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PROBS—MOSTLY FAIR

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NEWS OF IMPORTANT MOVEMENT IN DARDANELLES EXPECTED; TUETONS MAY ATTACK ROUMANIA

GRAND DUKE'S ARMY CONTINUES TO RETIRE, BUT KEEPING ENEMY BUSY

Berlin Reports Von Buelow Again on Offensive and Victorious in Battle Near Kubisko—Roumania's Refusal to Allow Munitions to Pass Through to Turkey May Bring Attack from Teutons—Operations in West Confined to Artois and the Vosges.

London, Aug. 15.—Having recovered from the check inflicted on him early in the week by the Russians, Gen. Von Below, commanding that portion of the army of Field Marshal Von Hindenburg operating to the west of the River Dvinsk, again has taken the offensive and, according to the official report published by Berlin today, has beaten the Russians in a battle in the vicinity of Kubisko, and pushed them back in a northeasterly direction, taking over two thousand prisoners.

To the south before Kovno the Russians, according to the same source of information, made an unsuccessful sortie from Kovno which the Germans are now approaching.

In the Polish sector the various German armies are slowly drawing in their line and advancing from the northwest and south on Brest-Litovsk. While they continue to take comparatively small batches of prisoners they make no claim to the capture of artillery or booty, which is considered by military observers as a fair indication that Grand Duke Nicholas' armies continue their orderly retreat, and that for a long time to come will be able to prevent the Germans from detaching any part of their army for large ventures elsewhere.

The only evidence of activity outside of Poland and the Baltic provinces is on the Serbian frontier, where a bombardment of Belgrade by the Austrians, and a counter bombardment of Semlin and Panscova by the Serbians, has been resumed. According to Nish, Austrian attempts to cross the Danube near the Serbian and Roumanian borders have been repulsed, but it is believed by the military experts here that this region will be the scene of the next Austro-German offensive. There is some speculation in military circles as to whether Roumania, as well as Serbia, will be attacked because of Roumania's refusal to allow munitions of war to pass through to Turkey, which is being pressed both on her Caucasus and Dardanelles fronts.

There is no late news from the Dardanelles, but information is hourly expected of a new movement, of which the landings by the Allies last week were the preliminaries.

Artois, the forest of the Argonne and the Vosges Mountains, continue to be the scenes of activity on the Western front, but no serious battles are in progress in any of these regions.

BRITISH GAIN VICTORY ON HEIGHTS OF SARI BAHR IN DARDANELLES.

Paris, Aug. 14.—An official communication on the situation at the Dardanelles, given out by the French War Office today reads as follows:

"On the Gallipoli peninsula British forces since August 1, have been darkening successfully at a point near the Bay of Suvla, on the west side of the peninsula.

"They have made progress at a point further to the south, in the vicinity of Gaba Tepe. Here, after some severe fighting, these forces were successful in gaining a footing on the slopes of the height of Sari Bahr. They took more than 650 prisoners and captured nine machine guns. The operations at this point continue to progress.

AERIAL ATTACK ON GERMAN LINE.

Paris, Aug. 14.—After violent hand-to-hand fighting near Puisseuse, in the region between the Oise and Aisne rivers, French troops yesterday succeeded in occupying the excavation caused by the explosion of a mine under a German trench, according to the statement issued this afternoon by the French War Department. Exceptionally violent artillery duels are reported in the Artois, the Champagne and the Lorraine districts. Nineteen French aeroplanes dropped 108 bombs on German depots in the Valley of Spada, near St. Mihiel.

Russian Defeat at Kubisko.

Berlin, Aug. 15.—Summarizing the

CONTAINS NO HINT OF ARMED INTERVENTION

Appeal to Mexican Factious Calls on Leaders to Meet on Neutral Ground to Arrange for Constitutional Reconstruction of the Country.

Washington, Aug. 15.—The Pan-American appeal to Mexico now being delivered to the chiefs of factions and governors of states, was made public here last night by the State Department.

