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WEATHER—SHOWERS

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BRITISH FORCE THE GERMANS BACK 800 YARDS ALONG FRONT OF 3,000 YDS. AND TAKE GUILLEMONT

GREEK GOVERNMENT HAS ACCEPTED NEW DEMANDS MADE BY THE ENTENTE

French and British Agents Now Control Post Office and Telegraph Systems—Head of the German Propaganda in Greece Captive on Allied Cruiser.

London, Sept. 4.—The Greek government has accepted the new demands of the Allies, and French and British agents have taken control of the post office and telegraph systems.

The Allied Demands.

Athens, Sept. 2.—Representatives at Athens of Great Britain and France this evening presented to the Greek government a note demanding control over the Greek ports and telegraphs and insisting on the deportation from Greece of agents of the central powers. The note reads as follows:

"By order of their governments the undersigned ministers of France and Great Britain have the honor to bring the following communication to the attention of the Greek government: 'First, the two allied governments having, from a sure source, learned that their enemies receive information in divers ways and notably, through the agency of the Greek telegraphs, demand the central control of the telegraphs, including the wireless system.

"Second, enemy agents employed in corruption and espionage must immediately leave Greece, not to return until the cessation of hostilities.

"Third, necessary measures have been taken against such Greek subjects as rendered themselves guilty of complicity in the above mentioned corruption and espionage."

The note formed the subject of a conference between King Constantine, Premier Zaimis and Dr. Strel, former minister of foreign affairs. It is understood that there will be no objection on the part of the Greek government to acceptance of the Anglo-French note.

German Arch-Conspirator a Captive.

Athens, Sept. 3, via London, Sept. 4.—Baron Von Schenk, chief director of the German propaganda in Greece, has been arrested and placed on a cruiser of the Entente Allies. Sixteen more Allied warships have arrived at Piraeus.

Diplomats of the Entente Allies had demanded that Baron Von Schenk and sixty co-workers in behalf of the Central Empires be expelled from Greece. It was reported that he had barricaded himself in his house in Athens, and surrounded it with a score of armed guards and his friends to protect him.

People Ready for Anything.

Athens, Sunday, Sept. 3, via London, Sept. 4.—Seizing the opportunity offered by the presence at Piraeus, with a gunboat of Athens, of a large fleet of the Entente nations, Premier Zaimis has assumed unobtrusively what amounts virtually to dictatorial powers. All is now in readiness for the final act to end the neutrality of Greece.

While the people of Athens were being mildly amused at the spectacle of allied soldiers and secret police pursuing German agents about the streets of the city a profound change in the status of affairs was effected quietly.

Premier Zaimis is now in a position to swing the whole country as he will, unembarrassed by any dissenting popular opinion or hostile parliamentary control. The first step which placed full powers in the hands of Premier Zaimis was when he forbade public gatherings last Wednesday, the arrangements of Friday, whereby the issuance of the decree dissolving the now adjourned parliament and calling new elections was postponed indefinitely disposed effectually of any parliamentary interference with the policy of the government. Finally, the premier yesterday requested and received the unqualified support of the leaders of the Venizelos party, and of the party opposed to Venizelos, thus giving the present temporary cabinet a politically representative character, and completing the necessary preparations which may be decided on by the ministry behind closed doors. Greece may now find herself at war over night at the bidding of a single individual, who is neither King Constantine nor

BLOODY BATTLE IN PROGRESS ON BOTH BANKS OF SOMME

British in New Drive Capture German Trenches to Depth of 800 Yards Along 3,000-Yard Front, Including Village of Guillemont.

FRENCH ALSO MAKE NOTABLE GAINS CARRYING VILLAGE OF SOYECOURT BY A BRILLIANT CHARGE AND CAPTURING 5,000 PRISONERS — ENEMY COUNTER-ATTACK ON BRITISH NEW POSITIONS COMPLETELY FAIL.

