

RUSSIANS BREAK ACROSS THE THENOVKA RIVER

Seize an Important Position of The Austro-German Troops

OVER 2,700 PRISONERS AND SIX MACHINE GUNS CAPTURED—RUSSIANS IN CARPATHIANS TAKE WHOLE SERIES OF MOUNTAIN HEIGHTS AND ADVANCING ON HUNGARIAN FRONTIER

Petrograd, Sept. 4, via London, 2.55 p. m.—The Russians have broken across the Thenovka river, a western tributary of the Zlota Lipa, and seized a position of the Austro-German troops, the war office announced today. They took 2,721 prisoners and six machine guns.

The Russian force in the Carpathians, the announcement also says, have captured a whole series of mountain heights and are advancing to the Hungarian frontier.

The Russian army of the Caucasus has made further progress, the war office reports, pushing forward south of the River Elieu. In the region of Ognott, 548 Turks were captured.

Between Thursday and Sunday the troops of the Russian Gen. Brusilov, captured 385 officers and 1,902 men. In this number were eleven German officers and 1,500 German privates. Twelve cannon, seventy-six machine guns and seven bomb mortars also were taken.

BAD WEATHER IN WEST.

Paris, Sept. 4.—Operations on the Somme front have been retarded by bad weather, the war office announced today. In the new action fourteen guns have been captured by the French.

Prisoners continue to arrive at the rear. East of the Meuse, on the Verdun front, the French yesterday took 400 prisoners.

S.S. Empress Sustains Accident.

While docking Saturday afternoon a wire hawser got entangled round one of the propellers of the C. P. R. steamship Empress. On Sunday the Empress made several unsuccessful attempts to clear the wire. The Empress made the trip to Digby and return yesterday with only one propeller in working order, and on her return to this port was docked in Kehney's slip, where at low water the wire will be cut and the propeller cleared. Repairs will be completed so that she will be able to sail at her scheduled time this morning.

WHAT DYSPEPTICS SHOULD EAT

A PHYSICIAN'S ADVICE

"Indigestion and practically all forms of stomach trouble are, nine times out of ten, due to acidity; therefore stomach sufferers should, whenever possible, avoid eating food that is acid in its nature, or which by chemical action in the stomach develops acidity. Unfortunately, such a rule eliminates most foods which are pleasant to the taste as well as those which are rich in blood, flesh and nerve building properties. This is the reason why dyspeptics and stomach sufferers are usually so thin, emaciated and lacking in that vital energy which can only come from a well fed body.

"For the benefit of those sufferers who have been obliged to exclude from their diet all starchy, sweet or fatty food, and are trying to keep up a miserable existence on gluten products, I would suggest that you should try a meal of any food or foods which you may like, in moderate amount, taking immediately afterwards a teaspoonful of bisulphated magnesia in a little hot or cold water. This will neutralize any acid which may be present, or which may be formed, and instead of the usual feeling of uneasiness and fullness, you will find that your food agrees with you perfectly.

"I know of nothing better than plain bisulphated magnesia as a food corrective and antacid. It has no direct action on the stomach; but by neutralizing the acidity of the food contents, and thus removing the source of the acid irritation, which inflames the delicate stomach lining, it does more than could possibly be done by any drug or medicine.

"As a physician, I believe in the use of medicine whenever necessary, but I must admit that I cannot see the sense of dosing an inflamed and irritated stomach with drugs instead of getting rid of the acid—the cause of all the trouble. Get a little bisulphated magnesia from your druggist, eat what you want at your next meal, take some of the bisulphated magnesia as directed above, and see if I'm not right."

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF

HOTEL CHELSEA

West Twenty-third St., at Seventh Ave. New York City. European Plan. 500 rooms, of the 400 baths. Room with adjoining bath \$1.00 and \$1.50. Room with private bath, \$2.00. Suites parlor, bedroom and bath, \$3.00 and upward. Club Breakfast, 25c. up. Special Luncheon, 60c. up. Table d'Hôte Dinner, 75c. up. Cafe attached.

To Reach Hotel Chelsea—From Pennsylvania Station, 7th Avenue car south to 23rd Street; Grand Central 4th Avenue car south to 23rd Street; Lackawanna, Erie, Reading, Baltimore & Ohio, Jersey Central and Lehigh Valley R. R. Stations, take 23rd Street crosstown car east to Hotel Chelsea. Principal Steamship Piers, Foot West 23rd Street, take 23rd Street crosstown car. Write for Colored Map of New York.

FURNISHED ROOM—With home privileges in private family. Phone M. 2494-41 or address A. G. care of The Standard.

LOST—In King Square Thursday evening, lady's ring set with emeralds. Valued especially for its associations. Finder please leave at Standard office, Box X.

