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WEATHER — FAIR

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CZAR'S ARMIES PRESSING FORWARD IN GALICIA ARE ALMOST AT THE GATES OF STANISLAU

STANISLAU NOW WITHIN RANGE OF RUSSIAN GUNS

Gen. Letchitzky Follows Up Victory at Tysmienitsa and Pushes His Advance to Within Six Miles of Stanislaw.

Launches New Drive Across the Kunopice, Closing in on Army of German Leader Von Bothmer—Brussiloff's Prisoners Since First Part of June Total Nearly 402,000.

Petrograd, via London, Aug. 10.—The town of Stanislaw, in Galicia, is already within range of Russian guns. General Letchitzky, losing no time to follow up his victory at Tysmienitsa, he has pushed westward along the railroad and northward along the wagon road, and in the latter direction has approached to within six miles of Stanislaw. Simultaneously he has commenced a drive across the Koropice river and the formation of a new line of advance north of the Dniester.

VON BOTHMER IN BAD PREDICAMENT.

Hitherto Gen. Count Von Bothmer had enjoyed more or less protection for his right on the Tarnopol position from the flooded Dniester. The appearance of an offensive north of the Dniester, which has already carried the Russians as far west as the crossing of the railroad at Niznif, twenty miles east of Stanislaw, injects an entirely new element into the situation. With Monaszycki seriously flanked, Gen. Von Bothmer finds himself with Gen. Letchitzky in the rear of his advanced position along the Stripa and in close touch. The Austrians are vainly striving to stem this new advance by desperate counter-attacks, in which the troops engage in hand-to-hand encounters, but apparently with the net result always favoring the Russians.

The total tally of General Letchitzky's prisoners during the ten days' operations shows that he has taken upwards of 15,000, and it is estimated that 10,000 more men were put out of commission. This would bring the grand total of prisoners to Gen. Brussiloff's credit since early in June to 402,000.

CZAR HONORS GEN. BRUSSILOFF.

London, Aug. 10.—The Russian Emperor has presented to Gen. Brussiloff a sword of honor of the Order of St. George, ornamented with diamonds, for his victories over the Austrians and Germans in Galicia and Volhynia, says a Reuter despatch from Petrograd.

RUSSIANS FORD ZLOTA LIPA RIVER.

Petrograd, via London, Aug. 10.—Russian troops have forded the Zlota Lipa river, in Galicia, east of Stanislaw, in the continuation of their progress westward along the Monaszycka-Niznif railway, says the official statement given out by the war office this evening. The statement follows:

"On the River Sereth, between the villages of Metenize and Nosovce, fierce fighting is going on, the Austrians and Germans making a series of counter-attacks against the woods we occupied in the foreground of these villages. Up to now we have captured 20 officers and 1,300 men.

"On the Monaszycka-Niznif railway line our troops have made some progress in a westerly direction, and have forded the river Zlota Lipa at some points, as the bridges over the stream have all been destroyed."

Occupy Right Bank of The Koropice.

Petrograd, Aug. 10, via London.—The official statement says today: "Our troops, who have occupied the right bank of the River Koropice, in developing their success, have reached the Monaszycka-Niznif railway, and advanced to the mouth of the Zlota-Lipa river.

"In the region of Tysmienitsa, our brave troops, following hard upon the heels of the retreating enemy, continue their movement to the north and to the west, having occupied in a westerly direction the right bank of the river near Stricy-Nadvorna. On the Nadvorno-Stanislaw line we captured the joint railway station of Kryplin. All the bridges over the river have been blown up by the enemy.

"In the region of Voroch and the Rivers Biely Cheremosh and Sushava, our troops made an advance of several versts.

"On the Baltic Sea on August 9, an aerial fight took place between two of our seaplanes and three enemy seaplanes. Our Lieut. Gaskoyenko, drawing near an enemy machine, fired at it with his machine gun and forced the German to land on the shore. We suffered no losses or damage.

"Caucasus front: We repulsed the Turks' attacks in the region west of Gumchikhan. Fierce fighting is continuing north of the Mush-Bitlis line."

HALIFAX BANK CLEARINGS.

Halifax, August 10.—Halifax bank clearings for the week were \$2,469,387; and for the corresponding week last year, \$1,991,985.

Toronto Clearings. Toronto, Aug. 10.—Bank clearings week ended today, \$35,313,851; corresponding week 1915, \$34,177,544, and \$35,959,901 in 1914.

AFFAIRS IN PERSIA ARE ON THE MEND

Most of German Agents Arrested and Hoped Financial and Other Questions will be Settled Soon.

London, August 10.—The general condition of affairs in Persia has recently shown a decided improvement, says Lord Robert Cecil, minister of war trade and parliamentary under-secretary for foreign affairs, in the House of Commons today. The arrest or dispersal of most of German parties and agents in the country, he added, gave good reason for hoping that the improvement would be maintained.

