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WEATHER—FAIR

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BRITAIN, FRANCE AND ITALY SCORE IMPORTANT SUCCESSES

ITALIANS CAPTURE CASTAGNIEVIZZA

Continuing Its New and Successful Offensive in Carso Region, Army of Italy Makes Notable Gains—Austrian Losses Heavy—Fierce Fighting Continues.

ENEMY RETREAT IN DISORDER LEAVING NUMEROUS DEAD—SINCE OFFENSIVE BEGAN AUSTRILIANS LOST 40,365 IN PRISONERS ALONE—VIOLENT CANNONADING IN GORIZIA AREA.

Paris, Nov. 4.—Castagnievizza, on the Carso, virtually is invested by the Italian army, says a Havas despatch from Rome.

Rome, Nov. 4, via London, 5.20 p. m.—Continuing their new offensive against the Austro-Hungarian forces in the Carso region, the Italians yesterday advanced in the direction of the Wippach river for a distance of more than one kilometre. During the day the Italians took 553 prisoners.

New batteries placed by the Austrians maintained an intense barrage fire in the Gorizia area throughout yesterday, says the official statement.

The text of the Italian official statement reads: "In the Travignolo-Avizio Valley our infantry carried by assault a strong position, the so-called observatory on the slopes on the Cima Boesche, about 100 metres from the summit. In spite of a violent bombardment which was opened on the position, our troops consolidated their occupation of it.

"On the Carnia front the artillery activity on both sides increased. "In the zone east of Gorizia the enemy brought into action new batteries of all calibres, and during yesterday kept our positions under an intense barrage fire which was effectively answered by our artillery.

Carso Offensive.

"The offensive on the Carso was presided by the 11th Army Corps, in the direction of the Vippaco Valley, the 40th Division stormed the heights of Volkovjak, Point 126 and Point 123, a little east of San Grado. An advance of more than one kilometre east was made, to Point 291 and along the Oppachiasella-Castagnievizza road to within 200 metres of the latter place. On the rest of the front to the sea the enemy kept up a bombardment of great intensity with artillery of all calibres. A massed attack was directed against Point 208, but was broken down by our concentrated fire. The enemy withdrew in disorder and left numerous dead.

"During the day we took 553 prisoners, including eleven officers, a whole battery of 4-inch howitzers, with more than 1,000 rounds for each gun, and also machine guns, agms, ammunition and a whole transport column complete with large quantities of material of all kinds."

Many Prisoners Taken.

Rome, Nov. 5, via London.—Italian troops, fighting on the Austro-Italian front, in the last four days have taken 270 Austro-Hungarian officers and 3,992 men, says the statement issued today by the Italian war office. The text of the statement reads: "In the Vallarsa, in the area of Mount Pasubio and on the Asiago plateau, the enemy artillery yesterday was more active.

"In the Travignolo Valley, after attempting a demonstrative attack on Mount Col Bricon, the enemy launched five successive attacks against the so-called observatory on the slopes of Cima Boesche. They were all driven off with heavy losses, and a counter-attack at the point of the bayonet eventually dispersed the enemy, who left numerous bodies, including those of four officers, on the ground.

"In the region to the east of Gorizia and on the Carso our troops yesterday were engaged in consolidating themselves, in spite of enemy artillery fire.

"The total number of prisoners made in the last four days' fighting amounts to 3,992 including 270 officers. "Since the offensive on the Italian front began, on August 6, we have taken, in all, 40,365 prisoners, including 1,008 officers."

French Successful.

Paris, Nov. 5, via London.—The following official communication was issued this evening: "North of the Somme we made several successful attacks during the course of the day, accomplishing a series of appreciable advances between the region south of Le Transloy and the district south of the St. Pierre Vaast Wood.

POLAND IS AGAIN A NATION

Teutons Proclaim Land of Koskisko Once More Free, At Least Nominally.

Berlin, Nov. 5, via Saville.—"Polish provinces occupied by troops of the Central Powers," says the Overseas News Agency, "were the scene today of a great and momentous historic event. Germany and Austro-Hungary, by joint action, proclaimed Warsaw and Lublin the Kingdom of Poland, and re-established the right of the Polish nation to control its own destinies, to live an independent national life and to govern itself by chosen representatives of the nation."

"A few days ago a Polish delegation had called upon the Imperial Chancellor, Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg, its members were representative Poles of all classes, all parties, all ranks of society and all creeds. They transmitted to the German government the wishes of the Polish nation which now have been granted to them.

"Thus the ancient Kingdom of Poland from which in the past came famous rulers like the Jagellones (a dynasty founded by Jagello, which reigned in Poland from 1386 to 1572; and glorious soldiers like the great Sobieski (John III.), King of Poland in 1674-1698) is now resurrected to new life. The Poles are free from Russian oppression; no more to be trodden under the heels of the Cossack."

from three sides at once, the St. Pierre Vaast Wood, which is powerfully organized by the enemy, and made an important advance, capturing successively three trenches which defended the northern horn of the wood, and also taking the whole line of the enemy's positions on the southwestern outskirt.

