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PROBS—FAIR

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RUSSIANS AND TEUTONIC ALLIES ENGAGED ALONG FRONT OF NEARLY THOUSAND MILES

From the Baltic to Bessarabia, Austro-German Army Violently Attacking Russian Line — Czar's Army Fighting Back Hard — Petrograd Calmly Considers Further Retreat — Neither Side Shows Signs of an Important Movement in West Where Artillery Duels Continue.

London, July 18.—The Russian front, running from the Baltic, in the north, to Bessarabia in the south, a distance of nearly a thousand miles, is being subjected to violent attacks by the Germans and Austrians, and in places has, according to the German official report, been pierced.

In the Baltic provinces, Gen. Von Buelow, who is using large forces of cavalry, has crossed the Windau river and is moving toward Riga. In the Przanysz district, Field Marshal Von Hindenburg, who is making his fourth attempt to reach Warsaw, has twice broken the Russian lines, and compelled the defenders to retire toward the Narew river.

In Southern Poland, after a period of inactivity, Field Marshal Von Mackensen is again on the move, and claims to have captured some Russian advanced positions, which stood between him and his objective, the Lublin-Chelm railway.

Simultaneously with these attacks, which are the main ones, the Austro-German armies are on the offensive west of the Vistula river, in Central Poland, and along the Dniester river, in Galicia. As was the case in the drive through Western Galicia, the Russians are fighting stubbornly, and on occasion are turning and delivering blows at their opponents. But whether they will be able to hold their present lines is problematical.

The probability of the Russians having to evacuate Warsaw, which is threatened by Von Hindenburg in the north and Von Mackensen in the south, is being seriously discussed. The possibility of a further retreat, however, is being calmly considered in Russia, where the old theory that the further the enemy is drawn into the country the worse for him, buoys up their hopes of final victory.

For the present, Berlin is the only capital celebrating, and again Field Marshal Von Hindenburg, whose success in the Przanysz is the cause of it, is being lauded.

With the enormous number of German troops being used for the offensive in the east—the greatest movement of the kind ever undertaken in the history of war—the military critics here do not look for any events of outstanding importance in the west for some time to come. The official reports issued today show that thus far, at any rate, no important move has been undertaken by either side. There have been artillery engagements all along the front, and a few infantry attacks, but they were infinitesimal in comparison with the operations in the east.

Unofficial reports continue to refer to the fighting on the Gallipoli peninsula, but these are not confirmed by the headquarters concerned. News from that district is anxiously awaited, as the expected big effort to clear the peninsula of Turks is about due.

"There is nothing of importance on the rest of the front to report."

NO IMPORTANT CHANGE IN THE WEST

London, July 18, (8.30 p. m.)—The following official communication was given out here this evening:

"Since the last communication of the 9th, there has been no change on our front. Although there has been considerable activity in front of our line, several mines having been sprung both by the enemy and ourselves, and various positions on our front have been subjected at times to heavy bombardment.

"On the 10th, the enemy developed a small attack north of Ypres, and gained a footing in our front line. Our local supports, however, immediately re-captured what we had lost. On the 13th, the enemy rushed an advanced post on the Ypres-Menin road, but were immediately driven back again. Further north, on the same night, our line was heavily shelled and we lost a trench held by one company. Again the Germans were driven out at once by our bombing parties, and the trench was re-occupied. A feature of this incident was the employment by the enemy of a large quantity of gas shells."

DESPERATE FIGHTING IN WEST

Petrograd, July 18, via London, July 19.—The following official communication from general headquarters was issued tonight:

"The battle between the Vistula and Bug rivers attained a character of extreme intensity yesterday. Our troops are repulsing the enemy's onsets with valor and tenacity.

"In the direction of Lublin, the enemy delivered attacks on the whole front, chiefly concentrating his efforts on the Wilkolas district where we repulsed during the course of the day more than ten attacks.

"Great masses of German troops during the day attacked our forces on the left bank of the Vistula. The enemy succeeded in making progress northwards in the Iedevno district near Krasnostav. Notwithstanding the losses they suffered, our troops repulsed heroically the furious attacks which were continued until late in the evening.

