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PROBS-FAIR

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NO SLACKENING OF ALLIES' DRIVE AND STRUGGLE LIKELY TO DEVELOPE INTO MOST SANGUINARY OF WHOLE WAR

ALLIES MAINTAIN GROUND GAINED IN INITIAL DRIVE OF THEIR GREAT OFFENSIVE

Struggle Has Developed Into Vicious Attacks and Counter-Attacks and Losses on Both Sides are Bound to be Heavy—England Awaits Outcome With Eagerness Unequaled Since Hun was Driven Back from Gates of Paris a Year Ago.

London, Sept. 27.—The great offensive of the French and British forces against both sides of the elbow joint of the German positions in the west, the German front has not slackened, but General Joffre's afternoon bulletin reported no new outstanding success. The British official statement told briefly of heavy losses inflicted on the Germans northwest of Hulluch, where heavy German counter-attacks were carried out during the course of the day.

Berlin maintains that by means of counter-attacks the Allies' drives have been checked, with heavy loss, but as the Germans make no claim of having recovered the ground taken from them the indications are that the Allies' gains on Saturday and Sunday generally have been maintained, and at some points improved, and that the fighting has reached the stage of vicious attacks and counter-attacks, which may persist for weeks.

It is announced that the prisoners captured by the Allies during the rush reached a total of more than 23,000, but this is offset, to some extent, by the German claims that nearly seven thousand French and British fell into their hands.

Denied further news of the great battle, England is awaiting developments with an eagerness not equalled since the critical days when the Germans fell back from the gates of Paris.

In the meantime the public is warned to expect heavy losses, and that the Germans, already two million strong from the coast to the Swiss frontier, may throw reinforcements into the line for a struggle, the like of which even this bloody war has not yet seen.

Optimists are also reminded that the Germans are likely to put the most dependence on their second and third line defenses, relying upon machine guns and comparatively few men to hold the front line, which means that a difficult task is before the Allies.

The fighting in the eastern theatre has brought no important change, but England regards the position of the Russian arms as improving daily, which strengthens the hope that Germany are not weaken her seven hundred mile front in order to fill the gaps in the west.

The Bulgarian situation remains obscure, resting, as it did last week, on the unexpressed assurance of Sofia that the country intends merely to maintain an armed neutrality.

Berlin Statement
Berlin, Sept. 27, via London.—The German War Office announced today that the new offensive movement in the neighborhood of Lille, northern France, had been brought to a standstill by fierce German counter-attacks. The War Office states that the French offensive has made no further progress between Rheims and the Argonne.

The statement follows:
"Western theatre of war:
"Quiet reigned on the coast. Only a few shots were fired on the environs of Middelkerke by vessels of the enemy which were lying in the far distance and these were without result. The enemy has not repeated his attacks in the Ypres sector."
"Southwest of Lille the great enemy offensive has been brought to a standstill by a counter-attack. Fierce attacks by the enemy north and south of Loos broke down, with heavy losses to the British."

"In the region of Souchez also, and on both sides of Arras all attacks were repulsed with sanguinary losses. The number of prisoners has been increased to twenty-five officers and 2,500 men. The booty in machine guns has been increased to fourteen."
"The French offensive between Rheims and the Argonne has made no further progress. All attacks of the enemy, which were very fierce, especially on the Somme-Py road, north of Beauséjour, at Fermanessiges and

east of the Aisne, failed with very heavy losses to the enemy. The number of prisoners taken there has been increased to more than forty officers and 3,900 men."

"Three enemy aeroplanes, including one French super-battle aeroplane, were shot down yesterday in aerial battles northeast of Ypres, southwest of Lille and in Champagne. Two more enemy flying machines were brought down southwest of Lille, and in Champagne aviators of the enemy dropped bombs on the town of Peronne, where two women and two children were killed and many other inhabitants were wounded seriously."

"Eastern theatre of war:
"Army group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg: In the Gulf of Riga Russian men of war, including one ship of the line were attacked by German aviators. Hits were observed on the line ship and on a torpedo boat destroyer. The Russian fleet steamed away in a northerly direction as quickly as possible."

"On the southwestern front of Dvinsk, another position was captured by the enemy. Nine officers and more than 1,300 men were taken prisoners and two machine guns were captured."

