

The St. John Standard,

NEW BRUNSWICK, CANADA.

VOL. VII. NO. 143

TEN PAGES

THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 9, 1915

PROBS—FAIR

PRICE TWO CENTS

MORE GROUND GAINED BY ALLIES IN DARDANELLES; RUSSIANS CONTINUE TO BALK VON HINDENBURG

THE MEN OF LOYALIST CITY HAVE HEEDED THE CALL TO JOIN THE EMPIRE FORCES

Magnificent Demonstration in St. Andrew's Rink last night drew Thirty Volunteers for Service—Thirteen passed examinations and were sworn in—Another meeting tonight for men.

A magnificent recruiting meeting in St. Andrew's Rink last evening was attended by about six hundred men and at the close thirty of those in attendance offered their services to the Empire as members of the 64th Battalion. Thirteen out of the thirty passed the medical examination and were sworn in as members of the battalion. Those added to the honor list were:

ALBERT FINNAMORE, Fredericton.
LEONARD JOHN PORTER, St. John.
WALTER MORINI, Bear River, N. S.
CHARLES R. DOW, Honolulu.
HAROLD McCABE, St. John.
GEORGE BURTON, Yarmouth.
J. E. ADAMS, Summerside, P. E. I.
WILLIAM J. PUPPEY, Newfoundland.
W. L. INGRAM, Scotland.
W. J. STONE, England.
ALBERT J. BANVILLE, St. John.
RAYMOND HARGROVE, Musquash.

One recruit asked that his name be not given out for the present. Those who enlisted during the day at the recruiting office were:

ROWLAND T. D. FRITH, Naasan, Bahama.
HERVEY B. FRITH, Florida.
HARRY McGOVERN, St. John.

The speakers at the meeting made strong pleas for men to join the colors. Sergeant Norman Knight of the Gordon Highlanders was particularly strong in his call for recruits.

The demonstration will probably never be forgotten by those present. One thing which this recruiting campaign has accomplished has been to set the young men of the city thinking and the results, although not as good as they should be, have been most encouraging to the citizens' committee.

Sergeant Knight, as the chief speaker of the evening, was repeatedly cheered and there is no doubt that he has won a place in the hearts of the citizens of St. John. In his pointed catchy style of direct speaking he appealed to the man himself and his words last evening brought forth excellent results. Other speakers, including Rev. W. G. Lane, honorary major in the 28th Dragoons, who wore the King's uniform in South Africa, were equally good. C. B. Allan, secretary of the St. John branch of the Canadian Patriotic Fund, gave some very interesting information concerning what the fighting man's family would receive in the event of his enlisting. Col. B. R. Armstrong gave a full explanation regarding the pay of the soldiers, not only what they received for daily employment but also in the way indemnities such as sickness, wounded or total disability. Col. Sturdee, chairman of the Citizens' Committee, presided and the regimental band of the 62nd Fusiliers was present and gave several musical selections.

Rev. W. G. Lane

Rev. W. G. Lane, the first speaker, said: "Why do we want you? Now, young men, I believe everyone has a warm spot which, if touched, will make him respond. We want you because you are a Canadian. The Canadians today are known the wide world over as resourceful, quick-witted and intelligent in an emergency. I know that from my experiences in South Africa. But South Africa is nothing compared with this war. Do you know, men, that the amount of ammunition fired in twenty-four hours in this war is greater than that fired in all the South African war. Do you realize the tremendous struggle in which we are engaged? I say the Canadians are quicker witted in an emergency than any other nation. Europe, men, is where you are wanted because you are able to do things. The Canadians are needed because they are intelligent men, trained to think, not like the Germans who move like one gigantic machine. You men are trained along the lines of quickness and you have a force that you don't know and realize until called upon to use it.

"Why is England at war? Why? Because she considers honor above every other thing. We ought to be proud to live under a flag true to such a teaching.

