

RUSSIAN ARMIES SMASH OPEN ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT GATEWAYS OF THE CARPATHIANS

CZAR'S FORCES CAPTURE THE TOWN OF JABLONITZA

Open an Important Door of Carpathians for Further Invasion of Hungary—Strike Another Lightning Blow at Right Flank of Von Bothmer's Army as it Retreats.

Petrograd, via London, Aug. 16.—The Russians have delivered another telling blow against the right flank of Gen. Von Bothmer's retreating army at Tustobay, three miles west of the Ziota Lips and northwest of Monastaryska.

The Austrians crossed the river at Korjaba under the shell fire of the Russian batteries, suffering heavy losses. They attempted to make a stand on the high ground on the west bank, where they previously prepared strong entrenchments and wire defenses. While shells raked the Austrians from across the river the Russians moved up from the south, where they had been expanding their positions during the last few days in the neck formed by the Ziota Lips and the Dulester.

They poured a grilling fire from machine guns on the Austrians, who withstood the Russian attacks for five hours and then fell back on the Gorjana river, four miles to the west.

Northward battles are raging with terrific intensity along the Ziota Lips, the Russians having succeeded at several other points in gaining a foothold on the west bank. Gen. Sakharoff has made a considerable advance in the last thirty hours against the left flank of Gen. Von Bothmer's new positions. He has cut the Tarnopol-Lemberg railway at a new point, Zhorov, where the road crossed the Stripa river, driving further home the wedge between the armies of General von Bothmer and Gen. Von Boehm-Ermolli before Brody.

Petrograd, via London, Aug. 15, 10:20 p. m.—The Russians have captured Jablonitza, one of the most important gateways through the Carpathians to the Hungarian plains, and have taken nearly 1,500 additional prisoners, according to an official statement issued by the war office tonight. The text of the statement follows:

"Our troops continue the crossing of the Ziota Lips under enemy fire, which at many points hampers their construction of bridges. Heavy artillery and machine gun fire is being directed against our works. In this sector we captured seven officers, 413 men and three machine guns.

"In the Carpathian woods at the mouth of the Fruth the enemy, under our pressure, evacuated Jablonitza, which we occupied. South of this we re-occupied Vorkmita and Ardjeul, on the Fruth, taking 33 officers and 1,000 men prisoners. Our operations continue."

Berlin, Aug. 16, by wireless to Say.—The progress of operations along the eastern front and in the Italian war theatre is reported in the Austrian official statement of August 13, received here from Vienna, as follows:

"Russian war theatre: Front of Archduke Charles Francis: The attack by German and Austro-Hungarian troops in the Carpathians is progressing successfully. Yesterday 700 Russians were captured and three machine guns taken southeast of Vorkmita.

"Russian attempts to counter-attack were completely repulsed. Otherwise along this front there was fighting of the liveliest character only along the Lower Ziota Lips and south of Zalocze (south of Brody).

"Front of Field Marshal Von Hindenburg: Col. Gen. Von Boehm-Ermolli, repulsed, west of Zalocze, several strong attacks. At Kasovkoo (on the Stokhod) a hostile advance position was surprised and 170 prisoners and three machine guns brought in. South of Stobychivo, Russian attempts to cross again broke down.

"Italian front: In the district between the sea and the Vipacco Valley several Italian attempts to approach our strong positions were frustrated by our fire. On the heights east of Gorizia our troops again repulsed a strong attack and took prisoners ten officers and 140 men. Monte San Gabriele and Monte Santo were violently shelled by hostile artillery.

"On the Tyrolean front a minor enterprise resulted in the bringing in of eighty-nine prisoners, among whom were five officers, and one machine gun."

On British Front.

London, Aug. 15.—The official com-

KHAKI CLAD AND UNHERALDED KING GEORGE VISITS FIRING LINE ON WESTERN FRONT

Inspects British Works, Goes into Captured German Dug-out and Gathers Souvenirs from Battlefield.

