

The St. John Standard,

NEW BRUNSWICK, CANADA.

VOL. VII. NO. 95

TEN PAGES

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 14, 1915

PROBS—FAIR

PRICE TWO CENTS

RUSSIANS STRONGLY ENTRENCHED AT NEW POSITIONS NORTH OF KRASNIK

CZAR'S ARMY SUCCESSFUL IN COUNTER-OFFENSIVE AGAINST THE AUSTRIANS

Balkan Situation Again to the Fore—Coal Miners' Attitude Gives Rise to Anxiety—Marquis of Lansdowne Hints at Compulsory Service.

London, July 13.—The session of parliament today was marked by a series of most important announcements by the Ministers after the House of Commons had, at the suggestion of Premier Asquith, who moved it in an eloquent speech, passed a resolution expressing gratification at the success of General Botha in conquering German Southwest Africa.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Reginald McKenna, announced that the subscriptions to the new war loan had reached the unprecedented figure of nearly £600,000,000 (\$3,000,000,000) not including small sums received at the post offices.

The President of the Board of Trade, Walter Runciman, aroused the House to further cheers by the statement that, in view of the failure of the South Wales coal owners and miners to reach an agreement on the wage dispute, the government had decided to apply to the mining industry the Munitions of War Act. This makes it an offense to take part in a strike or lockout until the differences have been reported to the Board of Trade and the board has referred the matter for settlement by one of the methods prescribed by the act.

A very serious view is taken of the refusal of the miners to accept compromise, for, even in the face of the decision of the government they are threatening defiance. Most of the coal for the navy comes from South Wales and even before the trouble arose the supply was affected by the enlistment in the army of 50,000 of the younger miners, which eventually made it necessary for the government to stop recruiting in the mining district of Wales.

The crisis first threatened three months ago, when the miners gave notice to terminate existing agreements on July 1, and, in lieu of these, they proposed a national programme, giving an all round increase in wages. The owners objected to the consideration of the new terms during the war, and asked the miners to accept the existing agreements plus a war bonus. After a series of conferences the union officials agreed to recommend a compromise, which was arranged through the Board of Trade. The miners, however, voted yesterday against this and the government was obliged to take action. The miners assert that their demands would mean no more than six pence (12 cents) a ton and argue that as the owners are receiving much more for their coal than previously they could well pay it. As a matter of fact, Mr. Runciman today also introduced a bill in the House of Commons to regulate the price of coal.

In the House of Lords the Marquis of Lansdowne, a member of the cabinet without portfolio, stated that twenty-two or twenty-three British divisions are now in France, and Belgium, and expressed the opinion that, although recruits are flowing in the country would not much longer tolerate the anomalies and injustices of the voluntary system, which is taking unusual proportions of married men, and that a national register would be useful, should it be found necessary to introduce compulsory military service. He intimated also that the munitions question was now being satisfactorily handled.

New Phase in East.

Beyond the German claim that they have made further progress in their attacks near Souchez, the French air raid on the German lines of communications serving their front in the West, and repulse by both sides of the usual attacks, the day was spent on the west frontier without particular incident.

In the East the operations are entering a new phase, the Russians having been successful in their counter-offensive against the Austrians in the region of Krasnik. They have taken new positions in the hills to the north of that town and apparently are waiting for the Austro-Germans to make a move. It is not expected that this will be long delayed, for Gen. Von Mackensen has had time to receive reinforcements and supplies of guns and ammunition for his next great effort to secure control of the Lublin-Chelm railway. The Balkan situation is again in the limelight as a result of the disclosures that the Austro-Germans have offered Roumania alternative concessions, either to continue neutral or join with the Germanic allies. Confidence is expressed in British, French and Italian circles that the Balkan States will not join the Germans, but it is considered likely that owing to the failure of Russia to hold Galicia and Bukovina, they might decline to remain neutral. Of course success by the Allies in the Dardanelles, where they are unofficially reported to have gained further Turkish trenches, would change the situation.

It is also said that the former Greek premier, Venizelos, in anticipation of his return to power, has arranged to re-organize the Balkan alliance, of which he was the instigator.

M. Venizelos has been a supporter of the Entente Allies, and in event of such re-organization, it is suggested, the Balkan States might possibly join this combination.

DENIES TAKING OVER OF CANADIAN WHEAT CROP BY BRITISH GOVT PLANNED

Ottawa, July 13.—An official denial to the cable statement that Sir Robert Borden would arrange with the Imperial authorities to take over the Canadian wheat crop is given. The marketing of the crop this year will take place through the ordinary commercial channels.