ANOTHER GRIT "SCANDAL" DEVELOPES INTO BUBBLE

JOINT STATEMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY BUILDING COMMITTEE A COMPLETE ANSWER TO THE CHARGES OF IMPROPRIETY BROUGHT FORWARD BY THE LAURIER PRESS.

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, Sept. 3.—Hon. Rudolf Lemieux has reconsidered his position as a member of the parliamentary buildings committee and tendered his resignation. Mr. Lemieux submitted a resolution that tenders be called for the construction of the building. He failed to secure a second for his resolution and retired. Neither Messrs. Pugsley nor Watson would second Mr. Lemieux's resolution.

Mr. J. B. Hunter, deputy minister of public works, and secretary of the joint committee on the reconstruction of the parliamentary buildings, has been authorized to issue the following statement on behalf of the committee:

"The joint committee appointed by the Right Hon. the Prime Minister and the Right Hon. the Leader of the Opposition, to supervise the restoration and reconstruction of the parliamentary buildings under the authority granted by parliament at its last session, think it desirable at the present time to submit to the public a brief statement of the proceedings and of the reasons which have induced them to take the course adopted to secure such restoration and reconstruction.

"It will be borne in mind that very shortly after the fire by which the parliamentary buildings were destroyed, a statement was submitted by the architects, Messrs. John A. Pearson and J. O. Marchand, who had been appointed by the Minister of Public Works to make a report upon the condition of the ruins, that there would be salvage to the extent of two million dollars. This report was based upon what the architects at the time deemed to be a sufficient examination of the ruins.

"Yesterday in the Flemish Valley the enemy having received reinforcements, launched two violent attacks against our new positions on Monte Cauro. They were stopped each time by our fire and eventually were dispersed with heavy loss by a counter-attack with the bayonet. On the remainder of the front the artillery was active.

"Albania: On Saturday detachments of Bersaglieri and Territorials made a raid on the right bank of the Vorusa. The Territorials crossed the river between Sciofi and Reggale taking the village of Kuta after severe fighting. Meantime the Bersaglieri occupied Drizar and took Monte Gradist, repelling violent counter-attacks. During the evening the troops having achieved their objective returned to the right bank of the Vorusa. One Bersaglieri detachment remained undisturbed on Monte Trubes, until Sunday afternoon, returning subsequently to our lines. We took thirty-four Austrian prisoners and captured much material."

"For the library building \$650,000; for the west wing, \$425,000; for the heating and ventilation plant, chimney stack and boiler rooms, \$225,000; for the external walls and the lower portion of the tower, not including the new west wing, \$240,000; for the internal division walls (about) \$410,000; total estimated salvage, \$2,000,000.

"This estimated salvage was made before the preparation of the plans for the reconstruction of the building. After the appointment of this committee, Messrs. John A. Pearson and J. O. Marchand were employed as architects for the preparation of plans and doing the necessary work of architects in connection with the reconstruction. They proceeded as speedily as possible to prepare such plans and a number of sketches were prepared by them and exhibited for the inspection of the members of parliament and for consideration by the committee. In this connection it should be remarked that while architects were instructed by the committee to, as far as possible, preserve the outer design of the former building, they were impressed with the necessity for obtaining additional accommodation for the houses of parliament and better light and ventilation for the chambers. This involved the placing of the chambers in a different location from that which they occupied in the former building, and the plan which seemed to meet with the general approval of the members of parliament and which was adopted by the committee provided for the placing of the chambers in the western end and the Senate in the eastern end. Looking not only to the plan but having regard to the future, it seemed to the committee imperative that an additional story should be placed upon the building, which in the opinion of the architects could be done without materially interfering with the exterior design. The committee accordingly determined to have such additional story provided. The adoption of this plan necessitated the removal of the west wing. It also necessitated the removal of the tower, under any circumstances would have been almost entirely taken down, owing to the effects of the fire.

"The adoption of the present plan also necessitated the removal of the divisional walls. It was also considered that, the better to avoid danger from fire, it would be desirable that the power house should be constructed outside the building, which necessitated the removal of the former heating and ventilation plants, chimney stack and boiler room. The placing of an extra story upon the building necessitated the taking down of the top story of the external walls which had been left standing, but which had been, in many portions, seriously damaged. In doing this the work the architects discovered many defects therein, as well as serious damage from the fire, and in the performance of their professional duties determined that it would not be possible to utilize the external walls, and directed that they should be taken down. The committee, after very careful consideration have no hesitation in the removal of the walls by the architects in agreeing with them that the taking down of these walls was an absolute necessity. In view of their dangerous condition to have attempted to utilize them would, in the opinion of the committee, have been wholly unjustifiable.

