

The St. John Standard

VOL. VIII. NO. 141.

TEN PAGES

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 6, 1916.

WEATHER—FAIR

PRICE TWO CENTS

BRITISH AND FRENCH DRIVING WEDGES FARTHER INTO ENEMY LINE NORTH AND SOUTH OF THE SOMME

ASK LLOYD GEORGE TO RETRACT

Trades Union Congress Takes Exception to Words of War Secretary.

WANT GOV'T TO TAKE OVER RAILWAYS

Strong Protest Against Sending Soldiers to Work in Factories Unless on Same Footing as Civilians.

Birmingham, Eng., Sept. 5. (2:25 p. m.)—A determined stand for nationalization of the railways of Great Britain was taken today by the trades union congress representing nearly 2,500,000 men. The congress demanded acquisition of the railways by the state and a voice in their control for the workers. The project for the creation of a ministry of labor also was approved by a large majority. Assertions made by David Lloyd George, secretary for war, that workers were not doing all that they should were denounced unanimously, and it was pointed out that ninety per cent. of the soldiers in the trenches were working men. Many hard words were spoken in regard to the secretary, and a retraction from him was demanded.

The possibility of industrial co-operation was discussed at length, and the congress registered a strong protest against the sending of soldiers to work in factories, unless they were placed on the same footing as civilians in regard to treatment and wages.

American Proposal Turned Down

The proposal made by the American Federation of Labor that a labor and peace congress be held simultaneously at the conclusion of the war was rejected this evening by the trades unionist congress. An acrimonious discussion was provoked by the talk of co-operation in the American Federation of Labor's plan to hold a labor and peace congress at the same time, owing to the fact that the American proposal includes the bringing together of workers from Germany and her allies. Most of the delegates in addressing the congress, declared that it was impossible for Britons to meet workers of the Central Powers in a friendly discussion of the labor programme until the German democracy disavowed the "methods of terrorism employed by the German government in submarine and Zeppelin attacks on undefended ships and cities."

William J. Thorne and George Henry Roberts, members of parliament, seemed to express the general view that the workers of Germany were equally responsible with their rulers for the war. They argued that just before the war the German delegates at the Basel international conference promised to oppose military ventures on the part of their government, but that when they returned to Germany they virtually unanimously voted for war credits, and supported every action of the German war party. Antipathy Towards Teuton Workers. While rejecting the idea of German participation in the discussion of labor's claims, the speakers insisted that workers who had fought, sacrificed and paid for the war were entitled to an influential voice in the settlement, and should not be left unconsidered, as hitherto always had been done.

Whether a congress which will include Entente Allied, American and other neutral workers' organizations will be arranged, had not been decided, but the meeting showed such antipathy toward German and Austrian workers that the proposal from the American Federation of Labor was rejected by a majority of three-quarters of a million votes. The American delegates, William Mahon, of Detroit, and Matthew Wolf, of Chicago, were present at today's session. Both will speak Wednesday.

ENLISTMENTS TO DATE 361,693 MEN

SPECIAL TO THE STANDARD.

Ottawa, Sept. 5.—The total enlistments in Canada to date are 361,693. During the last fortnight they amounted to 5,670 men. The Toronto and Winnipeg districts are still far in the lead in recruiting with 81,537 and 73,431 men respectively. The Maritime Provinces have enlisted 32,608 men, London district 29,946, Kingston 37,308, Montreal 31,681, Quebec 6,995, British Columbia 34,888, and Alberta 32,702.

"Huns Must Dance To British Tune Through the Winter"

As Result of Past Two Days' Work British Now Command Entire Ridge of the Battleground from Thiepval South, Except Givenchy—Irish Troops of the New Army Distinguish Themselves.

With the British Army in France, Sept. 5, via London, 3:40 p. m.—Despite their determined counter-attacks yesterday, when they advanced in waves, shoulder to shoulder, in defense of this chosen strategic point, the Germans had to yield Fallemont Farm this morning. The British had closed around it in the darkness, and dawn found the survivors of the garrison raked with machine gun fire. In the hopeless situation, plastered with mud after a night of cold and heavy rain, and having gone two days without sleep, they put up the white flag. Meanwhile a British battalion, finding little opposition, on its own initiative, pressed on through the mud and the small craters and gained the edge of Leuze Wood, which carried them to past Givenchy where the Germans are fortified amid the ruins with nests of machine guns.

