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CZAR'S ARMIES CROSSING THE STOCKHOD IN THEIR ADVANCE ON KOVEL, FORCING BACK TEUTONS

Destruction of Bridges and Fierce Opposition Fail to Halt Russian Advance—French Forces by Brilliant Assault Drive Germans from Hill 97 and Biaches and Are Now Within 2 Kilometres of Peronne.

Events on Western Front Confirm Warnings That Somme Battle Will be Won by Steady, Methodical Pressure.

London, July 10.—On both eastern and western fronts heavy fighting persists. This is especially the case on the western front, where the struggle is not without fluctuations of fortune, and brings to mind the warnings of the correspondents from the opening of the Somme battle, that steady, methodical pressure, rather than brilliant advances, must be expected.

The British official statement tonight says that the Germans have entered Trones Wood, but records further British progress east of Ovillers and La Boisselle, in addition to a footing secured in the Mametz Wood, where herebefore the Germans had retained all the British efforts.

The German official communication admits French possession of Biaches, only a short distance from Peronne, which town is thus seriously exposed and threatened.

On the eastern front the Russians have crossed the Stockhod river at many points.

German war correspondents are already claiming that the Allied offensive has been brought to a standstill. The correspondent of the Berlin Telegraph, with the Russian army, testifies to the inexhaustible supply of Russian troops, the great efficiency of the Russian artillery and cavalry, and the endless supplies of ammunition, as in contrast to the condition of the Russian forces last year. The Germans are continuing their strong attacks along the Russian front, but the view is held here that this is only with the object of gaining time to perfect the defenses of Kovel and Vladimir-Volynski, and to remove from these points to Brest-Litovsk and Ivanograd.

On the Italian Front.

Rome, July 10, via London.—The following official announcement was made here today:

"Between the Adige and the Brenta the artillery and air services were active. Shells discharged by the enemy set fire to Pedesola and other places in the Upper Astico Valley. An attempt by the enemy to make attacks on Monte Salguo was checked promptly.

"In the region of Tofane, on the Upper Bolta, our Alpine detachments on the night of July 8, with much success, gained possession of a great part of the valley between Tofane Peaks Nos. 7 and 2 and of a strong position on Tofane, commanding the valley. The garrison was surrounded and compelled to surrender.

"We took 190 prisoners, including eight officers and also three machine guns, a large number of rifles and ammunition.

"On the Upper But there was artillery fighting and infantry skirmishing on Zellonkofes.

"On the heights northwest of Gorizia, after an intense bombardment, the enemy, in considerable force, attacked our upper positions on Monte Sabotino. Our fire stopped the advance of the enemy who was driven back by a bayonet charge in which he suffered heavy losses. We took some prisoners.

"Hostile aircraft dropped bombs on Ottadino and some places in the Lower Isonzo region. No harm was done. One of our aviators brought down an enemy aeroplane above Gorizia after a short fight."

Vienna Report Very Brief.

Vienna, via London, July 10.—The Austrian official statement, issued today reads:

"Russian theatre: Comparative quiet prevails. There has been a bitter fighting between the Brenta and the Elsch. Strong Alpine forces repeatedly attacked our lines south of Cimadossi, but were repulsed with heavy losses by our infantry. More than 300 Italian dead were left before our trenches."

HUNS GAIN FOOTING IN TRONES WOOD

British Offset this, However, by Winning More Ground at Ovillers, La Boisselle and Mametz Wood.

London, July 10.—After the sixth desperate attack this afternoon, the Germans succeeded in entering Trones Wood, according to the British official statement issued tonight. This was at the expense of very heavy casualties, the statement adds, and the fighting in the wood continues.

The text of the statement reads: "This afternoon, after the sixth desperate attack, the Germans succeeded in entering Trones Wood, at the expense of very heavy casualties. The fighting in the wood continues."

"Further west we gained lodgment in the Mametz Wood, where the enemy's defenses hitherto had resisted all our efforts. We also gained ground east of Ovillers and La Boisselle.

"Yesterday the Royal Flying Corps operated several successful bombing attacks against various detaching centers, ammunition depots and aerodromes. Numerous combats occurred in the air, as a result of which one German machine was destroyed and several others were driven to the ground in a damaged condition."

CLEANLINESS CAMPAIGN IN NEW YORK

Health Authorities Hot on Trail of Violators in Efforts to Check Epidemic of Infantile Paralysis.

New York, July 10.—The campaign of cleanliness being waged by all city departments to wipe out the epidemic of infantile paralysis here was continued today with increased vigor. Hundreds of violators of the sanitary code were brought to court and fined for disregarding health department instructions, particularly in territories where the epidemic is most pronounced.

