

## LULL ON WESTERN FRONT ENDED; NO CHANGE OF SITUATION IN EAST

### GERMANS LAUNCH TERRIFIC COUNTER ATTACK AGAINST THE ALLIES NORTH OF ARRAS

**SOUCHEZ CEMETERY WRECKED REFUGE IN RUFFIGI RIVER—GAS ATTACK AND HAND TO HAND BATTLE—EVENTS IN WEST NOW CENTRE OF INTEREST—IMPORTANT MOVEMENT BY EITHER SIDE DUE SOON.**

London, July 12.—From what appeared to be a lull on the western front has sprung suddenly some of the most severe fighting in months, with the Germans the aggressors.

The Souchez cemetery, seven miles north of Arras, and hardly half that distance southwest of Lens, has been wrested from the French after a German gas attack, followed by hand-to-hand fighting with bomb and bayonet. The French admit this loss, and are fighting to regain the ground, which they had won with such heavy cost.

Slowly the French had been tightening their grip on the village of Souchez until the Germans, aware that the capture of the entire position would be an important step in the French offensive, towards Lens and Lille, launched a terrific counter-attack which left them master of the shattered burial ground, with more than 150 prisoners in their hands. Fighting among the houses which fringe the western edge of the town still rages.

There has also been a renewal of activity in other areas of France and Belgium, but nothing comparable with the strategic importance of the Souchez struggle.

The Germans lay claim to the destruction of the British position on Hill 60, near Ypres, but this finds no confirmation from either French or British sources.

The situation in Poland and Galicia has not yet reached a crisis, but the public is rather weary of following the complexities of the Russian retreat, and so long as Warsaw appears to be in no immediate danger, it is turning to the west, hazarding guesses, as to whether the British and French or the Germans will be the first to take the general offensive. With the arrival of mid-summer this is a big question, for it is felt that one side or the other must strike before long; otherwise, another winter of tedious trench warfare is inevitable.

The destruction of the German cruiser Konigsberg in a jungle-lined river of East Africa was learned with surprise, the fact that she had taken refuge there being forgotten by the general public.

The Italians' attacks against Austria seem to be gaining in intensity, but the Vienna official statement admits no loss of ground.

### HOW CANADIANS FOUGHT THEIR WAY TO GLORY AT FESTUBERT AND GIVENCHY

**In Face of Murderous Machinery of Fire and Modern War Which Dropped Men Right and Left Won Mighty Struggle at Festubert—Fought Gallantly at Givenchy, but Were Less Fortunate.**

British headquarters in France, June 25 (correspondence of the Associated Press). Some details may now be given of the brilliant chapter in the recent British operations in support of the French offensive movement around Arras—that of the Canadian divisions struggle for gains around Festubert and Givenchy.

At Festubert the objective of the Canadians was a small orchard. The Third Company of the Sixteenth Battalion Highlanders, commanded by Captain Morrison, was given the task. These men were recruited in British Columbia, many of them living in Vancouver.

A rush for the orchard was started at 7:45 o'clock in the evening, each platoon having a definite object to accomplish. In front of the orchard the men found a deep creek hedge, having only two openings in front. Morrison started to go through the hedge, but Private Appleton, a bomb-thrower, sprang ahead of him, saying:

"Bomb throwers go ahead of officers, sir."

Once in the orchard the men met with heavy rifle and machine gun fire but swept on to the edge. Owing to unforeseen delay one platoon, whose presence was most essential to the plan of attack, was unable to get up on time to support the attack. The men who reached the edge of the orchard, where the dead and wounded had been left, dug themselves in with the ready industry of western beavers, and stuck against all odds until help came, making the orchard secure theirs.

Many stories are told of the coolness of the men. Amidst the din of fire Sergeant Cochrane called to his men to keep their line straight, and Private Ridley, upon seeing a rabbit scurrying past, sang out: "Look at bunny, will you?"

Elsewhere on the front the first party belonging to the First Company of Canadians who went over the parapet were in such an exposed position as to be nearly annihilated, without even reaching the German trenches. But a portion survived from the havoc on the other flank, and got a foothold in a German trench where they bombed out the enemy. Every counter effort of the Germans to oust them failed. Though their position was torn into craters by German shell fire they stuck, and the British line on this part of the front remains

where the determined heroes of the sanguinary action put it.

