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WEATHER—FAIR

PRICE TWO CENTS

ROUMANIANS WIN THREE DAYS' FURIOUS BATTLE IN TRANSYLVANIA

BERLIN ADMITS LOSS OF TRENCHES IN THE SOMME

Roumanians Capture Austro-German Fortresses in Transylvania After Terrific Fight of Three Days.

Russians Strike Hard Blow in Asiatic Turkey Advancing on Wide Front and Inflicting Heavy Losses on Ottoman Forces.

With the Russians still vigorously attacking the Austro-Germans in Volhynia, west of Lutsk, and thence along the whole front to the Dniester, in Galicia, Emperor William has started for the front of General Von Linsingen near Lutsk, where the principal fighting is taking place.

At various places in this sector and in Galicia, Petrograd asserts that the Austro-Germans have been defeated. Berlin, however, issues a statement, and declares that the only point where the Russians reached the Teutonic lines was north of Zubulino, and that here they were later driven out of the captured positions.

Although there is some divergence in the official reports from Sofia and Bucharest concerning the fate of the force of Roumanians which was thrown across the Danube into Bulgaria, the fact is patent, according to a Bucharest communication, that they have ceased their "demonstration." Bucharest adds that the Roumanians withdrew to the left bank of the Danube, but Sofia asserts that the battle field, in northern Bulgaria, between Ruzschuk and Turtukal, where they crossed the river, is covered with Roumanian dead as a result of their forced speedy retreat back to their own soil. All the attempts of the Roumanians and Russians to advance in Dobrudja have been frustrated by counter-attacks of the Teutonic allies. Thirteen cannon have fallen into the hands of the Russians and Roumanians in this region.

Roumanians Capture Fortresses.

In Transylvania the Roumanians have captured, near Paradj, Austro-German fortresses, after a battle that lasted three days. Forces of the Entente Powers have driven their line to within 12 miles of Monastir, Serbia, and occupied the town of Ban.

On the eastern part of the Macedonian front the occupancy of Yenikei, near the Struma river, by the British is admitted by Berlin. Likewise Berlin conceded the taking by the Entente forces of Nidje mountain, east of Monastir. The Italians have captured several additional towns in Albania.

Considerable fighting has again taken place in Asiatic Turkey, where along the coastal region Russian land forces, in co-operation with their fleet, have made advances on a wide front, inflicting heavy losses on the Turks and capturing arms, ammunition and supplies, says Petrograd. Constantinople reports the repulse of the British in an attempt to advance along the Euphrates front near Nasriyeh.

A submarine of the Teutonic allies has sent to the bottom the Cunard liner Franconia, in the Mediterranean, which was being used as a transport. No troops were on the steamer, and only two men of the crew of 302 are missing.

Little fighting except by the artillery of the belligerents, is taking place in the Austro-Italian theatre. A similar situation exists on the western front in France.

French Statement.

Paris, Oct. 5, via London.—The French official communication issued this evening says:

"North of the Somme we continued our progress eastward of Morval. We repulsed a strong counter-attack on our newly conquered trench north of Fregicourt.

"South of the Somme the enemy's artillery continues to display great activity, principally in the sector of Barleux-Belloy-Denecourt.

"In the Wevre, near St. Benoit, our heavy artillery has taken under its fire a military station where great movements of troops had been reported, and caused a large fire.

"On the remainder of the front there is nothing to report."

British Report.

London, Oct. 6.—The British official communication issued at midnight says:

"There is little to report from the battle front, except of the enemy shell-

ing Gustecourt and its neighborhood being responsible for the accident. Her crew was saved.

the Thiepval area, which we severely handled and repulsed.

"Between July 1 and Sept. 30, besides large quantities of other war material, we captured and recovered from the Somme battle front 29 heavy guns and heavy howitzers, 92 field guns and field howitzers, 103 trench artillery pieces and 397 machine guns.

Turkish Report.

Berlin, Oct. 5, by wireless to Sayville.—The official statement issued by the Turkish war office today at Constantinople reads as follows:

"Euphrates front: Near Nasriyeh British troops attempted, under the protection of artillery, to advance against Elazedy, north of Nasriyeh, but were repulsed. One of our aviators on September shot down a British machine on the Felahie front.

