

# STERN METHODS BY ALLES TO BRING GREECE TO TIME

## Enemy Attempts To Advance His Line Near Thiamont Farm Fail

### Forced Back by French Barrier Fire—Fierce Artillery Duel Keeps up Around Hill 304.

Having recaptured Lutsk, one of the triangle of Russian fronts in Volhynia, from the Austro-Hungarians, the Russians are pressing their adversaries westward.

In numerous places not only have the Russians gained the banks of Ikwa and Str rivers, but have crossed the streams and continued their offensive against their foes.

Life-wise in Galicia there has been no let-up in the Russian attacks against the soldiers of the Dual Monarchy, from whom they have captured, along the lower reaches of the Strips river, heavily fortified positions.

In the fighting the Russians have materially added to their prisoners and their stores of captured guns, machine guns and war materials.

Considerable activity has been shown by the Germans against the Russians on the northern sections of the Russian front, where the German guns have heavily bombarded the line along the Dvina to the lake region south of Dvinsk, and thrown infantry attacks against the Russian positions south of Smorgon.

In this latter region the Germans report the capture of the village of Kuzawa, but Petrograd asserts that all their attacks were repulsed.

With the capture of Port Vaux, northeast of Verdun, the Germans have attempted to advance their line against the French east and west of the Thiamont Farm, south of Douaumont. The French barrier fire, however, held them back.

Northwest of Verdun, around Hill 304, and in the region of Chattancourt, the artillery duels are still intense.

On British Front. Intermittent artillery duels have given way to vicious infantry attacks and counter-attacks by the Germans and British around Hooge. Sapping operations between the Vimy Ridge and La Bassée Canal, and near the Hohenzollern redoubt, were to the advantage of the British, according to London.

The Italians to the south and southwest of Trent continue to keep the Austrians from further advances. South and southwest of Astero attacks by the Austrians against Italian positions were entirely repulsed, according to Rome, while along the Lagarina Valley concentrations of Austrians were dispersed by the Italian batteries.

Northwest of Trent, in the Orther region, the Italians have attacked and captured several points of vantage south in the Chese Valley, have repulsed Austrian offensives.

Although it had been believed the entire ship's company of the cruiser Hampshire was lost when that vessel sank while carrying Earl Kitchener to Russia, twelve men have drifted ashore on a raft.

All exports of coal to Greece have been prohibited. This is probably in line with announcements that the Entente Allies were considering restrictive measures against Greek commerce "to prevent supplies reaching the enemy."

mount Farm. All these attacks failed under our curtain of fire and the fire of our machine guns.

The cannonading was violent in the region to the west of Pont-A-Mousson; intermittent on the rest of the front.

Belgian communication: "The bombardments on both sides reached great intensity at various points along the front of the Belgian army."

The desperate defense made by Commander Raynal and the small contingent left in the fort constitutes one of the most notable incidents of the Verdun campaign. The fort had been gradually pounded to pieces in a terrific seven day bombardment, while infantry rushes were repeatedly launched in this period against the slopes of the fort, its ditches and outworks.

Early yesterday Raynal's force was cut off, for the first time, from communicating with the French trenches, lying only 300 yards to the south.

The means of transporting provisions and shells had previously been destroyed and the stock of food in the garrison was exhausted.

In the meantime the Germans brought up two fresh divisions and hurled them forward in five successive assaults which, in spite of the fearful losses caused by the French artillery, finally resulted in the Germans gaining the inner defenses of the fort and sweeping over its exhausted defenders.

No word has been received from General Raynal since communication was cut and nothing is known of his fate or that of his men.

While the prolonged bombardments have destroyed the usefulness of Vaux as a fortification, yet its possession is important, as it is one of the dominating heights of the posting of artillery and is advantageous.

The French lines now embrace the circle of inner forts and trenches lying south of Port Vaux, the lines constituting a semi-circle of defenses from five to six miles outside of Verdun.

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doubt, and that eight others had sent in returns which were not absolutely correct in point of law, but which were unmistakably favorably to union.

Five presbyteries, he said, did not vote, which is contrary to the rule, in three cases there was a tie. This general matter was referred to a special committee to be named by the moderator to report on the vote of the presbyteries.