**Completely Surprised Enemy.**

In the face of a murderous machinery of war and modern fire which dropped men right and left, they had won a mighty struggle, no less glorious because it was only a part of a big whole. "If any soldiers have fought their way to glory," said a British general, "it is the Canadians who, less than a year ago, were raw recruits."

At Givenchy they deserved success no less, but there they failed. Here, in front of the First Battalion, the Germans had two strongly fortified points which the Canadians sought to take. They successfully mined one, and coincident with the explosion, opened up a concentrated fire with their guns against both positions. Number Four Company rushed through the open space but between the two positions made by the explosion to the German trench, reaching it with only a few casualties.

So completely had they surprised the enemy that on entering the trench the Canadians found that some of the Germans, who had fled, had left their accoutrements hanging upon the walls. The Germans fortified position to the rear, which had not been mined was still able to work the machine guns, enfilading any movement of the Canadians to support the troops that had gained the German trenches. The Germans being reinforced and being plentifully supplied with bombs, closed in upon their hostile visitors and forced a retirement. Every step of the way back was made under the enfilading fire from the fortified position.

The next morning, soldiers in the German trenches called out in excellent English: "Hello Canadians." The answer was shouted back: "Hello, Germans, did you have many losses?" A German soldier replied: "A good many; how about you?" To this a Canadian answered, "none at all." There was a moment's silence and then a German shouted: "You are a damned liar."

One would recognize gallant Canadians in their billets in French villages these warm summer days by the way they have their sleeves rolled up and their shirts open at the throat, as they would at home.

"I guess they are finding we can do our bit," is the sentiment of the Canadians, and it looks as if they are going to miss the green corn season in Canada too.

### WASHINGTON WILL MOVE CAUTIOUSLY

**German Note Will be Carefully Considered Before Reply Is Sent.**

**SITUATION REGARDED AS MOST CRITICAL.**

**Felt Next Note to Germany Must State Specifically what U. S. Will do if Further Violation of Rights.**

Cornish, N. H., July 12.—President Wilson today received from the State Department the official text of the latest German note on submarine warfare, and immediately began consideration of his reply. He instructed Secretary Lansing to prepare a memorandum on the diplomatic problems involved, and will not send a rejoinder until he has conferred with the Secretary of State.

It became known after the President had read the note that he does not look upon the situation as critical, but at the same time he is not inclined to underestimate the possibilities of the problem presented to him, and is determined firmly to uphold the dignity of the United States.

It was said here tonight that there is no present plan for Mr. Lansing to come to Cornish to confer with the President, and that the President will not hurry back to Washington. His present plans are to return to the capital the end of this week, or the first of next week. Probably he will not have an opportunity to take up the situation with his entire cabinet before next Tuesday.

That the President will continue his German policy along the lines already mapped out in the previous notes is generally accepted here. It is understood that there is no immediate prospect of a diplomatic break with Germany, and that whether there is any further break will largely depend upon Germany herself. The President was in communication today with Secretary Lansing and Secretary Tumulty regarding the situation, and as a result the plans for preparing the American reply will go steadily forward. There will be no undue haste about corresponding again with Germany, but at the same time there will be no long delay, it was said here.

**Situation Regarded as Critical**

Washington, July 12.—Consideration of the German reply to the American note on submarine warfare overshadowed all else today in the work of State Department officials.

Secretary Lansing spent most of his time preparing data and opinion for the next communication to be sent to Germany, and he indicated that very probably he would not go to Cornish, N. H.

The situation was described in official quarters as critical, and there was no concealment of the fact that relations between Germany and the United States had become more strained than at any time in their history.