Lord Robert said he hoped that arrangements on financial and other questions would shortly be arrived at with the Persian government. Anglo-Indian officers would be engaged in officiating gendarmes in Southern Persia.

PREPARING PEOPLE OF LEMBERG FOR THE ORDER TO EVACUATE

German Chief of Staff Issues Statement in Hope of Calming Population—Declares the Town is Not "Immediately" Menaced with Capture.

London, Aug. 11.—A Budapest despatch to the Morning Post says that, in order to calm the population in Galicia, General Bardeoff, who is General Count Bothmer's chief of staff, has issued a statement, through the newspaper correspondents attached to the Austro-German headquarters, that Lemberg "is not immediately menaced" by the Russians, and that whenever Lemberg is menaced the army authorities will take proper steps to care for the civilians.

The General conveyed the impression to the correspondents, according to this despatch, that the evacuation of Lemberg was not very distant.

SINK ALL SHIPS CARRYING ANY KIND OF CONTRABAND, GERMAN ORDER

London, Aug. 11.—The German minister at Stockholm has issued, in behalf of his government, a revised list of contraband, says a despatch from that city to the Morning Post.

At the same time, it is announced that the commanders of German warships have been instructed to sink all ships bound for enemy ports carrying cargoes which consist wholly or in part of contraband, either absolute or relative.

The loss to Swedish commercial interests from the stoppage by Germany of timber exports to England and France, the despatch adds, is estimated at £5,000,000.

"BITTER STEP FOR AUSTRIAN COMMAND" DRIFT IN MID-OCEAN IN SMALL BOAT

German Military Critic Endeavors to Belittle Importance to Italians of the Capture of Gorizia.

Amsterdam, via London, August 11.—Major Morant, the military critic of the Berlin Tageblatt, discussing the taking of Gorizia by the Italians, says: "The decision to evacuate Gorizia must have been a bitter enough step for the Austrian command, but it can be justified by the endeavor to avoid unnecessary losses, in view of a superiority against which nothing could be done at present. The town of Gorizia is as good as destroyed, and the Italians have gained no important military success."

Regarding the Italian claim to have also captured Mount Sabotino and Monte San Michele, Major Morant quotes the Austrian assertion that all attacks there have been repulsed, and says: "We must wait until more light is shed on the result of the fighting, but for the present we can suppose that the Italian assault on the Isonzo will not make further progress."

57 SUPERNUMERARY OFFICERS TO BE SENT OVERSEAS.

Camp Borden, Ont., Aug. 10.—Headquarters has received authority from the militia department to send fifty-seven supernumerary officers overseas. There are about one hundred officers of this class or more in camp.

Quebec Clearings. Quebec, Aug. 10.—Bank clearings week ended today, \$3,713,804; corresponding week last year, \$3,051,246.

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HUNGARIANS BITTER AGAINST ROUMANIA

Will Fight to End for Integrity of Hungary, Count Karolyi Says.

WANTS SPEEDY BUT A LASTING PEACE.

Leader of New Independent Party Wants Government to Declare Itself Regarding Peace Terms.

Amsterdam, Aug. 10.—A telegram from Budapest says that Count Michael Karolyi, leader of the new independence party, speaking in the Hungarian Chamber of Deputies, asserted it would be in the interests of peace if the government would make a declaration in regard to the war aims of the monarchy and the conditions demanded for terminating the struggle. Although he desired a speedy peace, he wished it to be a lasting one.

Referring to Roumania, and the aspirations supposed to be cherished there for possession of Transylvania, the count said: "So long as a Hungarian breathes we shall fight unswervingly for the integrity of Hungary and the defense of Transylvania."

Count Albert Apponyi, leader of the opposition, who has accepted the program of Count Karolyi, said he saw the best guarantee of lasting peace in the strengthening of the monarchy's alliances.

Premier Tisza said in reply he desired only to state, as was known, that a very noisy section of the Roumanian press had done everything possible since the outbreak of the war to involve Roumania in war with Austria-Hungary. The premier added that the ridiculous calumny that Count Karolyi desired peace at any price and a separate peace with Russia had made a certain impression on Roumanian public opinion and on the Entente Powers.

Will Fight for Monarchy's Integrity, Tisza Says.

"He declared emphatically his agreement with Count Karolyi's view that so long as a Hungarian was left alive the Hungarian nation would resist to the utmost any attack upon its integrity."

"I do not speak here of Roumania, where today we confront the hostile tendency of irresponsible elements," he continued.

"I speak of our enemies and of the fact that we must wage war further if we wish to defend our integrity, for this war is directed against our integrity. It is openly avowed that the partition of our monarchy, and especially of the Hungarian state, is the object aimed at. So long as we face such a situation we shall not speak in this house of peace, but of victory."

"Everybody knows we did not begin this war. The whole world knows that even in the days before the declaration of the war and since then, during the course of the war, we have always been ready for honorable peace. The task for the present moment is to make every exertion for victory."

Bad Weather on Somme Front.