The British gain since Sunday is more than a mile in depth. The Irish troops of the new army, galvanized through the efforts of Mr. John Redmond and other Nationalist leaders, distinguished themselves by taking Guillemont. They rounded up numerous prisoners in dugouts, and swept forward toward their objective with characteristic dash. As a result of two days' work the British, in case they decide to make no further advance this year, command all the ridge of battle front from Thiepval south except around Givenchy. This means, as one British officer said, that "the Germans would have to dance to our tune through the winter."

London, Sept. 5.—A British official statement issued this afternoon, reporting military operations in the Salonika war theatre, says: "During Sunday night the enemy turned on searchlights and opened fire on our troops south of Orliwar on the Struma front. No attack developed. "On the Dolran front there have been patrol encounters at Masekove and Krastalie."

B. C. SOLDIERS AT FRONT TO HAVE A VOTE

Officers Proceeding to the Front to Make the Necessary Arrangements.

London, Sept. 5 (Montreal Gazette cable).—Permission has been granted to the province of British Columbia to extend the voting in the coming provincial election to the soldiers from the province who are on active service. Several officers are proceeding to the front to carry on the arrangements. The vote of the soldiers will necessarily involve an extension of time for receipt of the returns.

JURY FAILS TO AGREE IN WINNIPEG CASE

Case of Sir Rodmond Roblin and Two Former Ministers Put Over to Fall Assizes After Jury Reports Disagreement.

Winnipeg, Sept. 5.—After hearing evidence and argument at the assizes for six weeks, the twelve men chosen to try the guilt or innocence of former Premier Sir Rodmond Roblin, and two of his ministers, George R. Coldwell and James H. Howden, reported at four o'clock this afternoon that they could not agree. Mr. Justice Prendergast accepted their statement and they were discharged.

The jury stood nine to three. It was learned afterwards that nine were for conviction and three for acquittal. The case was put over to the fall assizes, but whether or not there will be a second trial of the charges of conspiracy rests with the attorney-general's department. A charge of destroying documents which rests against Sir Rodmond Roblin also was held over. The ex-ministers, who have not been in custody at any time, continue at liberty on their bail bonds of \$50,000 each.

The jury returned first at 2:45 and reported to the court that they could not agree. The Lordship sent them back for another hour. Just before 4 o'clock they came in again. "We cannot agree," said Foreman Webb, speaking for the twelve men. "Is there any hope of reaching an agreement?" asked the judge. "Absolutely no hope," replied the foreman. His Lordship thereupon discharged the jury, and for the first time in six weeks its members were free from the guardianship of court officials. Sir Rodmond, Mr. Coldwell and Mr. Howden were warmly congratulated by their counsel and by many friends in the court room and corridors. It was arranged that the assizes should continue in existence, and that at some later date Contractor Thomas Kelly will be called into court so that the crown may move that sentence be passed upon him, following his recent conviction.

FIRE IN PLANT WHERE MUNITIONS ARE BEING MADE

Damage to Extent of \$20,000 in St. Thomas Construction Company Last Night.

St. Thomas, Ont., Sept. 5.—A fire supposed to have originated in the furnace room of the St. Thomas Construction Company, makers of war munitions, partly destroyed that plant tonight, entailing a loss approximating \$20,000. The fire broke out at about 9:30 during a meeting of directors. That portion of the building used as storage rooms for oil, paints, gasoline, etc., was completely destroyed, but the fire was checked before it reached the upper story, where more than 1,000 shells were being finished. About 120 men were at work when the fire was discovered. All escaped uninjured.

HAMMERING ENEMY'S LINE ON A FRONT OF 25 MILES

Gradually the lines of the Entente Allies are drawing more closely about Combes and toward Ferpene, and farther and farther their wedges are being driven into the German lines both north and south of the River Somme. On a front of about 25 miles the French and British troops, supported powerfully by their enormous artillery arm, are steadily hammering the German positions and sustaining unflinchingly heavy counter-attacks.

North of the Somme, to the east and southeast of Forest, the French have driven forward their lines, capturing the outskirts of the Anderlu Wood, Hospital Farm and the Rainette Wood and part of Marrieres Wood and a position on the road leading from Bouchevaines to Clercy.

Near Givenchy, to the north of Guillemont, the British have made further progress, winning all the territory between the Fallemont Farm and Leuze Wood, and between that wood and the outskirts of the town of Givenchy, which they captured and have held since the fighting of Sunday.

