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PROBS—FAIR

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## ALLIES WREST MORE GROUND FROM TURKS IN THE DARDANELLES, TAKING IMPORTANT TACTICAL POINT

### RUSSIANS YIELD LUTSK; STAND GROUND AT GRADNO AND BETWEEN KOVNO AND VILNA

London, Sept. 1.—The minor fortress of Lutsk, which with those of Dubno and Rovno forms a fortified triangle on Russian territory just north of the Gallician frontier, was captured by the Austrians today, according to the official report from Vienna. It is in this direction that the Austro-German offensive has been the most aggressive during the past few days, the object being to separate the Russian army, which has been retreating through the Pripiet marshes, from that operating in Galicia, and which yesterday inflicted, so the Russians claim, a rather severe defeat on the invaders.

The capture of Lutsk, however, is likely to compel the Russians, despite their victory, to evacuate that part of Galicia still held by them; otherwise their flank there would be seriously threatened.

Along the rest of the front, except in the center, where the Austro-Germans continue to make a slow advance, the Russians appear to be holding their own. They have thus far prevented the Germans from crossing the Dvina at Friedrichstadt, where a battle has been in progress for several days; they have arrested the German offensive between that point and the Gulf of Riga, and are still holding their ground between Kovno and Vilna and before Grodno, although the Germans have approached the outer position of Grodno fortress.

In the opinion of military writers here the Russians now stand a good chance of winning the race for time. Within a few weeks the Autumn rains will begin, and it is pointed out that unless they can succeed in gaining a decisive result before that time, the Austro-Germans can hardly hope to smash the Russian armies before, under cover of the long winter, they are reformed and re-equipped. At present the Austro-Germans are straining every nerve to win this decision, but they have been greatly delayed by the intensity of the Russian counter-attacks and the stubbornness with which the Russian troops hold the positions protecting their retreating comrades.

The Russian losses, of course, have been enormous. According to Berlin, the Russians have lost 1,000,000 in prisoners since May 2, the date on which the drive commenced in Western Galicia, while during August alone the captures included over a quarter of a million men and 2,500 cannon. The Austro-German losses, too, have been heavy in killed and wounded, while the strain on the troops has been terrific. They still have, according to Petrograd estimates, about 2,000,000 men on the eastern front, 300,000 being in the Riga region, more than 1,000,000 in the center and from 600,000 to 700,000 in Galicia.

For a week the French have been pouring an avalanche of shells into the German lines in the west, but it is not believed that this ammunition would not be used simply for the purpose of damaging the German trenches, and, therefore, an early general offensive is looked for.

Except from Kamerun, where the British and French report successes over the Germans, there is no news from other battlefronts.

Russia Did Not Ask Help of Japanese Troops.

Tokyo, Sept. 1.—It was announced today by the Russian embassy here that Russia had not requested that troops be sent from Japan to her assistance in the European war.

### SIR SAM'S TITLE DOES NOT GIVE HIM PRECEDENCE OVER OTHER MINISTERS

Special to The Standard  
Ottawa, Sept. 1.—The statement that the K. C. B. bestowed by the King upon Sir Sam Hughes gives him precedence over every member of the cabinet except Sir Robert Borden is wrong. According to the authority of the state department British titles are not recognized in the order of precedence in Canada. And so Sir Sam Hughes is still ninth on the list in the order of precedence of the members of the cabinet. The order is: Sir Robert Borden, Sir George Foster, Sir George Perley, Hon. Robert Rogers, Hon. Frank Cochrane, Hon. W. T. White, Hon. J. D. Hazen, Hon. C. J. Doherty, and then Sir Sam Hughes.

### PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT GIVES \$25,000 TO PATRIOTIC FUND

Special to The Standard.  
Fredericton, Sept. 1.—The Provincial Government at its meeting tonight unanimously agreed to vote \$25,000 to the Patriotic Fund. It is to be hoped that this amount will be supplemented by the generous subscriptions of many private citizens.

