

GORIZIA WILL SOON BE IN HANDS OF ITALIANS

PTE. FRANK WALKER OF ST. JOHN WOUNDED

Ottawa, Oct. 12.—The following casualties were announced today:

SEVENTH BATTALION
Wounded Sept. 29.
Farrier Sergeant W. T. Shaw, England.
Wounded and Missing Oct. 8.
Pte. Greig Antoine Bell, Greece.
Wounded
Lance Corporal Gerald Smithson, England.

FOURTEENTH BATTALION
Wounded Accidentally
Christopher Wright, England; Pte. Martin Savoy, McAdam, N. B.; Pte. Frank Walker, St. John, N. B.

TWENTY-SIXTH BATTALION
Died
Pte. Russell McEachern, Detroit, Mich.

NINETEENTH BATTALION
Dangerously Wounded
Pte. Arthur Chandler White, Toronto.

CANADIAN HEAVY BATTERY
Wounded
Gunner F. C. Kelley, Georgetown, British Guiana.

THIRTEENTH BATTALION
Wounded Slightly
Sergt. William Morrison, Harrington West, Ont.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE WILL BACK SERBIA TO THE LIMIT

(Continued from page 1)

...M. Viviani spoke for just twenty minutes, applause frequently interrupting his periods. The Russian and Italian ambassadors joined in the applause. The moment the premier concluded, M. Klotz, minister of the interior, in behalf of numerous deputies, asked for an adjournment of the sitting until tomorrow, so that the members might study the government's explanations and policy. This was agreed to, and the chamber adjourned.

Serbia Nobly Agreed To Make The Sacrifice.

Roumania knew, moreover, that only victory on the part of the Quadruple Entente could assure her independence and satisfy her national aspirations.

In their considerate desire to give the Bulgarian people satisfaction in their aspirations, the powers of the Quadruple Entente did not hesitate to ask valiant Serbia to make heavy concessions. Despite the cruelty of such a sacrifice, and the desire of the powers to see the Serbian people free to fight for their independence, the Serbian people made this extraordinary effort, and resigned themselves, hoping for compensations that the victory of the Quadruple Entente would be able to give Serbia elsewhere.

The equivocal attitude of the Bulgarian government led the Greek government to maintain a waiting policy. Our diverse proposals received tardy response from the Bulgarian government, which asked for additional details, and at the same time carried on parallel negotiations with our enemies. Finally, at the moment when the Quadruple Entente informed Bulgaria of the important concessions Serbia was ready to make King Ferdinand signed an accord with Turkey and engaged himself definitely with Germany.

To our friendly question as to his intention, the response was Bulgarian mobilization, in connection with which the concentration of Austro-German troops on the Danube indicated united action against Serbia.

In the presence of this attitude we immediately declared null and void the advantages and guarantees that we had announced and were ready to offer Bulgaria, and we have resumed, with the other Balkan states, our policy of action toward them. On its side, heroic Serbia, whose three successive glorious wars have not had the effect of diminishing its courage, silently prepared to meet upon two fronts the concerted attacks of Berlin, Vienna and Sofia.

From a moral standpoint, and from the standpoint of military consequences, we could not accept the isolation of Serbia and the rupture of our communications with our ally and friend.

Our action must be energetic in order to meet the efforts of our enemies, who are dominated on the western front, checked on the eastern front, and who now try to obtain on a new front, with the aid of Bulgaria, a success thus far impossible to realize either in France or Russia.

Serbia's Generosity Must Not Go Unrewarded.

In order to succor the Serbians we must go through Saloniki, and from the outset of the Bulgarian mobilization we have conducted negotiations toward that end with the president of the council at Athens. These negotiations are most natural, in view of the definite treaty concluded between Serbia and Greece after the second Balkan war, in the event of Bulgarian aggression.

"They say," continued M. Viviani sarcastically, "that we are violating the neutrality of Greece, and they even dare to compare our action to that of Germany in violating the neutrality of Belgium, perverting her signature and plunging that noble country into fire and bloodshed. The conditions under which we went to Saloniki; the conditions under which we departed; the welcome we received, suffice to demonstrate the stupidity of these accusations.

"This energetic action Great Britain and France, in accord with their allies have undertaken. They have weighed the difficulties. Our principal pre-occupation is the defence of our front, the liberation of our territory by mighty efforts, to which we owe the victories already won upon our soil, with the valorous support of our heroic allies, with the forces, sacrifices and our blood. No government could do otherwise in a duty so tragic, but so simple.