"The fighting was particularly bitter on that section of the front. German counter-attacks were brilliantly repulsed with the hand grenade and bayonet.

"On the right bank of the Meuse the artillery battle in the region of Douaumont continues. We occupy the entire village of Vaux. "Relative calm prevails on the remainder of the front."

British Get Better Of German Army In Northern France

Teutonic Forces Enter Our Trenches Near Guinchy, Seven Miles East of Bethune, But are Expelled Immediately—Germans Meet with Heavy Losses Elsewhere.

London, Nov. 6.—The British official communication dealing with operations on Sunday on the Somme front says:

"We attacked at several points along the front, making some prisoners and making some progress. On our extreme right we cleared a pocket of Germans.

"In the centre we progressed on a front of over a thousand yards, securing the high ground in the neighbourhood of the Butte de Warlencourt. "The weather continues stormy."

Trenches Recaptured.

London, Nov. 4.—Strong German forces last night entered the British trenches near Guinchy, seven miles east of Bethune, says the British official statement issued today, but the invaders were immediately expelled. The Germans yesterday launched a counter-attack east of Gueudecourt, the statement adds, but they suffered very heavy losses in proportion to their strength. The text of the statement reads:

"Rain fell heavily during the night. We successfully raided the enemy's lines northwest of Armentieres (near the Belgian frontier).

"A strong enemy party entered our trenches near Guinchy, but was immediately expelled. "An enemy counter-attack east of Gueudecourt (in the Somme sector) yesterday suffered very heavy losses

in proportion to its strength. Over 100 dead have been counted. Thirty prisoners and four machine guns were captured by us."

British Win in Africa.

London, Nov. 5.—An official announcement dealing with the situation in East Africa, made public by the war office tonight, says:

"Advices from East Africa report the overthrow, at dawn, Oct. 30, by Brig-General Northey's troops to the east of Lupembe of a strong enemy force entrenched west of the Ruhudje river, and the capture of eighty-two prisoners, an undamaged field gun, three machine guns, and a quantity of material. Fighting continued in this area."

British Appointments.

London, Nov. 5.—It is officially announced that Lt-General Bryan T. Mahon, commander of the British forces on the western frontier in Egypt, has been appointed to succeed Major-General Sir John Maxwell as commander of the British forces in Ireland. Gen. Maxwell is appointed commander-in-chief of the northern command in England.

It is also announced officially that General Sir F. Reginald Wingate, star of the Egyptian army, has been appointed high commissioner for Egypt, in succession to Lieut.-Col. Sir Arthur Henry MacMahon.

MANY KILLED AND INJURED IN BIG RIOT

Industrial Workers Start Serious Affair in State of Washington.

Everett, Wn., Nov. 5.—At least five persons were killed and forty others wounded in a fight at the Everett city wharf between 250 members of the Industrial Workers of the World, who came here from Seattle on the steamer Verona, and a posse of 150 citizens, headed by Sheriff Don McRae. Sheriff McRae is among the seriously wounded.

The number of casualties aboard the Verona is not known. After the shooting, in which about one thousand shots were exchanged, the Verona turned around and started back to Seattle. Many men were seen to fall on the steamer's deck, and others, panic-stricken, jumped overboard. Some were taken from the water, and others disappeared, and it is believed they were drowned.

ANOTHER GRECIAN BATTLE

Factions Clash Again Outside of Katerina—French Occupy Town Itself.

London, Nov. 5.—The Greek army arrived outside Katerina and an engagement with the Venizelos began tonight, says a despatch to the Sunday Observer from Athens, dated Friday.

FRENCH CAPTURE VILLAGE OF DAMLOUP, NEAR VAUX

German Lines are Smashed Hard in Somme Region and North of Somme, Between Lesbœufs and Saily-Saillisel—Violent Fighting Sunday.

THREE TRENCHES TAKEN FROM TEUTONS IN ATTACK ON ST. PIERRE VAAST WOOD—BRITISH ALSO SCORE SUCCESSES—NO IMPORTANT CHANGE ON ROUMANIAN FRONT.

The French troops in the Somme region of France and northeast of Verdun have again smashed the German lines hard. North of the Somme, between Lesbœufs and Saily-Saillisel, to the east of the latter place and on the St. Pierre Vaast Wood sector, important gains were made in violent fighting which proceeded throughout Sunday, according to the French official communication. The attack on the St. Pierre Vaast Wood, which was made from three sides simultaneously, netted the French three trenches on the northern side and the entire German positions on the southern outskirts of the wood.

