

The St. John Standard,

NEW BRUNSWICK, CANADA.

VOL. VII. NO. 122

SIXTEEN PAGES

SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 14, 1915

PROBS—FAIR

PRICE TWO CENTS

GERMAN DRIVE IN NORTH SLOWS DOWN BEFORE FIERCE COUNTER-ATTACKS OF RUSSIAN FORCES

SIX KILLED IN AIR RAID ON ENGLAND

Zeppelins Make Second Visit to English Coast in Week.

TWENTY-THREE WOUNDED; ALL WERE CIVILIANS.

Raiders Engaged at Some Points by British and One Reported Badly Damaged.

London, Aug. 13.—Official announcement was made today of an airship raid last night on the east coast of England.

The official announcement says that six persons were killed, twenty-three were injured and fourteen houses were damaged seriously by bombs. One Zeppelin, the announcement says, was damaged, but escaped.

The text of the announcement follows: "Two Zeppelins visited the east coast last night, between 9.30 p. m. and 11.45 p. m. dropping incendiary and explosive bombs in various places, resulting in the following casualties: "Dead—4 men, 2 women. "Injured—3 men, 11 women, 9 children. "All were civilians. "Fourteen houses were seriously damaged. "The Zeppelins were engaged at some points, but succeeded in getting away from our aircraft patrols. One of the Zeppelins was probably damaged by the mobile anti-aircraft section."

Last night's raid of Zeppelins was the second this week. On Monday night Zeppelins flew over the English coast and with their bombs killed 14 persons and wounded 40 others. These raids mark the renewal of the Zeppelin attacks on England after an interval of several weeks. The last previous raid with the exception of a minor attack on Harwich early in July, was on June 15 when 16 persons were killed and 40 injured. In all there have been nearly a score of these attacks, resulting in the death of more than 100 persons.

CALLS AMBASSADOR OF ITALY TO THE TURKISH CAPITAL "LEADING SPY"

Enver Pasha Urges Break with Italy and Severe Measures Against Italians.

Rome, Aug. 13.—Reports have been received from Constantinople that the young Turcs held a meeting at which Enver Pasha, the Turkish war minister, argued the necessity for breaking relations with Italy and thus free Turkey from the "leading spy," namely the Italian Ambassador, and simultaneously adopting severe measures against the Italians.

After a long discussion, it is reported, the meeting decided to postpone a definite decision, meanwhile sending Deputy Karasso to Italy to investigate the situation.

DO AWAY WITH PUTTEE ONLY IN TRENCHES

Ottawa, Aug. 13.—It is announced by Senator Loughheed, acting minister of militia, that the change from puttees to boots in soldiers' equipment is for trench use. For home service and marching purposes the puttees is to be retained. This is also understood to be the intention of the British authorities.

GERMAN CAMPAIGN IN THE BALTIC REGION HALTED

Russians Threatening Communications of Enemy's Armies Between Vitkomir and Poniewasch — Russians Change Plans and Are Putting Up Fierce Struggle to Hold Kovno and Vilna.

Petrograd, Aug. 13.—The Russian armies having successfully extricated themselves from the Warsaw sack in which the Germans tried to enclose them, are now stubbornly opposing the German advance toward Bialystok on a line 70 miles to the east of Warsaw and on both sides of the railroad between the Polish capital and Bialystok.

The Baltic German campaign appears to be at a standstill, with the Russians astride the highway between Vitkomir and Poniewasch, threatening the communications between these invading armies. The Germans are approaching slightly nearer to Kovno. They are pounding that position with their heavy artillery guns, to which Russian artillery is replying effectively.

Peasants who escaped from the German labor gangs described the deliberate preparations for the assault on Kovno which were begun three months ago. The Germans imported an enormous mass of structural materials, built paved roads from the westward and dug foundations fifteen feet deep for mortars, taking endless pains in preparing the cement platform.

When the refugees escaped no 40 centimetre guns had arrived, but those of similar calibre, each requiring three large tractors, were being hauled into position.

Admit Loss of Lukow, Sokolow and Siedce
Petrograd, Aug. 13.—The Russian War Office, in an official communication, tonight admits the evacuation of the towns of Sokolow, Siedce and Lukow, to the east of Warsaw, but claims that the Germans in the region of Riga have been driven back and that near Kovno, under pressure of the Russians, they have abandoned their attack.

The communication says: "In the region southeast of Mitau the Germans have been driven back by our troops beyond the river Aa. In the course of the enemy's retreat we made prisoners. In the direction of Jacobstadt, Dvinsk and Vitkomir, we have also continued to press the enemy, overcoming his desperate resistance."

"In the Kovno district the Germans have temporarily abandoned their attacks. An artillery engagement continues. "On the front between the Narew and the Bug our counter-attack, delivered on the eleventh, has helped our troops in the sector north of this front in their retreat on the positions situated further back."