Paris, Aug. 10.—The official communication issued by the war office tonight reads: "Except for a somewhat spirited cannonade north of the Somme and in the region of the Thiaumont Work, the day was calm along the whole front."

"Bad weather continues to interfere with the operations."

Belgian communication: "There was some activity on the part of the German artillery at various points on the Belgian front. Our batteries carried out successful shelling of the sector of Steenstrate and further to the south."

No Change on British Front.

London, August 10.—The official says: "The position is unchanged along the whole British front. Some parties of the enemy advancing against our line southward of Martinpuich were effectively dealt with by our trench mortars and machine guns, and no hostile attack developed."

"Our aeroplanes continued bombing operations against enemy billets and other points of military importance. In the course of many aerial combats yesterday several enemy machines were driven down in hostile territory. Three of our machines have not returned."

Allies Striking Hard.

Berlin, Aug. 10, via London.—Attacks by both the British and the French on the German lines in the Somme region yesterday and last night were repulsed, according to the day's army headquarters statement. Operations on the western front are recorded in the statement as follows: "Artillery fighting between the Anglo and the Somme is continuing with great intensity. British attempts at attacks near Bazentin-Le-Petit were suppressed by our fire. The number of unwounded British prisoners that have fallen into our hands since August 8 has increased to thirteen officers and 500 men."

"Between Maurepas and the Somme eight stubborn French attacks during the afternoon and night failed. "On the right bank of the Meuse (Verdun front) no infantry activity is recorded apart from minor grenade engagements."

"In an aerial fight with anti-aircraft guns two enemy aeroplanes were shot down south of Bapaume, and one south of Lille, one near Lens, and one near Saarburg, in Lorraine."

"Today's official statement says that on the Balkan front there is nothing important to report."

"Heavy attacks have been made by the Russians at various points along the Stokhod line, in Volhynia, east of Kovel, the war office announced today. All the Russian advances were repulsed with heavy losses, it is declared."

"In Galicia, southeast of Brody, new engagements were developing, which says: "Front of Field Marshal Von Hindenburg: South of Simorgon there has been lively firing and patrol activity. Repeated Russian attacks were sanguinarily repulsed on the Strumen, near Duboczce and on the Stokhod near Lubiszow, Beroczko, Smolary, Searece and Witoniez. Near Zarcece we made two officers and 340 men prisoners as a result of counter-attacks. Operations by small enemy detachments and an attempted surprise attack on the Stokhod salient east of Kovel were unsuccessful."

"South of Zalozco, new battles developed early this morning."

"Front of Archduke Charles Francis: Near and southwest of Welesnow, strong Russian attacks were again repulsed by a fresh counter-attack. Both here and south of the Dniester the new positions ordered to be taken have been captured according to our programme."

BAD WEATHER HALTS THE ALLIED DRIVE ON SOMME

Activity on British and French Fronts Yesterday Confined to Artillery Duelling and Attempted Attack on British Near Martinpuich which was Promptly Checked.

Although bad weather is hampering the British and French manoeuvres in the west, both the Italians and the Russians are keeping up their strong offensives against the Teutonic Allies, respectively in Austria and Galicia, and as last reports both had made additional important gains.

On the Isonzo front the Italians have continued to throw their forces across the river and have fought their way to the east of the captured city of Gorizia. In addition, southwest of Gorizia they have taken strong Austrian entrenchments near Monte San Michele and Monte San Martino, and also occupied the town of Boshini, giving them a freer hand for their operations in the region of the Dobrodo plateau and southward toward the Monfalcone sector. A large number of prisoners were taken in the fighting.

Vienna in admitting the loss of Gorizia, says the evacuation followed the repulse of Italian attacks on the Dobrodo plateau and that the straightening of the Austrian lines made necessary by the operation was carried out without molestation from the Italians. Vienna also reports that 4,100 Italians have been made prisoner in the recent fighting in this region.

In Galicia, in the sectors of Stanislaw and Hulch, the Russians have driven their forces farther westward in their endeavor to capture the central portion of the railroad running from Kolomea to Lemberg. Passing across the Monaszycka-Niznif railway they have forded the Zlota Lipa river, southeast of Hulch, and south of Stanislaw have captured the town of Kryplin, on the Stanislaw-Nadworna railroad. Berlin says that along the front of Archduke Charles Francis in Galicia, southwest of Welesnow and south of the Dniester, new positions have been occupied by the Teutonic Allies in accordance with previously arranged plans. Russian attacks along the Struma and Stokhod rivers were repulsed with sanguinary losses to the Russians.

Another big battle has started near Brody, in Northern Galicia, against the French. In the inclement weather in France, military activity has been confined principally to bombardments, which were somewhat heavy north of the Somme and in the Thiaumont sector, near Verdun. An attempted German advance against the British line south of Martinpuich was put down by the fire of trench mortars and machine guns, according to London.

Fierce fighting is still going on between the Turks and Russians on the Mush-Bitlis front in Turkish Armenia.

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