To the north, despite the stormy weather, the British, over a front of a thousand yards, captured the hills in the neighborhood of the Butte de Warlencourt.

Keeping up their offensive in the Verdun region the French have been enabled to occupy the village of Vaux and also the town of Damloup, which is situated a mile to the east of Fort Vaux.

Violent Fighting.

Violent fighting continues to mark the operations in the region south of Gorizia, where the Italians are endeavoring to break the Austrian lines and advance upon Trieste. Fresh gains have been made by King Victor Emmanuel's men on the Carso plateau, south of the Oppachiasella-Castagnievizza road, and to the south of this region they are alternately bombarding the Austrian positions at Jamiano and throwing heavy infantry effective against the town. The Vienna war office says all the attacks at Jamiano thus far have been broken down in front of the Austrian line, the Italians suffering heavy casualties.

In the Transylvanian Alps the Austro-Germans and Rumanians are still at deadly grips, with both sides claiming successes at various points. Berlin records the capture by the Teutonic Allies of positions in the Prabhova Valley, while Bucharest asserts that the pursuit of the Teutons in the Jiu valley continues.

Russian Warships Busy.

There is still no news forthcoming from the Dobruja region of Rumania shedding light on the situation there. Both Constantza and Mangalia, ports on the Black Sea, held by the forces of the Central Powers, have again been shelled by Russian warships.

Small gains for the Germans on the Russian front south of Dvinsk and in Galicia and the Carpathian mountains for the Russians are recorded in the Berlin and Petrograd official communications.

A hereditary monarchy and a constitutional government is to be established in Poland, according to a manifesto issued at Warsaw and Lublin Sunday.

Damloup Taken.

Paris, Nov. 5.—French forces, advancing in the region of Verdun last night, occupied the village of Damloup, which is situated nearly a mile to the east of the recently captured Vaux Fort, according to the official statement issued this afternoon by the French war office. A number of Germans were taken prisoner.

In the Somme region last night there was only an intermittent artillery duel.

The text of the French announcement reads: "North of the Somme the enemy did not resume his attempts in our trenches in St. Pierre Vaast Wood. The number of prisoners taken yesterday was 50. During the night there was an intermittent artillery duel.

"On the right bank of the River Meuse there was a fairly heavy bombardment in the region of Douaumont, Vaux and La Laufee. "East of the Fort Vaux our troops, extending their progress, occupied during the night, the village of Damloup, making some prisoners.

"On the rest of the front there was nothing important."

French Winning.

Paris, Nov. 4, via London (midnight)

Further progress for the French troops of Vaux, northeast of Verdun, is told of in the official communication issued tonight. The western part of the village has been captured, and northeast and east of the fort an advance of several hundred metres has been made. The communication says:

"North of the Somme the Germans have attempted to drive us from trenches we captured Wednesday on the western fringe of the St. Pierre Vaux Wood. The attack, which was preceded by a furious bombardment, was shattered by our curtain and machine gun fire. Parties of the enemy who succeeded in penetrating our lines were immediately elected or captured. All the ground we had captured was entirely maintained.

"On the right bank of the Meuse our troops extended their progress in the Vaux region. We hold the western part of the village as far as the church. Northeast and east of the fort we have advanced several hundred metres from the work on the slopes which descend toward the Woivre. We again made prisoners."

Germans Fall Back.

With the French army at Verdun, Nov. 5.—(From a staff correspondent of the Associated Press)—"French patrols have penetrated far beyond Fort Vaux into the lines hitherto held by the Germans, but were not able to get in touch with the former defenders. It appears probable that the Germans have retired their lines considerably to the rear, their artillery positions being untenable since the French drove them from Douaumont, after silencing ninety of their batteries.

Military observers point out that the Germans were forced to withdraw from Fort Vaux within eight days after Douaumont fell, whereas the French held Fort Vaux four months after the Germans had captured Douaumont.

French Get Revenge.

Paris, Nov. 5.—The abandonment of Fort Vaux is regarded by the French artillery critics as a fitting revenge for the French heavy guns upon the famous German 17-inch mortars.

The heavy calibre French guns at Verdun began concentrating their fire upon Fort Vaux on October 24, gradually increasing their intensity, hour after hour until, at the end of the 150th hour, one of the German magazines blew up. The great projectiles then began searching out other ammunition depots. One French 16-inch shell, weighing a ton, struck a magazine filled with hand-grenades on All Saints' Day. Many thousands of grenades exploded causing the earth to tremble.

Germans Suffer Losses.

London, Nov. 5.—The Serbian official communication made public here today says:

"We have reliable news that in the recent fighting on the left bank of the Cerna the Germans suffered enormous losses."

CARDINAL DELLA VOLPE IS DEAD

Rome, Nov. 5, via Paris.—Cardinal Francis Della Volpe, prefect of the Congregation of the Index, died this morning.