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WEATHER—SHOWERY

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GREATER PART OF GERMAN REDOUBT NORTH OF THIEPVAL ADDED TO BRITISH CONQUESTS

MYTILENE JOINS IN THE REVOLUTION

Local Authorities Take Leading Part in Throwing in Lot with Venizelos.

ITALIANS RAID AN AUSTRIAN POSITION

Those of the Cretan Garrison who Remained Loyal Ask Safe Conduct Back to Athens.

Athens, Wednesday, Sept. 27, via London, Sept. 28.—(Delayed)—The loyal officers and soldiers of the garrison in Crete, who are said to consist of a third of the Greek force on the island, have requested the Entente Allied consuls to provide means for their return to Athens.

The island of Mytilene has joined the Venizelist movement at the local authorities having placed themselves under the "committee of national defense" established in Saloniki.

Navy Demoralized. Athens, Wednesday, Sept. 27, via London, Sept. 28.—The departure from Athens of Admiral Coundouriotis, besides causing a deep impression on the king, has completely upset the navy. The Greek battleships Hydra and two torpedo boats have left their anchorage with the Greek fleet and joined the Allied fleet in Salamis Bay.

The king called a conference of Premier Kaloogeropoulos, General Moschopoulos, the chief of staff, Rear Admiral Daskalos, the Minister of Marine, and Nicholas Stratos, as Minister of Marine, at the palace this morning to discuss the action to be taken in view of the silence of the Entente Powers respecting Greece's proposal to join the Allies, made through the Greek ministers at the Entente capitals ten days ago.

Athens, Sept. 27, via London, Sept. 28.—Reports that a general mobilization has been ordered are premature. After the session of the council of ministers at the palace this morning, Premier Kaloogeropoulos hastily called a cabinet meeting. He declared the government was giving the fullest consideration to the situation and said there might be sent to Bulgaria a note of such a character that mobilization would logically follow.

London, Sept. 28.—Prince George of Greece, brother of King Constantine, who has been in London for some time representing the views of the Greek court, today received a telegram from the king recalling him to Athens.

On Italian Front. Rome, Sept. 28, via London.—The enemy's artillery directed an active fire against Limone, on Lake Garda, and also against Italian positions between the Avisio and Vanoi Clason valleys," says the official announcement issued here today.

"On the Asiago plateau our infantry raided a strong Austrian entrenchment destroying it with hand-grenades.

"In the Upper Corevalle Valley the enemy again attacked the position we captured recently near the summit of Monte Sief. He was repulsed with heavy losses.

"On the remainder of the front there were only artillery actions. A few shells fell on Gorizia."

Air Raids on Sinai Peninsula. Constantinople, Wednesday, Sept. 27, via London, Sept. 28.—The war office today issued the following statement: "Caucasus front: On our right wing an enemy attack was repulsed with losses for the assailants.

"On Sept. 17 one of our airmen brought down a British seaplane off El Arish (on the Sinai peninsula).

"On August 31 our aeroplanes effectively bombarded the camp and railway at Port Said."

Another Air Raid on Bucharest. Berlin, Sept. 28, via London.—Reporting military operations in Transylvania and the Balkans the German official statement of today says: "Transylvanian theatre: Near Hermannstadt successful, though stubborn fighting is taking place.

"Balkan theatre: There were no incidents of importance on either front. "Our aviators again dropped a great number of bombs on Bucharest, which still was burning at several points as the result of our previous attack."

GERMAN COMMANDER PAYS TRIBUTE TO BRITISH FOE

"Infantry Smart in Attack, Artillery Greatly Superior," Says Report of Commander of German Army Corps Which Took Part in "Tank" Fight

Capture of Redoubt on Crest 500 Yards North of Thiepval Yesterday Gives British Command of Ancre Valley—Advance Lines Around Courcellette.

Except for a fresh attack on the part of the British which gave them the greater part of a German redoubt north of Thiepval and 600 prisoners, the troops of the Entente Allies in the region between the Somme and Ancre rivers in France apparently are taking a breathing spell and consolidating posts captured in the great offensive which began last Monday and has already netted them Comblès, Thiepval and other strong German positions at various points along the twenty-mile front.