LIBERALS WILL NOT OPPOSE HON. MR. PATENAUDE

Montreal, Oct. 12.—The Liberals of Hochelaga county decided definitely today not to oppose the new minister of inland revenue, Hon. Mr. Patenaude, who will be elected by acclamation next Friday.

CANADA HAS UPHELD IDEALS OF THE EMPIRE

Lord Reading Pays Tribute to Canadians on Battlefield.

HAS STOOD TEST WHICH WAR HAS IMPOSED.

British Flag, Tri-Color and Stars and Stripes Hang Side by Side in Banquet Hall.

New York, Oct. 12.—Lord Chief Justice Reading of England, Basil Blackett, Ernest Mallet and Octave Homberg of the Anglo-French loan commission, were the guests of honor tonight in the Hotel Baltimore. C. Clive Bayley, the new British consul-general in this city, Sir Arthur Herbert, founder of the British American War Relief Fund; Capt. Gaunt of the Royal Navy; Sir Henry B. Smith, Ernest Thompson Selon, T. Kennard Thompson, Charles Harding, the distinguished English actor and Royal D. Tracy of the Canadian Military Contingent, were also seated at the speakers' table. About 300 members and guests attended.

Behind the loan commissioners hung the flags of this country and Great Britain and the tri-color of France.

J. Emery McLean, president of the Society, proposed a toast, "To His Excellency the President, and His Majesty the King," after which the diners sang "America."

President and toastmaster J. Emery McLean introduced Lord Reading, who was wildly cheered for several minutes.

"It is difficult enough," said Lord Reading, "to address a meeting of Americans who manifest their sympathy for us to this time of stress and it would be much harder to express my love to an audience of Canadians. Looking at the flags and faces about me I am indeed in my home."

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ITALIANS BOMBARDING THE AUSTRIAN OF GORIZIA FROM FIVE POINTS

Geneva, Oct. 12, via Paris.—The Austrian city of Gorizia, twenty-two miles northwest of Trieste is about to fall, according to a telegram received here today from Brescia. The Italians, the despatch says, have brought up a large number of heavy guns and are bombarding the town from five different points. At the same time the Italians are attacking the inner defences of Tolmino, while on the Carso the Austrians are said to have been forced to abandon several miles of trenches.

Heavy snows in the Carnic Alps are reported to have buried the Austrian gun positions in deep drifts.

Official Report.

Rome, via Paris, Oct. 12.—The official statement from the Italian general headquarters dated Oct. 12, and made public tonight, says:

"Attacks and counter-attacks follow each other continually in the zone of the plateau situated at the head of the Astico and its tributaries. An enemy raid in the Direction of Malga Secondo Posto, to the north of Monte Coston, at the approach of dawn on the eleventh, was repulsed. In the Upper Valdausa our troops have made further progress.

"On the rest of the front, particularly in Carnia, the enemy has, as usual, been ineffective with his artillery fire.

"On the Carso front during the night of the 11th after an intense artillery and rifle preparation the enemy made an extended attack against our positions east of Vermeigliano and on Monte Selbun. He was immediately stopped and thrown back with heavy losses."

on to the south of the Somme, in the region of Tilloy and Pennes, and on the Aisne front; the plateau of Nouvron. The enemy having again dropped shells on Soissons, we replied effectively against his trenches and batteries.

"In Champagne our progress continues in the direction of the gully of La Goutte, which we dominate to the west, on a somewhat extended front. The enemy resumed the bombardment of our positions in the direction of Maisons De Champagne and to the north of Massiges.

"An attempt at an offensive in Lorraine against one of our advanced posts near the Pont De Manhoux was completely checked by our shelling and barrages fire.

"In the Vosges, after an intense bombardment with shells of all calibres, a violent infantry attack was delivered against our positions at Linze and Schrammelle, but was completely repulsed.

"Some groups which had taken foot in one of our trenches were driven out by an immediate counter-attack.

"The Belgian official communication reads:

"After a quiet night and morning, the enemy artillery displayed activity in cannonading Furnes, our trenches in the outskirts of Dixmude, and Oostkerke, as well as Nieuwepelle.

"There has been an engagement with some of the direction of the 'Ferryman's House,' in addition to our sustained retaliatory fire. We directed our fire on several of the enemy's works."

Russian Report

Petrograd, Oct. 12, via London.—The following official communication was issued today:

"On the west front German sea-planes flying over the Gulf of Riga were driven off by our destroyers. In the Vinsk region desperate fighting continues. Northwest of Iloukset, the Germans succeeded in occupying part of our trenches. The fighting has not ceased.

