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PROBS—PARTLY FAIR

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UNOFFICIAL REPORTS IN LONDON THAT THE DARDANELLES HAVE BEEN FORCED

BRITISH FORCES TIGHTEN GRIP ON GALLIPOLI

Success of Recent Operations Gives Them a Front of Over Twelve Miles and Facilitates Advance Into Interior of the Peninsula—Terrific Fighting With Heavy Losses on Both Sides and More Costly Efforts Before Decisive Victory.

London, Aug. 25.—Recent operations on the Gallipoli peninsula have enabled the British troops to extend markedly the area in their possession, and to connect their lines along a front of more than twelve miles, according to an official statement issued here tonight.

The statement indicates also that additional troops have been landed on the peninsula, although no details are given on this point, and it is stated simply that "further reinforcements have arrived." It is stated that the losses have been very heavy, but that the Turks suffered more severely than the British.

The public is warned that in spite of the encouraging report made the true objective of the operations has not been gained, and that "further serious and costly efforts will be required before a decisive victory is won."

The official statement follows: "It now is possible to give a further account of the important operations which have been in progress since August 6th on the western extremity of the Gallipoli peninsula. These comprise two separate lines of attack. First, from the old Anzac position, which was delivered principally by Australian and New Zealand troops; second, from the new landing at Suvla Bay, in which the fresh army was employed. An attack also was made in conjunction with those from Cape Helles towards Krithia.

"Very continuous fighting, with heavy losses on both sides, resulted. Our forces have not yet gained the objectives at which they are aiming in either sphere, although they have made a decided advance toward them and greatly increased the area in our possession.

"The attack from Anzac, after a series of desperate actions, was carried to the summit of the Sari Bahr and Chanak Bahr ridges, which are the dominating positions in this area, but owing to the fact that the attack

from Suvla Bay did not make the progress counted upon, the troops from the Anzac zone were not able to maintain their position and, after repeated counter-attacks, were forced to withdraw to positions close by. These positions have been consolidated effectively.

"The attack from Suvla Bay was not developed quickly enough, and, as recounted on the 19th, was brought to a standstill after an advance of about two and a half miles. The ground gained by both attacks was sufficient, however, to enable their lines to be connected along a front of more than twelve miles.

"Further reinforcements having arrived a renewed attack was made on the 21st on the centre of this new and extended line. The Australian and New Zealand troops successfully advanced about three-quarters of a mile and a strong system of knolls and under features was secured.

"On the rest of the battlefield advanced Turkish trenches were stormed. All the divisions engaged reached points on the slopes and spurs of hills which form the enemy's centre, but after several hours of sharp fighting they were unable to gain the summits and, the intermediate positions on this part of the line not being capable of permanent defense, they were withdrawn to the original front.

"The great power of defensive, under modern conditions, accounts for the difficulties of troops, once the advantage of surprise is lost.

"In the close fighting, with the varied fortunes of repeated attacks and counter-attacks attending these battles, the losses inflicted upon the enemy undoubtedly were much heavier than our own. The ground gained and held is of great value, but these facts must not lead the public to suppose that the true objectives have been gained or that further serious and costly efforts will not be required before a decisive victory is won."

SERBIA'S REPLY TO THE ALLIED GOVT'S

Has Been Handed to Italian Foreign Minister, According to Rome Despatch.

London, Aug. 26.—Serbia's reply to the Quadruple Entente note respecting concessions to Bulgaria was handed to Baron Sonnino, Italian Foreign Minister, yesterday afternoon, according to a Rome despatch to the Daily Telegraph.

MONCTON MAN IS WOUNDED

Ottawa, Aug. 25.—The casualty list tonight reports bombardier Edwin P. Lutes, No. 70 Fleet street, Moncton, N. B., has been wounded.

RUSSIAN OFFICIAL STATEMENT

Petrograd, Aug. 25, via London, Aug. 26, 12.05 a. m.—The following official statement was issued tonight: "In the Riga district there has been no change in the situation. In the direction of Jacobstadt and Dvinsk the fighting to the westward continues on approximately the same front. In the direction of Vilna the enemy delivered yesterday only isolated attacks on the front northwest of Ivje, which were repulsed.

"On the Middle Niemen our troops operating on the left bank gradually are concentrating toward the river.

"On the front between the Bobr and the Brest-Litovsk district the enemy continues to exert the greatest pressure.

"On the sectors in the district south of Vladimir-Volynsky there were unimportant outpost encounters.

"In Galicia, on some sectors of our front, there was rifle firing and isolated artillery duels.

"The war office today issued the following statement on military operations in the Caucasus: "In the Passa Valley our troops occupied Kouarzy Mountain, after fighting in which we took some prisoners."

TWO ALLIED CRUISERS HAVE PENETRATED THE STRAITS, ATHENS DESPATCH SAYS

London Hears Famous Straits Have Been Forced and Kastanea Bombarded—An Official Announces Important Event Has Taken Place—Official Statement Last Night, While Denying British Have Cut Off Turkish Forces, Says Twelve Miles of Front on Western Side of Gallipoli is Held by British and Troops Have Advanced Considerable Distance Into Interior.