South of the Somme, the French have taken the town of Chilly, situated one mile west of the railroad leading from Chaumes to Roye, a line of trenches east of Soyecourt and numerous isolated positions between Verdandovillers and Chilly. Since Sunday the French alone have taken on the Somme front 6,550 prisoners and 36 guns, 28 of them being of heavy calibre. On the eastern front violent fighting continues from the Priplet marsh region in Volynia, through Galicia, and up in the Carpathian passes, with the Russians reporting successes near Vladimir-Volynski and a continuance of the advance toward the plains of Hungary through the Carpathians. Berlin reports that in Galicia, in the region of Bressaby, and near Fundul-

Moldovi, in the Carpathian region, heavy Russian attacks were repulsed, in the latter district with heavy casualties. In Eastern Roumania the German and Bulgarian have captured the fortified bridgehead of Tutkain, and the Bulgarians the town of Dobro, while Petrograd reports the cutting down of a Bulgarian outpost by Russian cavalry in its first engagement with the invaders on Roumanian soil. Near Ognot, in Turkish Armenia, violent fighting between Turks and Russians is taking place. Both Petrograd and Constantinople report successes here for their respective armies.

ITALIANS SWEEP AUSTRIANS FROM MORE STRONGHOLDS

Rome, via London, Sept. 5.—Several commanding positions of the Austrians on Punta Del Forane, at the head of the Rio Felton Valley, in the Upper Boivi, were captured Saturday night by detachments of Italian infantry, Alpine and volunteers, says the Italian official statement issued today. "Violent Austrian counter-attacks were repulsed. The text of the statement follows: "The usual artillery activity took place on the Trentino front. The enemy artillery was especially intense against our positions on Mount Civlron, in the Sugana Valley, and on Mount Carriol, in the Fiemmas Valley. "At the head of the Rio Felton Valley, in the Upper Boivi, during the night of Saturday, detachments of in-

FRANCE'S WAR BILLS GROW HEAVIER

Paris, Sept. 5.—Alexandre S. Ribot, the French minister of finance, will ask the Chamber of Deputies for appropriations for the last quarter of 1916 amounting to 8,347,000,000 francs, or about 600,000,000 more francs than was asked for the present quarter. The total appropriations asked by the French government since August, 1914, will amount to 61,000,000,000 francs roundly.

French Troops In Brilliant Charge Take Omnicourt

Hospital Farm, Rainette Wood and Portion of Marrieres Wood Also Added to Gains—Line of German Trenches and 6,550 Prisoners and 36 Cannon Captured.

Paris, Sept. 6.—The French troops have captured the village of Omnicourt, Hospital Farm, Rainette Wood and part of Marrieres Wood, and progressed in other regions north of the Somme, according to the official communication issued by the war office tonight. South of the Somme a furious battle raged throughout the day. The French captured a line of German trenches and repulsed all counter-attacks. The prisoners captured since Sept. 3 number 6,550, and the cannon 36.

ALLIED "U" BOAT CHASED ENEMY SHIPS

Copenhagen, via London, Sept. 5.—The captain of an incoming ship reports that he observed, outside of Stockholm Skogard yesterday, four German destroyers in an engagement with a big submarine. Suddenly the Germans fled southward, and 15 minutes later returned with four torpedo boats. But no submarine was then visible.

Series of Brilliant Actions.

The text of the communication reads: "On the Somme front, despite the bad weather, our troops continued to progress, and during the day secured important advantages. North of the river, following a series of brilliant actions, in which our troops gave proof of irresistible spirit, we pushed our line into the district east of Forest. We reached the west outskirts of Anderlu Wood, took by storm Hospital Farm and Rainette Wood, capturing part of Marrieres Wood and occupied, to the northeast of Clercy, the extremity of a hill traversed by the road from Bouchevaines to Clercy. "We also strengthened our positions north of the river, connecting them with the southern bank, and taking the village of Omnicourt, which is entirely in our hands. "The war material taken since September 3, in the north sector, includes 32 guns, of which 24 are heavy guns, two bomb throwers; two trench guns, an important stock of 150 millimetre shells, one captive balloon and a large number of machine guns. We have not yet counted the prisoners captured on Tuesday. "South of the Somme the battle proceeded the whole day with extreme violence. The enemy multiplied his counter-attacks, launching in mass at a great number of points along our new front, notably southwest of Barleux and southeast of Belloy. Notwithstanding the repeated efforts of the enemy we maintained our lines and inflicted sanguinary losses on him. "Between Verdandovillers and Chilly we carried a salient and numerous isolated positions held by the Germans. "East of Soyecourt an attack by our troops gave us a line of German trenches and enabled us to reach the outskirts northwest and south of Denlecourt Farm. "The total number of prisoners taken since yesterday south of the Somme has reached 4,047 including 55 officers. In the same southern sector four heavy guns and a hundred machine guns fell into our hands. "The total number of prisoners taken since Sunday on the French front of the Somme, north and south, is 6,550 and the number of guns 36, including 28 heavy guns. "There was intermittent cannonade on various parts of the front which was rather violent east of the Meuse (Verdun front) in the sectors of Fleury and Chenois."