"In 1812 the greater nations of Europe, Great Britain, France, Austria and Germany, signed a treaty to respect the neutrality of Belgium. In 1870, like an avalanche came war and Napoleon true to his promise rather than violate the neutrality of that country suffered France to be overrun with the enemy, although having the opportunity and advised by his generals to save France from defeat. There, men, you see are allies whom we can trust. Is that, true of Germany? She said she would observe Belgium's neutrality, but as the years roll by the German Emperor mobilizes his forces and addresses them as follows: The German people are the

chosen of God. I am his sword, inspired by the spirit of the Almighty. We to him, who is an unbeliever. In spite of that he lied and launched his fighting machine against that little country.

"We want you to stand next the men who have sacrificed all for the colors. Come men, come men, get out of the bog trough, get out of home-spun. Get on top for your King and country.

Patriotic Fund

C. B. Allan, local secretary of the Canadian Patriotic Fund, was next called upon. He said the Canadian Patriotic Fund was incorporated about one year ago for the collecting and administering of a fund for the soldiers of Canada on active service on the naval and military forces. Up to the present time \$4,500,000 have been paid into the fund by the people of Canada to assist the soldiers and their families. Of this amount \$150,000 had been donated by the citizens of the province of New Brunswick, the largest proportion coming from the city of St. John. During the past year the Patriotic Society in New Brunswick has paid out \$90,000 to the families of the soldiers.

"In the distribution of money the society allows \$30 per month to the wife of each soldier and about \$45 to the average family including wife and three children up to the age of eight. All this is exclusive of the regular pay of the soldiers. The \$45 includes \$20 received through the Paymaster-General of Canada as a separation allowance and the balance, \$25, is furnished from the funds of the Patriotic Society. The money is paid out of the government under the oversight of the committee twice a month in checks and places the family on the level of decent living.

"In all Canada about 20,000 families are provided for and \$300,000 is paid to the soldiers every month, about \$17,000 of this amount going to the families of the province of New Brunswick. Continued on page two.

ZEPPELINS PAY ANOTHER VISIT TO ENGLAND, DROP BOMBS AT SEVERAL POINTS

London, Sept. 9, 1.12 a. m.—Hostile air raids on the eastern coast of England and on the London district were continued last (Wednesday) night. Aircraft dropped a number of bombs, and casualties and fires resulted.

The official statement respecting the raid issued by the press bureau says:

"Hostile aircraft visited the eastern counties and the London district Wednesday night and dropped incendiary and explosive bombs. At midnight a few casualties had been reported and some fires, which were then well under control. "The number of casualties will be communicated through the press in the course of the day."

MAJ. P. A. GUTHRIE ON THE HESPERIAN RISKS LIFE TO SAVE WOMAN AND CHILD

Although Crippled and on Crutches, After Reaching Gangway, Went Back to Get Life Preserver for Woman and Child.

London, Sept. 8, (Gazette Cable)—Major J. A. Guthrie, of Fredericton, in command of the 10th Battalion, and formerly attached to the 12th, had a remarkably narrow escape from drowning when the Hesperian was torpedoed, owing to the fact that he was using crutches. In spite of his own handicap, however, after reaching the gangway, when the torpedo had struck the ship, he turned back to get life preservers from a cabin for a woman and child. Fortunately, Captain Geggie, of Quebec, a medical officer attached to the 10th, sought Major Guthrie, and assisted him to the deck.

Major Guthrie had passed through the thick of the heavy fighting in which his battalion took part, but was hit subsequently in the reserve trenches by a sniper. He has been an inmate of No. 2 Stationary Hospital at Letouquet for some weeks, with his foot in such bad condition that amputation was narrowly averted.



MAJOR P. A. GUTHRIE

ADMITS HE LIED ABOUT GUNS ON THE LUSITANIA

German Reservist Who Said he Saw Four Guns Mounted on Ill-Fated Steamer Confesses He Perjured Himself.

New York, Sept. 8.—Gustave Stahl, the German reservist indicted in connection with a mid-vit made by him setting forth that he saw four guns mounted on the decks of the Lusitania just before that steamer's ill-fated voyage, today pleaded guilty to the charge of perjury before Judge Hough in the United States District Court. He was remanded to the toms until tomorrow, when sentence will be imposed.