ACCOMPANIED BY THE PRINCE OF WALES

Unrecognized His Majesty gets an Intimate Knowledge of Real Conditions of Life and Sees all Types of Soldiers who are Fighting his Fight.

With the British Army in France, via London, August 15 (7 p. m.).—King George has been at the front for a week. He left today for England, and his departure was the first information that the majority of the troops had of his presence. As a matter of precaution the visit was kept a secret, and there was no play or big reviews, as on the occasion of his visit last fall.

The king simply went about seeing all sections of the army at work and the fields they had won, the flutter of a bit of busting bearing the royal coat of arms as a motor car sped along the road in clouds of dust, and motor truck drivers and passing bicyclists started and looked around, exclaiming, "the king." The Prince of Wales was with the king all the time. The monarch was dressed in khaki, with the crossed batons of a field marshal on his shoulders, and the prince wore the uniform of a lieutenant in the Grenadier Guards.

Neither wore any decorations, and but for their features, which were immediately recognized everywhere, they might have been taken for two of a party of officers making a round of inspection.

In First Line Trenches. At one point on the line the king met General Sir Henry Rawlinson, commander of the fourth army, which delivered the main attack, and Major-General Congreve, whose corps stormed Montauban and Mametz. Alighting from his automobile near Fricourt, the king went into the first line British trenches from which the British made their charge. "Now I will breast the parapet as my men did," he said, mounting it. He walked across the old No Man's Land, and saw the effects of the British shell fire on the mounds of fortifications and trenches which the British wrested from the Germans. Standing on the edge of a big shell crater the king looked with a sailor's telescope he was carrying across the foreground of desolation toward Posteres, the Basentin, Longueval and Delville Woods. He watched the curls of black smoke which signified that the Germans were busy, while nearby him a battery of British guns was sending screaming shells.

"You seemed to miss that," he said to Gen. Rawlinson, indicating a silver of wall still standing in Mametz. "But there is nothing that is not down in La Boisselle, as you will see, Your Majesty," said Gen. Rawlinson. "We improve as we advance."

When the king wanted to descend one of the deep German dugouts Gen. Rawlinson warned him that they had not all been cleaned out yet, and when the king came back up the steps, sniffing, he said: "It smells pretty strong." Remarkable on the depth and spaciousness of the dugouts, with their beds, tables and chairs, he said to some soldiers of a reserve battalion stationed at that point: "Evidently the Germans expected to make a long stay, but you gave them a surprise and they are not so comfortable now."

A Dramatic Incident. A dramatic moment occurred as the king was walking across a field swept by a British charge. He came to a grave at the bottom of a shell crater with a cross bearing the inscription: "Unknown British Soldier." Both the king and the prince halted and saluted the cross.

"It was sporting of the king to come here," said one of the soldiers, "and if Fritz only knew it wouldn't be before a staff with his guns. As it is, whatling Percy might let loose any minute." Whatling Percy is the name for a noisy shell from the German guns.

In common with all visitors, the king took away some souvenirs in the shape of empty shell cases and bits of German equipment. As he was leaving he was accompanied by a party of English institutions.

Continued on page two.

KING'S MESSAGE TO ARMY OF THE SOMME

London, Aug. 15, 8:45 p. m.—After a visit to the front, King George today issued a general order to the army in France expressing his appreciation of the splendid condition and cheerful confidence of all ranks, and, through personal visits to the scenes of later desperate struggles, his understanding of the demands made upon the courage of the men and the physical endurance required to assault and capture positions prepared during the past two years, which were stoutly defended to the last.

"I realize not only the splendid work done in immediate touch with the enemy," says the general order, "but also the vast organizations behind the fighting line, honorable alike to the genius of their originators and to the hearts and hands of the workers. Everywhere there is proof that all men and women are playing their part, and I rejoice to think that their noble efforts are being heartily seconded by all classes at home."