"Near Lautzohel, northwest of Novo Alexandrovsk, our artillery dispersed the Germans. The fire of our artillery also forced the Germans to abandon their trenches and the village of Jorkok, south of Lake Demnyak.

"Near Greshal, north of Lake Dristiata, we gained a success, also taking prisoners. Our aviators, attacking the field troops, threw fifty bombs on the enemy lines on the front of Lake Medun and Dristiata.

"Southwest of Pinsk the Germans were attacked and dislodged at the point of the bayonet from the village of Komora. They fled in disorder and suffered heavy losses from our machine gun fire."

Austrian Statement.

Vienna, Oct. 12, via Paris, Oct. 12.—The Austrian official communication made public today says:

"Russian war theatre:

"There is no change in the region south of Burkanov (East Galicia). We repulsed a fourth attack which was directed against a front of from two to three kilometres (1.24 to 1.56 miles).

"On the Kormin and north of Rafalovka on the Svir the enemy made unsuccessful attacks.

"Italian war theatre:

"There is no change in the situation. The Austro-Hungarian troops advancing from Belgrade have stormed the mountain of Ljara, east of the town, and the Laidon entrenchments, capturing three guns and one searchlight. All the heights around Belgrade which command the river passages within field gun range, are in the possession of the allies.

"The Germans captured Semendria and drove the enemy back to Posaarowitz.

"On the frontier between Herzegovina and Montenegro, skirmishes with Montenegrin forces took place at several points."

German Report.

Berlin, Oct. 12.—The text of the official statement as given out today by the German headquarters follows:

"In the western theatre:

"North of Arras the French continued their attacks. Two local attacks made against the trenches which we recaptured to the southwest of Loos on October 8 were repulsed.

"Strong attacks against our front from the northeast of Souchez to the east of Neuville broke down in places with severe losses to the enemy. Only at places did the French reach our first line.

"In the Champagne French attacks on both sides of Tahure ended in a serious setback for the enemy.

"In spite of strong artillery preparation the enemy yesterday afternoon nowhere succeeded in gaining ground. An attempt made by him early this morning to break through at the same place also failed.

"The western theatre:

"Group of Field Marshal Von Hindenburg: On our western front at Vindank our attack led up to the storming of an enemy position west of Iloukset over a front two and a half kilometres wide. Three officers and 287 men were taken prisoners and one machine gun captured.

"Russian counter-attacks were repulsed.

"Group of Prince Leopold of Bavaria: There is nothing to report.

"Group of General Von Linsingen: Enemy cavalry have evacuated a field near Jessoere.

"The position as regards the German troops belonging to the army of General Count Bothmer is unchanged."

"Balkan theatre of war:

"Our forward movement over the whole front is making good progress. Both the town and fortress of Semendria were taken yesterday."

French Statement.

Paris, Oct. 12.—The official communication issued by the French war office tonight reads as follows:

"The enemy this afternoon very violently bombarded the trenches which we took from him by our action of yesterday to the northeast of Souchez. The number of prisoners we took in the course of that action was 165, of whom three were officers. The Germans have suffered heavy losses.

"Cannonading, characterized by intensity on both sides, has been going

TO DISCUSS PLAN FOR EMPLOYMENT OF RETURNED SOLDIERS

Sir Robet Borden Invites Provincial Premiers and Ministers of Education to Conference at Ottawa.

Special to The Standard

Ottawa, Oct. 12.—The Prime Minister has issued an invitation to the provincial premiers of the various provinces and their ministers of education to attend a conference here on Monday next, the 18th inst, to discuss with him and the members of the military hospitals commission some proposals for dealing with employment for returning soldiers, both disabled and able-bodied. It is expected that a comprehensive scheme will be decided on and that arrangements will be made for active co-operation between the government here acting through the military hospitals commission and the provincial governments. A plan has been prepared at the instance of the Prime Minister and Senator Louis Meighin, the president of the military hospitals commission, which will be laid before the conference.

SIR EDWARD HOLDEN WILL LIKELY GET SEAT IN CABINET

London, Oct. 12.—According to a report in circulation the parliamentary vacancy in the Heywood division of Lancashire, caused by the death of the Dardanelles of Capt. Harold Thomas Cawley, second son of Sir Frederick Cawley, probably will be filled by Sir Edward Hopkins Holden, who held the seat in the interests of the Liberal party from 1906 to 1910, and who will be given a seat in the cabinet.