OVERCOMING MUNITIONS SHORTAGE

Great Britain Has Twenty-three Army Divisions in European Theatre, Lord Lansdowne Says.

London, July 13.—The six divisions of the British army that went out at the very outset of the war have been followed by others and yet others and unless I am mistaken, we have twenty-two or twenty-three divisions (approximately 420,000 to 440,000) at this moment in the European theatre.

Lord Lansdowne made this statement in moving the second reading of the National Registration Bill in the House of Lords this evening. He added that all the time War Secretary Kitchener has been recruiting his armies and the streams have been flowing in volume, which was a matter of surprise to most people. The stream of equipment did not flow so satisfactorily, but prodigious efforts had been made to remedy the errors, and he was glad to think that those efforts had been attended with a considerable amount of success.

The bill, said Lord Lansdowne, was not intended to introduce compulsory service, but if compulsory service ever became necessary a national registration would greatly assist in introducing it.

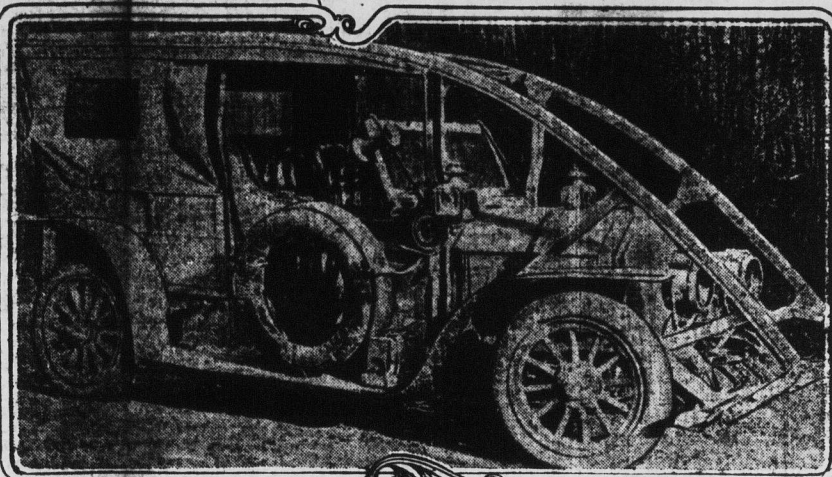
MUNITIONS ACT APPLIED TO COAL MINERS

Executive of Miners' Federation Will Appeal to Operators to Continue Work Until Settlement is Reached.

London, July 13.—The British government has decided to apply the munitions war act to the South Wales coal strike on the ground that the strike is prejudicial to the transport settlement by some method provided war. This was announced today in the House of Commons by Walter Runciman, president of the Board of Trade.

The Coal Miners' Union is the first to feel the potent power of the government created by the munitions measure. The men's leaders protested before the passage of the bill that the miners should not be included in those subject to compulsory arbitration, and developments are awaited.

CAR THAT DOES NOT FEAR BARBED WIRE ENTANGLEMENTS



Barbed wire entanglements have no terrors for the French military automobiles. This car, like many of the French cars, is equipped with sharp steel rails which are able to cut through any wire entanglements that the enemy may place along the road.

WHATEVER NEEDED TO BRING VICTORY TO EMPIRE CANADA READY TO DO HER PART

PREMIER BORDEN GUEST AT LUNCHEON IN HOUSE OF COMMONS, RENEWS DOMINION'S PLEDGE TO STAND BY THE EMPIRE WHATEVER THE SACRIFICE.

London, July 13.—Speaking at a luncheon given in his honor in the House of Commons today, Premier Borden alluding to what had been said in regard to Canada's part in the war said there was no doubt in his own mind that that part would be. "I took the responsibility four days before the actual declaration of war of sending the Imperial government a message stating that if war should unhappily intervene, they might be assured Canada would regard the quarrel as her own and do her part in maintaining the integrity of the Empire. We are not a military nation in Canada. We have today in Canada 70,000 men under training. The response from every province has been so warm that our equipment has been to secure arms and equipment. So far as men are concerned they were there in abundance. So far as preparation is concerned, we have been in very much the same difficult as yourselves, namely, unprepared for war upon so tremendous a scale.

"In this conflict we are engaged with great nations whose military preparation has extended over nearly half a century and whose aim so far as we can comprehend it, has been world-wide supremacy by force of arms. "Naturally in the opening months we could not accomplish all that was necessary, but I take comfort in this that for the purpose of war as for any other purpose the resources of this Empire are not only abundant but almost unlimited.

Canada Ready to Bear Her Share of the Burden.