Without even an intimation of armed intervention, it calls upon the leaders to meet somewhere in Mexico, on neutral ground, in a conference to adopt the first steps necessary to the constitutional reconstruction of the country, and to issue a call for immediate elections. The services of the United States, or any of other Pan-American countries, are offered as intermediaries.

plans again began to retreat this morning.

The New Austro-German Line.

Petrograd, Aug. 14.—The new positions occupied by the Germans and Austrians were outlined with approximate accuracy on good authority today, for the first time since the fall of Warsaw.

The line, starting from the vicinity of Ossowetz, near the Prussian border, opposite the Mazurian Lakes region, curves to the south and east, running through Sokolow, Siedlice, Lukow, Ostrowa and Viadova.

The concentration of Austro-German forces in the direction of the fortress of Brest-Litovsk is proceeding along the three roads.

Russian Report.

Petrograd, Aug. 15, via London, Aug. 16.—The following official statement was issued tonight at the Russian War Office:

"In the region of Riga there has been no change. In the directions of Jacobstadt and Dvinsk the fighting Friday and Saturday became intense.

"Between the Narva and the Bug we repulsed successfully stubborn German attacks. On the left bank of the Bug Friday and Saturday the enemy strengthened his offensive against our positions along the railway from Siedlice to Lukow. We stopped this movement and on Saturday took 800 Austro-German prisoners and some machine guns.

"On the right bank of the Bug there have been no serious changes. On the Ziota Lippa, in the region south of Duaiou, our advance guards on Friday, in the course of a successful reconnaissance, destroyed wire entanglement and took two lines of German trenches, killing the defenders.

"On the Dniester front Friday and Saturday night in the district near the confluence of the Stripa and Ziota Lippa there were actions which were supported on the Austrian side by a heavy cannonade both from field and siege guns."

French Report.

Paris, Aug. 15.—The following official communication was issued this evening:

"The day has been quiet on the whole of the front.

"In the Argonne the intervention of our artillery has interrupted the bombardment of the enemy at Courtes-Charmoz and at the Fontaine-Aux-Charmes.

"In the sector of Bagatelle the explosion of a mine has resulted in a fight for the occupation of the crater, the masters of which we have regained.

"The enemy has fired a few shots at long range on the open town of Mont Didier. Our counter-artillery attack has stopped his fire.

"As a reply to the bombardment of Saint Die and our camp of Weithirn (east of the Lingekopf) we have bombarded the railway station of St. Marie-Aux-Mines and the German camp of Marrenstall."

AUSTRIANS BOMBARD BELGRADE

Large Calibre Howitzer Used by Enemy Against Serbian Capital.

NO LOSS OF LIFE HAS BEEN REPORTED

Turks Attempt to Resume Offensive in Caucasus Defeated by Russian Forces.

London, Aug. 15.—Bombardment of Belgrade, the Serbian capital, has been resumed by the Austrians with large calibre howitzers, according to an official statement issued at Nish Friday, and telegraphed here by the Reuter correspondent. There is said to have been no loss of life.

Petrograd, Aug. 15, via London.—The following statement was issued today at the headquarters of the army of the Caucasus:

"In the direction of Olti, in the district of Bidasar, attempts of the Turks to resume the offensive were repulsed by infantry and machine gun fire.

"In the Valley of Passine we took the western crest of Kara Derbet after a stubborn fight. All Turkish attempts to regain their lost positions were unsuccessful.

"We captured a Turkish transport column with all except prisoners. The column included a large drove of cattle and wagons loaded with grenades and rifles."

FLIGHT FAILED TO SAVE U-3

Austrian Submarine Which Attacked Italian Auxiliary Cruiser, Tried to Make Get-away.

