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WEATHER—FAIR

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## BRITISH REPULSE HUNS IN HEAVY BATTLE ON SOMME

### GERMANS SUFFER HEAVY LOSSES

Berlin Admits Gains Made by British in Saturday's Fighting, But Claims Several Trenches Have Been Recaptured -- Aeroplane Drops Four Bombs on Sheerness, England.

Violent Attacks by Teutons, Bulgarians and Turks Force Back Russians and Roumanians in Fierce Fighting, Which Extends from the Danube to Black Sea.

In the face of continued violent attacks by the Teutonic allies in Dodrudja, from the Danube to the Black Sea, the Roumanians and their Russian allies are still falling back. The towns of Toprai Sari, fourteen miles southeast of Constanta, and Cobadin, seventeen miles southeast of the Danube town of Rachova, have been taken by the combined Austrian, German, Bulgarian and Turkish forces, who are declared by Berlin to be in pursuit of their defeated antagonists. On the Transylvanian front, fighting continues in the mountain passes, but with the result in doubt, owing to the conflicting statements of the Berlin, Petrograd and Bucharest war offices. Petrograd says the Roumanians have been forced back in the Buzau Valley. Bucharest, however, does not concede this, asserting that counterattacks by the Teutonic allies here were repulsed at the point of the bayonet.

#### Hold Back Invaders.

It is evident from the official statements, despite their discrepancies as to results, that no change in positions have taken place anywhere along this front, but that the Roumanians are fighting tenaciously to hold back the would-be invaders of their country. The battle of the past week along the Narayuvka river, in Galicia, has resulted in an important victory for the Austro-German forces over the Russians, according to Berlin. Here the Russians now only hold a small part of the front on the west bank of the river, following a general attack by the Teutonic allies between Svitelniki and Skomorochy, in which the Russians were driven back, suffering heavy casualties. Petrograd says, however, that the fighting along the river is still going on, and that the positions have changed hands several times.

#### Violent Attacks on Somme.

Twice during Sunday—in the morning and in the afternoon—the Germans launched violent attacks against the newly won positions in the Chauhan Wood, south of the Somme river, France. Both attacks were repulsed, the Germans suffering heavy losses, says Paris. Some of the attackers in the morning offensive gained a foothold in the French first line, but were surrounded, and the 150 survivors made prisoner. Berlin is admitting that in Saturday's fighting the British, north of the Somme, made gains, characterized by the British as a "reckless sacrifice of human lives." Several trenches between Blaches and La Maissonette, south of the Somme, were recaptured Saturday from the French, says Berlin.

Despite bad weather on the Macedonian front slight additional progress has been made by the Entente Allies in the Cerna river region. German troops are now aiding their Bulgarian allies in the fighting at the head of the Cerna.

Heavy rain storms and snowfalls are impeding the operations in the Austro-Italian theatre. A German aeroplane which dropped four bombs at Sheerness, England, Sunday, is believed to have been the same aircraft that was destroyed earlier and fell into the sea under the attack of a British naval aeroplane.

#### Bulgarian Statement.

Sofia, Oct. 21, via London, Oct. 22.—The official statement issued by the Bulgarian war office today says: "Macedonian front: In the sector of the village of Steshtil and the Monastir-Florina railway there was been artillery activity. A counter-attack, undertaken by us in the end of Cerna, developed favorably and the fighting still continues. "In the Monglesia Valley there was artillery fighting at isolated

### MANY VESSELS SUNK BY HUN SUBMARINES

Two British Steamers and Nine Norse Craft Sent to Bottom—Eight Lives Lost.

London, Oct. 22.—The sinking of five steamers, two British and three of neutral nationality, with the loss of at least eight lives, is announced by Lloyd's. The British steamers sunk were the Huguenot, of Newcastle, and the Marconess, of Glasgow. The crews of both steamers are reported to have been landed.

The neutral steamers sunk were the Athens and Haudrot, of Norwegian registry, and the Swedish steamer Alfild. Eight members of the crew of the Alfild were lost, and the remainder were saved. The crew of the Haudrot was rescued.

The following Norwegian vessels have been sunk: Steamers Dido, Part III, and Fulvio, the latter without warning; the bark Cottica, the bark Guldaas and several barges.

Steamer Torpedoed. Kristiania, Oct. 22.—The Norwegian steamer Ronnaug, a vessel of 1,331 tons, has been torpedoed by a German submarine. Her crew was saved.

### ENORMOUS EXPANSION OF TRADE

Figures Show Increase of Over 100 Per Cent. in Canadian Commerce During Six Months.

Special to The Standard. Ottawa, Oct. 22.—September's trade figures show that the great expansion in both our import and export trade continues.