"Caucasus front: Strong enemy reconnoitering detachments were repulsed.

"Dobrudja front: On October 1 in a combat north of Amzacea the enemy suffered heavy losses. One battalion was annihilated completely. Two surviving officers and 100 soldiers were made prisoner."

In Caucasus.

Petrograd, Oct. 5.—An official statement says:

"On the Caucasus front our detachments, by a sudden resumption of the offensive and with the co-operation of the fleet in the coastal region, advanced on a wide front, capturing a fortified enemy position in the region of the River Karaburnu.

"West of Kaldit-Tschitlik our advanced posts broke through the Turkish advanced guards, inflicting great losses upon them, capturing prisoners, arms, cartridges and equipment, and destroyed earthworks and trenches in the enemy's rear."

Berlin Admits French Gains.

Berlin, Oct. 5, via London, 4.16 p. m.—German trenches along the line between Fregicourt and Rancourt, on the Somme front, have been taken in attacks by the French, the war office announced in today's official statement. A British attack succeeded only in reaching the German position at one point, near Le Sars, on the Pozieres-Bapaume road.

Roumanian Invasion Failure German Paper Says.

Amsterdam, Oct. 5, via London.—The whole enterprise of the Roumanians who succeeded in transferring two divisions (34,000 men) across the Danube, says the Frankfurter Zeitung, has now collapsed. The Roumanians, who were subjected to an enveloping attack, had to recross to the north bank of the river in boats, the newspaper adds, and only a few scattered bodies remained on the south side.

Berlin, Oct. 5, via London.—The Roumanians are retreating in Transylvania in the region of Bekokten, north of Fogaras, and also on both sides of the Streil Valley, in the vicinity of Hatzeg, the war office announced today.

The official statement follows: "Transylvania front: West of Paradj repeated Roumanian attacks were repulsed.

"The Roumanian second army corps, which assumed the offensive on Monday in the region of Bekokten, has retreated behind Sinca, in the Alt Valley, and further north is also retreating."

BOSTON SCHOONER

A TOTAL WRECK

OFF P. E. ISLAND.

Boston, Oct. 5.—The schooner Ruth Robison, owned in this city, is stranded off Prince Edward Island, and will be a total loss, according to word received here today. The vessel was bound from Charlottetown, P. E. I., for Gaspe, Que., to load lumber for New York. A thick fog was said to be responsible for the accident. Her crew was saved.

Vienna, Oct. 5, via London.—The bread and potato shortage in Vienna, which was acute two weeks ago, has been relieved. The government is now talking measures to improve the distribution of food, so that waiting in line hereafter will be unnecessary. The complaints of the women and the pers brought about this welcome change.

Ottawa, Oct. 5.—At the office of the assistant adjutant-general, which deals directly with militia orders and appointments, it was stated tonight that no notice had been received of the promotion of Sir Sam Hughes to be lieutenant-general.

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"ALLIED BULLDOG PLUCK AND DOGGEDNESS TOO MUCH FOR HUNS"—SIR SAM HUGHES

CANADA'S WAR MINISTER HOME FROM ENGLAND AND FIRING LINE SAYS SPIRIT OF GERMAN SOLDIER BEING GRADUALLY CRUSHED AND REBELLION AGAINST KAISERISM LOOMS UP IN NEAR FUTURE.

GALLANTRY OF CANADIANS STAND OUT SECOND TO NONE AND RIVALLED ONLY BY THE HISTORIC BRITISH GUARDS—CANADA MUST CONTINUE TO DO HER DUTY TO MEN VALIANTLY FIGHTING HER FIGHT.

Halifax, Oct. 5.—Sir Sam Hughes, minister of militia and defense, arrived this afternoon in Halifax from England and the front, after an absence from Canada of nearly three months. The newly created lieutenant-general was full of optimism and in excellent health. Before leaving for Ottawa he handed out the following statement:

"I am not a prophet, but I can say that the spirit of the German soldier is being broken. The British alone have captured, since the first of July upwards of thirty thousand prisoners, with much war material. One officer told me that within a very small compass—a few hundred yards of trenches—upwards of 2,000 German dead, and several hundred wounded, unable to escape, covered the ground. Another example, one regiment of Germans which was wiped out by the Canadians the other day, had been formed only two weeks previously from remnants of ten crack German regiments; and yet they disappeared.