Paris, Aug. 15.—The following French official version of the sinking of Austrian submarine U-3 in the Adriatic August 13 was given out by the ministry of marine here tonight:

"The Austrian submarine U-3, after attacking the Adriatic, without success an Italian auxiliary cruiser, was pursued during the entire afternoon of August 12 by Italian and French torpedo boat destroyers. The U-3 was discovered and sunk by gunfire on the morning of August 13 by the French torpedo boat destroyer Bison, which made prisoners one officer and eleven sailors."

ANTI-GERMAN SENTIMENT IN INDIA STRONG

More Drastic Measures in Treatment of Alien Enemies Necessary Owing to Bitterness Aroused by German Savagery.

London, Aug. 15. (Through Reuter's Ottawa Agency).—The government of India, according to a special despatch from Simla, has been obliged to adopt more drastic measures in the treatment of alien enemies throughout the Empire. The despatch says:

"A statement describing in detail the measures for internment, surveillance and registration hitherto applied to alien enemies in India has been

REFUSES TO STOP EXPORT OF MUNITIONS TO ALLIES

To Accede to Austria's Demand Would be Breach of Neutrality in Favor of Teutons on Part of U. S.—Note Friendly but Firm—Austria Reminded That She Supplied Belgierents During the Boer War.

Washington, Aug. 15.—The State Department tonight made public the reply of the United States, rejecting the views set forth by the Austro-Hungarian government in a recent note contending that exportation of war munitions from America to Austria's enemies was conducted on such a scale as to be "in consequence with the definition of neutrality."

Though friendly in language and tone, the note flatly denies the Austro-Hungarian contentions, and recalls that that country and Germany furnished munitions of war to Great Britain during the Boer war when England's enemies could not import such supplies. It insists that the American government is pursuing a strictly neutral course and adhering to a principle upon which it would depend for munitions in the markets of the world in case it should be attacked by a foreign power.

"The principles of international communication," concludes, "the practice of nations, the national safety of the United States, and other nations without great military and naval establishments, the prevention of increased armies and navies, the adoption of peaceful methods for the adjustment of international differences, and finally, neutrality itself, are opposed to the prohibition by a neutral nation of the exportation of arms, ammunition or other munitions of war to belligerent powers, during the progress of the war."

Pointing to a "practical and substantial reason" why the United States, aside from the question of principle, advocates and practices unrestricted trade in military supplies, the note declares:

"It has never been the policy of this country to maintain, in time of peace, a large military establishment of stores of arms and ammunition, sufficient to repel invasion by a well-equipped and powerful enemy. It has desired to remain at peace with all nations and to avoid any appearance of menacing such peace by the threat of its arms and navies. In consequence of this standing policy, the United States would, in the event of attack by a foreign power, be at the outset of war seriously, if not fatally embarrassed by the lack of arms and ammunition and by the means to produce them in sufficient quantities to supply

the requirements of national defense. The United States has always depended upon the right and power to purchase arms and ammunition from neutral nations in case of foreign attack. This right, which it claims for itself, it cannot deny to others."

Cannot Accept Austrian Idea of Neutrality.

The United States asserts that it cannot accede to the suggestion that it change or modify the rules of international usage during the progress of a war on account of special conditions, and declares that the idea of neutrality advanced by Austria would "involve a neutral nation in a mass of perplexities which would obscure the whole field of international obligation, produce economic confusion and deprive all commerce and industry of legitimate fields of enterprise, already heavily burdened by the unavoidable restrictions of war."

Attention is directed to the fact that Austria-Hungary and Germany before the war produced a great surplus of war munitions and sold them throughout the world, "especially to belligerents," and that "never during that period did either of them suggest or apply the principle now advocated by the imperial and royal government."

The note points out particularly that during the Boer war between Great Britain and South African republic the latter were in a situation almost identical with that occupied by Germany and Austria at the present time, and that "in spite of the commercial isolation of one belligerent Germany sold to Great Britain, the other belligerent, hundreds of thousands of kilos of explosives, gunpowder, cartridges, shot and weapons; and Austria-Hungary also sold similar munitions to the same purchaser, though in smaller quantities."