J. K. MacDonald, of Toronto, made a report on a special matter from the board of trustees of the assembly. These trustees have in their care all the general funds of the church held for investment. For many years it has been the custom of the treasurer of the church to make use of a certain portion of these funds in order to finance the organization through the year, paying back the borrowings at the close of the year, when the money from the congregation comes in.

Owing to the depression which began at the close of 1915 the treasurer, in recent years, has been unable to repay those borrowings, which now amount to about \$100,000. The trustees consequently appealed to the assembly for some directions in the matter, as they are to some extent liable under the law.

A motion was passed freeing the trustees from the possibility of any personal liability, and arranging that the trustees are to report to the assembly each year the exact state of those borrowings.

The complex of the committee was generally regarded as one that would not accept Col. Roosevelt for the Republican nomination, but on the other hand would not insist on an agreement on Justice Hughes.

The whole effect of the development was to throw the Republican nomination into uncertainty until the conference report. The other principal developments in the Republican convention were the adoption of the platform as reported by the resolutions committee, headed by Senator Lodge, half minute demonstration for Col. Roosevelt when his name was mentioned for the first time in the convention; the perfection of the permanent organization, and adjournment until 11 a. m. tomorrow.

Chairs for Teddy. Senator Lodge mentioned Col. Roosevelt's name in reading the Philippine plank, which declares for the spruce, fir, hemlock and cedar from British Columbia, would be suitable for all building purposes in Cuba.

Besides this class of lumber Cuba imports quantities of shingles, thousands of crates for fruit, shooks for packing cases, staves heads and hoops for making barrels and large quantities of broom handles.

Our pine, spruce and fir would be quite suitable for the manufacture of fruit crates and packing cases. These are imported out in exact lengths ready to be nailed together, and tied in bundles. Our birch, maple and ash would be quite suited for barrel heads, staves and hoops.

These arrive here in the form of rough cut, and are packed together these barrels are used for packing beer. Our Canadian yellow birch and maple make the best of broom handles.

As our Canadian lumber will fill the building trade in Cuba and as Canada is a large seller of lumber, while Cuba is a heavy buyer, it would be advisable, as soon as the war is over and conditions become normal again, to make an effort to secure a larger proportion of this Cuban lumber trade.

Cuba imports annually around 600,000,000 feet of lumber. The most part of pine, spruce and fir, and is imported in the form of inch boards, running from six inches to twelve inches in width, plank two and three inches thick, and of various widths, and sawed to various dimensions to conform with orders received. This is shipped just as it comes from the saw without being planed, and when imported in this form is not subject to decay.

The greater part of this lumber comes from the United States, principally from Gulf of Mexico ports, but Canada supplies quite a large quantity which might be largely increased.

A large part of this lumber is brought here on schooners, but since the ferry service between Cuba and Key West has been in operation, considerable lumber from Florida and Georgia is shipped here by rail. The lumber on arrival in Cuba is taken direct from the docks to the mills, where it is planed and made ready for building purposes. It is then shipped to all parts of the island wherever wanted.

The increasing prosperity of the island has largely increased the demand for lumber of all kinds, but lack of vessels has prevented getting supplies as required, and has curtailed building operations to a great extent.

## REPUBLICAN CONVENTION SETTLES DOWN TO BUSINESS

### Conference Committee Chosen, but Not Regarded as One that Would Accept Roosevelt— Demonstration when "T. R.'s" Name is Mentioned.

Chicago, June 8.—The Republican convention today accepted the invitation of the Progressive convention to a conference for harmony. A proposal to that end, adopted first in the Progressive convention, was received in the Republican convention and adopted with a few scattered "nays" and virtually no demonstration.

Senator Reed Smoot, of Utah, Senator William E. Borah, of Idaho; former Senator W. Murray Crane, of Massachusetts; Nicholas Murray Butler, of the New York delegation, and former Representative A. R. Johnson, of fronton, Ohio, were appointed as the Republican conference committee. They at once began arrangements for meeting the Progressives.