London, Aug. 25.—Fearing of the Dardanelles and attack on Constantinople may be looked for at almost any moment now, in the opinion of military authorities here.

Rumors were rife today that the Straits had already been forced, and one official, stating that he had it on unimpeachable authority, but refusing to give details, made the following enigmatic statement: "Something of such importance has already occurred at the Dardanelles that the price of wheat will shortly be greatly affected."

It is probable that many of these rumors took their origin in the statement from Athens this morning that two British cruisers had penetrated the Dardanelles, sunk four Turkish transports and destroyed several shore batteries, a story that caused great enthusiasm in London today.

On the heels of this story came the French official statement issued today, telling of great British gains on land and the sinking of a Turkish transport by a French aviator.

Though all this proves that terrific fighting has been taking place on the Gallipoli peninsula recently, the British War Office and Admiralty have made no official statement, but a report from Gen. Sir Ian Hamilton is expected at any time.

Other stories from Athens stating that the Turkish capital is overflowing with wounded, that every hospital and every spare public building in the city is filled and the ships in the harbor being used as refuges for the wounded, testify to the desperate nature of the struggle.

The belief that the Turks are really running short of munitions is beginning to be held here, though for a time it was held that German stories to this effect might be discounted because of the strategic effect they would have if true.

Two CRUISERS PENETRATED STRAITS.

New York, Aug. 25.—A news agency despatch, published here this afternoon under date of Athens, August 25, says: "Two allied cruisers penetrated the Dardanelles yesterday and bombarded the Kastanea batteries with considerable effect."

MONTEAL HEARS STRAITS FORCED.

Montreal, Aug. 25.—A private cable received in Montreal this afternoon by a person who has friends in the Dardanelles region stated that the Allies were through the famous Straits.

NO OFFICIAL CONFIRMATION IN LAST NIGHT'S WAR SUMMARY

London, Aug. 25.—An official report on recent operations in the Gallipoli peninsula, issued tonight set at rest rumors which have been in circulation for several days, crediting the British troops with having either cut off or outflanked the Turkish forces opposed to them. The report states that while the ground gained is of great value the true objectives have not been reached.

In the first attacks, early in the month, the Australians and New Zealanders reached the summits of Sari Bahr and Chanak Bahr, commanding positions on the west coast of the peninsula, but through the failure of the new landing party at Suvla Bay to make the progress expected, the troops from the dominions were compelled to fall back. Another attack was made last Saturday, but on this occasion, having lost the advantage of surprise, the British could not reach the summit and were compelled to retire again. The report admits heavy British losses, but adds that those of the Turks must have been heavier.

Altogether the British hold a front of twelve miles along the west side of the peninsula, and at some points have penetrated a considerable distance into the interior. The Turks are making a very stubborn defense of their positions, but the Allies have confidence that with the strong forces at their command, and the assistance of the fleet, the Dardanelles will be forced before the arrival of the unfavorable weather, which is due towards the end of September.

Weather conditions are also playing a part in the operations on the eastern front. It is reported that the roads in Couland are softening already as the result of continued rains, and that the Germans are finding it more difficult to move forward their artillery. They are still trying, however, to force back the Russians, who are holding the line between the rivers Asa and Dvina, and claim to have been successful at one point, at least.

General Eichorn, who captured Kovno, is advancing eastward, according to Berlin, while progress is reported by each of the five armies which are marching on Brest-Litovsk. One of these armies—that on the southwest front—is said to have broken through one of the advanced positions of the fortress. General Eichorn's plan, apparently, is to march rapidly on Vilna, and after occupying that town to attempt an advance to Minsk, thus placing his army on the Russian line of retreat from the Bug, while Field Marshal Von Mackensen and Prince Leopold of Bavaria continue their efforts to envelop Brest-Litovsk. As Grand Duke Nicholas still has several lines of retreat open to him, and as his rear guards heretofore have shown their ability to hold off the Austro-Germans until their retirement was effected, military writers here do not believe this plan will succeed.

The only event of importance reported from the western front is the capture, by the Germans, of a portion of a trench they lost to the French in the Vosges. Elsewhere it has been only a repetition of artillery, hand grenade and mine fighting.

SIR EDW. GREY'S REPLY TO GERMAN CHANCELLOR

Refutes Statements Made by Von Hollweg in Reichstag Last Week.

HOW GERMANY TRIED TO BRIBE ENGLAND.

German Chancellor on Aug. 24, 1914, Tried to Bribe England to Become Partner to Violation of Belgium's Neutrality.

London, Aug. 25.—Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Secretary, tonight sent a letter to the press replying to a speech delivered in the German Reichstag last week by Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg, the German Chancellor.

In the letter Sir Edward deals at length with the charge that Belgium had trafficked her neutrality with Great Britain and the Allies, which may be appropriate in some other method and at some other time.

"I will state the facts and reflections they suggest as briefly and clearly as I can, and I ask you to be good enough to make them public.