London, Sept. 4.—As the result of the fighting yesterday, north of the River Somme, in France, says the British official statement issued today, British troops captured German defenses on a 3,000 yard front for an average depth of 800 yards and including the village of Guillemont.

The whole of Ginchy at first was captured, but the British were compelled to give ground, retaining hold of part of the village, despite heavy counter-attacks in the course of the night. More than 800 Germans were taken prisoners.

Fighting between the Somme and the Ancre was very severe, the British advance being stubbornly contested, and the enemy making repeated counter-attacks, supported by very heavy artillery fire, says the statement, which concludes: "The British advance almost everywhere was successful at the outset, and most of the enemy's counter-attacks, which cost him heavy losses, completely failed to shake the hold of the British troops on the ground won. The British line is the same as reported last night."

Bitter Battle Developing Berlin Reports.

Berlin, Sept. 4, via London.—In an extensive and bitter battle developing from the Anglo-French attacks begun yesterday, says the German official statement, issued today, the Germans retained mastery over all their positions on both sides of the Ancre Brook, and recaptured ground which they had lost near Mouquet Farm.

South of the Somme, the statement adds, German artillery broke down French attacks, except in the sector southwest of Barleux. The text of the German official statement, dealing with the western front, says:

"Anglo-French attacks begun yesterday led to an extensive and bitter battle. North of the Somme the battle has been in progress on a line of almost 30 kilometers (18 miles) from Beaumont to the Somme. The Germans, commanded by General Von Stein and General Baron Von Marshall, retained mastery of all their positions on both sides of the Ancre and especially against Thiéval and northwest of Fontiers. The German capture of the lost ground near Mouquet Farm.

"South of the Somme German artillery held down the French attacks, except in the sector southwest of Barleux. Forces advancing to attack near Barleux were sanguinarily repulsed.

"Attempts made by the enemy against Thiéval and our positions southeast of Fleury (northeast of Verdun) failed.

"At Souville a defile in the French salient was cleared and 500 prisoners were taken.

"Thirteen enemy aeroplanes were brought down in the Somme region on Saturday and Sunday. Captain Boske brought down his twelfth machine.

Regarding the military operations in the eastern and Balkan theatres today's German official statement says: "Russian efforts to the southwest of Lutsk ended in favor of our troops.

"Army of Archduke Charles: Southwest of Broany fighting continues.

"In the Carpathians fighting is in progress south of Zilona.

"Bulgars: The German-Bulgarians have advanced between the Danube and Black Sea. Near Kosmar Bulgarian cavalry drove back the Roumanian infantry capturing 110 men."

Bulgars Make Another Attack. Salonki, Sept. 4, via Paris—Bul-

ZEPPELIN BROUGHT DOWN IN FLAMES DURING RAID OVER ENGLAND SATURDAY NIGHT

Most Formidable Attack Yet Made by Hun Airmen With London Their Objective—Thirteen Machines Took Part—Scores of Bombs Dropped—Two Persons Killed and Thirteen Injured.

London, Sept. 3.—A squadron of German Zeppelins raided England shortly before eleven o'clock last night, with London and the Eastern counties apparently as their objective, an official statement announces. One of the raiders was brought down in flames. Many bombs were dropped, but no reports of casualties have been received. The text of the official statement says:

"The attack last night was made by a larger number of airships than ever previously raided England. The eastern counties of London apparently were their objective. The attack on London was beaten off, and one raider was brought down in flames."

RAILROAD STRIKE ORDER RESCINDED

Eight Hour Bill Passed and Signed by Pres. Wilson and Union Officials Order the Strike Called Off.

Washington, Sept. 4.—President Wilson, at 9:23 yesterday signed the eight hour bill for railway employees, and left for Hodgenville, Ky., at 10:30 a. m. An order revoking the call for a country-wide railroad strike Monday was sent out by labor union officials Saturday, after congress had passed the Adamson eight-hour day bill and sent it to the president.

The Adamson eight-hour day bill, enacted from congress last week by the railroad brotherhoods as the price of calling off the nation-wide strike, was signed by President Wilson in his private car at the Union station, where he stopped on his way from Shadow Lawn, N. J., to Hodgenville, Kentucky.