WAR WILL BE WON BY HOUNDING.

"The war will be won by hounding, and it is a long road to Berlin. The German people, however, are becoming very restless. I believe before very many months a rebellion must break out against Kaiserism throughout the length and breadth of the German Empire.

"The urgent reforms in England, particularly which I had planned last spring, and which were held in abeyance on my return to Canada at that time, have now been carried out. Owing to the great growth in the service, the prolongation of the war and the desire for practical systems certain important changes have been effected, with much saving in cost.

"In addition to the reforms referred to, the chief are those relating to the securing of more rest for our troops at the front, and at the same time to effect improvements in the training.

"Also with regard to the question of training, the result has been a greater co-ordination of the various departments of training between Canada and England, and England and the front. I have had many conferences with the war office; the secretary of state for war, the Right Honorable David Lloyd George; Sir William Robertson; General Wigham and other leading war office officers, together with the commander-in-chief, Sir Douglas Haig, and our own corps, divisional and brigade commanders at the front.

ALLIED BULL DOG PLUCK TOO MUCH FOR HUNS.

"Britain is stronger on sea now than at the beginning of the war. The Kaiser's submarines may reach British waters and do some slight damage, but they seldom return home. Her Zeppelins have proved to be vulnerable. I myself have seen two of them brought down. At the front, we have the mastery in artillery; we have always had it in manhood. The result is that foot by foot, mile by mile, the Allied bull dog pluck and doggedness have proven too much for the famous German imperial guards.

I have been over mile on mile of German fortifications surpassing in strength any fortress we constructed. Today, however, the Allies have to face breech-loading rifles, bombs, machine guns, and all classes of artillery firing high explosives, yet everything goes down before the onrush of the soldiers of Britain, of France, of Canada, of Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and Newfoundland, in fact of all the Allies. I have seen German dugouts thirty and forty feet deep, each capable of holding hundreds of men; yet these have been taken for mile upon mile. Such heroism and manhood have never before been experienced. Nothing can keep our boys from the firing line. The full story of the gallant deeds and the successes of Canadians on the Somme will be made public in detail in due time, but they stand out, as the Right Hon. David Lloyd George and all under him state, as second to none and rivalled only by the historic British guards.

CANADA MUST DO DUTY TO BRAVE SONS AT FRONT.

"The men at the front expect much from the people of Canada. They are giving up their lives and those at home must live up to the noble ideal set them by the gallant Canadian lads who are fighting for freedom on the soil of France. Canada must in the future, therefore, as in the past, continue to do her duty."

Sir Sam left for Ottawa immediately this afternoon accompanied by his staff officers, Major John Bassett and Colonel Murphy.

By the same boat were Premier Hearst, of Ontario, Sir William McKenzie and D. B. Hanna, of the C. N. R.

A large number of invalided officers and men also arrived here today, but will not land until the morning.



SIR SAM HUGHES

Canada's War Minister who returned yesterday from England.

CUNARD LINER FRANCONIA IS TORPEDOED

Sunk by German Submarine in the Mediterranean Sea.

USED BY ADMIRALTY CARRYING TROOPS.

No Troops Aboard when Torpedoed—A Palatial Vessel and Known as the "Bath Ship."

London, Oct. 5.—The admiralty announces that the Cunard steamer Franconia, employed for transport duty, was sunk in the Mediterranean yesterday by an enemy submarine. The steamer had no troops aboard. Twelve men of the crew of 302 are missing.

According to the latest available reports the Franconia was being used as a British transport. She was a vessel of 18,160 tons gross, and was built in 1910. Her maiden voyage was between Liverpool and Boston in February, 1911.

Known as The "Bath Ship."

The Franconia was 625 feet long, 72 feet wide, and displaced 25,000 tons. When she was built she was considered one of the most comfortable steamers of the Cunard line. A striking feature of the saloon appointments was the absence of staterooms on the boat deck, which was devoted to promenade room, a library, gymnasium, and a lounge and smoking room. The vessel was nicknamed the "Bath Ship," inasmuch as she had more bathrooms and showers than the Mauretania, this equipment being installed for the benefit of passengers bound for long cruises to the Mediterranean.

