

# THE TEUTONIC ARMIES OFFER REVERSES IN GALICIA AND THE CHAMPAGNE REGION

## GAS ATTACK ON PART OF LENS CITY

Canadian Headquarters in France, via London, July 16.—(By Stewart Lyon, Special Correspondent Canadian Press)—The western part of Lens, particularly that known as the Cité Du Moulin, was subjected to a gas attack early this morning.

The first of the gas cylinders was projected into the enemy's positions about one o'clock and projectiles and drums, loaded with deadly vapor, were sprayed upon the Germans for almost two hours. The enemy attempted to cause a cessation of the attack by putting an artillery and gas shell barrage on that part of our front from which the supposed gas was being circulated. In this he failed, and the operation proceeded until the available drums had been discharged.

Recently, to offset operations of an enemy battery so securely protected in an underground position that a hit could not be secured, it was showered with the gas shells. For fourteen hours thereafter the battery was silent. It required that time for the atmosphere to absorb and render harmless the gas that had filled the sunken gun pit.

There have been numerous aerial fights on this part of the front during the past twenty-four hours. In one case two of our planes tackled five of the enemy's with ineffective results. Losses recorded are one plane on each side.

## HEAVY STORM HITS THE CITY OF MONCTON

Buildings Struck, But Damage Not Great—Lieut. Hanson and Sergt. Drumm Killed in Action.

Special to The Standard.

Moncton, July 16.—During a heavy electric storm over Moncton all afternoon, lightning struck at several points around town, but the damage was very slight. A. E. Metzger's paint shop on Queen street was struck and a sign board ripped off, but the building escaped.

Senator McSweeney's barn on the same street was also struck and the door torn off. A tree in the same locality was scorched. A section of the fire alarm system was put out of business. It was one of the most severe thunder storms in years, considerable rain falling.

Dr. G. B. Price has received the sad news that his nephew, Lieut. John C. Hanson, aviator in France, was killed Saturday, July 14.

## FRANCIS KERR TO ACT AS RECEIVER

Local Barister Appointed Following Decision in Downey vs. Comm. of Sewers for Albert.

The Court of Appeal at Fredericton having upheld the decision of Hon. Mr. Justice White in the matter of Downey vs. the Commissioners of Sewers for Districts 3, 4 and 5, of Albert county, Francis Kerr, barrister, of this city, has been appointed to act as receiver. It will be Mr. Kerr's duty as an official of the court to collect the rates which the people had refused to pay and to report to the registrar of the Supreme Court at Fredericton.

The case was one of the most interesting that has been tried in the Chancery Division of the Supreme Court for some time. A large amount of dry lands were in dispute and Mr. Kerr Downey has been confirmed by the court in their ownership. A large number of residents of Albert county were joined as co-defendants with the commissioners. The residents refused to pay the assessment after it was levied by the commissioners. The decision is an interesting one, inasmuch as

## THE BRITISH CARRY OUT RAID SUCCESSFULLY AND ADVANCE EAST OF TOWN OF VERMELLES

Hostile Artillery Has Shown Increased Activity Southwest of Lens and in Neighborhood of Armentieres.

## GERMANS SUFFER SEVERELY IN NIGHT FIGHTING AT MONT HAUT

Sixteen Hundred Shells Fired Into Rheims—Two of Three German Waves in Champagne Mowed Down.

London, July 16.—The official report from British headquarters in France tonight reads: "We carried out a successful raid early this morning east of Vermelles. Our line has been advanced slightly northeast of Messines. The hostile artillery has shown increased activity southwest of Lens and in the neighborhood of Armentieres. "Three German airplanes were brought down yesterday in the air fighting. Three of our machines are missing."

Desperate Fighting.

Paris, July 16.—The official communication issued by the war office tonight reads:—"Moderate artillery action occurred north of Bray-en-Laonnais and near Hurlbais, they were quite violent northwest of Rheims. "In Champagne the fighting during the night at Mont Haut ended in a check for the Germans, who were not able to remain the ground conquered by us on the 14th. The attacks last night were very violent and murderous for the enemy. Three waves were launched by the adversary, two of them being mowed down by our fire. Only one succeeded in penetrating our lines. In desperate fighting, which lasted until dawn, our troops annihilated the enemy detachments and retook possession of all their guns. "Sixteen hundred shells were fired into Rheims, two old men being killed. "The artillery action was very spirited in the whole region, and the artillery was also active on the left bank of the Meuse. "Belgian communication:—There was slight activity on the Belgian front, in the neighborhood of Noordchoote and Het Sas, where the bombardment on both sides was quite intense during the course of the night."

## THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN PARLIAMENT UNCERTAIN

Re-organized Ministry, With Half a Dozen Liberals Likely and Then Probably an Appeal to the Country on Conscription Issue.

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, July 16.—The political situation in parliament is still very much mixed. While it is true that there is strong opposition to a union government not only on the Liberal side of the house but also amongst the Conservatives it is regarded as more than probable that there will be a reorganized ministry with half a dozen Liberals included in it.

The idea seems to be that as soon as the union government is formed it will go to the country on the conscription issue.

There is no disguising the fact that the opposition to union within the Conservative party is strong in numbers at least, but whether it will succeed in dissuading the prime minister from proceeding with his purpose, or rendering it impossible for him to attain it, may be doubted.

Much is being made of the fact that the first head of coalition was from Sir Joseph Flavelle, whose influence is now completely gone, but even the play upon his connection with the movement is apparently hardly able to affect the negotiations that are proceeding.

It is stated tonight that action will be taken by the government in regard to the Flavelle profits, but what that action is to be has not been stated. The rumor is current that the chairman of the Imperial Munitions Board is making war profits on a vast scale from other industries besides food, but this appears to be mere rumor at present. However if the gossip has any foundation in fact there will be a searching inquiry.

The caucus of the Conservative members which was held today was protracted. The prime minister gave his views upon the question of extension and there was a general debate over the policy of union. The conscriptionist Liberals had a caucus also, but reached no decision. They will hold another caucus tomorrow.

## BRITISH TROOPS PARADE IN N. Y.

New York, July 16.—For the first time in more than a century armed troops of the British Empire, under their own regimental colors, paraded today in New York city. The parade, which was for the purpose of stimulating the recruiting of British subjects for the British army, consisted of a detail of eleven officers, and one hundred and fifty men of the Forty-eighth Regiment of Canadian Highlanders, headed by their own brass band and pipers.

The kilties, in command of Lieut. Col. G. W. Darling, arrived this morning from Toronto.

The Court of Appeal upheld the judgment of Hon. Mr. Justice White, who based his finding of American decisions following the civil war.

## WILL CHANGE THE BRITISH TITLE

London, July 16.—King George has asked a special meeting of the privy council to be held tomorrow, for the purpose of proclaiming a change in the title of the royal house.

## RUSSIANS CONTINUE OFFENSIVE

Take Part of the Village of Lodziany, in Galicia, from Austro-Germans

## RUSSIANS REPULSE ATTACK NEAR KALUSZ

From Riga on Baltic to Roumania Both Sides Engaged in Battle.

Again the Teutonic allies have suffered reverses in the loss to the Russians of a part of the village of Lodziany, in the Lemnau river region of Galicia; in the repulse of an attack by the Russians northeast of Kalusz, and in the Champagne region of France where the French drove them from positions they had recaptured, inflicting heavy losses on them.

From Riga on the Baltic Sea to the Rumanian frontier the Russians and Austro-Germans along the entire front are engaged in battle, but except in Galicia, where the Russians continue to develop their advantage or hold back thrusts of the Teutons, little has become known concerning the operations.

Captures Enormous.

Not alone have the Russians in their drive in Galicia made goodly gains of terrain, but their captures of men, guns and material have been enormous. From July 10 to July 13, according to a Russian official communication, 36,843 officers and men of the Teuton allies have been made prisoners by General Brussloff's forces, and 33 heavy and light guns, 28 trench mortars, 408 machine guns and 91 guns of other descriptions have been taken.

The Germans in Champagne have again attempted, with large bodies of men, to recapture positions taken from them recently near Mont Haut and the Teton. They were entirely repulsed near the Teton, suffering heavy casualties. On Mont Haut during a night long battle their efforts, according to the French war office, were momentarily successful in regaining nearly all the ground they had lost. Violent counter-attacks launched by the French, however, succeeded in the return to Gen. Petain's forces of all the German gains.