"West of Vilka our attack continued."
"South of Smorgen we repulsed strong counter-attacks of the enemy. Our troops made progress between Krewa and Wischniew. The right wing of the army of Prince Leopold have reached the western bank of the Niemen at Schtscherassi, Serwetsch and the Szczara have been cleared of the enemy. East of Baranovich the enemy still holds some small bridge-heads. Fighting continues along the entire front."

"Army group of Field Marshal von Mackensen: The situation is unchanged."

Boastful Berlin
Berlin, via Sayville, Sept. 27.—The German general staff was not surprised by the new Franco-British movement, says the Lokai Anzeiger, although on this occasion it was announced in advance.

"The brave German troops withstood the onslaught," the newspaper continues, "and will hold out until the enemy has been driven back. The German iron wall is unshakable and insurmountable."

"It is possible that the new movement was inspired more by political than by military reasons, in the desire to influence Balkan States, particularly Greece and Roumania, and to awe Bulgaria. Germany quietly awaits the issue."

In a review of the political and military situation the Vossische Zeitung says:
"All the hopes and expectations of the Quadruple Entente have been wrecked everywhere—north, south, east and west. A year ago President Poincare of France said that the French were marching upon Berlin. Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia was described as leading the Russian steam roller in the same direction. Lord Curzon expected to see Gurkhas at Potsdam. The British admirals were to wipe the German fleet out of existence."

"A glance at the war map is sufficient to show what really has been accomplished."

Austrian Report.
Vienna, via London, Sept. 27.—The following official communication from general headquarters was issued tonight:
"As in East Galicia and the Ikwa region, the Russia counter-offensive has been broken in the Volhynian fortress region. Yesterday the enemy evacuated positions northwest of Dubno and in the Stry sector, near Lutsk, and fell back in an easterly direction. The bridge-head east of Lutsk is again in our hands."
"On our front south of Dubno there

POLICE GUARD TRAIN USED BY COMMISSION

Threats Against Anglo-French Financial Commission Cause Police to Take Extra Precautions

New York, Sept. 27.—The fast new York Central train, which left here today for Chicago with Lord Reading, Lord Chief Justice of England, and three of his associates in the Anglo-French financial commission aboard, was inspected and policed as never before when it rolled out of the Grand Central station this afternoon.

The commissioners were bound for Chicago, where they are to confer with western bankers over the tentative terms of the proposed half-billion dollar credit loan to Great Britain and France. During their stay in this city members of the commission have received threatening letters from persons hostile to the loan, and the police have taken unusual precaution to guard them from harm.

These precautions were extended today to their departure for Chicago. Twenty detectives and plain clothes men were scattered through the lobby of the hotel where the commission has been staying as the time for their departure approached. Another squad, in which there was a sprinkling of railroad detectives, awaited the commissioners in the Grand Central station, and still others were stationed at intervals along the short route which the commissioners took from the hotel to the station.

The train itself was under surveillance from the moment it was made up. One car was set aside for the use of the commission, and this coach was scrutinized more closely, perhaps than any other. Every article of furniture in this car was closely examined by railroad detectives before the car was thrown open. The contents of all other coaches were given a somewhat less painstaking inspection, but hardly less thorough.

After the train had been made up railroad detectives went over the cars carefully from the outside, even examining the trucks and bearings to make sure that no dangerous missile had been secreted in any part of the train. The engine was rigidly examined and no one, except detectives and the crew were permitted to go near the train till it was ready for passengers.

All passengers boarding the train passed detectives who scrutinized them and their baggage closely. When the train departed railroad detectives were said to be aboard. Some of Lord Reading's friends had sought him to allow at least two detectives to reserve accommodations with the commission, but he vetoed the suggestion.

Information as to the precautions was refused by a report of the railroad tonight, but it was reported, without confirmation, that the elaborate plans for securing the commissioners safely while on the way to Chicago were taken at the suggestion of a member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Company, the fiscal agents in this country of Great Britain and France.

There have been local skirmishes and artillery firing.

"In the Italian war theatre the situation is unchanged. Attempts by the enemy to approach our positions on Monte Piano were repulsed. (In the northern border of the plateau of Debuerde an attack by a detachment of Bersaglierie failed before our entanglements.)

"In the southeastern war theatre there is nothing worthy of mention."