High officials said the policy of the American government would be carefully worked out, and that in order to meet the situation firmly the utmost deliberation was required. This information was given out in order that a delay of a week or more, possibly in preparing an answer might not be misinterpreted as meaning that the United States intended, in any way, to recede from the position it had taken in the two notes already sent to Berlin. There was much informal discussion among officials of the contents of the German reply. The trend of their opinions was that the evasion of the American argument in the Ger-

### BRITISH RIVER MONITORS SEEK GERMAN CRUISER IN HIDING PLACE AND END HER CAREER

**THE KONIGSBERG WHICH TOOK REFUGE IN REFUGE RIVER, IN GERMAN EAST AFRICA MONTHS AGO, ATTACKED BY MONITORS AND IS NOW A TOTAL WRECK UNFIT FOR FURTHER SERVICE.**

London, July 12.—The Admiralty announce that the German cruiser Konigsberg, which in the fall of last year took refuge from the British fleet in the Rufiji river, in German East Africa, has been totally wrecked by British river monitors. The Konigsberg was a vessel of 3,348 tons, and had a speed of about twenty-three knots. She was a protected cruiser.

The announcement of the Admiralty follows:

"Since the end of last October the Konigsberg had been sheltering some distance up the Rufiji river, in a position which rendered attack against her most difficult, only shallow draught ships being able to get sufficiently close to engage the cruiser effectively. Two months ago the Admiralty decided to send two river monitors, namely the Severn, Captain Eric Fulbertson, and the Mersey, Commander Robert A. Wilson, to assist the commander-in-chief of the Cape station, Vice Admiral H. King Hall, in the operations. The position of the Konigsberg was accurately located by aircraft, and as soon as the monitors entered the river, and opened a fire to which the Konigsberg replied immediately, firing salvos with five guns with accuracy and rapidity. The Mersey was hit twice, and four men killed, and four wounded by one shell.

**Totally Wrecked in Second Attack**

"As the Konigsberg was surrounded

by a jungle the aeroplanes experienced great difficulty in locating the fall of our shot.

"She was hit five times early in the action, but after the monitors had fired for six hours the aeroplanes reported the Konigsberg's masts were still standing.

"A shell burst on her decks, and she caught fire heavily between her masts. She continued to fire with one gun intermittently for a while, but for the last part of the engagement she did not fire at all. Although not totally destroyed as a result of this engagement, she probably was incapacitated.

"The commander-in-chief reports that the task of the monitors was a difficult one, on account of the jungle and the trouble of accurately spotting shots, but that they were assisted by H. M. S. Weymouth, Captain D. Crampton, on which ship the commander-in-chief flew his flag, and which followed them across the bar of the river, and engaged the small guns on the banks, while H. M. S. Pioneer, acting Commander T. W. Bidcombe, Royal Australian Navy, engaged the guns at the mouth of the river.

"To complete the destruction of the Konigsberg, the commander-in-chief ordered a further attack on July 11, and a telegram has now been received stating that the ship is a total wreck. In this last engagement our casualties were only two men wounded, on the Mersey."

### MANY LIVES LOST IN CHINA OWING TO FLOODS

**Unprecedented Floods Reported in the Provinces of Kwang-Tung and Kwang-Si.**

Washington, July 12.—Loss of many lives as the result of the unprecedented floods in the provinces of Kwang-Tung, and Kwang-Si, China, was announced today in a despatch to the State Department from Consul General Cheshire at Canton. The consul's message said:

"Unprecedented floods. Great distress among the Chinese in the interior of Kwang-Tung and Kwang-Si. Many lives were lost. Shame on flood-catchers of three feet. There is total cessation of trade and railroad traffic. Contributions to suffering humanity are urgently needed. The Red Cross and the Christian Herald."

### CONCERT BY CANADIANS AT FOLKESTONE IN AID OF RED CROSS SOCIETY

London, July 12.—Under the patronage of Lord Brooke and the Right Hon. Laurence Hardy, M. P., an excellent program of military sports was given through on Saturday by the 4th Brigade, C. E. F., at West Sandringham Camp. A cup was offered by Lord Brooke for the battalion winning the highest number of points, the result being: 19th Battalion, 55 points; 21st Battalion, 23 points; 20th Battalion, 9 points; 18th Battalion, 6 points. Prizes were distributed by Lady Brooke.

A minor accident occurred in the 220 yard dash, when Ford of the 21st Battalion collided with another man, the former having a rib broken. He was removed to the hospital.

A Canadian concert in aid of the Anglo-Belgian Red Cross was given in Folkestone pleasure gardens on Sunday afternoon. It was organized by Lady Markham, Lieut. Col. Howard of the 12th Reserve Battalion, and Mr. McLaren Brown, European manager of the C. P. R. The artists were all Canadians. The president of the Red Cross in thanking the artists, referred to the warm entreat between Canada and Belgium.