There were fewer deaths in the last 24 hours ending at ten o'clock this morning, only 14 being reported. The number of new cases in the 24 hours period, however, increased to 103. Thus far the epidemic has caused 233 deaths, and the number infected is 1,983.

Health department officials were optimistic tonight of their ability to control the spread of the disease. The co-operative work of government health experts, city officials, several of the most noted physicians of the country, the railroads and motion picture theatre proprietors, have increased the general confidence that the epidemic soon will be checked. A meeting of physicians will be held tomorrow to discuss the general situation.

The National American Women Suffrage Association today placed its entire organization machinery at the disposal of the federal government. The services of thousands of organized women throughout the country have been proffered to Surgeon General Blue of the United States Public Health Service.

HILL 97 IS CAPTURED BY THE FRENCH

An Important Strategic Position which Dominates the River Somme and was Strongly Fortified by the Germans.

Bulletin—Paris, July 10.—In a brilliant attack the French have carried Hill 97, a height which dominates the Somme southeast of Biaches, according to the official statement issued by the French war office tonight. The text of the statement follows:

"North of the Somme the day passed quietly. South of the river we made some progress in the region between Biaches and Barieaux. In the neighborhood of Biaches we captured a field fort where a detachment of the enemy still maintained themselves. We took 113 prisoners, of which ten were officers.

"Southeast of Biaches a brilliant attack enabled us to capture Hill 97, a height which dominates the river and had been strongly held by the enemy.

"We also took La Maissonnette Farm and a little wood to the north of La Maissonnette. Some of the enemy still hold out in a redoubt at the extremity of this wood.

"On the front north of Verdun the enemy artillery violently bombarded our positions in the region of Froide"

SOLDIERS RIOT AT CAMP BORDEN

SEVERAL THOUSAND, MOSTLY FROM LONDON, ONT., PROTEST AGAINST BEING BROUGHT TO NEW TRAINING GROUND.

Camp Borden, Ont., July 10.—A serious riot took place here tonight. Several thousand soldiers, most of them from London, organized a demonstration as a protest against being brought to this camp and against the conditions under which they have been working. The affair was decidedly ugly, and at times things looked very for "headquarters."

"The immediate cause of the riot was the rushing of preparations for the big review by Sir Sam Hughes (tomorrow). For the last week the ceremonial area, upon which the review is to be held, has been the scene of prodigious stamping, and the men have been put through tedious rehearsals in the broiling sun, on dusty plain.

"The trouble had been brewing since the return from the rehearsal at 2.30, and there was evidently some organization of the demonstration. About two thousand men formed up in a straggling way near the lines of the London battalions, led by men shouting and waving great sticks.

"Among the shouts could be heard such things as 'Do we like this hole?' 'No, we can't get a wash.' 'We want wet canteens.' 'We want to go back to London.' 'We won't sleep and live in dust for twenty-four hours.'"

"When the crowd arrived near headquarters, Colonel Newburn and Colonel Osborne appeared on the scene and things looked dangerous. Sticks were flung at the officers. Colonel Osborne was lifted up and tried to reason with the men. The men cheered him. He told them that he had been working hard for two weeks to make the camp comfortable, and if they would be patient things would soon be alright.

"The crowd was unconvincing, and howled the colonel down.

"The men then moved off to the headquarters building.

"A good proportion of the men came from London, and they kept repeating their request to return to that city. Brigadier-General Leslie appeared with a list of complaints that had been handed to him on behalf of the men. The first, he said, was that they had not been allowed water bottles on the parade rehearsal. He promised that they should have the bottles tomorrow.

"We want to go back to London," the men shouted. "Or send us overseas. We might as well die there as choke here."

"The front of the south verandah was a mass of men, black with dust. They climbed on the roof and mounted the railway cars nearby. Officers and non-commissioned officers tried in vain for a hearing.

"I cannot send you back, or overseas. That is for the government," said the general.

"Here the uproar prevented him saying more.

"The officers then left and held a conference. The shouting continued, windows were broken and doors burst open at headquarters. Later many of the men went to their lines, but about three hundred loitered threateningly to force the rest up for a charge. Rifles and bayonets were visible in the dark, and eight shots were fired from the lines of the 149th London Battalion where the men were lined up. The eight cartridges were evidently blank.

"The 17th Toronto Battalion went out with bayonets fixed, and they made a rush toward the rioters. The latter turned and fled, and some were taken prisoners. This seemed to settle the matter, and the riot gradually subsided about 11 o'clock.