"On the right bank of the Vistula the enemy on July 16 suffered very great losses in the course of an attack on our positions on the River Volzha,

where they left heaps of bodies in front of our trenches. There was a very violent cannonade in this region yesterday.

"On the front of the villages of Grabovetz and Beresite, the enemy delivered desperate attacks on the 16th and 17th, and after repeated bayonet charges succeeded only in capturing trenches held by two of our companies.

"Between the Gutcha and the Bug, we repulsed numerous attacks and dislodged the enemy from Metchits forest. On the Bug, near Ilkowitz, Trelontze and Komotopy, the enemy yesterday attempted to cross to the right bank, but was repulsed by successful counter-attacks.

"In the Riga-Shavli region, the enemy's offensive against Tsiksum and Alkats continued. In those directions yesterday there were actions in which large bodies of cavalry, as well as infantry, were engaged on both sides.

"East of Popelany, a successful attack resulted in our capture of 500 Germans including nine officers. Seven machine guns also were taken. An

WEALTHY WOMEN OF ITALY AIDING COUNTRY'S CAUSE



In this picture society women of Rome are acting as nurses in a Red Cross ward in the military hospital of the Clio, in Rome. Not satisfied to merely donate money, Italian women of wealth are working hard in Italy's cause.

ESCAPED THE LUSITANIA'S FATE BY HALF A SECOND

GERMANS ATTEMPT REPETITION OF LUSITANIA AFFAIR BY FIRING ON BRITISH STEAMER ORDUÑA CARRYING TWENTY-TWO AMERICANS—TORPEDO MISSED THE STEAMER BY ABOUT 10 FEET—PASSENGERS ASLEEP AT THE TIME—NO WARNING GIVEN BY SUBMARINE.

New York, July 18.—The Cunard liner Orduña, bound from Liverpool to New York with 227 passengers, including twenty-two Americans, was attacked without warning, it was learned on her arrival here Saturday, by a German submarine on the morning of July 9.

Twenty miles from the graveyard of the Lusitania, off Old Head of Kinsale, the Orduña escaped the Lusitania's fate by one-half a second of time, or ten feet of space, the German torpedo churning the water that distance behind the liner's rudder. Then the Orduña sped away. She was followed by the submarine, which rose to the surface, manned a gun on her deck, and shelled the fleeing steamer. The attack was timed at ten minutes to six o'clock in the morning, when all but a few of her passengers were sleeping in their berths. Aroused by stewards, the passengers dressed hurriedly and went to the upper deck, where they put on life belts and took their places at the lifeboats. They heard the scream of the shells and saw the ocean spit up columns of water where the shells struck. When the fire grew hot they were ordered for their own protection, to the next deck below.

For half an hour the Orduña showed her heels to the assailant. Through marine glasses the passengers watched the dark spot on the upper deck of the surface astern. They saw the low lying German warship coming on with a boom in her teeth, but the Orduña's flight was faster than the pursuit, and after seven shots had been fired, without effect, the submarine gave up the chase.

A wireless call for help was sent out by the Orduña, when the torpedo was seen. She was then thirty-seven miles south of Queenstown. The reply, Captain Taylor says in his official report, was that help would be given within an hour. It was four hours before the first British vessel, a small armored yacht, appeared.

Passengers Were Asleep.

Protest will be made to the American government by at least one citizen of the United States, and possibly others, who was aboard. William O. Thompson, of Chicago, counsel to the Federal Industrial Relations Commission, who went aboard in his official capacity last March and was returning to complete his mission by making

enemy attack north of Shavli was repulsed.

"The enemy's offensive in the direction of Przanysz, which is being conducted on a wide front has forced us to concentrate on positions nearer the Narew, and this necessitates the re-grouping of our forces to the left of the Vistula—a movement which we are carrying out without molestation.

"On the Dniester Friday we gained a rather important success against enemy troops who had crossed the river, taking during the course of the day about 2,000 Austrian prisoners and seven machine guns."

a report, is the passenger who said today that he would make vigorous protest to the American government.