GERMANS ATTACK FURIOUSLY BUT IN VAIN.

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DROPS BOMBS ON CHURCH IN VENICE.

Rome, Sept. 5, via London.—An Austrian naval aeroplane squadron dropped bombs on Venice Monday night without doing any damage, says an official statement issued here today. On Sunday and Monday nights Austrian aircraft dropped bombs on Gorizia and three other towns in that vicinity. Three persons were killed in Gorizia and the roof of the Church of St. John was damaged. The state ment says: "During Sunday evening hostile aircraft dropped bombs on Mariano and yesterday evening on Lucinico, Sdrausina and Gorizia. Three dead and some wounded are reported in Gorizia. The roof of the Church of St. John was damaged seriously. "A seaplane squadron, during Monday night, dropped twenty bombs on Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 5.—Jack Britton, the welterweight champion, out-boxed Joe Wellings, of Chicago, from beginning to end of a ten round bout here tonight. Britton, who won impressively, had a big pull in the weights, 147 to Wellings' 134 1-2.

BRITISH HOLD GREATER PART OF LEUZE WOOD

Yesterday's Fighting Results in Strengthening Positions on the Somme.

BERLIN ADMITS THE LOSS OF CHILLY.

Enemy Attacks on the Verdun Front and East of Fleury were Repulsed.

London, Sept. 6.—The official statement from general headquarters is dated last night, reads: "Today's fighting resulted in further strengthening our positions in the Leuze Wood, of which we now hold the greater part. Sixty more prisoners were taken. "Despite the heavy enemy artillery fire and the indifferent weather conditions, our troops are still pushing forward and are in possession of all the ground between Fallemont Farm and Leuze Wood, and between Leuze Wood and the outskirts of Givenchy. "During the day we bombarded the enemy's positions in the vicinity of Hohenablersen redoubt, opposite Givenchy, and south of Neuve Chapelle. "Yesterday, despite unfavorable weather, our aeroplanes carried out successful co-operation with our artillery."

Germany Lose Chilly. The text of the official statement says: "Western theatre: The great Somme battle continues. Our troops between Forest and the Somme are engaged in hot fighting. "South of the river our forces are defending themselves against a strong enemy on a twenty-kilometre front from Barleux south to Chilly. The village of Chilly has been lost. "On the right bank of the Meuse (Verdun front), new French attacks against our left wing east of Fleury and against the positions won by us on Sunday at Souville delie, were repulsed."

Bucharest, Roumania, Sept. 5, via Paris.—Baron Von Dem Bische-Hard enhausen, the German minister to Roumania, left Bucharest today for Berlin by way of Russia, under a Russian safe conduct. Ten years ago the baron was first secretary of the German embassy at Washington. Cession of Russian Drive? Berlin, via London, Sept. 5.—There has been no cessation of the heavy fighting in Galicia since the inauguration of the new Russian drive. The official statement of today says the Russians attacked repeatedly yesterday in the vicinity of Brzezany, fifty miles southeast of Lemberg, but were driven back by the German troops. "German and Bulgarian troops stormed the fortified advanced positions at the bridgehead of Turtukan. The town of Dobro is being taken by the Bulgarians. Bulgarian cavalry dispersed several Roumanian battalions. "German naval aeroplanes dropped bombs on Constanza (or Kustendje in Roumania on the Black Sea), and also on Russian light sea forces. Our ships bombarded Bucharest and the mineral oil establishments at Ploest with good effect."

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