

The Wearers of the Maple Leaf Successfully Attack Germans at Early Morning Hour

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FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 7, 1917.

WEATHER—CLEARING

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GERMANY PLAINED TO TAKE POSSESSION OF DENMARK

ARREST FOR WILLIAMS MURDER MAY BE MADE WITHIN FEW DAYS; POLICE STRIKE A NEW TRAIL

Three Witnesses Bound Over to Appear at Next Session of Circuit Court—Leads to Belief that Authorities Have Clue That May Solve Mystery of Harry Williams' Death.

One Month Today Since Williams Was Killed—All Phases of Case Have Been Carefully Worked by Police and an Indictment May Be Presented to Next Circuit Jury—Most Important Development Now Believed to Be at Hand.

The case of the death of Harry L. Williams took a new turn last evening, when three witnesses, whose testimony is material, were bound over by the coroner to appear at the September sitting of the circuit court in this city.

That the police have a clue, which will lead to the detection of the party or parties considered responsible for the death of the North End merchant is reported on what is judged to be reliable authority.

There was no evidence given before Coroner F. L. Kenney's court of inquiry into the death of the late Mr. Williams at the court house last evening. Quite a number of spectators assembled, but the announcement was made that no evidence would be taken. Shortly after eight o'clock the coroner opened his court. He then proceeded to bind over Silas B. Gregg, Stanley Hawkhurst, and Miss Lingley to give evidence, if called upon, at the next sitting of the circuit court. No reason was given for this course, but the conclusion is that their evidence is considered material in connection with the clue that the police are working on.

Police headquarters remain reticent in regard to the new turn of events in the case, but there is no reason to doubt the fact that the police officials have new evidence and an early arrest is not improbable.

Following the binding over of the three witnesses, Coroner Kenney adjourned his court for one week. Whether further testimony will be presented remains to be seen, indications now pointing to the belief that other material testimony will be presented.

MUCH FIGHTING IN THE AIR BY THE BRITISH

London, Sept. 6.—The official report from British headquarters in France tonight reads:

"On Wednesday there was again great activity in the air. The enemy on several occasions interrupted the work of our artillery machines, and attacked our airplanes employed on long distance bombing raids. A few bombs were dropped behind our lines by hostile machines during the night. Little damage was done.

"During the day our machines dropped eight bombs on railway sidings near Ghent, five on large sheds at Mauthouze, fifty-four on billets around Douai, 38 on airfields east north-east of Cambrai, and sixty-one on various other targets.

"A heavy rain fell during the night and again this afternoon.

"As the result of successful minor

operations undertaken early this morning our line posts were advanced slightly southwest of Lens. Later in the morning the enemy attacked our new line, but was repulsed. The enemy's casualties were considerable and a few prisoners were taken.

Raids Repelled. "The enemy twice attempted to raid our trenches early this morning east of Armentieres. The first attempt was beaten off by our rifle and machine gun fire. The enemy then subjected our positions to a further intense bombardment and again attacked. On this occasion his troops succeeded in entering our trenches but at once were driven out with the bayonet. One of our men is missing.

"This morning local attacks were carried out by us against a line of hostile strong points north of Frezenberg. Some progress was made after sharp fighting, in the course of which a hostile counter-attack delivered at mid-day was dispersed with heavy enemy losses. We captured twenty-eight prisoners.

"Armentieres was heavily shelled by the enemy all day."

KAISER MET WITH DECIDED FROST
London, Sept. 6.—It is related by the Amsterdam correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company that when Emperor William visited Brussels last week, on his way to the Flanders front, the populace refused the authorities to display flags. Instead, they remained indoors and drew the window blinds, on which they inscribed: "Closed for national mourning." The streets were deserted, except for the soldiers and police.

ENEMIES OF ALLIES NOT VOTERS

Hon. Arthur Meighen, Secretary of State, Introduces Franchise Bill.

MANY WOMEN TO GET FRANCHISE

All Soldiers in Canadian Forces Overseas Will Be Entitled to Vote.

ALSO THE WOMEN RELATIVES HERE

All Nure's and Other Women Connected with Overseas Forces Included.

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, Sept. 6.—The all important franchise bill was introduced in the Commons today by Hon. Arthur Meighen, secretary of state, the first bill to be introduced by the distinguished young minister since his appointment to a portfolio. This duty fell to him in absence of the Prime Minister who is compelled to rest for some days after his arduous labors of the past few months. It is considered a war time measure, and is officially known as the "war time election act." It takes care that enemies of the cause of the Allies will not be allowed to cast their votes against the interests of Canada or her defenders, so far as any legislation can accomplish this.

House Crowded.