Exports for September were valued at \$92,423,003 compared with \$53,850,164 for the same month last year, and the total for six months \$537,704,851, while for the corresponding six months in the last fiscal year the value was \$342,098,617. Exports of the mine for September increased from \$5,600,416 to \$6,981,919; animals and their products from \$10,188,424 to \$12,183,713; agriculture from \$11,129,955 to \$25,164,034; and manufactures from \$5,244,974 to \$7,801,177. Exports showing decreases were fish from \$2,770,333 to \$2,366,727; and products of forest from \$6,527,626 to \$5,475,740.

Imports for September amounted to \$45,796,232, and for September last year \$38,030,320. Imports for six months were valued at \$296,955,243, and for the corresponding period last year \$215,592,519. Canada's total trade for the first six months of the present year was \$1,148,889,415, and for the same period last year, \$866,635,263, or an increase

### British Capture Stuff And Regina Trenches, Advancing 500 Yards

Attempted Offensive on Part of Germans Repulsed, Enemy Leaving Large Number of Dead and Lost 83 Officers and Men as Prisoners.

London, Oct. 22, 12.42 p. m.—Advancing on a line of 5,000 yards between the Schwaben redoubt and Le Sars, on the Somme during the night British troops have pushed their line forward from 300 to 500 yards, says the official statement issued last night from general headquarters in France. The British captured Stuff and Regina trenches and took several hundred prisoners. Previous to the attack an attempted offensive on the part of the Germans was repulsed by the British. The statement reads: "Early Saturday the enemy made a determined attack in considerable strength on the Schwaben redoubt. At all points, except two, he was repulsed with loss before reaching our trenches. At two points he entered the trenches, but was ejected immediately, leaving five officers and 79 men prisoners and a large number of dead in front of our trenches.

Violent Reactions. "North of the Somme the day was marked by violent reactions on the part of the German infantry, which redoubled its attacks to drive us out of Sully-Sallisse. Three different times the Germans launched their attacks, after artillery preparation of extreme intensity. Our barrage and machine gun fire each time broke their attack, and the enemy, although submitting to sanguinary losses, was unable to reach our lines at any point.

Successful Attack. "Subsequently we delivered a successful attack on a front of some 5,000 yards between the Schwaben redoubt and Le Sars. We advanced our line from 300 to 500 yards, and captured the Stuff and Regina trenches, as well as advanced positions north and northeast of the Schwaben redoubt. In the course of this fighting we took some prisoners. During the day hostile artillery was active in the region south of Arras and around Guedecourt.

"Yesterday the weather was clear, and much successful work was done by our aircraft. We bombed enemy positions and attacked, among other points, an important junction and ammunition depot and derailed four coaches of a train.

At about the same time our troops won a brilliant success in the region of Challes. After lively artillery preparation, our attack quickly made us masters of the woods north of this locality, from the western edge of the town to the central cross-roads. We took 250 prisoners in this action. "There was the usual cannonade on the remainder of the front, which was more violent on the right bank of the Meuse, between Haudremont and Fleury."

### FURIOUS FIGHTING IN EAST

Russians and Roumanians are Forced Back at Two Points, But Repulse Enemy at Several Other Points.

Petrograd, Oct. 22, via London.—The new offensive of Field Marshal Von Mackensen in Dobrujanian troops to retake the Buzau Valley.

On the northern and northeastern Roumanian fronts, near the little town of Bekas, forty versus west of Piatra, the Roumanians surrounded an enemy division occupying a small mountain ridge, the statement says. There they took 500 prisoners and captured two guns and five machine guns. In the valley of the River Tretus successful fighting continues. There 100 of the rank and file and one officer were taken prisoner, and two machine guns were captured.

In the valley of the River Uzul the enemy was repulsed with losses. In the valley of the River Buzau the Roumanian troops, under pressure of the enemy, were compelled to retire to Guasdrilul, in Bran Pass, near Dragoslavia, forty versus southwest of Kronstadt, attacks by the enemy were repulsed with great losses to him.

In Dobruja the enemy is launching attacks along the whole front, under pressure of which our troops and the Roumanian troops have retired slightly.

Over one hundred per cent. Customs revenue for September was \$11,942,791 and for September, 1915, was \$7,904,993. For the six months the customs revenue amounted to \$70,102,854, compared with \$44,421,013 for the first six months of the last fiscal year.

### PREMIER STUERGGH OF AUSTRIA ASSASSINATED

Shot Down by Dr. Friedrich Adler, Socialist Editor—Baron Aehrenthal and Hotel Waiter Wounded by Murderer—Riots Break Out in Vienna and Police Powerless.

MOTIVE OF SHOOTING POLITICAL — AGED EMPEROR FRANCIS JOSEPH AFFECTED DEEPLY BY TRAGEDY, WHICH OCCURRED IN HOTEL DINING ROOM.

Vienna, Oct. 21, via Berlin and Bayville, Oct. 22.—The assassination of the Austrian premier, Count Karl Stuerghk, was purely political, and was induced by his refusal to convene parliament, according to the admission of Dr. Friedrich Adler, his assailant, shortly after his arrest. Dr. Adler is an eccentric and super-radical Socialist, sometimes known as "the Liebknecht of Austria." He is editor of Der Kampf. At first he declined to reveal his motives, but after being locked up he broke down and declared the premier's political policies had led him to do the deed.