The Cunard Line made public late yesterday, Captain Taylor's official report, in which he stated that he received not the least warning of the attack, and that "it was almost another case of brutal murder." This report asserts that the Orduña was attacked under ideal conditions for submarines, a clear day, a gentle wind and a light ripple, while most of the passengers slept.

Captain Taylor's official report of the attack follows: "At 5.50 a. m. July 9, a lookout man on the after bridge rang the telegraph, at the same time pointing his hand downward and out on the port beam. The third officer was immediately sent aft to inquire what was seen. He returned quickly and reported both men had seen a torpedo pass across the stern from port to starboard, within ten feet of the rudder.

"In the meantime both the chief officer and myself distinctly saw the trail of the torpedo extending from the stern to about two hundred yards out on the port beam. About eight minutes afterwards the chief officer said I saw the submarine come to the surface about two points on the starboard quarter, a distance of about three quarters of a mile, with five or six men on her deck getting a gun ready.

"Immediately ordered all possible speed ahead, altered course and brought her right astern when they began shelling us. The first shell struck the water abreast of the forecastle on the starboard side about thirty feet off. The second dropped just under the bridge; the third abreast of number five hatch quite close alongside, the fourth under the stern, sending up a volume of water forty feet high; the fifth, sixth and last shells all fell short. The firing then ceased, and the submarine was soon left far astern.

"Marconi distress signals were sent out at once. We were thirty-seven miles south of Queenstown. I got a reply that assistance would be with us in an hour, but it was four hours before the small armored yacht Jeanette appeared.

"I count for the torpedo missing the ship to their misjudging the speed, allowing fourteen knots instead of sixteen, which we were doing at the time. The torpedo only passed ten feet clear.

"It was an ideal day for a torpedo attack, light wind, a light ripple, clear weather. The periscope could only have been a few inches above water, for a very strict lookout was being kept at the time by chief and third officers and myself and four lookout men. However, we failed to see her before she fired the torpedo.

OFFICERS' CASUALTIES IN BRITISH ARMY FOR PAST FORTNIGHT 775

London, July 8.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—Officers' casualties list for the fortnight ending July 5, show that the British army lost 254 officers killed, 489 wounded and 33 missing—a total of 776.

Since the beginning of the war, 3,885 officers have been killed, 7,667 wounded and 1,115 are reported as missing, a total of 12,642.

During the fortnight losses have been heavy in Lancashire regiments. Manchester's lost 15 killed, 12 wounded; Scots Fusiliers, 12 killed, 22 wounded; Yorkshires, 10 killed, 15 wounded; Cameron Highlanders, 11 killed, 16 wounded. Among the overseas contingents, the Canadians lost 15 killed and 30 wounded; the Indians lost 22 killed, 38 wounded, and the Australians 3 killed and 18 wounded.

SWEDEN MAY ENTER WAR

Speech of Premier at Peace Congress Indicates Probability of Joining in Struggle.

London, July 19.—The Daily Telegraph's correspondent at Copenhagen says:

"That it is not impossible that Sweden will enter the war was indicated by a speech of the Swedish Premier, Dr. Hammarskjöld, in replying to a deputation representing the peace congress recently held in Varberg. The Premier said: 'The Swedish government sincerely hopes to remain neutral, but it does not necessarily follow that peace can be maintained. It is as dangerous to believe Sweden favors war as to believe that she favors peace at any price.'

INTERNAL LOAN FOR INDIA

London, July 19.—That the Indian government expects to secure money at a lower rate of interest than the home government is indicated by a despatch to the Morning Post from Calcutta, which says that India has decided to issue an internal loan of \$155,000,000 bearing four per cent. interest. The issue will be at par, and redeemable in from five to eight years.

LOSS OF KAMERUN WEST AFRICA, HARD BLOW TO GERMANS

Was Centre of Their Resistance — Franco-British Troops also Take Dehane and Tjaha Further Extending Movement to Encircle German Forces.

