

# The St. John Standard,

NEW BRUNSWICK, CANADA

VOL. VII. NO. 157

SIXTEEN PAGES

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 24, 1915

PROBS—FAIR

PRICE TWO CENTS

## AUSTRIANS DRIVEN FROM LUTSK WHILE GERMAN LINE IN GALICIA WEAKENS BEFORE RUSSIAN ONSLAUGHT

### RUSSIANS RETAKE LUTSK, 4,000 OF ENEMY PRISONERS

Czar's Army Pushes Back Von Mackensen's Line in Galicia, Forces Austrians From Fortress They Captured in Great Drive and Force Von Hindenburg's Advance to Slow Down—German's Admit Reverse in Vilna Section.

#### LUTSK RE-CAPTURED BY RUSSIAN FORCES

London, Sept. 25.—"The battle north of Lutsk was a great success for the Russians, who took 4,000 prisoners and re-captured the town of Lutsk," says the Petrograd correspondent of Reuters' Telegram Company.

London, Sept. 24.—As "a measure of elementary prudence" Greece has ordered the mobilization of her naval and military forces. Thus the action of Bulgaria, in making military preparations, has brought the last remaining Balkan state under arms, for Roumania, while not fully mobilized, for some time has had her troops ready for an emergency.

What plans Bulgaria really has in mind, and what Greece and Roumania will do when these plans mature, are still matters for speculation. One thing seems clear, however, Bulgaria and Turkey, for so many years sworn enemies, have composed their differences. The successes which the Russian General Ivanoff has been having in Galicia and Volhynia, it is considered in military quarters here, may still have an influence in more than one way in the Balkans. Gen. Ivanoff has been so successful in the German Field Marshal Von Mackensen, who is fighting north of the Pripiet marshes, eastward of Brest-Litovsk, has, according to the German official report, been compelled to withdraw his line somewhat, as it was in danger of being encircled, while the Austrians have been driven back across the Stry, and, according to one account, have evacuated the fortress of Lutsk, in the Volhynian triangle of Fortresses which they captured during the great drive.

These successes, which extend to the Roumanian frontier, would, in the opinion of military observers, serve to ease the situation on the Roumanian flank, should Roumania join Russia, and in addition might well prevent the Austro-Germans from sending an army, which, it is estimated, must consist of at least a half million men, to make an attack on Serbia.

In the centre the Russians are still falling back, while in the north, Field Marshal Von Hindenburg continues to make progress with his offensive against Dvinsk, although at a much slower rate than formerly, as the Russians are stiffening their resistance. East of Vilna the Germans admit a temporary check, during which they lost guns to the Russians.

There has been a continuation of the furious artillery struggle in the west. According to the Berlin official report a British attack south of the La Bassee Canal broke down under the German fire.

After a fortnight of comparative inactivity, during which they sank only five British merchant ships, German submarines again are on the move off the Irish coast. Since Tuesday they have sent five British steamers to the bottom.

French Artillery Destroys German Block House

Paris, Sept. 24.—The following official statement was issued by the French War Office tonight:

"The enemy today bombarded our trenches near the villages and the castle of Boesinghe (Flanders).

"In Artois the same activity prevails on both sides on the part of the artillery. The fire of our heavy pieces caused the explosion of an important depot of ammunition near Thelus, north of Arras. A few shells of large calibre have been fired on Arras.

"Between the Somme and the Oise, towards Canny-Sur-Matz and Beuvrains, we have shelled the enemy positions.

"On the front of the Aisne and in

Champagne a very violent and reciprocal bombardment is reported.

"Between the Meuse and the Moselle, at Nonsard and Pannes, some German groups were hit by our fire. We also destroyed a blockhouse in the Remonville section.

"The cannonading has been rather serious in Lorraine, where we badly damaged some German organizations, on the Remobals and on the Vesouze, and also in the Vosges, in the region of Linze Braunkopf."

Crew Escaped in Ship's Boats  
Queenstown, Sept. 24.—The Houston liner Hestone, bound from Liverpool for Buenos Aires, was sunk yesterday. The crew of the vessel escaped in two lifeboats. One of these boats, containing the captain and twenty-two men, was picked up and landed here. The other boat with eighteen men in it, is reported to have made for the Sicily Islands.