"The amount of estimated salvage of two million dollars made by the architects before the adoption of the present plans is therefore disposed of as follows:

Library buildings saved... \$650,000.00
West wing... \$425,000.00
Heating and ventilation plant, chimney stack and boiler room... \$225,000.00
Tower and upper story of external walls... \$240,000.00
Total... \$1,540,000.00

"This leaves an amount of one hundred and ten thousand dollars represented by the remaining portions of the exterior walls, the removal of which was not necessitated by the adopted plans, but which the architects, as above, decided it was necessary to remove.

Why Other Items of Salvage Were Not Utilized.

"The question will naturally arise why the remaining items of salvage, apart from the library, were not utilized. The reasons are as follows:—Sets of plans prepared by Mr. Ewart and the chief architect of the Department of Public Works respectively contemplated adhering practically to the lines and restoration of the old building. These plans were exhibited for the information of the members of parliament, but they did not meet with approval, because it was generally felt that the new building, if constructed according to these plans, would provide very unsatisfactory and would be subject to the many objections and criticisms so often heard against the previous location of the House of Commons and Senate Chambers, and the inadequacy of accommodation and conveniences afforded by the former building. The committee were impressed by the fact that parliament and the public would not hesitate to approve of the larger expenditure which would be involved in the construction of a more modern and thoroughly fire-proof building with ample accommodation and furnished with the conveniences reasonably adequate for the meeting place for years to come of the nation's parliament. The committee therefore concluded that they would not adequately meet the views either of the members of parliament or of the public, if they allowed the question of the utilization of the salvage to stand in the way of having the reconstructed building designed in the best possible manner. These considerations, no doubt, influenced the members of parliament to approve of the plans prepared by Messrs. Pearson and Marchand in preference to the others, and the committee have the confident belief that their action in carrying out

what they understood to be the wish of the great majority of the members by adopting the present plans will meet with public approval.

Using Much of the Old Material.

"The committee have given directions that the stone which has been removed from the walls which were demolished shall be utilized as much as possible in the reconstruction, that the heating plant shall also be utilized, and it is expected that from these items a very considerable amount will be saved. As to the salvage of the following statement, made in a published report by the architects, is important. This report having reference to the salvage of material is as follows:

"There will be re-used some thousands of cubic feet of buff Ohio sandstone, all the nepean rock faced shodules that faced the old walls, about enough stone to face the power house, there is also sufficient stone for crushing for all the concrete foundations, also all the boilers, etc. that were in the boiler room."

Non-partisan Board To Supervise Purchase of Materials.

"The committee would observe that shortly after their appointment and pursuant to the authority granted by parliament having in view the magnitude of the work, the desirability of having first class construction, with as little delay as possible, and keeping in mind the fact that as the building progressed there would necessarily be many suggestions and alterations as to the construction of the building, it was deemed desirable to give to members and officials of parliament it would be desirable to obtain the services of a contractor of high reputation and large experience and employ him to attend to the work of construction making provision at the same time for the supply by public tender of all materials to be used. Accordingly the firm of P. Lyall & Sons Construction Co., Ltd. was employed for this purpose under the usual terms applicable to the construction of buildings upon the force account system. It was also determined that as the work of reconstruction was being done by a committee representing both political parties patronage should be eliminated and that so far as possible the employment of labor of construction should be done by public tender and making provision at the same time for the supply by public tender of all materials to be used. Accordingly the firm of P. Lyall & Sons Construction Co., Ltd. was employed for this purpose under the usual terms applicable to the construction of buildings upon the force account system. It was also determined that as the work of reconstruction was being done by a committee representing both political parties patronage should be eliminated and that so far as possible the employment of labor of construction should be done by public tender and making provision at the same time for the supply by public tender of all materials to be used.

"In such cases any military police or peace officer or any man belonging to the expeditionary forces may arrest upon view and without warrant any person who so offends. Such men may be taken before a stipendiary magistrate or justice of the peace and be imprisoned in accordance with the regulations.

The punishment shall be imprisonment not exceeding two months, or a fine not exceeding \$100 or both fine and imprisonment. Second and subsequent offenses shall be punished by two months' imprisonment.

I. C. R. SUBURBAN CHANGES. Effective Monday, Sept. 4th.

The following suburban service between St. John and Hampton will go into effect.