"There is yet time for that preparation which perhaps ought to have been made earlier. The day of peril came before our day of preparation had been fully reached and looking back on with the keenest interest, as upwards of 150,000 men are involved.

Mr. Runciman explained that the effect of the proclamation was to make a strike or lockout a heavily fencible offense, unless the differences were referred to the Board of Trade for production and supply of munitions of war by the Munitions Act.

The executive committee of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain today decided to appeal to the South Wales miners to continue working until a satisfactory settlement was reached. The committee also decided to recommend to all county associations that joint machinery should be set up between the owners and the workmen for settlement of all disputes that might arise in the industries.

what we had to face I venture to think the condition of affairs today is one upon which we may rather congratulate ourselves. I have no fear for the future although the struggle may be long and entail sacrifices which we did not anticipate at first. I think I may bring to you on behalf of the people of Canada this message that whatever is necessary to bring the war to an honorable and triumphant conclusion Canada is prepared to take her part. I am sure this is true also of every dominion of the Empire."

Sir Robert in concluding paid a special tribute to the victory of General Botha and to the work of the Australians and New Zealanders in the Dardanelles. He also alluded feelingly to his admiration of the masterly manner in which the British bore themselves against overwhelming numbers in the retreat from Mons.

His final sentences were: "After the conclusion of peace it is beyond question that the matters will come up for consideration by the statesmen of the United Kingdom and the overseas dominions. It is not desirable I should dwell upon these considerations; I should like to be said with considerable fullness and also with some emphasis three years ago. What I then said represents my convictions now. I don't doubt the problems which will be then present and which will be of exceedingly difficult and complex character, will find a wide and just solution and in thanking you for the honor you have done me and the dominion I represent, let me express the hope and aspirations that in confronting the immense responsibilities which devolve upon those inheriting so great an Empire as ours, we shall so bear ourselves whether in this Mother Island or in the overseas dominions, that the future shall hold in store no reproach to us for lack of vision or want of courage and failure in duty."

Tribute to Canada's Premier.

"An admirable and most moving speech," was the phrase used by the Right Hon. Arthur Balfour respecting Sir Robert Borden's utterances as the guest of honor at the luncheon given him today at the House of Commons by the Empire Parliamentary Association. The function, though brief in character, was a historic one, bringing together the Imperial and the overseas legislatures for the first time since the outbreak of the war.

The duty of proposing the toast to "Sir Robert Borden and Canada" fell to Mr. Bonar Law, who in a quiet but effective speech, showed how Canada had dispelled all doubts as to her ability or her readiness to help the Empire in its hour of need, with the result that, in the words of a record officer after the battle of Ypres, "it meant more to be a Canadian today than it did a week ago."

"I am proud of having been born in Canada," declared the Colonial Secretary, amid applause. In the closing portion of his speech, he showed how present events were amply fulfilling Sir Robert Borden's prophecy of three years ago, when, foreshadowing a critical decade, he had pledged the dominion's readiness to take a legitimate

SIR ROBERT BORDEN HAS CONFERENCE WITH KING GEORGE

London, July 13. (Gazette Cable).—Sir Robert Borden was received at Buckingham Palace today and had a lengthy audience with the King. Sir Robert today received a cable from Gen. Louis Botha, thanking him for Canada's contribution to the acquisition of German Southwest Africa.

share in the defense of the Empire if a crisis arose. "Respected by friend and foe, and worthy of the great nation which he represents," was Mr. Law's tribute to the Canadian Premier.

Among the guests were Lord Curzon, Lord Selborne, Lord Esmott, Sir George Grey, Lewis Harcourt, Major General Hughes, General Carson, Col. J. J. Carrick, M. P., K. R. Bissett, M. P., Hon. Dr. Pyne, acting Premier of Ontario, T. P. O'Connor, and Will Crooks.

DENTISTS OF PROVINCE IN CONVENTION AT ST. STEPHEN

Twenty-Seventh Annual Meeting Begun Yesterday Morning with Twenty-five in Attendance.

Special to The Standard.
St. Stephen, July 13.—The 27th annual convention of the New Brunswick Dental Society opened in the Massey Hall this morning with about twenty-five delegates in attendance and the president, Dr. W. F. Bonnell, of St. John, in the chair. The delegates were welcomed by His Worship Mayor F. Parker Grimmer, and by Dr. J. W. Moore, the reply being made by the president and Dr. C. A. Murray. The afternoon session was devoted to clinics by Drs. Somers and Burden of Moncton; Sawaya, Smith and Macgee, of St. John. The evening session was devoted to the consideration of papers.

A Bad Fall.