"In the Middle Vistula region, in conformity with the exigencies of the general situation, we have evacuated Sokolow, Siedce and Lukow. "In general on the front on which our troops are operating on the left bank of the Bug there was no change yesterday. On the right bank of the Bug and on the Zlota Lipa and Dniester rivers, there is no essential change in the situation."

Resisting on North and South Flanks, Austrian Headquarters, via London, Aug. 13.—Despite the resistance which the Russians are offering to the pressure of the Austro-German armies on the northern and southern flanks, the Russian armies in Poland are steadily being jammed and crowded together into a mass, the orderly retreat of which is becoming more and more difficult.

"On the southern wing, where signs of breaking were observed in the last night around Lubarow, the enveloping allied forces again have inflicted a number of severe blows and driven the Russians' rear guards in upon their main body. The Prussian guard corps particularly distinguished itself in the fighting in the difficult swamp westward of the Bug. It has broken the most energetic Russian resistance in this region and accelerated Field Marshal Von Mackensen's whole advance against Brest-Litovsk."

Hindenburg Assigned to Task of Taking Kovno.
London, Aug. 13.—Field Marshal Van Hindenburg has personally taken command of the German army attacking Kovno, and, according to the latest

AUSTRIAN SUBMARINE SUNK IN ADRIATIC

Bulletin—Rome, Aug. 13.—The Ministry of Marine tonight made public the following official communication: "Yesterday morning in the Lower Adriatic the Austrian submarine U-3 was sunk. The second officer and eleven men of the crew were saved and made prisoners."

POLITICAL PRISONERS IN WARSAW FREE

German Military Declare Authorities General Amnesty—Noted Russian Labor Leader Among Liberated.

Berlin, Aug. 13. (Via Saville)—Among the items given out today by the Overseas News Agency for transmission were the following: "The German military authorities, on the suggestion of the citizens' committee of Warsaw, has declared a general amnesty of political prisoners there and set them free.

"Among these was the widely known Russian labor leader, Meden. "Semi-official warnings have been issued against over-speculation on the stock exchange.

"The Duchy of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha has increased the daily allowance to the inhabitants. The Berlin Lokal Anzeiger announces that a third cut in four and bread prices is probable. "War correspondents report that Warsaw was not damaged by the struggle around it and that only the corn store houses in Praga were burned. Lublin likewise was only slightly damaged. Some factories in the barrack district were burned."

GEN. HUGHES SPENT WEEK IN WAR ZONE

Inspected Canadians at Front and Had Special Audience With King Albert of Belgium.

London, Aug. 13. (Gazette Cable)—Major General Hughes has just returned from an active week spent in the war zone during which he not only inspected many of the Canadian units now at the front but also was received at a special audience by the King of the Belgians, spent three nights with General French and met the commander-in-chief of the French armies. The minister of militia also found time to visit hospitals and the Canadian trenches, almost from one end to the other of their lines.

EXPROPRIATE LAND TO BURY THE FALLEN SOLDIERS OF ALLIED ARMY

Paris, Aug. 13.—The Chamber of Deputies today passed a bill to expropriate the land necessary for the burial of the dead of the entente allies fighting in France. The measure was proposed by Minister of War Millerand.

ENGLAND MAY PUT COTTON ON LIST OF CONTRABANDS

Statement by Lord Robert Cecil Regarded in Some Quarters as Intimation of Plan—Says Would be Considered by England as Perfectly Legal Act—Must Use All Lawful Means to Keep Cotton From Enemy.

London, Aug. 13.—Lord Robert Cecil parliamentary under secretary for foreign affairs in the course of a formal interview today, defining the British government's attitude in the complicated cotton situation, made this statement: "The Allies must, by all lawful means, prevent cotton reaching their enemies; that it may be considered necessary to make contraband."

At the same time Lord Cecil studiously refrained from any hint that the commodity would be removed from the free list at any specified date or that the government had evolved any solution to meet the demands of American cotton growers and neutral consumers. He stated explicitly, however, that if cotton were made contraband England would consider the act legal and internationally justified.

His statement, being the first in behalf of the government outside parliament relative to cotton, has come at a time when the public is clamoring for drastic action to shut off the supply from Germany. Lord Cecil's statement which is prefaced with the explanation that it describes the government's position concerning cotton, "so far as it is at the moment possible to define it," follows in full:

Vital Military Necessity.
"The British government acting in conjunction with allies, is giving the cotton situation its continuous and most earnest consideration. The government is fully aware of the importance of cotton to America. We fully understand that upon a satisfactory adjustment of the matter depends, to a considerable degree, the welfare of nearly a quarter of the population of the United States. The welfare of the whole population of Great Britain, however, also is involved as well as that of all Great Britain's allies, for whom the British government is acting in these and other matters concerning contraband and trade.