Considerable fighting has taken place between the British and the Germans on the northern front in France and Belgium, but apparently the infantry attacks are still in the nature of rattling enterprises, although Berlin records the repulse of British attempts to recapture positions at Lombaertsyde, in Belgium, and the infliction of heavy losses.

On Italian Front.

The probable re-commencement of heavy fighting along the Austro-Italian front seems apparent from the latest official communication from Rome. Heavy bombardments have been begun along the entire front, with the Italians doing effective work in destroying positions at various points. In the Jamiana Valley the Italians, following a heavy bombardment, delivered a successful raid, capturing 275 prisoners and machine guns and war material.

Comparative calm still prevails on the Macedonian front, although in the Vardar sector the Teutonic allies have endeavored to carry out raids with strong forces. These were all repulsed by the French fire.

## CASUALTIES

Ottawa, July 16.—Monday night's list.

INFANTRY

Killed in action.

O. D. Daigle, Beckbrook, N. B.

Died of Wounds.

N. Milne, Yarmouth, N. S.

Wounded.

Frank McDonald, Moncton, N. B.

Lieut. J. R. Calkin, Sackville, N. B.

J. L. Hall, Bridgewater, N. S.

Died of Wounds.

Gunner A. Densmore, Moncton, N. B.

Gunner J. Gallant, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Wounded.

Gunner E. R. Anderson, Dorchester, N. B.

## CHATHAM LAD MAY DIE FROM INJURIES

Special to The Standard.

Chatham, July 16.—Clifford Lobban, aged sixteen, an employe in Snowball Company's mill, was probably fatally injured this afternoon when a wood cart on which he was loading cut wood accidentally upset catching his head between the cart and the wood chute, fracturing his skull and otherwise injuring him badly. He was taken to Hotel Dieu Hospital in an unconscious state.

## THE FRENCH FORCES GAIN IMPORTANT SUCCESSES ON THE CHAMPAGNE FRONT

Enemy Artillery Furiously Bombards French Position Night and Day, Pouring in Avalanches of High Explosives on Mont Blond.

## A PANICKY OUTBURST OF GERMAN ROCKETS AND COLORED SIGNALS

Several Hundred Teutons Taken Prisoners, Three Hundred Within an Hour on Mount Blond Alone—Complete Failure of Enemy Attack.

London, July 16, via Reuter's Ottawa Agency.—Telegraphing from French headquarters on Sunday, Reuter's representative says:

Yesterday, while flags were waving and rockets blazing all over France in honor of the national fete, the battle for the viewpoints on the Champagne front was renewed on Moronvillers Heights, a chain of five flat topped hills linked by high saddles which dominates the eastern sector of the battle field from Nogent-L'Abbesse to the further bank of the Suippe river. The highest of these is Mont Haut, nearly 1,000 feet high, which is flanked on the eastward by Teton Casque, and on the westward by Mont Blond and Mont Cornillet.

German Held Heights.

The first battle in April brought the French over the crest of the group, but, except Mont Cornillet, the whole of which the French have held for some time, the northern slopes of the chain remained in the hands of the Germans, who obstinately clung on just below the crest, in the hope of regaining them by a luck dash, and at two points, namely, on the saddle between Teton Blond and Mont Haut they held strong positions, giving at least a partial view of over the French side of the battle field below.

The Germans had brought three divisions into line, and in anticipation of the attack which was to be made on the whole five-mile front they carried out much work on their shelters and trenches to the northward, in which their attacking battalions and reserves were massed for the assault. The most difficult part of the enterprise, the capture of Mont Haut, was entrusted to a Hanoverian division who had specially rehearsed the action.

Furious Gun Fire.

The Germans, whose artillery had been strongly reinforced, furiously bombarded the French position night and day until the signal for the assault was given at eight o'clock in the evening. The objectives of the attacking battalions were carefully restricted. An advance of 300 yards on a front of 600 yards was ordered on Teton Casque. During the three or four hours preceding the attack the ground on both sides of the dividing lines received as severe a shelling as it ever received during the war. The Germans pounded avalanches of high explosives on the French positions on Mont Blond, while the French swept the German works over the crest with torpedoes of fire.