It is suggested that had Austria and Germany refused to sell arms to Great Britain at that time, "on the ground that to do so would violate the spirit of strict neutrality, the imperial and royal government might, with greater consistency and greater force, urge its present contention."

The note was cabled to Ambassador Penfield at Vienna August 12. No word of its delivery has yet been received.

French Show Their Superiority in Aerial Combats With Enemy

Paris, Aug. 15.—French aviators are reported to have distinguished themselves recently in several aerial combats with German machines. A French craft, reconnoitering above Colmar, Thursday, was attacked by a German machine, which it forced to descend within the German lines in Alsace, evidently damaged by shots.

The same day two German planes were chased back from above French positions in Artois, while two French patrols attacked and apparently damaged another German aeroplane. An Albatross machine was forced to the ground in the same way on Wednesday.

A squadron of ten German aeroplanes, which attempted a bomb attack on Toul and Nancy on August 1, was forced to retreat by French machines.

COL. MONTGOMERY CAMPBELL WILL COMMAND THE 64th

Halifax, Aug. 15.—It is officially announced that Col. H. Montgomery Campbell of the 16th Infantry Brigade, will command the 64th Battalion now being recruited in the Maritime Provinces. Lieut. Col. Harry Flowers, of the reserve officers, lately in command of the First Canadian Artillery, Halifax, will be second in command. Col. Campbell is a resident of Apohaqui, N. B.

issued by the government. It states, in the prolongation of the war and the bitterness aroused by German savagery have now altered the position, besides adding to the continued state of supervision. It has accord-

ingly been decided, with the approval of the Secretary of State for India, to repatriate all women, children and men of non-military age as soon as the necessary arrangements can be carried out."

BERLIN SAYS HARWICH ATTACKED

Claims Zeppelins Dropped Bombs on Military Establishments Last Week.

ALL THE AIRSHIPS RETURNED SAFELY.

German Press Agent Says Air Raids Thursday Night on English Coast was a Success.

Berlin, Aug. 15. (By wireless to Saville).—The German Admiralty, in an official statement, announces that German naval airships renewed their attacks against the English east coast on the night of August 12-13. The military establishments at Harwich, the statement says, were successfully bombarded and all the airships, although shelled by hostile batteries, returned safely.

The British official statement, announcing the German airship raid on England, said two Zeppelins visited the east coast between 9.30 p. m. and 11.35 p. m. on August 12, dropping incendiary and explosive bombs in "various places." The missiles, on exploding killed four men and two women, injuring eleven women and nine children, all civilians, and seriously damaging fourteen houses, according to the account.

Harwich, mentioned in the Berlin report as having been bombarded, is a seaport in the county of Essex, and has a good harbor. It is defended by a masked redoubt, a strong fort and battery. This was the third attack made by German aircraft on Harwich. On July 3, the fort was attacked by German aeroplanes, and on the night of June 4 a Zeppelin visited Harwich and the east coast, killing five persons and wounding forty.

ECHO OF WAR AT DOCKS IN BOSTON

Italian Reservists on Way to Front Start Demonstration Against Interned German Steamers' Crews.

Boston, Aug. 15.—The gathering today of 1,300 Italian reservists, who were to sail on the steamer Canopio tonight, and their friends, was marked by demonstrations against the interned German steamships Amerika and Cincinnati, as a result of which several policemen were severely injured. Sailors on the German vessels were struck by flying stones and shots. Revolver shots were exchanged between the crowd and the police, but it could not be learned that any took effect.

GREEK PARLIAMENT WILL OPEN TODAY

King Will Ask Venezelos to Form New Cabinet on Principle of Strictest Neutrality.

Rotterdam, Aug. 15, via London.—The Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant prints a despatch from Berlin which says the Tagblatt learns from Athens that the King of Greece, after the opening of parliament next Monday, and the resignation of the cabinet, will ask M. Venezelos, the former premier, whether he is ready to form a new cabinet on the principle of the strictest neutrality.