Sir Edward Hopkins Holden is managing director of the London City and Midland Bank. He is a member of the British financial commission which arranged the recent Anglo-French loan of \$500,000,000 in this country.

London, Oct. 13.—Princess Arthur of Connaught underwent an operation for acute appendicitis last Sunday. Her condition is satisfactory.

BRITISH U BOATS PLAY HAVOC WITH ENEMY IN BALTIC

Copenhagen, via London, Oct. 12.—The Politiken says that British submarines in the Baltic Sea are causing the German mercantile fleet great losses.

"Five steamers are now known to have been sunk," says the newspaper. "How many British submarines have got through the narrow sound is not known, but it is evident that Germany was too late in laying the Baltic mine fields."

Traffic across the Baltic, the Politiken adds, is in a state of disorganization.

Submarine Base Found In Gulf of Nauplia

Athens, Oct. 11, via Paris, Oct. 12.—A British agent has unearthed a submarine base in the Gulf of Nauplia, southeastern Greece, from which it is believed the submarines which recently sank allied transports have received their supplies. The discovery was reported to the Greek authorities, who immediately seized large quantities of petroleum and other supplies at the base.

STACKHOUSE—AT MONTE, OCTOBER 9, GEORGE W. STACKHOUSE, AGED FIFTY-EIGHT YEARS.

Funeral on Wednesday morning from the Union Depot, St. John, after arrival of Maritime express from Montreal. Interment in Fernhill.

Lecture ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

GIVEN BY—
George Shaw Cook, C. S. B.
Member of the Board of Lecturers of the First Church of Christ Scientist, Boston, Mass.

At the Imperial Theatre
Sunday, Oct. 17, at 3 p m.
No Collection. Seats Free.

ACROSS CANADA OVER THE C.N.R.

First Express Train Over Line Leaves Quebec With Party of Parliamentarians and Newspaper Men.

Ottawa, Oct. 12.—The first express train across Canada over the Canadian Northern Railway left Quebec at half past one o'clock this afternoon carrying by special invitation of the president of the road more than one hundred and twenty-five members of Commons and Senate together with newspaper men from all leading eastern cities, as well as New York and Chicago.

From Prince Edward Island came Senator Proxse and Hon. Donald Nicholson, bringing with them three barrels of those famous oysters of which the island is so famous.

From New Brunswick were Senators Thorne, Daniel and McSweeney, and Hon. T. A. Hart and Frank Carvell with H. V. MacKinnon, of the St. John Standard. From Nova Scotia were Hon. Clarence Jamieson, Donald Stewart, G. W. Kye, A. S. Davidson, William Chisholm, Mr. Tremain, and others with Andrew Merkel of the Halifax Chronicle and Echo.

A general assortment of parliamentarians from all sections of eastern Canada joined the train en route and leaving Caprot Junction fourteen cars were well filled with men going to see that section of Canada never before thrown open to railroad traffic. The management feel proud of the line which has been built. They have been seeking assistance from the federal parliament and have been borrowing money in the United States. On the occasion of the opening of the transcontinental line for traffic they feel it fitting that representative men from all sections of the east should be given opportunity to see what has been done on this new route from east to west which will open for traffic on November 1st.

This train will stop for one day in Winnipeg. On invitation of Premier Scott and the Regina Board of Trade a stop will also be made in Regina. Premier McBride and a party from the British Columbia legislature will meet the excursionists at the boundary and a couple of days will be spent in Vancouver and Victoria, while the return trip will be made according to a time schedule which will permit the easterners to see in daylight that portion of the country through which they pass at night on the way west.

Sir William MacKenzie with W. W. Moore, secretary of the company and others of the staff accompany the party.

KAISER MOVES TO SCENE OF ACTION IN BALKANS

London, Oct. 13.—Emperor William has arrived at the Austro-German headquarters in Serbia, according to a despatch from Copenhagen to the Morning Post, under which gives as authority for the statement a telegram received in Copenhagen from Berlin.

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GERMAN BASE OFF MEXICO?

British Agents Suspect Yachts Being Outfitted to Attack Steamers Carrying Oil from Mexico for Britain's Navy.

Washington, Oct. 12.—British agents are investigating operations of certain yachts, which they suspect have been prepared, or are being outfitted, for use against ships carrying oil from Mexico for the British navy. Information has been gathered from Norfolk, Pensacola, and from the Gulf of California.