The Hestone was a vessel of 3,663 tons gross. She was built in 1889, and belonged to the British and South American Steam Navigation Company.

Heavy Reinforcements for Crown Prince's Army  
Geneva, Sept. 24.—Word reached Basel, Switzerland, that the German Crown Prince has received from 35,000 to 40,000 reinforcements in the forest of the Argonne during the past ten days. Several batteries of light and heavy guns also have been sent to him.

The garrison at Colmar, capital of Upper Alsace, is reported to have been reinforced and hundreds of soldiers are hastily constructing new trenches around the southern portion of the town.

### DOMINION STEEL REPORT VERY ENCOURAGING

Million and Half Notes Due Nov. 1 Will be Paid and Preferred Dividends Will be Considered at End of Fiscal Year.

Montreal, Sept. 24.—It was stated by Sir Henry Pellatt after the meeting of directors of the Dominion Steel Corporation held here today that the \$1,500,000 notes due November 1, would be paid. Sir Henry stated that the corporation's bank loan had been reduced to about \$1,800,000, that the business being effected was in every way satisfactory, and that earnings by November 1 would justify the redemption of short term notes. By the end of the fiscal year, Sir Henry continued, the company would be in a position to consider the resumption of preferred dividends. Present earnings of the corporation justified the payment of these, but the directors were desirous of improving the financial position of the company further before taking up that question.

The directors passed a resolution of condolence to be forwarded to the family of the late Sir William Van Horne. The vacancy caused by the former vice-president was not filled. Mr. William McMaster acted as chairman of the meeting.

### KING FERDINAND HEARS SOME PLAIN SPEAKING FROM THE OPPOSITION MEMBERS

Bulgarian Statesmen Opposed to Alliance with Teutons Tell King They Hold Him Responsible for Disastrous Policy in 1913, Which Brought Defeat to Nation, and Warn Him Against Danger of Repetition of His Folly — Premier Cables Bulgarian Legation at Washington Mobilization Not to be Interpreted as Intention to Attack Neighbors

### BERLIN TRIES TO BALK ANGLO-FRENCH LOAN

Participation by German Financial Houses in States will be Regarded as Disloyal to Fatherland.

Berlin, Sept. 24.—By Wireless to Sayville.—The Overseas News Agency says today:

"A committee representing a combination of the largest industrial association has published a statement dealing with reports from New York that banks which have London connections with German houses intend to participate in the Anglo-French loan, which is being raised in the United States. The statement says there is no room for doubt that German industrial and mercantile quarters would regard direct or indirect participation in the loan as intentional support of our enemy. It states that it is the natural and honorable duty of German firms doing an American business to break off all connections with the loan."

The Vossische Zeitung adds the remark that English papers again mention Kuhn, Loeb & Company, of New York, as inclined to participate in the loan."

### MORATORIUM IN GREECE

London, Sept. 25.—A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Athens says:

"Without distinction of parties the press unanimously approves the measure taken by the government in defence of Greece.

"All Greek steamers have been requisitioned. A moratorium will be immediately established."

Chamber of Deputies to Be Convoked  
London, Sept. 25.—A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Athens says:

"A decree has been promulgated convoking the Chamber of Deputies on Wednesday to pass an act of martial law, and to put at the disposal of the government all the state railways. The transportation of merchandise has been forbidden."

### EX-MEMBER FOR RICHMOND CO. N. B. SELLS OUT FOR \$19,000,000

Sydney, Sept. 24.—The death of Joseph Matheson, ex-M. P. P., occurred today at L'Ardoise, C. B., in the 83rd year of his age. Mr. Matheson represented Richmond county in the House of Assembly from 1886 to 1897, and sat in the House of Commons from 1900 to 1904. He retired from public life in the latter year.

Milan, Sept. 24, via Paris.—Additional details of the recent interview between King Ferdinand of Bulgaria and a number of opposition leaders are given in a despatch from the Corriere della Sera, who states that he received his information from a trustworthy source in Nish. The Bulgarian statesmen who went to the king representing the parties opposed to the Radoslavoff ministry, were: M. Mallinoff and Dr. S. Danoff, former premiers; M. Geshow, former Bulgarian minister at Berlin; M. Zanoloff and M. Stambulivsky.