Two Men Wounded. Dr. Adler's arrest was not accomplished without the wounding of two men who leaped at him after he had fired on Count Stuerghk. He discharged the two remaining chambers of his revolver at these men before Austrian and German officers, with drawn sabres, overpowered him. The wounded men, who were injured slightly, are Baron Aehrenthal, brother of the late foreign minister, and the head waiter of the Hotel Metisel Und Schaden, in which the shooting occurred.

Count Stuerghk arrived at the hotel at 1.30 o'clock. With him at luncheon were Baron Aehrenthal, Count Tolstoj, Governor of the Tyrol; Herr Jacobson, a prominent Vienna musician, and an actor from the court theatre. At two o'clock a man unknown to the premier arrived and took a seat three tables away. He ate luncheon and paid for the meal, but lingered at the table. Shortly after three o'clock he arose, advanced rapidly toward the premier, and fired three shots, the first missing. The next two struck the premier in the head. Without a word Count Stuerghk fell back lifeless in his chair.

Baron Aehrenthal sprang toward Adler. The head waiter ran up from behind the assassin and grasped the hand that held the revolver. Adler wrested his arm free and fired two shots, Baron Aehrenthal was wounded in the foot. The actor received only a superficial wound.

Dr. Adler Surrenders. Seeing that the struggle was hopeless Dr. Adler surrendered to the officers, who crowded upon him, and gave up his revolver. Apparently he was the calmest man in the room. He gave his name without hesitation, and added: "If you please, gentlemen, I know perfectly well what I have done. I shall not resist arrest."

In reply to a question as to the reason for his act he said at first: "That I shall have to answer in court."

It was half an hour later that he admitted he had been actuated by political motives. Physicians and high police and state officials reached the scene of the shooting within a few minutes, but found that the premier was lifeless. News of the assassination spread like wild fire, and was received with indignation and sorrow.

The assassin, who is 32 years old, is a son of Dr. Victor Adler, a Reichsrath deputy and a Socialist of mild type. By a strange coincidence the father was speaking before the Reichsrath in 1911 when Count Stuerghk was shot at six times by the Dalmatian Socialist, Vukush. On that occasion the count was uninjured.

Riots in Vienna. London, Oct. 22.—A wireless despatch from Rome reports that there were grave riots in Vienna, following the assassination of Count Stuerghk, which the police were powerless to quell.

Emperor Francis Joseph was informed as one of the death of Premier Stuerghk, and was affected deeply. A special meeting of the Austrian cabinet was held during the afternoon. Special editions were issued in Vienna and Budapest, the despatch adds, announcing the murder "as tremendous and sensational."

Lieut. Gov. Wood, Hon. J. D. Hazen and Premier Clarke Invited to Opening of Officers' Mess.

Frederick, Oct. 22.—Hon. Josiah Wood, Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick, Brigadier-General McLean in command of the troops in New Brunswick; Hon. J. D. Hazen, minister of marine and fisheries, and Hon. George J. Clarke, Premier of New Brunswick, are being invited as official guests at the formal opening of the officers' mess of the 235th overseas battalion, New Brunswick Kilties (Sir Sam's Own), here on Wednesday evening.

General McLean is sure to be here for the event, and it is hoped that the others will also be able to attend, as it will be the first formal function at which the officers of the Kilties will be gathered together. Upwards of twenty of the officers of the 235th were present at a meeting which was held yesterday afternoon, and all of these who were there will be in attendance on Wednesday night as well as some others. The Pipe Band will furnish music for the occasion, and the function will be carried out as such events are in Highland regiments of the British army. All officers will attend dinner in mess each night after the formal opening, and there will be a piper in attendance each evening. Thursday has been selected as guest night and the full pipe band will be present on guest night.

NO CHANGE IN NAME OF EPISCOPAL BODY

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 22.—Efforts to change the name of the Protestant Episcopal church have been abandoned in the convention in session here, leaders of the high church wing advocating the change announced today. This follows the action of the House of Deputies of the convention yesterday adopting without debate, a title page for a new hymnal, which reaffirmed the present name of the church.

For several years a change of name has been advocated by the high churchmen upon the ground that the word "Protestant" in the title apparently allies it with those denominations having their origin with the reformation.

Coal Steamer James B. Colgate Founders in Lake Erie During Furious Storm.

Cleveland, Ohio, Oct. 22.—Twenty-one members of the crew of the steamer James B. Colgate were drowned in Lake Erie Friday night, when the coal laden ship went down in a storm. The tragedy became known only today when Captain Walter Grashaw, sole survivor, was picked up by a car ferry after having been afloat thirty-six hours on a life raft.

Captain Grashaw was taken to Conneaut, Ohio. The vessel was bound from Buffalo to Fort William with a cargo of coal.