Recent reports of an attack on a British tanker bound from Tuxpam in the Mexican oil fields strengthen the belief of the agents that the attacking ship was manned by Germans and carried one gun.

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PARLIAMENTS Terms Fair and Made in War Country,

As American Underwrite 96, Great Breat Britain Half of One per cent. et Rate.

London, Oct. 12.—The bill authorizing the loan which has been resolved in the United States, passed all stages in the House of Commons today.

In the course of the debate on the bill today there was some criticism of the rate of interest. John Dillon, supporting the terms, declared the success of the loan was an index of popular sentiment in America toward the Allies.

"It was a business transaction, but more than that," he said, "and six, seven or eight per cent. would not have succeeded in obtaining the money if it had not been for a deep wave of sympathy in America in favor of the Allies. It is therefore a mistake to criticize the loan to which we are now committed, as if the people of the United States had taken advantage of our necessities."

Sir Henry James Dalziel thought Mr. Dillon's interpretation of criticism of the loan unjustified.

"We are all one in our sentiments towards the American people," he said "and the criticisms made are honest, and based on financial considerations alone."

Imports Jumped \$292,500,000 in First Six Months of 1915

"The loan," said Mr. McKenna, "is for the purpose of paying our trade debt and maintaining an exchange in the United States. Our imports from North America have largely increased since the beginning of the war, and our exports have diminished. The increase in imports for the first six months of 1915, excluding government supplies not included in the customs returns, amounted to £58,500,000 (\$292,500,000) and the reduction in exports during the same period was £12,000,000, thus making the adverse balance £70,500,000.

"Some relief for this balance against us may be obtained by the sale in America of securities held in this country. Every effort has been made to obtain relief from this source, but of itself this will be insufficient.

"We should not be doing our duty," continued Mr. McKenna, "if we neglected to take other means of maintaining the normal level of exchange, and assure the House will desire to express its thanks to the commission. Its members accomplished their task with skill and success.

"The American people are not accustomed to large external loans, and I believe this is the first of any magnitude in the whole history of the United States. We must not overlook the fact that there are many strong currents of opinion in that country.

"Although the transaction was purely for the purpose of meeting liabilities already incurred, no little opposition was raised by some parties whose sympathies were not on our side. I hope the existence of these parties will not be overlooked during the debate, and that care be taken to avoid the use of any language that might be twisted by a hostile opponent to its advantage and to the detriment of the Allies.

Terms Fair and Reasonable

"The loan is a trade transaction, its terms are fair and reasonable and I confidently recommend its acceptance to the House."

Mr. McKenna pointed out that when the fact was considered that higher interest was generally paid in America, the terms of the loan were not more onerous than could reasonably have been expected. When the country was at war it could not hope to borrow in a neutral country on as easy terms as at home. He thought that the argument that the freedom of the loan from the income tax was equivalent to paying an additional one per cent. was fallacious. Pointing to the sum that Great Britain owes the United States today for trade engagements at £50,000,000 sterling, he said the amount could only be paid by the export of capital, presumably American securities.

"But," he added, "we said to our American creditors, 'allow us to defer payment, upon such terms as can be arranged.' They agreed, and we were thereby enabled to retain £50,000,000 of capital which we must otherwise have exported, and when we retain that capital we get the income tax on the dividends from it."

Mr. McKenna said the public had received the proposition more favorably than he had expected, as for the nation to pay six per cent. for an American loan at any time was startling, but when the members remembered the circumstances, he thought they would agree that the commission had done extremely well. It had been said that the Americans got an exceptionally good bargain, he continued. They were offered double the bargain, and they would not take it.

"We tried," said Mr. McKenna, "to

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"CAPTAIN COURTESY"
From the Story by Edward Charles Carpenter
Splendid Cast Headed by That Handsome and Heroic Actor
DUSTIN FARNUM
A Dashing, Romantic Tale of the Troublesome Days When Mexican Raiders Worried the People of California
PEOPLE IN THE STORY:
GEORGE GRANVILLE, Raider, in Love With Eleanor - COURTNEY FOOTE
PATRICK RINALDO, Guardian of Eleanor - HERBERT STANDING
ELEANOR, Of the Mission House - WINIFRED KINGSTON
MARTINEZ, A Mexican Raider - JACK BOHIE
JACOSO, Servant in Mission - CARL SCHILLER
CAPTAIN COURTESY, The Mysterious Bandit - DUSTIN FARNUM
(Time: About 1840 to 1846 in California)
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A Sparkling Vitagraph Comedy
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