HURLING TONS OF STEEL AT GERMANS' NEW POSITIONS. During the work of consolidating, however, the big guns of the British and French are hurling tons of steel against the new positions the Germans have taken up, doubtless preparatory to another fresh attack with Bapaume and Peronne the ultimate objectives.

Meanwhile a big battle is in progress on the eastern front, in the region between Lutsk and Vladimir-Volynski, around Svinitsky and Koryntza, where the Russians are attempting to advance, but the Teutons are impeding them by heavy counter-attacks. The German war office says these counter-attacks in the region of Koryntza have resulted in the recapture of positions lost recently by the Teutons, and that the Allied forces have not passed on beyond them. Heavy casualties were inflicted on the Russians, says Berlin, and in addition forty-one officers and 2,800 men were made prisoner and one cannon and seventeen machine guns were captured.

In Galicia the Germans west of Krasnolesle also pushed forward their lines, while in the Carpathians attacks by the Russians were repulsed in hand-to-hand fighting.

Bitter Fighting in Transylvania. Around Petroseny and Heemannstadt, in Transylvania, the Teutonic Allies and the Romanians are engaged in bitter fighting, but with no important result having been attained by either side. The situation in the Deb-rudja region is unchanged.

On the Macedonian front Paris reports the repulse of Bulgarian attacks on both sides of Florina. There have been bombardments by the British of positions of the allies of the Central Powers by land batteries in the vicinity of Dolren and by warships in the Aegean Sea.

Aside from an infantry attack by the Austrians in the Upper Corevalle Valley, which Rome says was repulsed, only artillery duels have taken place in the Austro-Italian theatre.

Greece's entry into the war on the side of the Entente Allies has not yet been announced.

British Guns Sweep Over Valley. Bulletin—London, Sept. 28.—The British forces have captured the greater part of a German redoubt, north of Thiepval, which overlooks the northern valley of the Ancre, taking nearly 600 prisoners, according to the official statement from general headquarters, issued at midnight.

The text reads: "We attacked Schwaben redoubt, most of which is in our hands. In the past 24 hours in this area nearly six hundred prisoners were taken.

"The redoubt occupied a crest 500 yards north of Thiepval, and represents the highest ground on the Thiepval spur, with a full view over the northern valley of the Ancre.

"Elsewhere on our front we consolidated our ground and advanced our lines north and northeast of Courcellette."

GERMAN TRIBUTE TO BRITISH FOES. "British aeroplanes, as usual, in the past two days co-operated brilliantly with the infantry. Much damage was done to enemy batteries, and there have been many instances of our aeroplanes attacking troops and transports on the ground with machine gun fire.

"A captured report of the fighting on the Somme, issued by the commander of a German corps which participated in the battle, contains a tribute to the quality of our troops, as follows:

"The British infantry is smart in attack, has great artillery superiority. One must admit the skill with which they consolidate themselves in a newly gained position. They show great tenacity in defense. Small parties when once established with machine guns in the corner of a wood or a

group of houses are very difficult to dislodge. "The following statement shows the effects of our artillery: "Hitherto our instructions, from experience gained in defense and attack, were based on a carefully constructed trench system. The troops on the Somme front found actually no trenches at all."

On Macedonian Front. London, Sept. 28.—The following official account of operations on the Macedonian front was issued here today: "On the Dolren front our artillery was successful in dispersing enemy working parties. The enemy's aircraft have been very active. It is reported one machine was brought down by our fire.

"On the Struma front the Royal Navy shelled an enemy column near Rasovo, and French artillery shelled a column at Jenimah."

"Both columns were dispersed. In a patrol encounter east of Orjak bridge we compelled the enemy to retire, after inflicting some casualties. The railway station at Anzista was bombed by aeroplanes of the Royal Navy Air Service."

LOSSES OF THE BRITISH WERE SMALL

Total Casualties in Big Fight Not More than Twice the number of Prisoners Taken.