ELECTION QUESTION HAS NOT BEEN DISCUSSED

Special to The Standard. Ottawa, Sept. 8.—The statement in the Toronto Star that a decision has been reached to hold a general election this fall was news to everybody in Ottawa. The question has not even been discussed by the government.

GERMAN MILITARY STATION DESTROYED BY ALLIES.

London, Sept. 9 (2.50 a. m.)—In a despatch from Amsterdam the Exchange Telegraph Company's correspondent says: "According to reports from the Ger-

CZAR'S ARMY WINS NOTABLE VICTORY NEAR TARNOLOP, CAPTURE 8,000 PRISONERS

TODAY'S PROGRAM, WOMEN'S MEETING, OPERA HOUSE AT 7.30 P. M.

Opening—O Canada, Band with solo by Mrs. Murray Long. Address—Mrs. John A. McAvity. Solo—Mrs. Gilchrist. Address—Mrs. Warren, lately returned from service in France. Selection—Carleton Cornet Band. Addresses by Mothers and Wives of Men Now at the Front. Address—Patriotic Funds, Mrs. D. P. Chisholm. Address—Mrs. G. A. Kuhring. God Save the King. Committee—Mrs. Frink, Mrs. J. B. Travers, Mrs. Powell, Mrs. George McAvity, Mrs. Arthur W. Adams, Mrs. Mulcahey, Mrs. Stewart Skinner, Sherwood Skinner, Mrs. D. P. Chisholm, Mrs. Fraser.

RECRUITING MEETING, ST. ANDREW'S RINK TONIGHT, BIG RALLY.

Speakers: Hon. W. S. Stewart of Charlottetown. Lieutenant Brooks. Sergeant Knight.

EVERYBODY COME!

BERLIN'S NOTE ON SINKING OF THE ARABIC

Claims Submarine Acted in Self-defence and Offers to Refer Matter to the Hague.

Berlin, via London, Sept. 8.—Germany's note to the United States concerning the sinking of the White Star line steamer Arabic by a German submarine was communicated to James Gerard, the American ambassador yesterday evening. The note ascribes the destruction of the liner to an act of self-defence on the part of the submarine, expresses the German government's deep regret that American lives were lost thereby and offers to refer the questions of reparation and compensation to The Hague for adjustment.

GERMANY APOLOGIZES TO DANISH GOV'T

London, Sept. 9 (1.35 a. m.)—Reuters' Copenhagen correspondent says the German government has apologized for the sinking by a German submarine June 2, of the Danish schooner Salvador. Germany, according to the correspondent, stated that the Salvador was destroyed by mistake and offered to indemnify her owners. The Salvador was a timber schooner. Her crew escaped when she was torpedoed and was landed at Larwick.

PETROGRAD, SEPT. 8, VIA LONDON, SEPT. 9—(4.30 A. M.)—NEAR TARNOLOP THE RUSSIANS HAVE DEFEATED THE THIRD GERMAN DIVISION AND THE FORTY-EIGHTH RESERVE DIVISION WITH AN AUSTRIAN BRIGADE, CAPTURING 8,000 PRISONERS AND THIRTY GUNS, BESIDES A QUICK-FIRER, ACCORDING TO AN OFFICIAL STATEMENT ISSUED TONIGHT AT THE WAR OFFICE.

London, Sept. 9, (1.57 a. m.)—There was heavy fighting throughout Tuesday on the Gallipoli peninsula in which the fleet of the allies joined, according to the Daily Telegraph's Mytilene correspondent. The correspondent adds that progress was made by the allies on the Suvla Bay front.

London, Sept. 8, 9.55 p. m.—Almost simultaneously with the announcement that the Emperor has personally replaced Grand Duke Nicholas as commander of the Russian forces, the fighting along the eastern frontier, despite the beginning of the autumn rains has been resumed with the intensity which characterized it throughout the summer on both wings in Courland, in the north and in Volhynia, Podolia and East Galicia. In the south the Russians are making determined efforts to regain the initiative while in the centre the Austro-Germans continue to increase their advantage.

