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PROBS—SHOWERS

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## ITALIANS CAPTURE GRADISCA ON AUSTRIAN FRONTIER; SCENE OF FIGHTING CHANGED IN EAST

### ARSENAL AT POLA ALMOST DESTROYED BY AVIATORS

**Raid on Austro-Hungarian Naval Base by Italian Warships Disastrous for Enemy—Believed Some of Warships in Arsenal at Time of the Raid Were Destroyed—Italian Advance Along Frontier Succeeding.**

Rome, June 13.—The arsenal at the Austro-Hungarian naval station of Pola has been almost entirely destroyed by bombs dropped from an Italian airship, according to the Messagero. There were at the time in the arsenal ten warships, including one battleship, two cruisers and several submarines. Some of these vessels are supposed to have been damaged.

#### ITALIANS TAKE GRADISCA.

Udine, Italy, June 13.—Italian forces occupied the Austrian frontier town of Gradisca on Tuesday, but General Count Cadorna, chief of staff of the Italian army, deferred official announcement of the occupation of this place until yesterday. Then, having possession of both banks of the Isonzo river with a strong body of troops at Sagrado and outposts along the road to Ronchi, he was sure that he could make the occupation permanent. Gen. Cadorna now has all the military points of importance connected with Gradisca.

#### PORTO ROSEGA TAKEN.

London, June 13.—The Italians have captured Porto Rosega, three miles south of Montefalco, according to a message to the Weekly Dispatch from its Rome despatch correspondent.

Verona, Italy, June 13.—The Italian advance on Rivereto, in Tyrol, thirteen miles southwest of Trent and Mori, eighteen miles southwest of Trent, has pushed so close to both towns that either they have already been taken or are about to be occupied, according to reports from the front.

Rome, June 13.—The aviators of two enemy aeroplanes dropped bombs yesterday on Mola Di Bari, then three miles from Polignano, where a woman was killed, and finally on Monopoli. It is officially announced.

Rome, June 13, via Paris.—An official note issued Saturday, sums up the first offensive movement of the army. The text follows:

"In the Trentino zone our forces went resolutely forward, correcting at least in part, strategical inconveniences of unfavorable frontier, such as were imposed upon us after the campaign of 1866.

"Our mounted troops have occupied ravines and summits, the names of which recall unforgettable exploits of the brave combatants in Trentino half a century ago. A powerful artillery crowns the summits and plateaus from where operations more vast can be carried out later. It is battering effectively forts of the enemy considered up to the present time almost impreg-

nable and already has demolished some of them.

"In the Upper Cadore recollections of Fortunato Calvi are evoked by the occupation of Cortina and other important points. Thus not only are closed all routes for invasion by the enemy, but gradually there is being opened the way of an offensive action as soon as this is regarded opportune.

"In the Carnia zone our Alpine troops are solidly established on important defiles, holding them against repeated counter-attacks by the enemy.

"In the Eastern Friuli zone our advance forces are developing greater contact with the enemy, progressively overcoming obstacles not to be despaired of."

The note adds that from results obtained the excellence of the army must not give rise to optimistic errors of appreciation concerning the present war, which is severe and difficult. Especially, the note says, it must not be forgotten that the ground of operations is mountainous and prepared by the enemy for defense for a long time and defended by numerous troops hardened by ten months fighting. In conclusion the note declares that the army has decided to overcome at any price all obstacles and difficulties.

### HEAVY FIGHTING NEAR JARASLAU AND PRZEMYSL, BERLIN REPORTS SAY

Berlin, via London, June 13.—German artillery yesterday bombarded the military works of Luneville, a French town 15 miles southeast of Nancy, according to the official statement given out today by the German army headquarters. German troops, the statement adds, stormed the town of Kusle, eight miles west of Shavil, in Kovno province; took more than 5,000 Russian prisoners at Sienawa, in Galicia, and also captured the town of Mlyniska.

The text of the statement follows: "Western theatre: "Artillery duels took place at Neuport and Dixande, north of Arras and at Hebuterne. Attempts of the enemy to make a night attack in the dunes was repulsed. Southeast of Hebuterne infantry engagements are being fought.

"The military works around Luneville were bombarded.

"In the eastern theatre: "Our attack northwest of Shavil made good progress. Kusle was taken by storm. Enemy counter-attacks failed. Eight officers, 3,200 men and eight machine guns were captured.