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## BATTLE OF WIMY RIDGE

### Lancashires' Dash for the Mine Craters—Buried Germans.

(By Percival Phillips with the British Army in the Field, May 29.) Lancashire battalions achieved a great local success on the Vimy ridge, midway between Arras and Lens, last Monday night. After the explosion of five mines the rear lips of the craters were occupied and linked up, during a night of fierce fighting with bombs, and a new British line established over a front of about 300 yards, so close to the crest of the ridge that the dominance hitherto enjoyed by the enemy at this point is utterly destroyed.

Since this successful attack German guns and mortars have concentrated a vicious fire on the new position, but the trenches are firmly held, and the relieving battalions are confident that they can stick to what the Lancashires gained.

Local thought this enterprise may be, it deserves description in detail as an illustration of the precision and dash with which new troops can carry out an intricate plan of attack. No less praise is due to the mining and pioneer battalions which prepared the way for this exploit, after laborious effort.

The portion of the German line against which this scheme was directed was a source of acute discomfort to the British entrenched from fifty to a hundred yards further down the slope of the hill. Six mines recently exploded by the enemy gave the latter a group of craters, from the lips of which artillery fire could be directed and close observation kept on the opposing trenches.

The destruction of these craters by counter-mines, so placed as to crumble the protecting lips, was aimed at by the British engineers in driving their shafts. The German crater groups were two in number, with an intervening space of forty yards.

Against the left group (as regarded the British line) counter-mines were prepared, and other counter-mines laid so as to overthrow the two principal craters of the right German group.

A bombardment of the German trenches by British "heavies" was the prelude to this affair. It began about 3.30 on Monday evening, and precisely at the appointed time the guns lifted—and so did the left group of counter-mines. The officer, watch in hand, pressed a button, the earth trembled, and a column of earth and smoke, in which were fragments of men, was thrown high in the air.

Hardly waiting for the debris to settle, the men of the Loyal North Lancashires, who were directly opposite the explosion, leaped from their trench and started up the slope to the new craters.

Ten seconds after the first explosion came the second, and three new British craters partially overlapped and obliterated those of the right German group. The Lancashires' Fusiliers made this group of craters, and the intervening forty yards of open ground on its left, their objective, and in less time than it takes to write of it both battalions were in the new positions, establishing their bombing posts and clearing out the enemy.

After the first shock the Germans gave the usual exhibition of nerves. They set off a brilliant firework display—red rockets followed by green rockets—and every available gun was turned on the craters. Reserves hurried up from the rest billets, machine guns were dragged to the far lips of the craters, and a wild rifle fire poured into the ground they had lost.

The explosions did their work thoroughly. One of the new left-hand craters made thereby was sixty feet across and half as deep; the old German crater was completely obliterated. The evident result of these National Exhibitions is not only to show agricultural development but also to show results accomplished in the numerous other industries of the island.

(Signed) J. C. MANZER, Commercial Representative of New Brunswick in Cuba, Havana, Cuba, May 26, 1916.

## PROSPECTS FOR CONSCRIPTION ARE POOR

### National Registration Not Likely Either, Maj. Williams Reports After Interview with General Hughes.

Niagara-On-The-Lake, Ont., June 8.—No hope for conscription and little more for national registration, was held out by Major G. H. Williams upon his return to camp today, after his interview with Sir Sam Hughes at Ottawa, where he laid before the minister the recommendations of the officers' conference. All of the western provinces have exceeded the number expected of them, and Ontario has but 46,000 to raise to reach its apportionment of 185,000.

Man craters were rendered useless and the trenches behind badly wrecked. Many Germans were buried in their dumps, where they took refuge in accordance with their usual custom, when the British bombardment began. Their cries could be heard in the infernal tumult, but it was impossible to rescue them owing to the severe German fire directed from the support trenches and crater lips.

A British soldier called out several times to the enemy, only a few yards away, that he would take his men in and dig out the buried Germans, if they would hold their fire, but they refused, and the unfortunate soldiers had to be left to their fate.

The Lancashire battalions worked like a machine, and supplies of bombs and sandbags passed forward from the old trench without pause. Less than an hour after the attack the parties on the edge of the craters had joined up, and the position was consolidated, although German minenwerfers kept raining bombs and mortar shells on the crater lips, and hand-bomb attacks continued from the other side until after midnight.

