

With Entirely n All Fronts

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BULGARIANS AND ROUMANIANS CLASH ON FRONTIER; FRENCH RE-CONQUERING POSITIONS LOST AT VERDUN

BERLIN UNHESITATINGLY ADMITS LOSS OF TWO POSITIONS IN WEST

French Score Important Victory at Fleury Before Verdun and at Monacu Farm on Somme

British Gain Ground in Bombing Attack and Slaughter More Germans in Bloody Delville Wood—Desperate Fighting on Stokhod—Turks Routed in Bayonet Charge.

London, Aug. 4.—The British official statement issued at midnight reads: "North of Bazentin-Le-Petit we gained some ground by a bombing attack. During the night the enemy sent four strong detachments toward Delville Wood, which were allowed to approach to close range before fire was opened. All were repulsed with heavy loss, and at one place fifty of the enemy were caught in massed formation by our machine gun fire.

"Our heavy artillery bombarded an enemy strong point between Pozieres and Thiepval. The garrison, fleeing across the open, came under our fire. Yesterday we caused a big explosion at Courzelette.

"Throughout the day the enemy's artillery maintained a barrage west and southwest of Longueval and Mametz, and Caterpillar Wood intermittently. Further north he shelled villages near Arras and Armentieres and dropped bombs on the outskirts of some of the villages, without doing any damage.

"In the Givency district we bombarded the enemy's lines near Hohen-sollen. In the Loos salient there was considerable trench mortar activity on both sides.

"Two enemy aeroplanes were brought down in the northern section of our line, one of which seems to be of a new pattern. Three of our machines were brought down by gun fire."

Important Victory at Verdun.
Paris, Aug. 3.—The text of the German official statement follows: "North of the River Somme we repulsed last night several German assaults on the Monacu Farm, and we organized our new positions between this farm and the Hem Wood.

"It has been confirmed that the German units engaged in the region of the Monacu Farm had to be relieved as a result of heavy losses they have sustained since July 10.

"South of the River Somme, a counter attack upon our positions located to the south of Estrees failed under our fire.

"On the right bank of the river Muse the Germans delivered several counter attacks upon the trenches which we captured yesterday. Everywhere our curtains of fire and the fire of our infantry checked the efforts of our adversary, who suffered heavy losses.

"As for our troops, following upon their advantages, they have made notable progress to the south of Fleury. They have reached the immediate surroundings of this village, and have even gone beyond the railroad station. The number of prisoners made by us yesterday in the region of Fleury alone is in excess of 700. This raises to 3,100 the total number of able-bodied prisoners who have fallen into our hands since the first of August on the right bank of the River Meuse.

"In the region of Vaux-Le-Chapelle and Chenois there has been continued intense artillery fighting, but without infantry participation. The night passed quietly on the remainder of the front except in the forest of Apremont, where we dispersed with rifle fire certain German patrols.

"On the front along the Somme, Sergeant Chantai yesterday had two aerial encounters with German machines, and in each case vanquished his adversary. These two new victories make a total of eight German machines which have been brought down by this aviator. Another German aeroplane, attacked at close quarters by one of our machines, fell to the ground and was wrecked at a point near Chauthy."

Desperate Fighting on Stokhod.
Petrograd, via London, Aug. 3.—The official statement from general headquarters issued today, reads: "On the Stokhod desperate fighting is proceeding near the villages of Dubeshovo and Gulevitchie. During the fighting on the River Sereth, near Goroedich, about four miles above Tarnopol, the gallant regimental commander, Colonel Gonorov, was wounded.

"In the Voroblevka region, east of Jescerna, nine enemy aeroplanes flew over our encampments. During the fighting south of the Dniester in the direction of Shturliak, the regimental chaplain, Colonel, was wounded.

"On the night of August 2, in the region of Smorgon, the enemy launched gas attacks on both sides of the railroad. The attacks opened at 1 o'clock in the morning, and the gas was released six times, with intervals between the waves. The gas attacks finished at 6 o'clock in the morning.

"The use of gas was discovered in getting outside of his own wire entanglements, and he rapidly returned to his trenches.

ENGLEHART WITHIN SWEEP OF RAGING FOREST FIRES



The above photo was taken after the last had fire in New Ontario. So fierce is the heat that everything inflammable disappears in a few minutes. Beds, as shown above, often fail to occupy positions identical with those of before the fire. Nothing but steel or iron survives and after it is twisted into useless shapes.

Toronto, Aug. 3.—Word has been received here that all women and children were ordered to leave Englehart last night.