TEN THOUSAND GREET PREMIER IN TORONTO

Determination to Go Forward Must be Canada's Spirit Now ARE WE GIVING MEN AT FRONT FAIR PLAY?

Sir Robert Says Canada Has Done Well and Her Efforts are Appreciated by Motherland

Toronto, Sept. 27.—Ten thousand citizens gathered in the Arena here tonight to greet Sir Robert Borden on the occasion of his first public appearance in this city since his return from England and the seat of war. The meeting was marked by great enthusiasm and the audience gave the Premier a tremendous reception upon his arrival.

He spoke of the general recognition of Canadian valor, and particularly dwelt upon the fact that while in England the Canadian had conducted themselves in such manner as to command the respect of the citizens of the motherland. Sir Robert brought the crowd most intimately in touch with scenes at the front, and time and time again his hearers broke into tremendous applause as he told the story of some heroic action, or referred to some event in which the cause of the Allies had been furthered.

The Premier was accompanied by Mr. R. B. Bennett, M. P., who made a ringing speech.

Mr. James A. Norris, president of the Central Conservative Association, acted as chairman of the meeting. Hon. W. H. Hearst, premier of Ontario, was present.

Sir Robert said Canada had done her part, and must continue to do so. "We have sent overseas," he said, "more than 83,000 men. When those now under orders depart, Canada will have sent to the front more than Britain sent out to the Crimea. We have also established in Great Britain, France and the Dardanelles sixteen Canadian hospitals, for all the forces of the Empire. Having seen nearly fifty hospitals while I was abroad, I venture to say there are no hospitals better equipped, better manned or better organized than those organized by the Canadian hospitals."

Sir Robert paid a high tribute to the work of the Canadian Red Cross Society and the Canadian War Contingent Association. The gratitude of the people of Canada was due to those Canadian women, scattered throughout the country, for all they had done.

"I saw at Shorncliffe," he said, "33,000 men in line. After the review was over Sir Arthur Murray said, 'I have seen the new army of the world, your men very closely, I want to tell you that among all the men I have had under review I have never seen a finer body than the Canadians.'"

In the matter of discipline and courteous treatment, wherever quartered, the reports were general that Canadian troops were unsurpassed.

Robert then paid a tribute to the Canadians who had given their lives for the Empire. If Canada ever forgot the men who saved the day for the Allies at Ypres, she should cease to exist. He described his visit to the trenches, and the training in artillery work and other features of trench warfare, as carried out by the Canadians. Speaking of his visit to the Princess Patricia's Regiment, he said: "We saw in the faces of these men the same determination we had seen in those of the rest of the Canadians."

Speaking of the French armies, he said: "I venture to say that nowhere in history can one point to a people animated by a more determined purpose than that shown by the French people at this time. As an indication of this, the chauffeur of General Joffre was the son of one of France's great ambassadors."

"We have had to pay for our lack of preparation. I am disposed to think this lack of preparation is inherent to the form of government we have."

(Continued on page 3)

RUSSIAN ATTACKS COMPEL ENEMY TO SHORTEN STRIDES IN ADVANCE IN THE EAST

VICTORY FOR RUSSIAN CAVALRY

London, Sept. 27.—A despatch to Reuters Telegram Company from Petrograd says:
"Fighting of extraordinary violence is proceeding around Dvinsk. An important success for the Russian cavalry is reported, involving the defeat of a strong enemy column near Lake Tschighirny."
"The Russians, taking advantage of their intimate knowledge of the country, led the enemy to the marshy ground, where they surrounded him on three sides, exterminating or capturing three complete infantry companies and taking much booty."
"It is reported from the southern front that the Russians have reached Kovel, and that the Austrians have evacuated Brody. During the retreat the Austrians threw a great quantity of supplies into the River Stry."

GEN. ALDERSON HAS ORGANIZED CORPS TROOPS

Organized with Authority of Sir John French—Lt. Col. Hughes is Appointed Commander of a Brigade

WERNER VAN HORN FILES AN APPEAL

Dynamiter Questions Regularity of Extradition from Maine to Massachusetts

FLOW OF GOLD FROM SO. AFRICAN MINES MUST BE KEPT UP

Johannesburg, Sept. 27, via London, Sept. 25.—W. H. Dawe, president of the South African Chamber of Mines, called attention today to the vital importance of South African gold to the cause of the Allies. Mr. Dawe said that numerous employes of the mines desired to volunteer for service at the front, but that permission for them to do so could not be given because the importance of the industry was so great that no risk could be taken which might affect its steady operation.