London, Sept. 28.—The text of the official statement tonight says: "During the night our line was advanced at various points between Martinpuich and Guedecourt, and posts were established to the west and southwest of Esaucourt L'Abbaye and within 500 yards of that village. "On the left of our front our position was consolidated on the ridge northeast of Thiepval. A battalion of enemy infantry, with transport, was caught on the march by our artillery and successfully shelled. "The fighting in the past few days has been singularly economical. Our losses were small not only relatively to the importance of our gains, but absolutely. Our total casualties were not more than twice the number of enemy prisoners taken. One division, which had a specially difficult task allotted to it took as many prisoners as it suffered losses."

German Denial. Berlin, Sept. 28, by wireless to Sayville.—The semi-official Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung today prints a denial of reports from hostile sources, notably Belgium, for military service. During the war Germany has maintained the principle of detaining the nationals of hostile belligerents, the newspaper declares, but not of enlisting them in the army.

WILL RECRUIT IN THIS CITY FOR THE NAVY

Five Thousand Men Wanted from Canada and Offices will be Opened in Big Cities.

Ottawa, Sept. 28.—Five thousand royal navy recruits are being sought in Canada and it is expected to secure 2,000 of them by the end of the year. Offices will be opened in Toronto, Montreal, Quebec, St. John, Halifax, Winnipeg, Vancouver and Victoria, and every divisional recruiting depot will also receive applications.

NEW METHODS ARE REDUCING CASUALTIES

Allied Losses Smaller Every Fresh Move—London Elated but Counts on Still Another Year of War.

New York, Sept. 28.—A London cable to the World says: London is quietly elated at the news of the capture of Comblès and Thiepval. It is regarded only as the indication to bigger things which must be gained by equally hard fighting.

It is said here that the casualties of both French and the British are being reduced at every fresh move, not merely because of the terrific bombardments that precede all advances, but also owing to other new methods adopted.

"During the English bomb attack on Brussels fifteen houses were destroyed, thirteen Belgians were killed and twenty-eight were wounded."

RUSSIANS CUT GERMAN LINE OF COMMUNICATION

Brussiloff's Men Push Extreme Left Forward to Highway Between Kimpolung and Maramaros Szegat Severing Important Enemy Line.

Czar's Men Take 1,500 More Prisoners on the Upper Sereth Bringing Total Since Drive Began up to 420,000—2,500 Machine Guns and 600 Cannon Among the Booty.

Petrograd, Sept. 28, via London, Sept. 29.—The Russian commander, General Brussiloff, has pushed forward his extreme left during recent days to the highway between Kimpolung and Maramaros Szegat, cutting that important Austro-German line of communication some miles above Kirlibaba.

After a series of desperate battles the Russians succeeded in capturing a mountain overlooking the highway, which gave them an important strategic advantage. At the same time they took a range of mountains overlooking Kirlibaba.

According to the correspondent of the Novoe Vremya that town, for the first time in the campaign, is under the fire of the Russian cannon. Immediately to the north of this district the Russians forged ahead to the upper reaches of the Charny-Cheremosh, where the stream bends southward to Kuty (Bukovina).

The extremely difficult mountainous country is offering every advantage to the defenders, and the advance has been made against tremendous odds.

A noteworthy success has been achieved by General Brussiloff's centre in the neighborhood of Manouva and Kharburzoff, villages on the Upper Sereth, where the Russians have made an advance in the face of strong German reinforcements, capturing 1,500 Austro-German prisoners.

A recapitulation of the prisoners and booty taken by Gen. Brussiloff's army, as sent out by the staff, shows a total, since the offensive began, of 420,000 officers and men made prisoner and the capture of 2,500 machine guns and mine-throwers, and 600 cannon.

As Berlin Tells It. Berlin, Sept. 28, via London, Sept. 29.—The German official statement issued today concerning the eastern front follows:

"Eastern theatre: Army group of Prince Leopold of Bavaria: Weak Russian advances on the River An, west of Riga and between Mladosl and Narocz lakes were easily repulsed."

"Sections of our positions near Koryntza which were reported as having been lost in the communication of Sept. 22 were recaptured, after heavy fighting yesterday, by a completely successful counter-attack launched by troops of General Von Der Marwitz, and advantages were obtained even beyond these positions.