That there may be no question as to the legality of the measure as a result of it having been signed on Sunday, the president will affix his signature again upon his return to Washington next Tuesday. How long peace shall reign as a result of the bill apparently is dependent upon developments in the proposed measure to test the constitutionality of the act. Should the railroads take no action, but await the beginning of an investigation of the workings of the eight-hour day bill by the special commission for which the measure provides, the brotherhoods will remain inactive. The employees' leaders declare, however, that should the law be held unlawful and the railroads attempt to restore the ten-hour day a strike will follow promptly.

The legislative expedient to avoid the strike was passed in the senate Saturday night by a vote of 43 to 28—almost a strict party vote—amid striking scenes, after many senators, democrats and republicans, had fought desperately to amend the measure by a provision designed to prevent industrial disasters in the future.

Some senators, thoroughly aroused, declared contempt of legislation that it did not desire, and that it knew would return to plausibility in the future. The bill that stopped the strike provides that after January 1, 1917, eight hours shall be regarded as the basis of reckoning for a day's pay of men engaged in the operation of railroad trains in interstate commerce (excepting roads less than 100 miles long, and electric lines); that they shall receive pro rata pay for work in excess of eight hours, and that their rate of compensation shall not be changed pending an investigation for from six to nine months of the effect of the eight hour day upon the railroads by a commission to be appointed by the president.

London, Sept. 4.—Two more British air raids over Belgium have been made successfully, it was announced officially today in the following statement: "On Saturday the shipbuilding yards at Hoboken, near Antwerp, were successfully bombed by naval aeroplanes.

"On Sunday the enemy aerodrome at Ghistel (eleven miles southwest of Bruges) was bombed with good effect by a large squadron of our machines.

"All returned safely in both cases."

LIBERAL EX-M. P. FOR SOUTH GREY DEAD.

Hanover, Ont., Sept. 4.—Mr. Henry Horton Miller, ex-M. P. for South Grey, and Liberal candidate for the federal house in the next general election, died at his home here this morning. He was fifty-five years of age.

Mr. Miller was elected to the House of Commons in 1904 and re-elected in 1908, sitting until the general election of 1911. From 1905 he was chairman of the commons committee on banking and commerce. He was the author of the famous Miller bill to restrict race-track gambling.

CAPITAL OF GERMAN EAST AFRICA FALLS

Dar-Es-Salaam, Seaport and Military Station of the Enemy Surrendered to British Yesterday.

London, Sept. 4.—Dar-Es-Salaam, capital and chief town of German East Africa, surrendered to the British at nine o'clock this morning. It was officially announced today.

Dar-Es-Salaam is a seaport and military station, with a population of about 24,000. It has a good harbor and is the terminus of an important caravan route.

The statement says that British naval forces, in co-operation with troops from Bagamoyo and Saadani, are now occupying Dar-Es-Salaam.

"South of Morogoro, 100 miles west of Dar-Es-Salaam, pursuit of the r sin German forces continues. The south-east main body, the statement adds, is in the region of Matombo, on the eastern slopes of the Uliguru mountains.

"Lieut. Col. Vandoverster, in command of a British force, has reached Kikumi, 42 miles south of Kilossa. Brigadier General Northey, at the head of another British force, has occupied Neuringa."

Dar-Es-Salaam is the most important seaport of German East Africa. Before the war it was the residence of a governor and contained a military station. It is on the Indian Ocean about 275 miles below the frontier of British East Africa. The town evidently fell before the British column which has been pushing down the coast, one of several expeditionary forces sent out by the British, French, Belgian and Portuguese, which are gradually surrounding the remaining German forces.

KILBANE SCORES A KNOCKOUT OVER CHANEY IN EIGHT MINUTES

Cedar Point, Ohio, Sept. 4.—In less than eight minutes of actual fighting, Johnny Kilbane, of Cleveland, spoiled the hopes of George Chanev, of Baltimore, for the world's featherweight championship today. A terrific right smash to Chanev's jaw settled the battle near the end of the V' round.