There was a crowded house when Mr. Meighen rose to explain the provisions of the bill, and his every word was followed with the closest attention. In the most lucid language—this was referred to in a complimentary way by Sir Wilfrid Laurier—he set forth the aims of the government. "War service should be the basis of war franchise," he laid down as the basic principle, and those exempt from war service should not be in a position to exercise any measure of control over those who are bearing the burden of the war. Therefore conscientious objectors and those citizens of alien enemy origin who have only been naturalized during the last fifteen years will not have the privilege of voting in the war elections. Those also who, born in other countries, speak as their mother tongue an alien enemy language will also be disfranchised.

Women Will Vote.

Women for the first time in federal elections will be given the right to vote, but the extension of the franchise to women will only be partial. Only the relatives of the soldiers overseas will be allowed to vote, their wives or widows, their mothers, daughters and sisters. This, judging from the applause, proved to be one of the most popular conditions of the bill. An unlimited admission of women to the franchise, Mr. Meighen explained, would at the present time be unfair and unreasonable. It was merely made evident that the government intends to allow no undue waste of time over the measure.

Mr. Meighen wanted to go on with the second reading today, but this could only be done with the consent of the opposition. It was refused, and the secretary of state announced that the second reading would be proceeded with tomorrow. This also met with objections on the part of the opposition, but it is unlikely that the wishes of Hon. William Pugsley and other professional obstructors will be acceded to.

Those Who Control.

Those who will be allowed to vote at the next federal election in Canada are:

All Canadian citizen males over 21 (Continued on page 2)

ITALIANS IN DESPERATE STRUGGLE

Heavy Fighting Prevails for Possession of Monte San Gabriele.

ENEMY REPULSED ON THE CARSO

Austrians Gather Flower of Their Army to Protect City of Trieste.

SEVERAL HEAVY ATTACKS AT SELO

Several Fortified Positions Change Hands and Austrians Lose Prisoners.

London, Sept. 6.—Italian troops, fighting stubbornly for Monte San Gabriele, on the Isonzo front, have several times captured the summit only to be thrown back again, according to telegrams from Austrian headquarters, says the Central News Amsterdam correspondent. The Italians are continuing their attack upon the mountain.

Italian Statement.

The Italian statement reads: "The struggle continues northeast of Gorizia. Yesterday we captured 26 officers and more than 500 men. On the Carso repeated attacks by the enemy south of the Brestovizza Valley were broken up by our firm resistance and prompt counter-attacks. We made about 200 prisoners. Enemy batteries and troops in the Bana Valley, at Tolmino in the Volcassia region and on the reverse of the Hermanda were very effectively bombarded by our aviators.

"On the Trentino front parties of our Arditi destroyed one of the enemy's posts near Bass-Chies and emplacements in the Zures region east of Lake Gardi.

Italy, Sept. 5.—In the Hermanda the Austrians have gathered the flower of their force, considering it the advance guard of Trieste. Thus their counter-attack around the village Selo was most desperate. The Italians offered a strenuous defence along the Brestovizza Valley. Attacks and counter-attacks followed in close succession, the troops being engaged in a stubborn battle throughout the day. Several fortified positions frequently changed hands, but the Italians finally remained masters of the situation and wrested from the enemy a few additional positions which they already have strongly fortified.

GERMANS MAY ATTACK REVAL

London, Sept. 6.—It is reported from Helsinki, Finland, that a German fleet has been observed at the entrance to the Gulf of Finland, says a despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Copenhagen.

It is supposed, adds the despatch, that the fleet is preparing for an attack on Reval and Kronstadt, the Russian naval bases.

Berlin, Sept. 6.—More than 7,000 prisoners have so far been taken by the Germans in the Riga offensive, army headquarters announced today. One of the numbers of 150 have been captured.

KAISER DECIDED TO OCCUPY DENMARK WITH HIS ARMIES

Emperor of Germany in Further Series of Telegrams of Dark Intrigue to Nicholas of Russia in 1905 Arranged to Violate Neutral Country of the Danes as He Did Belgium Nine Years Later, and it Appears from Correspondence that Tsar Actually Consented to Plot.

The War Lord of Europe Interviewed Prince Charles of Denmark and Announced that He Intended Supporting Him For the Throne of Norway—Charles the Same Year Became King Haakon VII.—Another Amazing Chapter of Hitherto Unpublished Hohenzollern Duplicity.

BY HERMAN BERNSTEIN
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SPECIAL TO THE STANDARD.