"Southeast of the Marimpot-Kovno road battles against Russian reinforcements arriving from the south have commenced.

"North of Przasnyss another 150 prisoners were made.

"Our invasion into the enemy lines south of Bolimow was followed in the night by Russian counter-attacks, all of which were unsuccessful. The gained positions are firmly in our hands. Our body in this sector has been in-

creased to 1,660 prisoners, eight cannon and nine machine guns.

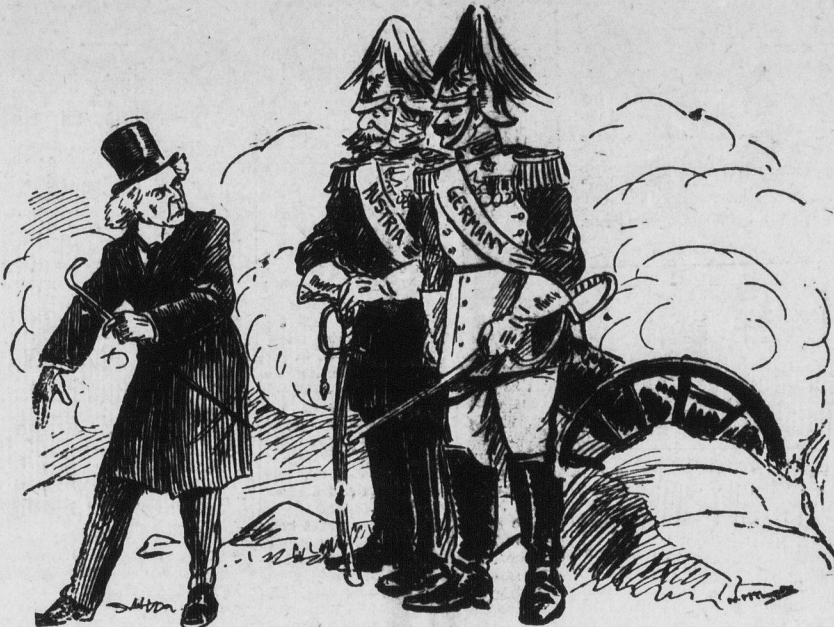
"In the southeastern theatre: "A bridge-head at Sienawa was recaptured yesterday. Our opponents left more than 5,000 prisoners in our hands. Counter-attacks made by the enemy during the night failed.

"East of Jaroslau and east of Przemyśl the fighting is becoming more noticeable. Troops under Gen. Von Linsingen have taken Mlyniska. The attack on Zydanow continues."

#### ANOTHER COMPANY OF 250 ENLISTED IN NEWFOUNDLAND

St. John's, Nfld., June 13.—The colonial government has completed the enlistment of the Sixth Company of 250 for the Newfoundland regiment, now training here. It makes that force 1,500 strong. It has been decided to enlist other companies of the same strength. The main body of the regiment, 1,250 strong is now at Stobs Camp, Scotland, brigaded with the two battalions of the Argyll Highlanders, and moves shortly to the south of England, whence it is expected to be sent on active service.

### JUST TO THEIR LIKING



TEUTONIC ALLIES—"If only that British government had been as slow as you, Sir Wilfrid, to see an emergency, our plans would have succeeded."

### ENEMY BALKED IN EFFORT TO REACH LEMBERG, ATTACKING RUSSIANS NORTH OF PRZEMSYL

Heavy Fighting Continues in Baltic Provinces and Along Dniester.

NO IMPORTANT CHANGE IN SITUATION.

Artillery Fighting in West from the Sea to the Woevre—Expected German Offensive has Not Yet Materialized.

London, June 13.—Both in the Baltic provinces and along the Dniester river heavy fighting continues between the Russians and Austrians and Germans without, however, any very material change in the situation. The movement forward and backward of the battle lines in the Baltic provinces is slow, and each side has at various times held the advantage.

In Galicia the scene of fighting has changed. The Germans balked in their effort to reach Lemberg from the south, have commenced an attack on the Russians on the River San, north of Przemyśl, and along the Dniester in Southeastern Galicia, and in their report tonight claim to have been successful in both sectors.

The movement in the southeast resembles that which failed further up the Dniester, at Zurawna, but is on a wider scale. The right wing of the Austro-German army is only twenty miles from the Rumanian frontier, while its left wing reaches as far as Halicz, where many attacks have been delivered against a bridge-head. The centre of the operations is Kolomea, from which point the main attacks, which have carried the German allies across the Dniester in several places, are being launched.