"All attempts of the enemy to drive us back failed. According to reports from our troops the fourth Siberian army corps suffered losses which amount nearly to destruction of the corps. Forty-one officers and 2,800 men fell into our hands as prisoners. We also captured one cannon and seventeen machine guns.

"Army group of Archduke Charles: To improve our position we pushed forward our lines to the west of Krasnolesle, between the Zlota Lipa and the Narayuka, and took 130 Russian prisoners and four machine guns. Counter-attacks were without results.

"Carpathians: The enemy attacked at several points and was repulsed, partly after hand-to-hand fighting. Northeast of Kirlibaba counter-attacks are proceeding."

Austrian Report. Vienna, via London, Sept. 28.—The official communication from general headquarters, issued today, reads: "Eastern theatre: Rumanian front: On the Tilsit mountain ridge, east of Petroseny, bitter fighting has occurred. The situation at Nagy Szoban (Hermannstadt) is favorable. Rumanian counter-attacks were unsuccessful.

"On the Transylvanian eastern front fighting continues between the outpost detachments in the region of Udvarhely (Oderhellen) and south of the height of Bistriclora.

"Front of Archduke Charles Francis: Southeast of the three country angle, north of Kirlibaba, in the Ludowa district and north of Arata Pass, the enemy delivered fruitless attacks.

"South of Lipnicadolina the German troops advanced successfully. Russian prisoners to the number of 130, together with machine guns, were captured.

"Army group of Gen. Von Teraszansky: The forces under Gen. Von Marwitz recaptured, after bitter fighting, the last portion remaining in the hands of the enemy of positions we lost a week ago. The enemy suffered

pickets and shovels."

ENGLAND AGAIN ATTACKED IN REICHSTAG

Coerced Italy Into War Declaration on Teutons Chancellor Says.

GERMAN PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED YESTERDAY

Von Bethmann-Hollweg Tries to Justify Teuton Tactics and Throws Burden of the Blame on Great Britain.

Berlin, Sept. 28, by wireless to Sayville.—The Reichstag convened today, and the imperial chancellor, Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg, delivered his eagerly awaited speech. He began by outlining the events which led up to the Italian and Rumanian declarations of war. He recalled that the German ambassador had left Rome after Italy's declaration of war against Austria-Hungary, that Germany had announced that the Italians would find Germany's troops fighting with their Austro-Hungarian comrades on Italian frontier. He continued:

"Thus a state of war practically existed, but a formal declaration of war did not come till later. Italy, apparently, was afraid of the fateful consequences which she would suffer after the war in regard to her economic relations with us.

"On the other hand, Rome preferred to lay the blame for the declaration on our door. But for us there was no reason to play Italy's game. Our tactics were justified by the un-interrupted efforts of the Entente Powers to cause Italy to declare war.

Blames England, As Usual. "For more than a year the Italian government resisted. Finally the measures which England employs with equal ruthlessness against neutrals and her allies were too strong. Italy's warfare depends upon English coal and English money. Finally she had to give in. The decision certainly was brought about by British coercion, although Italian hopes in regard to the Balkans also exercised influence. Italy, as is known, desires Balkan territories which are within the natural sphere of Greek interests.

In order not to be abandoned Italy found it necessary to partake in the expulsion of General Sarraï, the Allies commander at Saloniki, and this caused an encounter between Italian and German troops in Macedonia.

extraordinarily heavy losses. They also lost 41 officers and 2,800 men prisoners, one cannon and seventeen machine guns.

"Italian theatre: No special incidents were reported."

On French Front. Paris, Sept. 28.—The violent cannonade continued on the Somme front, says the official communication issued by the war office tonight.

"Elsewhere there was nothing of importance."

"Southeastern theatre: Albania: Nothing of importance has occurred.

"On the morning of September 26 five enemy aeroplanes dropped numerous bombs on Durz (Durazzo) without damage worth mentioning. Two of our aeroplanes ascended immediately in defense. After an aerial battle an enemy hydroplane was forced to alight on the water where it was saved by an Italian destroyer. They pursued a second machine flying in the direction of Brindisi and shot it down forty miles from the coast, alighting alongside of the destroyed aeroplane. The observer, an Italian naval officer, was dead and the pilot was seriously wounded by a bullet in the head. The latter was transferred to Durz."