The fires, which have been smoldering in Catherine Township, approximately fifteen miles northwest of this town, were whipped by a stiff breeze yesterday afternoon, and are now making headway in the direction of Englehart and at a rate that is causing anxiety. This anxiety may be somewhat unfounded, but after Saturday's disaster, the people are in a keenly apprehensive state of mind, and several citizens today sent their wives and children south to Cobalt. Others have packed up their effects. Authorities advise the exercise of all reasonable precautions, but declare that in all probability the fire will not reach the town.

Ontario, Aug. 3.—A fire in the West Ontario township of North Bay reports the total number of identified and unidentified as 423. Rumors of additional devastation and further loss of life have in many cases proved to be without foundation.

It was reported that Englehart had been swept, and a number of houses burned, but a visit to the town today showed that the story was false. There had been threatening indications yesterday afternoon, but no harm was done. The country between Englehart and Matheson seems to be safe.

Bush fires which started last night in the Cobalt region between Red Water and Tomika are now declared to be under control.

Several German and other planes from their bases in Ontario that the danger is past returning to rebuild.

NOT ONE ESCAPED
Seventeen Who Sought Refuge in a Gut Were Suffocated.
Halleybury, Ont., Aug. 3.—Charles J. Shields, one of the best-known mining men of the district, reached here from Peabody, Ont., after Matheson, yesterday afternoon. He is practically blind from smoke, and with difficulty raised his voice above a whisper. He avers that the list of dead will reach the 800 mark. He brought with him (Continued on page 8.)

TWO NEW BRUNSWICK MEN IN CASUALTY LIST

Ottawa, July 31.—The midnight casualty list follows:
INFANTRY.
Died of Wounds.
Pioneer William J. Whyde, Ashfield (N. S.).

Previously Reported Missing, Now on Duty.
Alex. Robertson, Truro (N. S.).

Wounded.
Chas. W. Arsenault, Box 293, Bathurst (N. B.).
Corporal Frederick Breau, Coverdale (N. B.).
Fenwick Colpitts, Lutz street, Moncton (N. B.).
Edgar F. Goldthwaite, Summerside (E. S.).

Mrs. Teresa Roddy of 870 Main street has received word from Ottawa that her brother, Pte. John James Mahoney has been admitted to hospital in England suffering from a gunshot wound in the knee.

Died of Wounds.
Private Thomas W. Nicholson of Canterbury Station, who died of wounds received while fighting in the ranks of an infantry battalion, was thirty-eight years old and is survived by his widowed mother, who is an invalid. He had been in the trenches since last October.

Private McCollum Recovers.
That Private Ernest McCollum of the Princess Pats is still alive in hospital in England and improving was the word received yesterday in a letter sent by him to his mother, Mrs. William McCollum of 128 Erin street. Some time ago Private McCollum was reported wounded and after returning to the firing line he was again reported suffering from shell shock and was admitted to the No. 3 Rest Station. A letter came from him a week or so later, but then nothing for weeks. Ottawa was asked and a telegram was received this morning to the effect that there was no further information available.

On the heels of the telegram came a letter from Private McCollum himself in which he said that he was getting along nicely and asked that his folks might not worry about him. In speaking of writing he says that he does not get very good chances, and closes with the statement that he expected to be sent home again.

Flattened in a Flat.
She—So you've been up to see the Browns. Is there new flat very small?
He—Well, they've had to exchange all their statures for his beliefs.

Least Gift, Better Grub.
Lo, our palatium trench rooms!
Whole fortunes have been sunk
For gaudy show and shine—but oh!
The provender is punk.

MANY LOSE LIVES IN CLOUDBURST ON TENNESSEE CREEK

Middlesboro, Kentucky, Aug. 3.—Between fifteen and twenty-five persons were drowned and enormous property damage sustained by a cloud burst on Blair's Creek near Tazewell (Tenn.), last night, according to a report which reached here today.

Telephone messages from there said about 100 persons lived along the creek, and of these only a few have been accounted for. Nine bodies have been recovered.

Communication, which normally is not of the best, has been practically cut off. Two bridges on the southern railroad, between Middlesboro and Knoxville, are washed away, and train service is at a standstill.

DEATH PENSIONS FOR 220,000 IN BRITISH ARMIES
Vote of £6,000,000 in British House to Provide Relief for Stricken Families and Disabled Soldiers.

London, Aug. 3, 5:15 p. m.—Parliament will next week be asked to vote £6,000,000 pounds, including 1,000,000 pounds already voted, to provide the full estimated cost of supplementary pensions of widows and bereaved dependents of non-commissioned officers and men and of partially disabled non-commissioned officers and men.

This sum, William Hayes Fisher, parliamentary secretary to the local government board, explained to the house today is the estimate of a number of deaths not exceeding 900,000, but if this number is exceeded, the amount will be increased proportionately. An additional grant would be made for officers and men whose general circumstances warrant assistance.