After an allusion to the happy relations between the allied armies and the populations where they are quartered, King George concluded his message as follows: "Do not think that I and your fellow-countrymen forget the heavy sacrifices the armies have made and the bravery and endurance they have displayed during the two years of bitter conflict. These sacrifices have not been in vain. The arms of the Allies will never be laid down until our cause has triumphed. I return home more than ever proud of you. May God guide you to victory."

Persian Ministry Has Collapsed

Washington, Aug. 15.—The fall of the Persian ministry was announced in a brief state department despatch today, which said that former Foreign Minister Wosough-El-Dau-Leh had been ordered to organize a new ministry.

Officials and diplomats are at a loss for an explanation of the development, as it was thought the recent Anglo-Russian agreement as to Persia had removed the main causes of friction.

Austria Suing For Peace Thro' Spain?

Paris, Aug. 15.—Premier Romanones, of Spain, conferred today with the French and Italian ambassadors and the Portuguese minister, says a despatch to the Temps from San Sebastian. The Spanish premier has directed the Spanish minister at Lisbon to leave his post and come to San Sebastian for a conference.

Premier Romanones also had a long conference with the Austrian ambassador.

Despatches from San Sebastian, through Paris, yesterday announced the holding of lengthy conferences between Premier Romanones and the Austrian ambassador on Saturday and Sunday. The despatches, however, gave no clue to the purpose of the conferences.

VON BURIAN HAS RESIGNED? ART SUFFERS FROM HUN ARTILLERY

Rome Despatch Says Count Andrassi Refuses Foreign Minister's Portfolio Unless Political Integrity of Hungary is Guaranteed.

London, Aug. 16, 2:59 a. m.—Count Julius Andrassi has refused to succeed Baron Von Burian as Austrian foreign minister without guarantees from the Emperor that the political integrity of Hungary shall be respected, according to a Rome despatch received here. The despatch says that the Emperor hesitates to concede such guarantees.

Reports from Vienna, by way of Genoa, state that Baron Von Burian has already resigned, but no official confirmation of his resignation has been received here. Keen interest is shown in the possibility of Count Andrassi taking office as foreign minister, as he is supposed to be a strong advocate of Austria making a separate peace, and was formerly credited with being a warm admirer of England and English institutions.

NO SCARCITY OF FOOD FOR GUNS OF BRITISH ARMY

FRANCE'S WAR BILL TO END OF LAST MONTH 39 BILLIONS FRANKS

Paris, Aug. 15.—The war bill of France to the end of July was 39,000,000,000 francs, according to figures available today. The miscellaneous expenses of the government were 10,000,000,000 francs.

Production of Heavy Shells 94 Per Cent. Greater than Year and Half Ago.

4 DAYS' OUTPUT EQUALS ALL LAST YEAR'S.

In Last Week of June Amount of Ammunition Used Exceeded Output of First Eleven Months of the War.

MORE GAINS FOR ITALIANS NEAR GORIZIA

Carry More Trenches East of Town—British and Italian Ministers in Conference in Accord on all Points.

Rome, Aug. 15.—The official statement issued tonight says: "On the Carso during the night of August 14 the gallant troops of the Eleventh Army Corps repulsed several counter-attacks and attacked the enemy's lines to the west of Saffre Grado and Monte Pecinca. Several sections of the enemy's trenches were captured, and 1,410 prisoners, including 21 officers, were taken.

"In the hilly tract east of Gorizia, after heavy fighting, we carried other hostile entrenchments, taking 230 prisoners, of whom five were officers.

"On the remainder of the front the enemy made the usual demonstrations against our positions; at Monte Piana, in the Triens Valley, on the Forane River, at Pellason, Boite, Monte Colombara, on the Asiago plateau, at Monte Cimone and Monte Selogio, near Asiago, in the Polesina Basin and on the Pustio. He was unsuccessful everywhere.

"Enemy aircraft dropped bombs on Montefalcone, Ronci, Saint Cassiano and Piers. No casualties or damage resulted.