The first meeting of the new directors of the St. John and Quebec Railway Company will be held here on Wednesday next when organization will be perfected.

### HOLLAND TO BUY AEROPLANES IN THE STATES

Dutch Naval Officer in New York with Commission to Purchase Unlimited Supply of Air Craft.

New York, Sept. 1.—Lieut. Commander Henri G. Vonstein of the Dutch navy, was one of the arrivals today on the steamer Noordam from Rotterdam. He said he held a commission to purchase an unlimited quantity of aeroplanes and hydroplanes for Holland from American manufacturers. Commander Vonstein said that all of the machines will be used by Holland as a part of the national defense improvement now being undertaken there.

### MAN-OF-WAR SAILOR DROWNS AT HALIFAX

Halifax, Sept. 1.—A row boat containing two men-of-war sailors and two women capsized in the harbor off the gockyard tonight. Stoker Walsh of H. M. S. — drowned. The others were rescued by a launch from a warship.

### AMERICAN CARRIED DESPATCHES TO BERLIN FROM GERMAN EMBASSY

London, Sept. 1, 9 p. m.—According to the Central News, James F. J. Archibald, an American newspaper correspondent, who was apprehended by the British authorities when the steamer Rotterdam, bound from New York for Rotterdam, put into Paimouth a few days ago, was carrying despatches to Berlin and Vienna from the German and Austrian embassies at Washington.

It is asserted by the Central News that Mr. Archibald was charged with performing an unneutral service. He was subsequently released, but the despatches were retained by the officials.

### STERLING DOWN TO \$4.48 IN LONDON

Knowledge that Banks Had Taken Arrangements in Hand Prevented Panic.

London, Sept. 1.—Sterling declined to \$4.48 in the foreign exchange markets here today.

The sensational drop would have created something akin to alarm in the city but for the knowledge that the banks had actively taken the arrangement of the matter in hand, and the belief that the trouble will be over very shortly.

Today's erratic movement in cable transfers, which closed yesterday at \$4.59 and opened at \$4.54, frightened merchants into covering their near and forward positions. This created a great demand for dollars on a short market, forcing the rate down to \$4.48. At this rate a large quantity of ammunition securities were marketed, thereby helping a recovery to \$4.53. But the market was still very uncertain and closed around \$4.52.

### VANCOUVER FACES A STREET RAILWAY STRIKE

Men Refuse Cut of 8½ Cents a Day in Wages and Threaten to Quit Work Today.

Vancouver, Sept. 1.—Unless there is a decided change in the outlook of negotiations, union officials believe there will be a street railwaymen's strike in full force tomorrow morning. A mass meeting is called for midnight tonight.

Nominally the reason for the strike that will probably be called is that the men refuse a cut of 8½ per cent in the wage scale. The men declare, however, that the company is more than half willing to see a strike in order to do away with a working agreement, which, from the company's viewpoint, has been irksome; while on its part the company suggests that the Vancouver union, having in past years paid more than a hundred thousand dollars in strike dues to the international union, now wishes to get something back in the way of strike pay, and is therefore more anxious to have a strike.

### REPARATION NEXT MOVE ON GERMANY'S PART

For Loss of American Lives When the Arabic was Sunk.

WASHINGTON FEELS GREATLY RELIEVED.

German Ambassador Says His Government Had Already Decided to Sink No More Boats Unwarned Prior to Arabic Disaster.

Washington, Sept. 1.—Strained relations between the United States and Germany over submarine warfare apparently passed into history today, when Count Von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, informed Secretary of State Lansing, in writing, that prior to the sinking of the Arabic his government had decided that its submarines should sink no more liners without warning.

Oral assurances to this effect had been given by the ambassador last week. But it was not until Count Von Bernstorff returned to the State Department today, returned to the embassy and sent a letter to Mr. Lansing, quoting instructions from Berlin concerning an answer to be made to the last American note on the sinking of the Lusitania that officials frankly admitted their gratification over the change in the position of the German government.