Simultaneously, the Germans are proceeding with their attack on the Russian centre on the Rawka river, west of Warsaw, where they have also been successful, according to their report.

Artillery Duels in West

In the western zone artillery engagements are in progress from the sea to the Woevre, and even beyond that district, with here and there infantry fighting. The French have attempted to force the Germans at some points out of their strongly entrenched positions, and the Germans have been endeavoring to recover lost ground. A big German offensive was predicted several days ago, but so far it has not materialized, although it is still expected.

With Mantolone and Gradisca in their hands, the Italians have begun an attack on Gorizia further up the Isonzo river, and one of the Austrians' most strongly fortified frontier positions. The Italians have already cut-

### Steamer Torpedoed by Germans Made Several Trips to This Port

Str Leuctra Sunk off Yarmouth, Eng., Formerly one of Battle Line Fleet, Being Sold Only a Few Years Ago—Made Several Trips to St. John to Load Lumber for Great Britain.

Liverpool, June 12.—The British steamer Leuctra was torpedoed and sunk off Yarmouth today. The crew was rescued.

The Leuctra was engaged in the Trans-Atlantic trade. She was last reported at Buenos Aires on May 21. She was 324 feet long, of 3,027 tons gross and was built in 1899. She was owned by Port Glasgow, Scotland.

The Leuctra was built and owned for some years by the Battle Line, which line is managed by William Thomson & Co. of this city. The vessel was sold by the line a few years ago. The ship was well known in this port having made many voyages from here to Great Britain with cargoes of coal.

London, June 13.—The British bark Crown of India, of 2,056 tons gross, carrying a cargo of coal, and the Norwegian bark Bellglaude, of 665 tons gross, timber-laden, were sunk by the German submarine U-35 today off Milfordhaven, a seaport of Wales. The crews of the barks were rescued and landed at Milfordhaven.

The communications to the north and south of the town, so that it now depends entirely on the difficult mountain road to the eastward.

French Take Railway Station at Souchez

Paris, June 13.—The capture from the Germans of the railway station leading into the town of Souchez, eight miles from Arras, is announced in the French official statement, issued here this afternoon. Cannonading was continued during the night in the district north of Arras, the statement says, and stubborn fighting, with hand-grenades, took place in the region called the Labyrinth.

"In the region to the south of the Labyrinth stubborn fighting is in progress, the combatants having resorted to the throwing of hand-grenades. In spite of the desperate efforts of the enemy we have maintained all our gains made on the preceding days."

### TURKS CLAIM RUSSIAN TORPEDO BOAT SUNK

Constantinople, June 12, via London.—Official announcement was made today that a Russian torpedo boat destroyer was sunk in the Black Sea Friday night by the Turkish cruiser Midilli, formerly the German cruiser Breslau. The Midilli returned safely to port.

### LONDON JOURNALIST LOOKS FOR LONG WAR

Colin McKay Tells of Opinions in Fleet Street—Expects German Fleet to Come Out Supported by Underwater and Air Craft—More Aerial Raids Probable.

London, May 27.—"The Cabinet crisis was a good thing," said the Fleet street journalist, an Englishman who acts as correspondent of one of the best known New York papers. "A coalition ministry was inevitable; we are up against the biggest thing in our history; we have a tremendous struggle ahead. It may look bad to hitch up new horses crossing a stream, but it would probably have been better for us if the Cabinet crisis had occurred earlier."

"How long do you think this war will last?" I asked.

"Kitchener said three years," was the reply. "Very few people in this country are now posing as prophets; the whole thing is unparalleled; nobody can tell how long it will last. Personally I have no hope that it will be finished in two years, unless the unexpected happens. We are not on the offensive yet. And even when the Germans are driven out of France and Belgium and across the Rhine, they may still be able to put up a desperate fight. I was in Germany several times before the war. There were tremendous fortifications along the Rhine then. And no doubt when compelled to retreat the Germans will further strengthen their already formidable line of defence along the Rhine."