London, Aug. 15.—An official announcement issued this evening is to the effect that at a recent conference at Paliana, Italy, between British and Italian ministers, a complete understanding was reached on all points discussed. The statement says that Italy was assured the supply of coal that is indispensable for war purposes; that careful consideration also was given to the question of supplying Italy with other British products essential to the successful prosecution of the war.

GEN. WILLIAMS IN AACHEN HOSPITAL SERIOUSLY WOUNDED

London, August 15.—(Montreal Gazette cable)—General Victor Williams is reported to be lying seriously wounded in the Marine Hospital at Aachen.

Brig-General MacDougall, G. O. C., training division, Shorncliffe, has been promoted major-general.

Captain Talbot Paineau, of the Princess Pals, lately aide to Major-General Alderson, is slated to join the literary staff of Sir Max Aitkin's office.

O'LEARY KNOCKED OUT. Boston, August 15.—Johnny Dundee, of New York, knocked out Johnny O'Leary, lightweight champion of Canada, in a bout here tonight.

remaining specimens of the archaeological collections of the city which were almost entirely destroyed in the burning of the archbishop's palace, in another part of the hospital was a part of a primitive cloister, a perfectly preserved and magnificent specimen of the 13th century art.

A large vault of the cathedral was recently crushed in by a big shell which brought down a mass of masonry.

Production of Heavy Shells 94 Per Cent. Greater than Year and Half Ago.

4 DAYS' OUTPUT EQUALS ALL LAST YEAR'S.

In Last Week of June Amount of Ammunition Used Exceeded Output of First Eleven Months of the War.

London, Aug. 15.—Reviewing the work of the munitions department of the government, in the House of Commons today, Edwin Samuel Montagu, minister of munitions, after telling of the immense increase in the output of all kinds of guns and munitions by his department, informed the house that all kinds of machine guns for the armies in the field were being supplied entirely from home sources. The quality of the guns and munitions, he said, was equal to the quantity, the artillery having during the recent fighting, acquitted itself to the entire satisfaction of the British army, and having, as well, received the praise of the French ministry of munitions. This statement, he said, was particularly true of the heavy guns and howitzers.

Mr. Montagu pointed out that half of the engineering resources of the country were required for the navy, but declared that very shortly Great Britain would have provided for her own requirements, and be able to devote herself exclusively to the wants of her allies in regard to machine guns. Already, he said, she was sending large amounts of guns and munitions to her allies, and in addition was sending to France one-third of her production of shell steel, and transferring to her allies metals necessary for munitions to the amount of 6,000,000 pounds monthly.

Increase of Ninety-four Per Cent. in Heavy Shells.

The production of heavy shells, said the minister, was now ninety-four per cent. greater than it was in 1914. There was now being produced in four days, he declared, as much howitzer ammunition as was produced during the whole of last year.

Referring to German press reports that the present offensive had made irreparable inroads upon the Allies' stocks of ammunition, Mr. Montagu said it was true that last month's expenditure of ammunition consumed exceeded the entire British production during the first eleven months of the war. It was needless to fear, however, he declared, that the offensive would be brought to a premature conclusion by a shortage of ammunition as long as the workers and the employers continued to play their part nobly, as they were now doing.

HALIFAX BACK TO OLD TIME, SEPT. 2ND

Will do Away with Daylight Saving Scheme a Month Earlier than was Intended, Mayor Martin Announces.

Special to The Standard. Halifax, August 15.—When Halifax adopted the daylight saving scheme it was to continue until September 30, but Mayor F. F. Martin now states that he will on September 2 order the clocks to be put back an hour so the regular time shall then be reverted to.

The Mayor announced his decision to the Board of Control today stating that a number of citizens, including the mothers of school children, had requested him to abandon the daylight scheme in Halifax, and that he would therefore issue a public notice to the effect that the clocks be moved back one hour on the date mentioned, thus returning to the standard time. Halifax thus cuts a month off the period of long daylight orders by the city council in the early summer.