Secretary Lansing said in a formal statement, that the letter "appears to be a recognition of the fundamental principle for which we have contended."

He immediately sent the communication to the White House and discussed in cheerful vein with his colleagues. Everywhere in administration circles there was a visible relaxation of the tension which had existed ever since the Lusitania tragedy, though lessened by the earlier assurances of Count Von Bernstorff and advice of Ambassador Gerard as to the attitude of officials in Berlin.

Reparation Next Move.

The next step, it is stated, authoritatively, will be a formal communication from the German government, disavowing the destruction of the Arabic, and tendering regret and reparation for American lives lost in the disaster, if the attack was made by a German submarine. Even the submarine which torpedoed the liner subsequently was sunk by a British man-of-war, as has been suggested, both from Berlin and London, the Berlin foreign office is expected to send its disavowal as soon as a reasonable time has passed without a report from its commander.

Once the situation growing out of the Arabic incident has been disposed of, the response to the long-unanswered American note on the Lusitania will be despatched, and if Germany's explanations and proposals in this case are accepted by the United States, both officials and diplomats here expect the way to be cleared for a complete understanding between the two governments on the subject of freedom of the seas. In German circles it is freely admitted that in Berlin a hope prevails that such an understanding would be followed by insistent action by the United States to stop interference with neutral commerce by Great Britain and her allies which prevent Germany from importing food supplies for her civil population.

Count Von Bernstorff's letter, which revealed, for the first time, that Germany had prepared an answer to the Lusitania note, which was about to be despatched when the Arabic was destroyed follows:

London Press Comment.

London, Sept. 2.—The London morning newspapers, while recognizing that President Wilson has secured an important concession from Germany with regard to Germany's submarine

### ANOTHER GAIN FOR THE ALLIED ARMIES ON GALLIPOLI

Two Days of Fierce Hand-to-Hand Fighting Adds to Ground Already Held, Results in Heavy Loss Inflicted on Enemy and Capture of Large Supply of Turkish Supplies

Island of Ruad, Syria, Occupied by Detachment From French Squadron—People Give Troops Hearty Welcome—Berlin Reports Allied Cruiser Destroyed Off Asia Minor Coast.

London, Sept. 2.—Further gains for the Allies forces on the Gallipoli peninsula were chronicled in an official report received from Gen. Sir Ian Hamilton, commander-in-chief of the British forces operating against the Turks. The report says:

"Further fighting on the 27th and 28th on the northern section of the line has resulted in the capture of an important tactical point commanding the Buvuk Anafarta Valley to the east and north and appreciable gain of the ground occupied by the Australian and New Zealand army corps.

"The fighting was almost entirely hand-to-hand and of a severe character. Very heavy losses were inflicted on the Turks, and three of their machine guns, three trench mortars, three hundred rifles, five hundred bombs and a large quantity of small arms ammunition were captured by us."

### FRENCH TAKE ISLAND OF RUAD

Paris, Sept. 1.—An official communication issued by the Minister of Marine tonight says:

"The island of Ruad (Syria), lying between Latakiah and Tarabindus, has been occupied by a detachment of some 3,000 men largely engaged in the blockade and the Syrian shore."

The island of Ruad lies two miles off the coast of Syria. Its population of some 3,000 is largely engaged in navigation and sponge fishing.

Report Allied Cruiser Lost.

Berlin, Sept. 1.—(By wireless).—A report was given out by the Overseas News Agency today that a cruiser of the Allies had met with disaster off the coast of Asia Minor.

"A telegram from Smyrna states that two hostile cruisers bombarded the city of Smyrna and the coast of the gulf, to the south of the city, says the New Agency.

"One cruiser attempted. The second ship appeared to go to the rescue but was prevented by Turkish artillery."

warfare, express the belief that the President will not be content with it, but from the point of view that Count Von Bernstorff's note to Secretary of State Lansing indicates that Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg, the German imperial chancellor, has a freer hand, they express satisfaction over the improved outlook of the situation.

