding article has no application insofar as it may not be reconcilable with existing agreements already made. "Fifth—The making of new agreements which render it impossible for either of the parties to observe neutrality towards the other, beyond what is provided by the preceding limitation, is excluded in conformity with the provision of article 2. "Sixth—The high contracting parties declare they will do all in their power to prevent differences and misunderstandings arising between them and other powers.

Unfair and One-Sided. "These conditions, although in appearance, fair as between the parties, would have been grossly unfair and one-sided in their operation. Owing to the general position of the European powers and the treaty engagements by which they were bound, the result of articles four and five would have been that while Germany, in case of a European conflict, would have remained free to support her friends, this country would have been forbidden to raise a finger in defense of hers. "Germany could arrange, without difficulty, that the formal inception of hostilities should rest with Austria. If Austria and Russia were at war Germany would support Austria, as is evident from what occurred at the end of July, 1914, while as soon as Russia was attacked by two powers France was bound to come to her assistance. In other words, the pledge of neutrality offered by Germany

would have been absolutely valueless, because she could always plead the necessity of fulfilling her existing obligations under the triple alliance as an excuse for departing from neutrality. "On the other part no such departure, however serious the provocation, would have been possible for this country, which was bound by no alliances, with the exception of those of Japan and Portugal, while the making of fresh alliances was prohibited by article five. In a word, as appeared still more evident later, there was to be a guarantee of absolute neutrality on one side, but not of the other. It was impossible for us to enter into a contract so obviously inequitable, and the formula accordingly was rejected by Sir Edward Grey (the British foreign minister).

"Count Wolf-Metternich (then German ambassador to Great Britain) upon this pressed for counter-proposals, which he stated would be without prejudice, and not binding, unless we were satisfied our wishes were met on the naval question. On this understanding Sir Edward Grey, on the 14th of March, 1912, gave Count Wolf-Metternich the following draft formula, which had been approved by the cabinet:

"England will therefore observe at least benevolent neutrality should war be forced upon Germany, or England will therefore, as a matter of course, remain neutral if war is forced upon Germany. "This, he added, would not be binding, unless our wishes were met with regard to the naval programme. Sir Edward Grey considered that the British proposals were sufficient. He explained that if Germany desired to crush France, England might not be able to sit still, though if France were aggressive or attacked Germany support would be given by His Majesty's government, or approved by England.

"It is obvious that the real object of the German proposal was to obtain the neutrality of England in all eventualities, since should war break out Germany would certainly contend that it had been forced upon her, and would claim that England should remain neutral. "An admirable example of this is the present war, in which, in spite of the facts, Germany contends war has been forced upon her. Even the third member of the triple alliance, who had sources of information not open to us, did not share this view, but regarded it as an aggressive war. "Sir Edward Grey eventually proposed the following formula: "The two powers, being mutually desirous of securing peace and friendship between them, England declares that she will neither make nor join in any unprovoked attack on Germany. Aggression upon Germany forms no part of any treaty, understanding or combination to which England is now a party, nor will she become a party to anything that has such an object. "Sir Edward Grey, when he handed this formula to Count Wolf-Metternich, said that the use of the word neutrality would convey the impression that more was meant than was warranted by the text. He suggested Continued on page two.