Volcanoes Set Sea A-Boiling

New York, Aug. 3.—A Journal desparade from Rome today says: "The volcanoes of Mount Etna and Stromboli are in violent eruption, accompanied by underground rumblings. So intense is the heat from the flaming lava that the sea is boiling in the region of the volcanoes."

Potatoes for Fodder.
London, Aug. 3.—According to a Berlin official telegram received in Amsterdam, says a despatch from Reuter's correspondent there, the German food regulation board has abolished the prohibition on the use of potatoes as fodder.

FINGER-PRINTS MUST BE SHOWN ON PASSPORTS ADMITTING TO GERMANY.
Berlin, via London, Aug. 4.—The taking of finger prints has ceased being directly solely against criminal classes since Aug. 1, when the new Prussian passport regulations went into effect. All passports must now bear the fingerprints of their holders. The measure was first employed in Bavaria, and soon will be adopted in Saxony.

So stringent is the new regulation regarding travelers that the American embassy here has been appealed to for aid by a number of Americans on the Dutch border, who desire to enter Germany.

TURNING POINT OF WAR CAME WITH JUTLAND SEA BATTLE

"Consequences of Naval Encounter, Material and Moral, Cannot Be Overlooked," Says Balfour

Battle an Attempt to Break Bars and Burst Confining Gates, But Failure Meant German Fleet Sank Again Into Impotence—Map of Europe Shows Ever-Shrinking Battle Line.

London, Aug. 3.—The first lord of the admiralty, A. J. Balfour, has issued a statement for publication in the course of which he says: "The second anniversary of the British declaration of war provides a fitting opportunity for a brief survey of the present naval situation. The consequences, material and moral, of the Jutland battle cannot be easily overlooked; an Allied diplomatist assured me that he considered it the turning point of the war.

"The tide, which had long seemed to help our enemies, began from that moment to flow strongly in our favor. This much at least is true, that every week which has passed since the German fleet was driven damaged into port has seen new successes for the Allies in one part or other of the field of operations. It would be an error, however, to suppose that the naval victory changed the situation; what it did was to confirm it.

HIGH SEAS FLEET AGAIN SINKS INTO IMPOTENCE.
"Before the Jutland battle, as a fact, the German fleet was imprisoned. The battle was an attempt to break the bars and burst the confining gates. It failed, and with its failure the high seas fleet sank again into impotence.

"The Germans claim Jutland as a victory, but in essence they admit the contrary, since the object of a naval battle is to obtain command of the sea, and it is certain that Germany has not obtained that command, whilst Great Britain has not lost it. Tests of this assertion are easy to apply. Has the grip of the British blockade relaxed since May 31? Has it not, on the contrary, tightened?

"The Germans themselves will admit the increasing difficulty of importing raw materials and foodstuffs, and of exporting their manufactures, hence the violence of their invectives against Great Britain.

Mr. Balfour argued that if they had felt themselves on the way to maritime equality, the Germans would not have loudly advertised the Deutschland incident, the whole interest of which, in German eyes, was to prove their ability to elude the barrier raised by the British fleet between them and the outer world. As further proof of the "impotence" of the German fleet, Mr. Balfour points to the ever-increasing flow of men and munitions from England pouring across the channel to France.

MUNITIONS TRANSPORT NEVER SO SECURE.
"It has reached colossal proportions," he continues, "its effects on the war may well be decisive. Yet never has it been more secure from attack by enemy battleships or cruisers than it has been since the German 'victory' of Jutland."

"The first lod refers to German exhortations to look at the map and see the extent of German successes, and adds:

"That depends on what maps you take. Even the map of Europe shows an ever-shrinking battle line. But look at the map of the world. All of Germany's colonies are gone except East Africa, which, even as I write, seems slipping from her grasp. Has the battle of Jutland opened the smallest prospect of Germany regaining these colonies or giving a ferocious respite to the harassed colonists in German East Africa?

German Submarine Policy.
Mr. Balfour advises those requiring further proofs of the value the German attach to their "victorious fleet" to study the German policy of submarine warfare, and says:

"The advantage of submarine attacks on commerce is that they cannot be controlled by superior fleet power in the same way as attacks by cruisers; a disadvantage is that they cannot be carried out on a large scale consistently with the laws of war or the requirements of humanity. They make, therefore, a double appeal to German militarism—an appeal to its prudence and an appeal to its brutality.

"The Germans knew that their 'victorious fleet' was useless. It could be kept safe in harbor while the submarine warfare went on merely outside. They knew that submarines cannot be brought to action by battleships or battle cruisers. They thought therefore that to these new commerce destroyers our merchant ships must fall an easy prey, unprotected by our ships of war and unable to protect themselves.

"They were wrong in both respects, and doubtless it is their want of the skill and energy with which British merchant captains and British crews have defended the lives and property under their charge that has driven the German admiralty into their latest and stupidest act of calculated ferocity—the judicial murder of Captain Fryatt."