Train No. 338 leaves St. John, 9.00 a. m.; arrives Hampton, 9.55 a. m.
Train No. 332 leaves St. John, 12.30 p. m.; arrives Hampton, 1.30 p. m.
Train No. 340 (Sat. only), leaves St. John, 1.15 p. m.; arrives Hampton, 2.15 p. m.
Train No. 334 leaves St. John, 6.15 p. m.; arrives Hampton, 7.15 p. m.
Train No. 336 leaves St. John, 11.00 p. m.; arrives Hampton, 11.59 p. m.
Train No. 337 leaves Hampton, 6.50 a. m.; arrives St. John, 7.50 a. m.
Train No. 337 leaves Hampton, 10.20 a. m.; arrives St. John, 11.20 a. m.
Train No. 335 leaves Hampton, 1.40 p. m.; arrives St. John, 2.40 p. m.
Train No. 335 leaves Hampton, 7.20 p. m.; arrives St. John, 8.20 p. m.

CONCERT IN KING SQUARE.

The City Cornet Band will occupy the King Edward band stand this evening from 8 to 10, and will render the following programme under the direction of Frank Waddington:

National Air—"O Canada."
March—"The Sentinel."
Overture—"Imperial."
Waltz—"Valse Bleue."
Indian Intermezzo—"Os-Ka-Loo-La-Loo."
Operatic Selection—"La Traviata."
Song March—"Boys of the Old Brigade."
American Fantasia—"Happy Days in Dixie."
Tone Poem—"Rose De Amour."
Descriptive Polka—"The Anvil."
March—"Annapolis."
God Save the King.

Kindly remember the Soldiers' Co-Operative Association appeal for magazines or cheap covered books. A generous response is looked for. The depot in the C. P. R. building is open every day.

The committee would observe further that this is the first time in the history of Canada that an attempt has been made to construct a large monumental public work with the cooperation of both political parties, and there are ample grounds to state that up to the present time the labors of the committee have been most harmonious to that end.

"The committee felt highly honored in having been entrusted by the leaders of the two parties with the duty and responsibility of supervising this work of national importance. They have taken every precaution in the selection of the architects, contractors, the organization of a board to obtain materials by public tender, to secure efficient supervision of the work, to free the erection of this building from all party influences and considerations, in order to ensure its completion at the lowest possible cost consistent with the best workmanship; and they have the utmost confidence that the steps which they have taken will achieve the results desired."

Retrieving Work Must Not Be Hampered

Severe Punishment for Persons who Interfere with the Work of Recruiting Officers or Cause Disorder at Meetings.

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, Sept. 3.—An order-in-council has been passed by the government here which is designed to cope with interruptions which may occur at recruiting meetings. The order declares that the holding of recruiting meetings to encourage enlistment is legal not only indoors but in any public square or open space of any city, town or municipality.

It also states that it shall be lawful for any member of the expeditionary force to stand or remain on any public street or highway and there accost, interview or converse with any man of military age who is willing to consider recruiting proposals. Further it states that it shall be an offense for any person by interruption or otherwise to interfere with or disturb the proceedings of the speakers who are advocating recruiting at any meeting held for the encouragement of recruiting or to speak against or to discourage recruiting; or to obstruct, impede or interfere with any military officer, non-commissioned officer or member of the expeditionary forces while lawfully engaged at any place where he is entitled to carry on his work of recruiting.

Contrary to current rumor that she was to accept flattering offers from legitimate managers to return to the stage Pauline Frederick, the emotional actress who became a big screen star over night when she made her motion picture debut in the Famous Players adaptation of Hall Caine's drama "The Eternal City," has decided to remain upon the screen and has signed a two year contract with the Famous Players Film Company. By the terms of this contract Miss Frederick becomes one of the few highest paid screen stars and automatically assumes her appearance in Paramount Pictures for the next two years.

The sudden rise of Pauline Frederick to a position among the very foremost emotional actresses on the screen and the tremendous popularity which she has won by her charming personality would be astounding to one who was not familiar with her stage career before she became a photoplayer. Having been successful in light comedy, Miss Frederick has proved a positive sensation in "Innocent" and as Zuleika in the celebrated "Joseph and His Brethren" called as incomparable among the younger generation of emotional actresses, and as the very height of her popularity on the stage. Miss Frederick surprised many of her friends by accepting the offer of the role of Donna Roma in "The Eternal City."

But the success which she scores in the production more than justifies Miss Frederick's decision and prompts her acceptance of an offer to remain exclusively upon the screen.

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The next photoplay in which Mr. Melghan will be seen, however, is "The Storm," in which he appears with Theodore Roberts in the principal support of Blanche Sweet.

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Before joining the Lasky Company, more than a year ago Mr. Melghan was well-known on the stage, having appeared in leading roles in support of some of the most famous American stars.

DIED.

HEFFERNAN—At his parents' residence, 4 Bay Shore road, Ronald Francis, youngest son of Thomas and Effie V. Heffernan, aged 1 year and 18 days.

Funeral today (Tuesday) at 2.30 p. m. from his parents' residence.

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