### SULTAN OF TURKEY DEAD?

**Reported He Died Several Days Ago but Young Turks, Fearing Trouble, Kept Fact Secret.**

Paris, July 12.—La Liberté says that the idea Nationale of Rome has received the following note vized by the censor:

"News from Athens and Sofia advises us that the Sultan has been dead several days and that the Young Turks are hiding the news fearing political complications."

### RECORD CATCHES OF COD.

St. John's, Nfld., July 12.—Enormous catches of codfish are being made on various sections of the eastern coast the past few days, being in some places the largest ever known.

### GERMAN WIRELESS PLANT NOW UNDER AMERICAN CONTROL



This picture shows the big wireless plant at Seville, Long Island, which has been taken over by the United States government. Captain William H. G. Bullard, U. S. N., in charge of the station, which will be operated by the Navy Department in the interest of the owners. The action was taken to preserve the neutrality of the United States, in accordance with President Wilson's executive order of August 5, 1915. The action also places the only two radio stations regularly communicating with stations in Germany under the direct control and operation of the United States, the high power station at Tuckerton, N. J., having been taken over by the government last fall.

### EDISON HEADS BUREAU OF INVENTIONS

**Accepts Invitation to Act as Chief Advisor of Board of Civilian Inventors in U. S. Navy Department.**

West Orange, N. J., July 12.—Thomas A. Edison has accepted an invitation from Secretary Daniels to head an advisory board of civilian inventors for a bureau of invention and development, to be created in the navy department. His acceptance will go forward at once to Washington.

Mr. Daniels' idea of using the inventive genius of Americans in and out of the naval and military service, to meet conditions of warfare shown in the conflict on land and sea in Europe, is outlined in a letter written last Wednesday, asking Mr. Edison whether, as a patriotic service to his country, he would undertake the task of advising the proposed bureau. The plan is to have several men prominent in special lines of inventive research associated in the work.

Among the great problems to be laid before the investigators the Secretary mentioned submarine warfare, adding that he felt sure that with Mr. Edison's wonderful brain to help them the officers of the navy would be able to meet this new danger with new devices that will assure peace to our country by their effectiveness."

man notes had narrowed the field of negotiation, so that the next communication from the United States must state, to some extent, the intentions of the Washington government in case its rights are further violated, and declare the position it will take with reference to Germany's refusal to disavow the sinking of the Lusitania. Something much more specific and positive than has yet been said in the notes which the United States has sent since the submarine war zone was declared is now expected.

### MR. M'KAY SEES ST. JOHN MEN AT SHORNCLIFFE

**The Standard's Representative Tells of Meeting Col. Massie and Other Members of Army Service Corps.**

Folkestone, England.—When I wanted to find out where No. 5 Company C. A. S. C., attached to the Divisional Train commanded by Lt.-Col. Massie was stationed I went to the Canadian Record Office in London. Soldiers were much in evidence there, coming and going, and waiting around. On my way to the enquiry office I made a number of casual enquiries about the Divisional Train: some soldiers hazarded the information that it was doubtless in England somewhere. Many soldiers were there to seek information about friends; others were there because they had been wounded in France and were still too weak to be sent back to the front, though able to do some special work about the office.

In the enquiry office there was an almost palpable tension in the atmosphere. A number of persons stood or sat waiting as with bated breath, subdued and silent, fearful of the results of their determination to invoke the oracle. Several grave-faced girls sat in a corner; a very old woman, nervously clutching a ballad upon her knees, sat facing the door of the enquiry office, her old and rheumy eyes staring fixedly. A plainly dressed young woman with a frightened little girl clinging to her skirts and a babe in her arms was talking to a sergeant-major; her speech was quiet, but tears flowed copiously down her cheeks. The sergeant-major was evidently trying to reassure or console her; there was a strange respect in his attitude to her, an amazing gentleness in his tones. In adjoining rooms the busy clatter of type-writers gave a queer sense of detachment and remoteness to this fateful place, whose dreadful business flourished with death and anguish of body and soul.

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