Paris, July 18.—Additional details regarding the capture by Franco-British troops of Garua and Ngaundere in the Kamerun, a German colony in West Africa, are contained in a statement issued tonight by the Ministry of Colonies. The assertion is made that the movement to encircle the German forces also is progressing favorably nearer the coast of the Gulf of Guinea. The communication follows:

"The allied troops recently captured the post of Garua, in the Kamerun, forcing the garrison to surrender unconditionally, and continued their victorious march to Ngaundere (125 miles south) which was captured June 29.

"Ngaundere, owing to its situation, climate and the number of roads diverging from it, appears to have been the centre of German resistance, and its loss is a serious blow to them.

"After a vain attempt to retake Ngaundere, the Germans retreated in the direction of Tibati (110 miles southwest).

"Near the coast Franco-British troops captured Dehane and Tjaha on July 14, thus extending the movement to encircle the German forces."

The British governor-general of Nigeria, in telegrams to the Colonial office already had announced the capture of both Garua and Ngaundere. The former was taken June 11, and the latter June 29. Garua is one of four government school towns in the Kamerun. Ngaundere is one of the chief interior trading stations, with a population of 30,000, situated about a hundred miles from the border of the French Congo and 450 miles from the coast.

The Kameruns are located in Western Equatorial Africa. The area is estimated at 191,000 square miles, and the population at 2,540,000, of whom about 2,000 are whites.

HOW ALLIES RE-CAPTURED FONTENELLE

Germany Considered it an Impregnable Fortress, but Allies Artillery and Daring Charge Drove Enemy Out.

Paris, July 18.—A French official eye-witness at the front has sent a despatch giving an account of the success of the entente allies in the battle of Fontenelle in the Vosges. The scene of the conflict is in the neighborhood of the village of Senones and the forest of Ormont and the ground is described as being cut by deep ravines.

It was in this region, says the observer, that the Germans, after the battle of the Marne, took up a position on a summit commanding the surrounding countryside. The hill was about 627, which is known as Fontenelle.

"On June 22nd, after severe losses, the enemy succeeded in occupying Fontenelle, says the observer. 'Although we counterattacked vigorously taking 142 prisoners, the enemy held the summit. General Van Kuderzen, in a report dated July 3, said that after a careful inspection of the German works and trenches, he firmly believed that the hill had been transformed into an impregnable fortress, and that its capture would necessitate tremendous losses.

"On July 8, all necessary preparations for the attack had been completed. The same day, at nightfall, three columns, aided by a remarkably accurate artillery fire, took a portion of the enemy's trenches. In the centre we also attacked, forcing the enemy back to the west of Launols, in ten minutes. The attack on the left progressed more slowly, but aided by gathering darkness, took possession of the northwestern portion of the hill.

"At daybreak not only the whole of the summit had been retaken, but a majority of the German defences as far as the road from Lamols to Mauryen-loutier. Thanks to our artillery,

ITALY'S KING FACES DANGER WITH HIS MEN

Watching Italian Soldier Cut Wire Entanglement, Refused to Retire to Safety When Group Became Target for Austrians.

Udine, Italy, via Paris, July 18.—King Victor Emmanuel recently stood his ground while he and a group of officers were the target of Austrian gunners, refusing to retire to a place of safety because he was interested in watching a young Italian soldier who was trying to cut the wire entanglements in front of the Austrian trenches.

The King marked the progress of the wire cutter attentively from the time the latter left the Italian lines. The ruler and the officers about him attracted the attention of the Austrians, who began to shell them. The King was advised to retire from the spot, but declined.

For a short time the Austrians did not see the wire cutter, but when they did discover him they made him the centre of a terrific fire.

The soldier, however, redoubled his efforts and accomplished his work, returning to his own lines uninjured amid the cheers of his comrades. The King wished to congratulate the daring youth, and the soldier was brought before him. When asked his name the young man gave it, adding that he was a leader of the republican movement in Romagna, which tried to overthrow the Monarchy in June, 1914. Now, he declared, he was determined to shed his last drop of blood for his King, the first soldier of the land.

All preparations for counter-attacks were immediately stopped.

"During the battles on July 8 and 9 we took 881 prisoners, including 21 officers. When questioned, the prisoners gave great praise to our excellent artillery marksmanship, saying: 'We did not believe there could be such a hell of fire.'"