"The fundamentals of the situation are quite clear. The allies must by all lawful means, prevent cotton reaching their enemies. That is a vital military necessity, which all the world will recognize. At the same time an equal and important consideration must be given to a great cotton producing country like America and to consuming countries like Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Holland. A policy must be devised which will respect the legitimate rights of neutrals, and yet safeguard the legitimate interests of the allies and inflict as much damage as possible upon our enemies.

"Cotton has not been declared contraband, but under our blockade system, which is believed to be destined for Germany is stopped. It may be considered necessary to make cotton contraband. There is a demand in the allied countries that this should be done. There is assuredly ample justification for the action, if it is deemed necessary.

"Cotton is a very important, an essential ingredient, in fact, of propulsion explosives. Copper is contraband by all the laws of the nations, and yet in the present war cotton has been shown to be more important than copper. There may be a substitute for copper in making munitions of war. For cotton there is no known substitute. If American cotton goes through to Germany the Germans use it to kill allied soldiers. Therefore, cotton must not go to Germany.

"Making cotton contraband would be a distinctly legal action and can be internationally justified beyond protest. So far as American cotton is concerned, however, the problem of marketing cotton on this side would undergo little change. American cotton destined for Germany is now stopped. If the products were contraband it would be stopped in the same manner. The principal difference would be that if cotton were contraband, shipments from America, which were suspected of being for Germany, would be seized and would be liable to confiscation by prize court proceedings. If proof were obtainable of German destination, whereas now the cotton is seized, but not necessarily confiscated.

RICH STRIKE OF GOLD ON TEMISKAMING AND NO. ONTARIO RAILWAY

North Bay, Ont., Aug. 13.—Commissioner Lee is the authority for the statement that a big gold strike has been discovered at Millage 153 on the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway. The whole township of Pecud has been staked out, and the rush of prospectors is increasing daily.

INSPECTION TOMORROW AT VALCARTIER CAMP

Special to The Standard
Ottawa, Aug. 12.—Senator Loughheed, acting minister of militia, and Hon. Robert Rogers, minister of public works, left tonight for Valcartier to inspect the troops in training there. Hon. Mr. Rogers will thence go to London, Ont., to visit the camp there.

SERBIA MAY UPSET PLANS OF ALLIES

Reported She Will Flatly Refuse to Grant Bulgaria's Demands.

PARLIAMENT WILL MEET NEXT MONDAY.

Much Bitterness Has Developed Among Balkans in Course of the Negotiations — Allied Governments Still Hopeful.

Rome, Aug. 13.—It was learned here today on good authority that representatives of Great Britain, France Italy and Russia are exerting further pressure on Serbia in the hope of inducing her to make the desired territorial concessions to Bulgaria. Serbia has been reminded of the support which she has received since the beginning of her difficulties with Austria last year.

Assurances have been given to Serbia that the Allies will assist her at the time of peace negotiations, provided she now yields to their desires. Serbia's refusal to do so is strongly indicated by the Bulgarian premier, Vassil Radoslavoff, three weeks ago, and that the hopes of the Entente Allies of bringing Bulgaria into the alliance will come to naught, according to some diplomats here. Serbia's formal reply has not yet been given, but those best posted in diplomatic quarters say that Bulgaria's demands far exceed anything that Serbia could possibly yield.

The outcome is being watched with keenest interest by the chancelleries throughout Europe, as Bulgaria is the chief obstacle to the united action by the Balkan States in joining the Entente Allies and thus throwing the Balkan barrier between the central powers and Turkey.

Bulgaria contends that by a treaty with Serbia the latter ceded to Bulgaria about seven thousand square kilometers of Macedonia, which Bulgaria was compelled by the great powers to relinquish during her enfeebled condition after the second Balkan war. Bulgaria now insists that the original treaty be carried out and that unless she secures the return of Macedonia she will refuse to join the other Balkan States in assisting the Allies.

The present issue has renewed the smoldering feuds among the Balkans and much bitterness is said to have developed in the course of the negotiations, all pointing to Serbia's refusal to yield Macedonia and to Bulgaria withholding her support from the Entente Powers. Officials of both sides say, however, that the negotiations have not yet been abandoned and that much depends upon the attitude of the Serbian parliament, which meets next Monday, although personally they see little prospect of accord.

STRIKE RIOTS IN ST. LOUIS

Running Fight Between 500 Striking Teamsters and Sympathizers and Police.

St. Louis, Aug. 13.—A running fight between 500 strikers and sympathizers on one side and three non-striking drivers and a score of policemen on the other, which terminated in a riot in front of the St. Louis Transfer Company's Stable tonight, was the initial act of violence in the strike of 15,000 transfer drivers and chauffeurs which began here today. The men struck for shorter hours and higher wages.