"The audience was a historical one," the correspondent writes, "since seldom has royalty heard such plain speaking. One by one, the opposition leaders protested against the adventurous policy of allowing Bulgaria into the arms of Germany and attacking Serbia, stating that it was contrary to popular sentiment and was contrary to the interests of Bulgaria."

"They warned the king that they held him responsible for the disastrous policy of 1913 (Bulgaria's defeat in the second Balkan war), which they called 'criminal folly.' They protested solemnly against the present policy of making common cause with Germany against Russia. Bulgaria's friend and liberator, saying it would be the ruin of the country and that Ferdinand would be held responsible."

"All were agreed in demanding the convocation of parliament, inasmuch as the Radoslavoff ministry was supported only by a small minority, and asserted that if the government continued its present course, disturbances of the gravest character would be provoked."

M. Stambulivsky, representing the peasants, told King Ferdinand that if he obstinately continued this policy his dynasty and his life would be imperilled.

"The king showed resentment at the frankness of his interlocutors. He contented himself with replying merely that he would inform the premier of their opinions."

To Attack Her Neighbors  
Washington, Sept. 24.—A statement cabled to the Bulgarian legation here today by Premier Radoslavoff announces that Bulgaria does not intend aggressive action against any of her neighbors, and that her mobilization is not to be considered as indicating that she is about to enter the war.

Minister Panaretoff called at the state department today on his return to the city after some weeks absence. He said Premier Radoslavoff explained his government's action as parallel to that taken in other countries adjacent to the belligerents, like Switzerland and Holland, which were under arms for their own protection.

Sofia, Sept. 24. (3 p. m.)—Although a partial mobilization of the Bulgarian army has been announced here as imminent, it is now general and comprises all the reserves since 1886, thus including men approaching their fiftieth year.

The total Bulgarian forces, including Macedonia, is likely to reach 700,000. These not included so far are untrained men and a small class which is exempt under taxation. Save for an outburst of enthusiasm

interests which founded the plant, nearly a half century ago, to purchasers whose identity has not been disclosed. The sale price approximates \$19,000,000. The deal was completed this morning, when an agreement of sale was signed, after negotiations lasting several weeks. Payment, it is said, will be made later in cash through the Girard Trust Company, of Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Sept. 24.—The Midvale Steel Company, one of the largest of the so-called independent concerns in the country, was today sold by the Philadelphia.

### SAYS GERMANY HAS MONEY TO FIGHT FOR YEARS

Secretary of Imperial Treasury Paints Picture of Nation's Financial Condition in Bright Colors.

Berlin, Sept. 24, via London, Sept. 25.—The German war loan, raised Sept. 21, is the largest financial operation in the world's history, said Dr. Karl Helfferich, secretary of the imperial treasury, to the Associated Press today. With a total of twelve billion marks (\$3,000,000,000) and some small sums not yet reported, the secretary said, it exceeds Great Britain's last loan, which attracted much attention all over the world as an unprecedented piece of financing.

"The present loan," Dr. Helfferich continued, "enables the government to liquidate treasury bills taken over by the Reichsbank and other banks, provides Germany with money for the winter campaign, and renders unnecessary the raising of another loan before March."

England hitherto has raised \$4,062,500,000 and Germany \$6,250,000,000 in long term loans, whereas England's war expenditures up to the present time are hardly less than Germany's, and soon will exceed Germany's, for England is now spending nearly 5,000,000 pounds (\$25,000,000) daily against Germany's not much above 3,000,000 pounds (\$15,000,000). That means that Germany is spending 25 cents per capita daily, and England 55 cents. I doubt, therefore, whether England's financiers possess confidence that their resources will outlast ours."

Dr. Helfferich asserted that Germany was financially able to continue the war indefinitely. Her people, he said, were earning higher wages and were earning more money than in peace times. The country was supplying its own needs, and buying little abroad, and making no debts to foreign countries.

In conclusion the secretary said that a shortage in supplies of some raw materials, like cotton and wool, might cause inconvenience, but the people were learning to economize. Old woolsen clothing was being re-worked into shoddy, and coats could be worn shorter. Substitutes for some materials were being found, he added.

The British parliament passed last week a credit of \$1,250,000,000. It was the seventh since the war began, and brought the total amount to \$6,310,000,000. Premier Asquith said the daily expenditure of Great Britain was \$17,500,000, but that there was a likelihood of its increasing owing to advances to Great Britain's allies and her dominions and to provision for munitions.