FORMAL OPENING OF BORDEN CAMP.

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, July 10.—General Sir Sam Hughes left tonight for Camp Borden on a special trip to formally open the new Camp Borden in Simcoe county. Some forty thousand troops are being mobilized at this camp. General Hughes was accompanied by a number of officers from the headquarters staff and a party of newspaper men.

GEN. SMUT'S FORCES HAVE TAKEN TANGA

Second Most Important Port on Coast of German East Africa Now in Hands of British.

London, July 10.—General Smuts, in command of the British forces in German East Africa, has occupied Tanga, according to a statement issued by the war office today. The Germans only offered slight resistance.

Tanga is the second most important port on the coast of German East Africa, and is the terminus of a railway which the Germans were building into the interior at the outbreak of the war.

Tanga, Fleury and the Fumina wood. Our batteries, repulsed anaesthetically, there was no report of importance of the rest of the front.

"Our aviators attacked a number of German machines yesterday in the region of the Somme. Four of the enemy aircraft were driven down with their own lines. Last night one of our air squadrons threw a number of shells on the railroad station at Hamand Polaincourt.

"The Belgian communication: "There were lively artillery actions at different points of the front, particularly to the north of Dixmude and toward Boesinghe."

LIBERAL WINS IN NORTH PERTH, ONT.

Stratford, Ont., July 10.—F. Wellington Hay, grain dealer, Listowel, Liberal, won North Perth for the Liberal side in the Ontario legislature in the bye-election today, when he defeated the Conservative candidate, John A. Makin, farmer, of North East Hope, by a majority of 573. North Perth gave a Conservative majority of 1,117 in 1914, when James Torrance, of Milverton, was elected, and the Conservatives claim that today's big turnover was due largely to the opposition of the liquor interests and to the "German vote," which they say went dead against the Hebert government.

The vacancy in the riding was due to the appointment of James Torrance, M. L. A., customs collector at Stratford.

KAIZER'S THROAT SPECIALIST DEAD.

London, July 10.—An Amsterdam despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says that Dr. Frederick W. K. Von Iberg died in Berlin Sunday. Dr. Von Iberg had the special care of throat affection from which the German Emperor has suffered for many years, and was one of the Emperor's most intimate friends.

WIRELESS TAPPED BY GERMANS?

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, July 10.—Discovery at Barrfield Camp of the manner in which Germans might possibly tap wireless messages has excited considerable interest in military and marine circles. Particulars of the supposed discovery are being forwarded to Ottawa and until they arrive officials prefer to make no comment on the subject.

STE. RADEGONDE, CHIEF SUBURB OF PERONNE, WHICH GERMANS DECLARED IMPREGNABLE, FALLS IN 1-2 HOURS

With Capture of This Village French Are Only Two Kilometres from Great Railway Centre—Recent Fighting on French Front Only Opening Phase of Gen. Joffre's Elaborate Plan, Military Critic of the London Times Says.

Paris, July 10.—The taking by the French of the Biches village, on the bank of the Somme opposite Ste. Radegonde, the principal suburb of Peronne, was accomplished in about an hour and a half. A French lieutenant, who took part in the assault, described the action as follows:

"About noon word came for the divisions to keep ready and at one our officers advanced to the attack all along the front from Sorfont Farm to Belleu-En-Santerre.

"The first German line was passed almost without fighting, so effective was the preparatory bombardment been, but when we entered Biaches at ten minutes after two we found every house organized as a fort and supplied with a number of machine guns. Our artillery, however, by its accuracy and power destroyed these defenses,

though it still left cellars and caves full of the enemy.

"As we entered the village, the commandant, who was at the head of a battalion with rifle in hand, ordered the trumpeters to sound the charge. All the Germans in the village were captured or killed. The commandant was wounded by a shot from a lieutenant's revolver, but he knocked down the lieutenant with a blow from his rifle.

"At 2.55 the village was completely in our possession, although a recent German order had declared it to be 'impregnable.' We are now less than 2 kilometres from Peronne."

Only Beginning of Big Drive.

The recent fighting on the French front, in the Somme sector, is only the opening phase of a plan elaborately made by Gen. Joffre, according to a review of the military situation, published in today's Temps.

The paper says that all the results expected have been accomplished, and that further successes are assured.

"Everybody will realize," says the Temps, "the danger of making known in the newspapers the plan which is being executed by Gen. Joffre. It must be understood that the operations cannot be carried out in a rigid and invariable form. Napoleon, himself, never entertained such ideas. His plans were dominated by one chief purpose, and were in a state of continuous evolution. He modified them after observing the movements of the enemy.