All the men acted with the greatest coolness and courage. Two second lieutenants, who exposed themselves heroically, were killed after they had placed their men on the lips of the craters. Non-commissioned officers took charge, and the men carried on.

Throughout the night digging parties opened up communication trenches between the new line and the old, and strengthened the bombing posts. By daybreak reliefs could be carried out as all parts of the new line and all the lips of every crater with safety, and the trench-makers had given them good head cover.

Their casualties were comparatively light. Undoubtedly the enemy will make a desperate effort to recover the ground he has lost. His discontent has been expressed in characteristically furious bursts of shelling and endeavors to harass the victors by every possible means. These are familiar tactics, who exposed themselves heroically, were killed after they had placed their men on the lips of the craters.

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## GERMAN KITCHENER A GREAT ADMIRER OF CANADIANS

### Always Found Dominion and Her People Congenial Topic for Conversation.

(Special to The Standard. Ottawa, June 8.—"Kitchener was Britisher through and through. He could always see black or white; he never saw grey."

The speaker was General Hughes at his last meeting with the great soldier and Sir Sam consented to tell some of the things about "K. of K." upon his mind.

"I saw Kitchener several times in the War Office; also at luncheon on the occasion of my last visit to Old Country. It had been my privilege to know him for several years past and he gave me a hearty soldierly welcome. One of the things that struck me was the wonderful manner in which he seemed to be bedding under the tremendous strain of the war."

"He had grown slightly more grayer than when I saw him a year before, but his great frame stood as erect as his mind seemed as clear and powerful as when I met him fifteen years before in Africa."

"There was nothing at all pretentious about Kitchener's room in the War Office. He wasn't of the kind who gave a great deal of thought to personal comfort. While his whole exterior appeared as the mountain crags of Scotland, I think that beneath he had heart as warm and tender as the smiles of his native Ireland."

"He never tired of talking about Canada and Canadians. He had led a factory soldier, his fighting qualities Africa and the gallantry of our boys at St. Julien and Festubert were a surprise to him. Naturally most of his conversation with Kitchener at the War Office was of an official and official character. We did not always see eye to eye but I respect his opinion and I think he respects mine."

The Man in Private Life. Outside the War Office Kitchener's factory soldier became the spirit of British gentleness whose conversation bespoke the man of culture who had travelled much and seen much. I had the pleasure of lunching with him a few weeks ago and he talked with a more delightful and naturally his mind was filled with "But the thing which impressed most of all about Kitchener was his indomitable courage. He never wavered for a single instant in his belief that he was an official and official character. We did not always see eye to eye but I respect his opinion and I think he respects mine."

John McGraw, once said the P were a three-hit-to-run club. Attention is called to this exhibit of the Callahan's crew. Knabe tried to bunt but second, missed the ball and was thrown out at third; Schmidt, three singles in row followed and one run was scored; four singles and a two-bagger over one run. In the same game "Pirates had a man on third with out twice—and couldn't score. Callahan sure is getting rest of his system of play."

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## GREECE TO BE SHOWN ERROR OF HER WAYS

### Entente at Last Decides to Adopt Stern Methods.

London, June 8 (5.51 p. m.)—It was announced officially today that restrictive measures affecting Greek ports were being considered, "to prevent supplies from reaching the enemy."

Certain precautionary measures affecting Greek shipping are under way. Press despatches from Cardiff, say that the Entente Powers have been instructed to refuse clearance to Greek vessels.

London, June 9.—The editorials in the morning papers are largely taken up by the situation in Greece. The leaders unanimously express belief that the Entente at last has decided to take strong measures with the anomalous situation in Greece, and the belief is general that Greece will be compelled to capitulate in a short time.

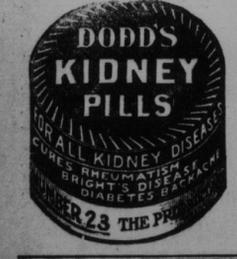
Although it is not known what demands have been made upon Greece, the Daily Telegraph and other morning papers express the hope that it is nothing short of the demobilization of the Greek army. The Post says: "Greece is confronted with a serious emergency. It is in the power of the Allies to close the sea against her, and for many rich island possessions may become endangered."