"One Belgian record, a conversation with the British military attaché, was published by Germany last autumn to prove that Belgium had trafficked her neutrality with us, and was, in effect, in a plot with us against Germany. The conversation, of which the most use has been made, never was reported to the Foreign Office nor, as far as the records show, to the War Office at the time, and we saw a record of it the first time when Germany published the Belgian record.

"But it bears on the face of it that it referred only to the contingency of Belgium being attacked, that the entry of the British into Belgium would take place only after violation of Belgian territory by Germany, and that it did not commit the British government. No convention or agreement existed between the British and Belgian governments.

"Why does the German Chancellor mention these informal conversations of 1906, and ignore entirely that of April, 1913? I told the Belgian minister most emphatically that what we desired in the case of Belgium, as with other neutral countries, was that their neutrality should be respected, and that so long as it was not violated by any other power we should certainly not send troops ourselves into their territory.

The True Story.

"Let it be remembered that the first use made by Germany of the Belgian document was to charge Belgium with having faith to Germany. What is the true story? On the 29th of July, 1914, the German Chancellor tried to bribe us by a promise of future Belgian independence to become a party to the violation of Belgian neutrality by Germany. On the outbreak of the war he described the Belgian treaty as a scrap of paper, and the German Foreign Secretary explained that Ger-

GERMANY READY TO MAKE COMPLETE SATISFACTION TO U.S.

If Submarine Commander Who Sunk the Arabic Exceeded His Authority, German Chancellor Von Bethman-Hollweg Announced Yesterday.

Berlin, Aug. 25, via London, Aug. 26, (2.49 a. m.)—If the commander of a German submarine exceeded his instructions in sinking the steamer Arabic the German government will give full satisfaction to the United States, Chancellor Von Bethmann-Hollweg informed the Associated Press correspondent, in an interview this evening.

Berlin, Aug. 25, via London.—Ambassador Gerard, at 2 o'clock this afternoon received a request from Foreign Minister Von Jagow to call upon him, and left a luncheon party to respond to the invitation. The Ambassador conferred a half hour with the Foreign Minister. Ambassador Gerard afterwards would say nothing regarding the conversation.

Germans Failed in Their Attempt to Land Troops at Town of Pernau

People at Band Concert When Enemy Fleet of Three Cruisers and Four Transports Appeared—Russian Shore Batteries Drove Invaders Off After 17 Hours' Duel.

Petrograd, Aug. 25, via London.—A vivid story of the German effort to land troops in Pernau, in the north-east corner of the Gulf of Riga, is told by a Russian official from Pernau, who has reached here.

"At six o'clock on the evening of the 19th, while the elite of the fifty thousand people of the city were assembled in the naval park listening to a band concert," the official relates, "a policeman ordered them to disperse. It was then noticed that a German ship was off shore far away toward the horizon. She remained for some time making observations. It appeared later that the Russians had signalled the ship to halt, not knowing her nationality, and that signals questioning the vessel as to this point remained unanswered.

"The people of the city did not become alarmed until cannonading was heard at sea during the night. At ten o'clock in the evening the smoke of seven German ships became visible. Three of them seemed to be light cruisers and four large transports.

"Soon the Russian batteries on shore opened fire on the German squadron. The German ships replied and the continuous roar of the guns many must go through Belgium to attack France because she could not afford the time to do otherwise. The statement of Herr Von Jagow is worth quoting again:

"The imperial government had to advance into France by the quickest and easiest way, so as to be able to get well ahead with the operations and endeavor to strike some decisive blow as early as possible. It was a matter of life and death with them, as if they had gone by the more southern route they could not have hoped, in view of the paucity of roads and the strength of the fortresses, to have got through without formidable opposition, entailing great loss of time. This loss of time would have meant time gained by the Russians for bringing up their troops to the German frontier. Rapidly of action was the great German asset, while that of Russia was an inexhaustible supply of troops.

"In the Reichstag, too, on the fourth of August, 1914, the German Chancellor stated, in referring to the violation of the neutrality of Belgium and Luxembourg:

"The wrong, I speak openly, the wrong we thereby commit we will try to make good as soon as our military aims have been attained.

"The violation of Belgian neutrality, therefore, was deliberate, although Germany had actually guaranteed that neutrality, and surely there has been nothing more despicably mean than to attempt to justify it, ex post facto, by bringing against the innocent, inoffensive Belgian government and people the totally false charge of having plotted against Germany.

"The German Chancellor does not emphasize, in his latest speech, that charge, which has been spread broadcast against Belgium. Is it withdrawn, and if so will Germany make repara-

tion for the cruel wrong done to Belgium?"

"The two negotiations for an Anglo-German agreement in 1912, referred to by the German Chancellor, were brought to a point at which it was clear they could have no success unless we, in effect, gave a promise of absolute neutrality while Germany remained free, under her alliances, to take part in a European war. This can and shall be explained by publishing an account of the negotiations taken from the records in the Foreign Office. (Continued on page 2)



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