The bombardment reached a pitch of insane violence an hour before the attack. The slopes of Mont Blond and Mont Haut smoked as if all the fires of Hades were breaking through. Great curtains of smoke kept leaping up behind the crest line where the French shells were bursting on the German trenches. It was scarcely conceivable that men could live in the hideous turmoil, still less than they could wait the order to leave the remains of their shelters to dash through the midst of it. Nothing could be seen of the French assault in the hurricane of shell bursts, but within half an hour the news was flashed back that the French infantry had taken the whole of their objectives—the saddle between Mont Blond and Mont Haut, besides the position on Mont Haut itself—in thirty-six minutes.

## NEWFOUNDLAND HAS COALITION GOVERNMENT

St. Johns, Nfld., July 16.—Premier Morris announced in the assembly this afternoon the formation of a coalition or national government. The colonial cabinet now comprising nine seats will be increased to twelve and the government and opposition will have six seats each.

Sir Edward Morris will continue as premier.

## LIGHTNING KILLS TWO NEAR NORTH SYDNEY

Sydney, N. S., July 16.—The house of Norman MacQueen, at Dutch Brook, about five miles from Sydney, was struck by lightning tonight with fatal result. Norman MacQueen and one of his younger children were killed while his brother Dan and a son were seriously but not fatally shocked. The lightning left no mark on the house.

## GREECE IS OFFICIALLY IN THE WAR

Washington, July 16.—Uncertainty as to Greece's status in the world war was cleared away today with the receipt of official information that the Greek government not only has severed relations with all four of the Central Powers but is actually in a state of war with them.

Information has reached the state department that the Greek minister in Paris has notified the French government Greece considers herself a full belligerent and will act accordingly. He said it was not necessary to issue a formal declaration of war as the government feels it is bound by the declarations previously issued at Saloniki by Premier Venizelos who took with him to Athens all the responsibilities and commitments of the temporary Saloniki government.

To Mobilize Forces.

As a semi-belligerent Greece is expected to lose no time in mobilizing her war resources and joining effectively in the common allied operations in the Balkans. The strength of the Venizelos army is placed at about 60,000 men and the remnants of the former regular army, while not over 30,000 now, has at times been mobilized to a total of 200,000 men and is capable of reaching 300,000 if munitions are provided. The regulars practically were demobilized by the Allies when former King Constantine held the organization as a threat to the Allies, but can be quickly called to the colors again.

Will Raise Big Army.

While it is understood the new government has not yet mobilized this army the classes of 1916 and 1917, previously prevented by the Allies from being called out, were called to the colors about two weeks ago. Commissioner Jonnar, whom the Allies entrusted with enforcing Constantine's abdication, has reported that a Greek army of 250,000 will be raised to add to the 700,000 Allied soldiers already in the Balkans.

A Greek mission may be sent to the United States, not only to negotiate for supplies, for this army, but also to present Greece's situation as to the general world reconstruction after the war. For the present it is probable Greece will be munitioned by the Allies, who have stocks already on hand, but for the future and as far as general credits are concerned, it is probable the Athens government will wish to deal directly with this country.

It is understood here that while some pro-German, anti-war spirit remains in Greece, a great majority of the people are happy that a flat decision has at last been made and that the perils and uncertainties that have beset the nation's attempt to be neutral are ended.

## 3 KILLED ON AMERICAN STEAMER

The Gr'ce, Leyland Liner Sylvanian and Steamer Kioto Sent to Bottom.

Washington, July 16.—Sinking of the American steamer Graco and the killing of three men and the injury of two members of the naval armed guard was announced today by the state department.

The Graco was owned by the Standard Commercial Steamship Corporation, New York. She was sunk by a torpedo from a submarine.

All survivors have been landed and the injured taken to a hospital.

New York, July 16.—Word of the sinking by German U-boats of the Leyland line freighter Sylvanian, a steamship of 4,855 tons gross, bound, in ballast, from Liverpool to this port, and of the steamer Kioto, 6,132 tons gross, of the White Star line, formerly in the Manchester service, was received here today in marine insurance circles. The sinkings were reported to have occurred last week.

Mr. MacQueen was lying down in front of the door and it is conjectured that the lightning entered beneath the door and escaped by another door.

The storm which lasted in this vicinity from 8 to nearly midnight was one of the heaviest felt in Cape Breton for many years.