"Our operations have begun and begun well, and it is unnecessary to seek to forecast what will follow. On the immense front where the French are in contact with the enemy the developments will be evolutionary. Without putting aside his main purpose the French commander may modify his first intentions."

IN FACE OF HAIL OF BULLETS FROM ENEMY RUSSIANS CROSS STOCKHOD ON BURNING BRIDGE

Petrograd, July 10, via London.—The Russian forces advancing in Volynia towards Kovel are crossing the River Stockhod at various points, closely pressing the Teutonic forces opposing them, says today's war office statement.

The passage of the river is being accomplished under serious difficulties. The official communication says that the crossings of the river have in most cases been destroyed by the opposing armies.

"Throughout the whole line, on both sides of the front, aviators made numerous flights. In the region of the Choubinsky Canal, east of the confluence of the Niemen and the Beresna, our artillery brought down a German aeroplane. The pilot and mechanic were made prisoner. A group of at least ten aeroplanes attacked Moledino and dropped forty bombs which set the hay depot on fire.

"Near the villages of Svidnik, Starly Meosor and Novy Meosor, on the left bank of the Stockhod, lively fighting is proceeding. We took German prisoners at these points. Between Kiselin and Zablino the enemy attempted a surprise attack but was put to flight.

Over 9,000 More Prisoners.

"The total number of prisoners taken by Gen. Kaledin from July 4 to July 8 is 341 officers and 9,145 wounded soldiers. He also captured a number of pieces of artillery, 45 machine guns, 18 bomb throwers, 7,939 rifles, 62 limbers and depots of engineering materials. These figures must be added to those given in the communication of July 8, which included 300 officers, 12,000 men and 45 pieces of artillery.

"On the Galician front there was a particularly intense artillery action on both banks of the Dniester. In the Dvina sector the enemy undertook an offensive southeast of Lake Sventen, but was repulsed and thrown back into his trenches.

"East of Baranovich, in the region of the village of Odochavachi, the Germans launched a counter-attack which broke down under our artillery and infantry fire.

Leads Army Across Burning Bridge.

"According to later reports regarding the crossing of the Stockhod at Ugli, chief credit for the exploit must go to Colonel Kautseroff, commander of the Pavlograd regiment, and chevliar of the Order of St. George, Colonel Kautseroff, rushing forward at the head of his advance guards, led them across a burning bridge under violent artillery and rifle fire.

"After we had successfully crossed the Stockhod the enemy rallied and made desperate efforts to maintain his positions on the left bank of the river. The fighting is continuing.

"In the region of the village of Ivanovka, in the Dvinsk region, enemy air squadrons dropped seventy bombs on our hospital convoys. Two sisters of

HOW GERMAN WAR CORRESPONDENTS SEE THE SITUATION

Big Drive at Standstill and the Allies, No Nearer their Goal they Claim.

Berlin, via London, July 10.—German correspondents on the western front, telegraphing Sunday, agree in reporting that the great offensive is virtually at a standstill. They also assert that it achieved no results of practical importance in the week it lasted, and that what gains were made were quite out of proportion to the losses suffered.

The correspondent of the Lokal Anzeiger telegraphs:

"The offensive has been at a standstill for the last three days, and is shattering itself into a bitter group of conflicts on the wall of our second lines. Our defending forces have dammed up the advance of the enemy in a basin, and they are unable to unite forces sufficient to enlarge the borders of the basin to any extent worth noting."

The correspondent of the Vossische Zeitung reports that the first week of the offensive "has not brought the enemy any nearer his goal." He intimates the possibility of an intensification of the Allies' efforts, saying:

"All kinds of signs point to the possibility of an extension of the front on which the offensive is taking place. Demonstrations by the Allies continue at La Bassa, Lans on the Aisne and in the Bois De Preire. Places far behind our front are being bombarded, and squadrons of aviators ascend to disturb our transports and rear communications. The success of all these efforts is very scanty."

ONLY UNMISTAKABLE NECESSITY CAN FORCE U.S. INTO WAR, WILSON SAYS

Her Rights, Border Citizens and Sovereignty Must be Respected.

Toledo, Ohio, July 10.—"The United States will go to war only in case of unmistakable necessity," said President Wilson, in a five-minute talk at the Union station here this afternoon, on his way back to Washington from Detroit, where he had addressed the World's Salesmanship Congress and expressed a desire to help Mexico.

The president was met and welcomed by Congressman Isaac R. Sheerwood.

Continuing President Wilson said: "Our rights, our border citizens, and our sovereignty must be respected. We will respect Mexico's sovereignty in return."