Stockholm, via Paris, Wednesday—Telegrams which passed between Tsar Nicholas of Russia and Kaiser Wilhelm in 1905 reveal that after a meeting of the emperors at Bjoerke the Kaiser in agreement with Nicholas undertook the realization of his scheme to declare the Baltic Sea closed. But encountering resistance from Denmark and because of the threatening attitude of England the Kaiser decided in 1905 in the event of war with England, to do to Denmark what he did later to Belgium.

He resolved to occupy neutral Denmark with his armies, to gain advantages which Denmark had refused by declining to join the secret Russo-German combination.

The Kaiser telegraphed about the plot to Tsar Nicholas, who consented to the violation of Denmark. On July 29, 1905, the Kaiser sent this telegram to the Tsar: "Reuter telegrams this morning announce cruise of British Channel fleet to Baltic and looking in at our ports without paying calls of ceremony. Either England is anxious on account of our meeting or they want to frighten me. This will lend more weight to my conversation at Copenhagen."

MANITOBA FREE PRESS, LEADING LIBERAL NEWSPAPER OF THE WEST, BOLTS OWN PARTY

Winnipeg, Sept. 6.—The Manitoba Free Press, the leading Liberal newspaper of the west, today says:

"In order to prevent any possible misunderstanding the Free Press asserts that it will not take the responsibility of assisting in the election of any Liberal candidate, however high his position in the party, however emphatic his protestations as to war policy, if he seeks the suffrage of the people solely as a party candidate without the endorsement of a union convention.

"The Free Press will take no chances of being trapped, unwillingly helping forward this huge game of political flim-flam, which was played with such open contempt for public sentiment at the recent Western Liberal convention and still being played secretly and with greater skill. For the duration of the war the Free Press is out of party politics. It knows only Canada and her peril, and it recognizes only one duty—that of serving the country with wholehearted devotion."

CANADIANS WIN AGAIN NEAR LENS

Canadian Headquarters in France, via London, Sept. 6.—(By Stewart Lyon, special correspondent of the Canadian Press)—Another of the small surprise attacks which almost nightly reduce the area within Lens still remaining in the enemy's hands took place at three thirty this (Thursday) morning, and resulted in the capture of a row of houses occupied by four companies of the first regiment, first guard reserve division. Men from British Columbia, accustomed in civil life to finding their way about, did the work and did it well, sustaining few casualties while inflicting a considerable number on the enemy.

Without any preliminary bombardment the British Columbians scrambled

out of their cellars. The row of houses bombed extends for about three hundred yards.

While this operation was in progress another group of bombers cleared and occupied a portion of an enemy trench leading toward Green Crassier. Here the Germans were alert and full of fight. They came back three in determined counter-attacks, notwithstanding serious losses, and in one of these assaults got a footing again in the trench. Finally, after over an hour of bombing the trench remained in our hands.

Prisoners say the position of the enemy in Lens is desperate.

FRANCE NOT TO COMPROMISE

Paris, Sept. 6.—France will not compromise on the question of recovery of Alsace and Lorraine, Premier Ribot declared today in an address delivered in connection with the celebration of the battle of the Marne. He said France would not consent to diplomatic discussions as to whether the provinces should be restored.

(On the night of July 23, 1905, the Kaiser and the Tsar met at ten o'clock at night off the island of Bjoerke, on the Swedish coast. The Kaiser approached the rendezvous on the imperial yacht Hohenzollern, the Tsar on board the Russian imperial yacht Polar Star. Deep political significance was attached to the meeting throughout Europe, but both Russia and Germany officially denied that a Russo-German alliance was in the making.)

The Tsar's reply to the Kaiser sent almost immediately, stated:

"Have also heard about British Channel fleet's projected appearance in Baltic. Your trip to Copenhagen comes in very good time. Shall impatiently await short notice from you about your trip. Best love, Victoria. Wish you success."

This telegram was signed "Nicky."

The Copenhagen Trip.

The Kaiser reported his trip to Copenhagen in a telegram sent at one o'clock in the morning of August 3, 1905. This telegram is as follows:

"Trip passed off well under extreme kindness shown me by whole family, especially by your dear old grandfather. After my arrival I soon found out through reading press reports, Danish and foreign, that very strong current of mistrust and misapprehension was engendered against my call, especially from England. King had been so intimidated and public opinion so worked upon that I was unable to tackle question which we agreed I was to mention to him.

Called Kaiser Names.

"British minister, dining with one of my gentlemen, used very violent language against me, accusing me of vilest plans and intrigues, declaring that every Englishman near and was convinced I was working for war with destruction of England.

"You may imagine what stuff a man like this may have been putting into the minds of the Danish family, the court and the people. I did all in my power to dispel cloud of distrust by behaving, quite unconsciously and making no allusion to serious politics at all.

(Continued on page 3)