(Continued on page 8.)

300,000 Railwaymen in United States Nearly All Favor General Strike

New York, Aug. 3.—Seventy-five per cent. of the ballots cast by more than 400,000 railroad employes of the United States, in the vote on a general strike, had been counted by the special board in this city this afternoon.

Timothy Shea, assistant president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, declared that almost all favored a strike.

THREE SWEDISH STEAMERS SUNK BY GERMAN SUBS

Trouble in Baltic if This Keeps Up—British Lose Steamer Britannic and Sailing Vessel.

London, Aug. 3.—The Swedish steamer Hudikvalv was torpedoed by a German submarine last night in the Baltic, while on a voyage from Sweden to Finland, according to a Reuter despatch from Stockholm today. The captain with 12 men of the crew and five women, took to the boats and reached the Swedish coast. The Hudikvalv carried a valuable cargo.

It is reported also, adds the despatch, that two other Swedish steamers and two Finnish steamers were sunk last night in the same vicinity.

Two Swedish steamers named Hudikvalv and Salling, one of 1,190 tons and the other of 478 tons gross, were sunk.

The British sailing vessel Margaret Sutton, 197 tons, also has been sunk. The Britannic was 846 feet long, 69 feet beam, and 24 feet deep. She was built at West Hartlepool in 1904.

Lloyd's Report Four Gons.
London, Aug. 3.—Lloyd's reports that the following vessels have been sunk: Steamer Bror Oscar, Swedish, 368 tons. Fate of crew unknown.
Steamer Vermland, Swedish, 215 tons. Fate of crew unknown.
Steamer John Wilson, Norwegian, 797 tons. Crew saved.
Brigantine Margaret Sutton, British, 197 tons. Crew saved.

Danish Steamer Gons.
Copenhagen, via London, Aug. 3.—The Politiken reports that the Danish steamer Katholin, a vessel of 1,304 tons, has been sunk by a German submarine in the Mediterranean Sea. The crew was saved.

STORY OF GALLANT 26TH TOLD BY COMMANDER AT BANQUET IN HIS HONOR

Citizens of St. John Pay Hearty Tribute to Lieut.-Col. J. L. McAvity Who Expresses Wish to Lead the Returned Heroes on Their Return to St. John—Representative Gathering Hear Fine Speeches—Minister of Marine Speaks of Canada's War Effort.

Warm and glowing tributes were showered last night upon Lieutenant-Colonel J. L. McAvity and the gallant 26th Battalion, at the Banquet at Union Club tendered by the citizens of St. John to the gallant colonel. The guest of the evening gave a short and concise discourse on the history of the battalion during its training in England and also of its outstanding activities at the front. He disclaimed the honor of the reception as a tribute to himself alone, but as a mark of respect to his battalion. He felt pleased at the regard of the citizens for their soldiers.

"I assure you," he said, "the city and the province have no reason to droop their heads. The volunteers for hazardous duty were plenty. They kept repeatedly saying to me: 'If there is anything to do nominate me.'"

Largely Attended.
About 150 were present at the banquet. Mayor Hayes presided, and the speakers, besides the guest of honor, were Hon. J. D. Haas, Judge McKeown, Joseph A. Likely, president of the board of trade, Mayor Hayes, Senator Thorne, Commissioner R. W. Wigmore, Lieutenant-Colonel Anglin and Captain F. F. May. Several musical selections were on the programme, including Walker, Edgar, solos; A. J. Mason, solo; D. S. Robillard, reading; John Keefe, solo; James Anderson, solo.

The menu was a souvenir of the occasion. The front bore the insignia of the 26th Battalion and the motto, Semper Paratus, and the whole was bound with red, white and blue ribbon. The banquet began at 8 o'clock. A splendid table was spread. About 8:30 o'clock the delectable viands had been disposed of and the list of toasts was begun.

Toast to the King and Canada.
The King received musical honors. Then Judge McKeown proposed the toast to the Dominion of Canada, and in eloquent terms lauded Canada's achievements in the present war, characterizing her entrance into the conflict as her passing from the material to the spiritual.

"We have founded," he said, "there is something greater than the exploiting of the vast wealth which our country possesses; it has been found on the field of battle where the soul of Canada has been made known to the nations of the world." (Continued on page 8.)

DOES THIS MOVE MEAN ACTUAL WAR BETWEEN ITALY AND GERMANY?

Amsterdam, via London, Aug. 3.—A despatch to the Handelsblad from Berlin says Italy has given notice to Germany of the termination of the German-Italian commercial treaty of 1891, which would have expired at the end of 1916.

A despatch from Paris says that the existence of the treaty was the only reason which had prevented Germany from declaring war on Italy.

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