BATTALION WILL BE QUARTERED IN ST. JOHN THIS WINTER

Special to The Standard.
Ottawa, Ont., Sept. 27.—Orders were issued tonight by the Militia Department for the allocation of troops throughout the Dominion for the coming winter. The following is the allocation for the 6th Division in the Maritime Provinces: Two battalions, Halifax, I. C. R. pier No. 2; one battalion, St. John drill hall; one heavy battery, Charlottetown agricultural building. Extra battalion, one company, Sussex; one company, Woodstock; two companies, Fredericton.

MASSEY-HARRIS CONVALESCENT HOME FOR CANADIANS

Special to The Standard.
Ottawa, Sept. 27.—Sir Melvin Jones, Toronto, has donated a convalescent home in England for 50 to 100 patients. It is to be placed under the financial management and direction of the managers of the Massey Harris Company in London and it is to be called the

Impetuous Advance of Teutons Slows Down Before Czar's Army, Now Well Equipped and Fighting With Vigor and Confidence, Which Marked Wonderful Campaign of Last Winter.

Petrograd, Sept. 27, via London.—The German aggressive on the eastern front has become noticeably weaker during the past few days. With the increasing extent of their penetration of Russian territory, the impetuous strides with which the Germans, for a time, made fast headway against the Russians, carrying everything before them, have been gradually shortening up. At the same time the Russian opposition, with the replenishment of the army's military supplies, is growing daily more stubborn, and resort is being had to bitter attacks with apparently all the confidence and vigor that carried the Russian arms last winter to the crests of the Carpathians.

The efforts made to trap the Russian armies retreating from Vilna failed, as did the similar efforts made last summer after the taking of Warsaw, notwithstanding that the opportunity for success in the Vilna region appeared much more promising. The assaults upon Dvinsk have been checked by the brilliant defense of General Ruzsky, and the operations here have come to a temporary standstill, due to the exhaustion of both combatants after days of battling.

"Somewhat quieter," is the comment of the Russian general staff on the situation around Dvinsk, but it is pointed out that this is not intended to minimize the importance of these operations. The calm does not mean their complete stoppage. German attacks continue at various points. During the last few days their greatest efforts have been in the vicinity of Lake Dristliata, directly across the Dvinsk, where Gen. Ruzsky threw them back from the town of that name.

German Plan Flanking Movement.
The Russian staff has information that the Germans have undertaken a new grouping of their forces for an extensive flanking operation from the direction of Novo Grodek, southeast towards Nessim and Slutsk, on the highway to Bobrysk, the principal crossing of the great Berezhina between Borizow and the junction of the Berezhina with the Dnieper. This region is comparatively unencumbered with marshes and forests and offers a favorable terrain for such maneuvers.

East of Vilna stubborn battles are raging in the region of Vilka, where the Germans have succeeded in advancing northward of Vilka to the eastward of the railway running from Molodechno to Vilka and Polotak. Battles are also progressing southwest of Vilka, but the latter point and Molodechno Junction still remain in Russian hands.

From Lida and the Gavia river the Germans have succeeded in moving eastward to the village of Idie, where they brought heavy artillery into action. This put a stop to the progress of the Russians toward the village of Podzurie. By intensive operations there the Teutons evidently are trying to flank the forested region between Niemen affluents. Simultaneously they are continuing their movement southeastward from Novo Grodek in the direction of Nessim and Slutsk. In an endeavor to reach the highway from Slutsk to Bobrysk, as a movement directly at Minsk from the right bank of the Niemen from Podzurie, as well as from Nesterk would bend the front considerably, and might expose the German armies to attacks on their rear or their flank.

British Statement.
London, Sept. 27 (11.20 p. m.)—A British official communication made public here tonight says:
"Northwest of Hulluch we have repulsed a number of counter-attacks and inflicted heavy loss on the enemy. East of Loos our offensive is progressing. Our captures now amount to 53 officers and 2,800 men, and 18 guns, and 32 machine guns. The enemy abandoned a considerable quantity of material which has not yet been classified."