A soldier of the 55th Battalion, William Dunn, had a narrow escape from death yesterday afternoon. With two Norwegian sailors he was on Starr's wharf off Smythe street. A piece of plank which he had held of broke and he fell into the mud. He and the two sailors were arrested. Last night Dr. Dunlop attended the soldier in one of the cells at police headquarters and said he could find no bones broken, but thought the man may have received some strains. The soldier was taken in charge by an escort late last night and taken to Camp Sussex on the Halifax express at 11.30 o'clock.

HEROISM OF CANADIANS AT STONYMOUNTAIN

Thrilling Deeds of Men from Dominion Will Brighten Pages of History.

CHATHAM MAN WAS WOUNDED IN THE FIGHT

Coolness and Courage Under Fire Win Admiration—Youth of Nineteen Prominent Among the Heroes.

Ottawa, July 13.—A thrilling account of the exploits of the First Ontario Battalion of the Canadian Expeditionary Forces is given in the eye-witness narrative compiled by Sir Max Aitken, the Canadian Record Officer at the front. Individual instances of splendid heroism and gallantry are told of by the observer.

The narrative, which is continuation of the story of the orchard battle, begins with the fighting in the middle of June. The narrative follows: On the Canadian battlefield, July 13, via London—About this time (the middle of June) a British division was directed to make a frontal attack on a fortified place in the enemy's trench line, known to our Intelligence Staff as "Stony Mountain." The First Canadian Ontario Regiment, commanded by Lieut. Col. Hill of the First Brigade, was detailed to secure the right flank of the British division, by seizing two lines of German trenches between Stony Mountain and another fortified place known as Dorchester, which was one hundred and fifty yards to the south. The defensive flank to be thrown back to the lines of our men got through, would depend upon the advance made by the British division.

Working parties of the Second and Third Battalions of the First Brigade were told to secure the lines of trenches and to connect them with our trenches, and finally to make the defensive flank.

After a few days of preparations the First Canadian Battalion Ontario Regiment moved up and at three o'clock in the afternoon the battalion reached our line of trenches, opposite the position to be attacked, when the Second Canadian Battalion, under Lieut. Col. Watson, which was holding the trench position, withdrew to the right to make room for them.

The trench line on the right of the attacking battalion was held by the Second and Fourth Canadian Battalions, as far as the La Basse Canal, with the Third Canadian (Toronto) Regiment in support. The left was held by the East Yorks.

Sang While He Awaited The Signal to Charge.

From three o'clock until six in the evening the Ontario regiment waited the command to charge, and sang their chosen songs, all popular but unprintable. The enemy bombarded our positions heavily, though our artillery had the better of them. Fifteen minutes before the attack was timed to take place two eighteen-pounder guns, which had been placed in the infantry trenches, under cover of darkness, on the instructions of Brig-General Burnstall, commander of the Canadian artillery, opened fire upon the parapet of the enemy trenches.

One gun, under Lieut. C. S. Craig, fired over 100 rounds, sweeping the ground clear of wire and destroying two machine guns. Lieut. Craig, who was wounded at Ypres early in May and again while observing near Guinchy, was seriously wounded after completing his task here.

Lieut. Kelly, who was in command of the other gun, succeeded in destroying a machine gun when his gun was wrecked by an enemy shell and he was wounded. The gun shields were shattered and twisted like paper by the mere force of musketry fire. Just before six o'clock, a mine, which had been previously prepared by the sappers was exploded. Owing to the discovery of water under the German trenches its tunnel could not be. (Continued on page 2)

WILSON NOT DECIDED ON HIS POLICY

Will Return to Washington Soon and Discuss German Note With His Cabinet.

Washington, July 13.—The first official announcement of the immediate plans of President Wilson for dealing with the situation that has arisen between Germany and the United States came tonight in a telegram from Cornell, N. H., to Secretary Tamm, stating that the President would return to Washington soon to lay the entire subject before his cabinet. It is understood that the President had not arrived at a decision as to the policy of the government.

The statement set at rest reports that the President already had made up his mind on the German reply and

ROW OVER CARD GAME ENDS IN MURDER

Montenegrin Reservist Kills Brother in Training Camp Near Three Rivers, P. Q.

Three Rivers, Que., July 13.—The first case of disorderly conduct among the Montenegrin reservists camped and training near Three Rivers was responsible for the death of one man early this evening. While off duty three of the reservists, brothers, engaged in a game of cards. A dispute arose, revolvers were drawn, and one was dead. The brother who did the shooting is under arrest, but names and information cannot be secured.

that he did not view the situation as seriously as did high officials in Washington.