"It is difficult to imagine," says the Daily Telegraph, in an editorial, "that President Wilson will accept Count Von Bernstorff's proposal, since such a settlement would leave merchant sailors under the American or other flags still exposed to the perils of submarine piracy. If there is any whitening away of the broad principles for which the United States government has been contending, the world will be confronted with murderous conditions at sea as a permanent menace, in time of war, for Germany has no monopoly of submarines."

The Daily Telegraph contends that nothing but a complete abandonment of Germany's submarine policy will be sufficient. It argues that international law recognizes no difference between passenger vessels and cargo boats, and says that Germany herself acted in accordance with this principle as long as she had a warship or a merchantman at sea, and only threw it over when British naval power asserted its way by legitimate means.

"The sobering truth to the Ger-

### FACTS PROVE GERMANY THE GUILTY PARTY

British Foreign Office Refutes German Statements About Origin of the War.

DAMNING EVIDENCE KEPT FROM PUBLIC.

Claim Reason for Refusal to Hold Conference was Russia's Mobilization, but Russian Army Did Not Mobilize Until Nearly Week Later.

London, Sept. 1.—In reply to recent German statements relating to the origin of the war, the British foreign office has issued the following:

"First.—The Germans maintain that the reason which led to the rejection of the proposal for a conference was the mobilization of Russia. In Paper No. 43 of our White Book, Sir E. Goschen (British ambassador at Berlin) reported a conversation with the German secretary of state, refusing a conference.

"The secretary of state said that the suggested conference would practically amount to a court of arbitration and could not, in his opinion, be called together except at the request of Austria and Russia. He maintained that such a conference was not practicable. He further said that if Russia mobilized against Germany the latter would have to follow suit. As when he refused a conference he referred to the possibility of Russian mobilization it cannot now be maintained that the reason for the refusal was the fact that Russia was mobilizing.

"As a matter of fact, the proposal for a conference was made July 26, 1914, and was refused by Germany. July 27, 1914, while it was not until July 31 that orders were given for a general mobilization in Russia. On that day Germany presented an ultimatum to Russia requiring an understanding that within twelve hours the Russian forces should be demobilized.

Berlin Hides Proof of Her Guilt.

"Second.—Doubt is thrown in Germany on the assurance we gave Belgium in 1913, that we should not land troops in that country, except in the case of violation of its territory by another power. Assurance was not only given to the Belgian minister, but Sir F. Villiers gave Sir Edward Grey's refusal of a private house and no record was made of it. But Sir Edward Grey is certain that he never made the statement quoted by the North German Gazette, with regard to the decisive factor in Great Britain's participation in the war; nor did he speak of mediation in favor of Germany. If, indeed, a fuller statement will be made in parliament on the subject.

"Third.—The final interview between Sir Edward Grey and Prince Lichnowsky (German ambassador at London), this interview, purely private, was held at a private house and no record was made of it. But Sir Edward Grey is certain that he never made the statement quoted by the North German Gazette, with regard to the decisive factor in Great Britain's participation in the war; nor did he speak of mediation in favor of Germany. If, indeed, a fuller statement will be made in parliament on the subject.

"Fourth.—The immediate cause of this war was the dispute between Austria and Serbia which then turned into a dispute between Austria and Russia. Yet it is worthy of note that it was Germany who declared war against Russia and France. The Austrian ambassador remained in Petrograd after the German ambassador left. Germany declared war on Russia on August 1, and Austria on August 6, 1914."

For the Artillery

Lieutenant Fowler and other officers of No. 1 Battery Third Regiment Garrison Artillery will be at the armory on Tuesday and Thursday evenings between eight and nine to receive names of men wishing to enlist in the artillery. During the day men may sign at the office of Lieutenant Fairweather, 42 Princess street.