#### Abandon Collapse Idea.

"Many people have believed that the German campaign would suddenly collapse some fine morning. But that view has been pretty well abandoned. We are willing enough now to face the fact that we have a very big job on our hands. But are we down-hearted? No. We are doing very well. We are holding our own. We are sending new drafts to the front every day; slowly but steadily increasing the pressure on the German lines. With us it has not been a question of getting men, the difficulty has been to get munitions to equip them. At the outset many munition workers enlisted for the front; the government has stopped that, and is taking the munition workers out of the ranks and sending them back to the factories. Before the war is over we will in all probability have conscription; perhaps before very long. But I don't look for it right away. We have more volunteers now that we can properly equip. But we'll want a great number of men to finish this war, and when the munition problem is straightened out we will doubtless have compulsory service. We are doing better all the time. Our real part will come later on; we will be able to increase the pressure steadily."

#### Enemy's Resources Limited.

"Were it a question of exhausting the enemy's resources of men, it would take a very long time to finish this affair. But the enemy's resources of munitions must be limited, and it's on the exhaustion of their munitions we must count. Italy's entrance into the conflict will help greatly; there is no doubt that Germany and Austria have been getting a great deal of war material through Italy. I expect to see Rumania come in on our side before long, and probably Greece too. The King of Greece is reported to be seriously ill. If he dies Greece will soon be in it. The lines are being drawn tighter; the Allies will be able to increase their supplies of munitions, while the enemy's must steadily decrease."

#### The Dardanelles Campaign.

"Evidently we are going to have a hard task to force the Dardanelles, a much bigger job than was generally anticipated. But the thing will be done, and it will make a difference. It will take the heart out of Turkey's campaign; it will enable France and England to supply Russia with munitions, and increase the pressure on the eastern front.

"Of course we haven't beaten the enemy yet; we have hardly shaken his confidence. But we are going to do it, we have got to do it, though it is going to be a costly and cruel business. We know that Germany will stop at nothing; we know all the ingenuity of the German mind will be devoted to the development of the most diabolical methods of warfare. We have yet to learn just what devilry Zepelins and submarines are capable of. Almost any night now we may expect a fleet of one hundred airships or more to make a raid on London. They will probably try to start a thousand or so fires. Doubtless they will murder several thousands of innocent non-combatants. Of course they will get a warm reception. The authorities are prepared. Searchlights and anti-airship guns are posted all over the place. I don't know what they can do against an airship raid. My opinion is that our aeroplane squadrons will do more effective work against the raiders. We may have many airship raids before this war is over."

"Then the German navy is bound eventually to come out and give battle—public opinion will force the fleet out before Germany submits. But the fleet won't come out till Germany has hundreds of submarines and airships, and has grown adept in the use of them. When the high seas fleet comes out it will be accompanied by flotillas of submarines and airships, and the battle will be by long odds the greatest and fiercest in all the annals of the sea. We will win that battle, but not without great loss."

COLIN MCKAY.

### BERLIN PRESS DIVIDED OVER AMERICAN NOTE

One Section Sees Chance for Compromise on New Basis While Other Stands firm by Germany's Original Course.

Berlin via London, June 13.—The Berlin morning papers generally comment more or less extensively on the American note along the lines followed by the Saturday evening papers.

While there is a general disposition to recognize the friendly tone of the note and the fact that it makes further negotiations possible, the press is divided into two parties, one of which appears disposed to enter into negotiations looking to a compromise on a new basis, while the other, by implication or expressly, rejects any departure from the course heretofore followed. Among the representatives of the latter idea is the Tagliche Rundschau, which declares that while the note seeks a way to a compromise,

it seeks it along lines "which must result to the disadvantage of Germany."

The Morgenpost says: "The note is filled with tones of heartiness and friendliness, and seeks to open and smooth the way for further negotiations. The offer to mediate between Germany and Great Britain will unquestionably be gladly accepted by the German government, and if mediation fails it will be Great Britain's fault."

The Kreuzzeitung finds the arguments contained in the American note "quite unconvincing."

"The note," it says, "tries to meet Germany's well-considered arguments with an appeal to humanitarian duties,

whereas Germany's first humanitarian duty is to protect her soldiers from American ammunition shipments."

The official viewpoint can probably be correctly appraised only after conference of the Imperial Chancellor, Dr. Von Behmann-Hollweg, the Foreign Secretary, Herr Von Jagow, and representatives of the army, naval and general staff. The Emperor, it is believed, will speak the final word. It is understood that these conferences will begin immediately.

The Berlin newspapers generally profess their inability to understand the motives prompting William Jennings Bryan to retire from the post of Secretary of State, in view of the friendly character of the note.