London, Sept. 8, 9.55 p. m.—Almost simultaneously with the announcement that the Emperor has personally replaced Grand Duke Nicholas as commander of the Russian forces, the fighting along the eastern frontier, despite the beginning of the autumn rains has been resumed with the intensity which characterized it throughout the summer on both wings in Courland, in the north and in Volhynia, Podolia and East Galicia. In the south the Russians are making determined efforts to regain the initiative while in the centre the Austro-Germans continue to increase their advantage.

Thus Field Marshal Von Hindenburg and his commanders in Courland are still being denied their objective, the Dvina river, while Von Mackensen and the Austrian generals, at the other end of the line, are engaged in opposing the Russian offensive. In the centre, on the other hand, Gen. Von Elichhorn and Prince Leopold of Bavaria are pushing forward and, according to the Berlin official report, have occupied Volkowysk, an important railway junction immediately east of Bialystok. It is for these reasons that the Germans are now fighting, as when the autumn rains turn a great part of the country into an impassable morass they will need every line of railway to keep their armies supplied with provisions and munitions.

Another day of heavy artillery engagements is recorded on the western front where also there has been a series of air raids, as well as bombardment of the German coast batteries by the British fleet.

The Italians claim to have captured several Austrian positions on the Cadore frontier, while on the rest of the Austro-Italian front only artillery actions have occurred.

This long-drawn-out fighting appears also to be a feature of the operations in the Dardanelles, where, according to the accounts from Constantinople, the Turks have successfully bombarded the allies' positions at Anafarta and Seddul Bahr.

The Zepplin raid on England last night resulted in the death of thirteen persons, of whom ten were women and children, and the wounding of forty-three, of whom thirty were women and children. This brings the grand total of casualties from Zepplin raids up to 192 killed and 263 injured.

Turkish Report. Constantinople, Sept. 8, via London, Sept. 9 (2.30 a. m.)—The Turkish war office has issued the following official communication: "During the night of the sixth reconnoitering forces were sent in the direction of Mesas and Anzac. They penetrated enemy trenches, capturing two guns.

"Near Seddul Bahr, enemy torpedo boats bombarded our positions on the right and left wings, but without causing important damage.

"Enemy batteries which bombarded our positions on the left wing on the 7th were silenced by our batteries in the straits."

lost territory and that the Allies will ultimately win. "The Canadian college at Rome will be closed as far as studies are concerned until the war is over, and it is in connection with this and the question of reopening it when the war is over that the Abbe is visiting Canada.

He offered the college as a hospital for Canadian troops but, as they were already well provided for and it was some distance from the front, the offer was not accepted.

The Abbe met Sir Robert Borden while in Paris, and while there he will visit his relatives in and also to Sir Wilfrid Laurier. He will visit western Canada if time permits.

Head of Canadian College in Eternal City Says Soldiers from Dominion Have Won Admiration of all Europe.

Special to The Standard. Ottawa, Sept. 8.—The stand which the Canadian troops made at St. Julien and their wonderful bravery is known all over Europe, so says Abbe Perrin, Superior of the Canadian College at Rome, who is in Ottawa today on a mission to the Papal Legate and Archbishop Gauthier. "I visited recently many small villages in both Italy and France, and when the people found I was a Canadian they were most enthusiastic. They praised in the most eulogistic terms the Canadian troops and I myself, just because I was a Canadian, was treated with the honor of a wounded soldier. The valor of the Canadians is on the lips of all Europe. I was proud indeed to be able to say, I am a Canadian."

The Abbe gave an instance of the spirit of Canadian soldiers. He visited Lourdes and was told there was a Canadian wounded soldier there. "I hunted him up," said the Abbe, "and asked him to have a meal with me at a restaurant. He had been a cowboy in the west. He had been wounded three times; first he was wounded in the foot, recovered and went back to the trenches. He was next wounded in the breast. Again after a period in the hospital he recovered, and once more he went back to the battle-line. The third time he was partially paralyzed on one side by concussion from a high explosive shell. They say," said that soldier to me, "that I can never get well, but see," he remarked, partially lifting his arm, "it is getting better already. In two or three months time I shall be able to go back." But if you return, I told him, you will this time lose your head. "No matter," he shouted, "it is all for the cause."