The Daily Graphic says: "If lesser measures are insufficient to prevent Greece from aiding the enemy, we shall doubtless proceed to a full blockade of Greek ports. Bulgarian troops certainly would not be allowed to occupy Greek forts unless the Greek government had virtually decided to throw in its lot with the central Powers. The reply of the Entente Powers is prompt, and will be decisive."

Demobilization Decided On? Athens, via London, June 9.—The Greek cabinet has decided to publish immediately a demobilization decree, disbanding the twelve senior military classes.

DIXIE LAND HOME OF GUY MORTON. New York, June 6.—In discussing the leading pitchers of the land very few have entered the name of Guy Morton among the elect. Yet if the Cleveland club maintain its morale, Morton will likely be ranked with Walter Johnson before the year is out.

Morton calls Vernon, Ala., his home. He is over 6 feet, weighs 178 pounds, and was 23 years old until the first of June. He joined the Cleveland club late in 1914, and despite the punk aspect of that organization then, he won nine games and lost but five. Last year, working with the disintegrated Cleveland machine, Morton won 16 games and lost 15, permitting only a trifling above two runs to the game. When Cleveland began to absorb class this spring and develop power, Morton started in to institute a reign of terror. He has already rolled back the Tigers, White Sox, Browns and Red Sox with his invaluable stuff. Today there isn't a harder pitcher in the country to beat, and he isn't quite 25. If this Cleveland clubman doesn't prove to be another Johnson, Mathewson or Alexander the dope is false.



THE STANDARD "TRAVEL CLUB" This coupon is good for one vote if presented at The Standard office before June 19. Place to the credit of Name . . . . . Address . . . . .

## RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

Made in Canada

GERMAN KITCHENER A GREAT ADMIRER OF CANADIANS. Always Found Dominion and Her People Congenial Topic for Conversation. TRIBUTE BY CANADA'S MINISTER OF WAR. Sir Sam Hughes Tells of His Last Interview with British's Late War Chief. (Special to The Standard. Ottawa, June 8.—"Kitchener was Britisher through and through. He could always see black or white; he never saw grey.") The speaker was General Hughes at his last meeting with the great soldier and Sir Sam consented to tell some of the things about "K. of K." upon his mind. "I saw Kitchener several times in the War Office; also at luncheon on the occasion of my last visit to Old Country. It had been my privilege to know him for several years past and he gave me a hearty soldierly welcome. One of the things that struck me was the wonderful manner in which he seemed to be bedding under the tremendous strain of the war." "He had grown slightly more grayer than when I saw him a year before, but his great frame stood as erect as his mind seemed as clear and powerful as when I met him fifteen years before in Africa." "There was nothing at all pretentious about Kitchener's room in the War Office. He wasn't of the kind who gave a great deal of thought to personal comfort. While his whole exterior appeared as the mountain crags of Scotland, I think that beneath he had heart as warm and tender as the smiles of his native Ireland." "He never tired of talking about Canada and Canadians. He had led a factory soldier, his fighting qualities Africa and the gallantry of our boys at St. Julien and Festubert were a surprise to him. Naturally most of his conversation with Kitchener at the War Office was of an official and official character. We did not always see eye to eye but I respect his opinion and I think he respects mine." The Man in Private Life. Outside the War Office Kitchener's factory soldier became the spirit of British gentleness whose conversation bespoke the man of culture who had travelled much and seen much. I had the pleasure of lunching with him a few weeks ago and he talked with a more delightful and naturally his mind was filled with "But the thing which impressed most of all about Kitchener was his indomitable courage. He never wavered for a single instant in his belief that he was an official and official character. We did not always see eye to eye but I respect his opinion and I think he respects mine." John McGraw, once said the P were a three-hit-to-run club. Attention is called to this exhibit of the Callahan's crew. Knabe tried to bunt but second, missed the ball and was thrown out at third; Schmidt, three singles in row followed and one run was scored; four singles and a two-bagger over one run. In the same game "Pirates had a man on third with out twice—and couldn't score. Callahan sure is getting rest of his system of play." THE STANDARD "TRAVEL CLUB" This coupon is good for one vote if presented at The Standard office before June 19. Place to the credit of Name . . . . . Address . . . . . RED ROSE TEA "is good tea" Made in Canada