The stateroom of the Franconia was considered the best appointed of any steamer carrying third class passengers. The old idea of stateroom compartments had been eliminated, and staterooms capable of accommodating four, six and eight persons, had been installed in her.

The last report of the Franconia in June, 1915, announced that she had been chartered to carry British troops to the Dardanelles.

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ITALIAN TROOPS ONLY 80 MILES FROM MONASTIR

Have Taken Two Cities, Occupied Ergeri and Threaten Extreme Right Wing of the Bulgar Army.

BERLIN ADMITS FURTHER ALLIED GAINS ON THE MACEDONIA FRONT

New York, Oct. 5.—The Journal has the following from Rome today:

"Italian troops have landed in Southern Albania, where they have occupied two cities, and are progressing eastward, menacing the right flank of the Bulgarian forces in Western Macedonia. It was semi-officially stated here today.

"The Italian force landed at Santi-quaranta, about forty-five miles southwest of the extreme right of the Bulgarian line, and about eighty miles southwest of Monastir.

"They pushed forward on the railroad running northeast from Santi-quaranta, occupying Delvinon, which is six and a half miles inland, and then occupied Argyrokastron (Ergeri), 7 miles north of Delvinon.

Allied Success on Macedonian Front. Berlin, Oct. 5, via London.—The re-occupation by the British of the village of Yenikei, east of the Struma on the Macedonian front, is reported in today's war office statement. On the western end of the front Entente forces are in possession of the Nidje Plain, says the statement.

London, Oct. 5.—The text of the British statement says: "Saloniki: The fighting at Yenikei which ended yesterday morning resulted in complete success for our troops. Not only did we hold the portion of the village south of the Seres road, but we also occupied the portion north of the road. Thus the whole of the village now is in our possession.

"The remainder of Wednesday was without incident, and was spent consolidating our position, which extends from the Orliak Bridge, along the Seres road to Yenikei, and thence back to the river, through both the Karajakeul villages.

"During the fighting of the last few days a Lowland Scottish battalion and an Irish battalion especially distinguished themselves. The enemy suffered heavily in the recent fighting."

Officer Expected to Leave Today to Bring Erring St. John Miss Back to Her Friends.

Special to The Standard. Halifax, N. S., Oct. 5.—The police here today took into custody a young woman who belongs in St. John and for whom her relatives have been searching for some time. It is on the request of her people in St. John that she is being held. The St. John police have been notified and requested to send an officer to escort the woman back to her home.

From what could be learned to-night the young woman has been traveling about this city under an assumed name. Three or four months ago she mysteriously disappeared from her St. John home, when she did not return for a couple of nights the city was searched but no tidings could be learned of her whereabouts. There was no thought in the minds of her relatives and friends that she had done away with herself for she had no reason to take her life. It was fully decided that she wished to make her home in some other city where home ties would not bother her, in short she had run away.

Word was sent out to numerous places for the officials to try and locate her, but as she was living in this city under an assumed name the local police were unaware of her identity. It was only yesterday that the police got a real clue and accordingly took the girl in custody. It is expected that an officer will arrive here tomorrow from St. John to take her back.

Berne, Oct. 5, via Paris.—A Swiss frontier guard was killed yesterday by a stray bullet while doing sentry duty on the summit of Dreispachen Spitze, where the Swiss, Italian and Austrian Tyrol frontier come together. The sentry, George Cathomas, was struck by the bullet which passed over Swiss territory from either the Italian or Tyrolean frontier. This is the first instance of a Swiss frontier guard being killed since hostilities began.

The summit on which Cathomas was killed is 6,300 feet above sea level, and is near the Stelvio Pass.

DOZEN "TANKS" ABOARD BALTIC FROM NEW YORK

Tractions Like Those Used in British Drive Part of White Star Liner's Cargo.

New York, Oct. 5.—A dozen tractors, said to be the same as those nicknamed "tanks" by the British soldiers, and credited with working great destruction against the Germans on the western front, made up a part of the deck load of the White Star S. S. Baltic when she sailed from this port today for Liverpool. The vessel carried 16,000 tons of war cargo.

THREE NORWEGIAN STEAMERS SUNK.