The champion's longer reach and greater defensive skill offset the spirited fight Chanev began with the sound of the first gong.

In the third round Kilbane cut loose and rushed the challenger to the ropes with the opening of the round and drew blood with a left to Chanev's face. Four times the men clinched in the third and Chanev tried, by a vicious attack on the kidneys, to weaken the champion. But Kilbane ran out easily from this attack, and, bidding his time, swung over to the point of the challenger's chin a welop that spelled knockout and victory.

It was announced that both men weighed in under 122 pounds.

former Premier Venizelos.

Meanwhile the allies are rapidly riding Athens and Piraeus of Austrian and German agents.

ROUMANIAN TROOPS TAKE HERMANSTADT

Vienna Admits the Loss of Former Capital of Transylvania.

TWO OTHER TOWNS HAVE BEEN CAPTURED

Roumanian Army Getting its Stride is Pushing Forward in Transylvania.

Berlin, Sept. 2.—The Roumanians have captured Hermanstadt, the former capital of Transylvania, it was officially announced at Vienna today.

Bucharest, Sept. 3, via London, Sept. 4.—The Roumanian war office announced today that Roumanian troops have occupied Borszek and Sekeli in Transylvania. The Teuton-Bulgarian allies have been repulsed at Basardjik, in Dobruja, but elsewhere continue their attack along the whole frontier between Dobruja and Bulgaria.

A raid by the three hostile hydroplanes upon the city of Konstanz, on the Romanian coast of the Black Sea, with the wounding of several civilians and children, is announced. The official statement says:

"On our northern and northwestern fronts, after somewhat lively fighting, we occupied the locality of Borszek and the heights west of that town. We captured four officers and 150 men, and entirely occupied the inhabited region of Sekell (Sz Lelek) in Haromszek.

"On the southern front the enemy attacked along the whole Dobruja frontier, south of Basardjik, but was repulsed. On the remainder of the front the fighting continues.

"The enemy bombarded Isacz and Kalafat.

"Three hostile hydroplanes dropped bombs on Konstanz. Several children and civilians were wounded."

The towns of Bors Zek and Sz Lelek are in the extreme eastern portion of Transylvania, and the first named is the most frequented watering place in that province, and is situated in a romantic valley of the eastern Carpathians. It exports great quantities of mineral water, and has a population of 1,600.

Basardjik is a town fortified in the extreme southeastern portion of the Dobrujan district of Roumania, while Isacz and Kalafat are Roumanian frontier towns on the Danube river.

Gertrude's church tomorrow morning, Rev. J. J. Ryan officiating.

The following pupils went to Froedrickton today to attend the Normal School: Hubert Seely, Leonard Sillip, Sose Sharp, Helen Smith, Gladys Haloy, Aurilla Gibson, Mary Cogger, Gladys Gilman, Marian Dunphy, Bessie Shaw, Georgia Plummer and Mary Howard.

Coley Wetmore, formerly civil engineer on the Valley Railway, after a strenuous time in the trenches with the Mounted Rifles, arrived home tonight, and will be connected with the Killies.

CARLETON B. WETMORE DIES AT WOODSTOCK

Special to The Standard.

Woodstock, N. B., Sept. 4.—The death of Carleton B. Wetmore, which took place on Sunday morning at the residence of Hon. W. P. Jones, will be heard with sincere regret by a large circle of friends. The late Mr. Wetmore, who had been in poor health for some years, spent several months in the Jordan Sanitarium, and on the death of his youngest daughter he returned home apparently much improved in health; but it was only a temporary improvement, and although he received the greatest attention and care he continued to fall until the end. He was for a number of years on the engineering staff of the C. P. R. and highly respected by his fellow workmen and the company. His widow, daughter of Hon. W. P. Jones, one daughter, Marjorie, and his parents, residing in St. John, survive. The funeral will take place from St.