The routine at the front now allows every man a few days of complete rest behind the trenches at regular intervals a few days in front of the trenches followed by a few days in supports then return to the firing lines. Afterwards comes a rest behind. This partly accounts for the excellent health and cheerfulness of the men.

Ypres is a ghastly desolation whose requiem is constantly sung by whining shells, an awful monument to German Kultur which but adds a keener edge to the Canadian bayonet. The widespread movement in Canada to supple-

Continued on page 2.

### CANADIAN'S TRENCHES LIKE IDEAL COMMUNITY

Surroundings Comfortable, No Discord, but All Cheerful and Willing to Do Their Share — "Good as Regulars with Clean Record" — Their Reputation for High Solderly Qualities Grows Steadily.

By Special Cable to The Standard.

London, Sept. 24.—On his recent Sir Robert Borden and Sir George Perley obtained from the War Office leave for Canadian Press representatives to visit the battle front. It is therefore through the courtesy of Canadian ministers that your correspondent was enabled to visit our Canadian boys in the firing line. The programme provided for 75 hours in France with visits arranged to three Canadian hospitals, to lunch or dine at the various headquarters staffs, visit the trenches of the three brigades and ruined Ypres.

The details were admirably organized by Colonel Sir Max Aitken and his assistants.

On landing we saw Lady Perley and went on a visit to the Canadian hospitals and the Red Cross. We found the hospitals as perfect as skill and money can make them. No. 2 Stationary Hospital, under Colonel Shillington is ideally situated. It has very few patients at present, with practically no Canadians. The medical officers report the patients are as delicately fed as in any hospital in Montreal.

No. 3 general, the McGill hospital, is housed in magnificent tents used at the India Durbar. Unquestionably it is the finest tent hospital in the field. Generous gifts of ambulances and costly apparatus from Canada and the United States make this hospital splendidly equipped in other respects. It is worthy of Canada's patriotism and of the cause.

AS GOOD AS REGULARS.

We passed unending columns of motor transports marked with the autumnal maple leaf excellently equipped. The Canadian contingent is steadily growing in size as it is also growing in reputation and esteem. British staff officers were unstinted in their praise to me of the high soldierly qualities of Canada's boys. The following statements speak for themselves: "As good as regulars and not a single case of crime against women."

There was extraordinary quietness in the trenches during our visit and a perfect autumn weather. The trenches are dry and clean enough for a bishop. There are no smells except at 6 p. m., when the trenches are savory with fried onions. The front trenches are like lilliputian streets of a new town, with cosy dugouts, cupboards, rifle racks and everything necessary for comfort, efficiency and defence. The Canadian trenches are filled with splendid specimens of manhood and bright eyes and clear complexions show the boys to be in tiptop condition. The cheery evidence of their well-being and complete confidence in themselves and their cause is most noticeable throughout the Canadian lines. Up in their front trenches you seem to be among an ideal community, no sore spots or jangling discords; all cheerfully willing to help others to complete the job for which they have already sacrificed so much and are yet prepared to sacrifice their all. The feeling between the men is admirable. Our boys are chivalrous warriors but the Hun has shown them he is not a white man, so they are wise to his tricks. I saw a notice-board put out by the Germans between the lines on which we read "Brestlitvovsk, the last fortified place of importance, in the Polanie has fallen. We only lost 3 torpedo boats in the Basin of Riga. All other news about that is not true. An exchange of trench bulletins varies the monotony in these quiet times.

Passing through the maze of trenches on the way to the firing line we noticed names such as "Seely Avenue," "Medicine Hat Trail," "Leckie Avenue," "Gas Trench," "Health Trench," "Currie Avenue," "Grand Alley," and "Neepawa," while the shell wrecked buildings skirted by the trenches are referred to as "Stinking Farm." One shell house is "Ration Farm."

The routine at the front now allows every man a few days of complete rest behind the trenches at regular intervals a few days in front of the trenches followed by a few days in supports then return to the firing lines. Afterwards comes a rest behind. This partly accounts for the excellent health and cheerfulness of the men.

Ypres is a ghastly desolation whose requiem is constantly sung by whining shells, an awful monument to German Kultur which but adds a keener edge to the Canadian bayonet. The widespread movement in Canada to supple-