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THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 12, 1916.

WEATHER—FAIR

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ITALIANS LAUNCH NEW DRIVE WITH TRIEST AS OBJECTIVE

BRITISH TAKE FRONT LINE NEAR SALLY

Two Towns in Greek Macedonia Also Captured in Yesterday's Fighting.

BAVARIAN TROOPS GAIN FOOTING IN ROUMANIA

German Salient Near Verdun Taken by French—Roumanians Withdraw Portion of Line.

In Transylvania the forces of the Teutonic Allies are continuing their drive of the Roumanians along almost all of the front. Bavarian troops which captured the Rofenturm Pass have now crossed the border into Roumania, according to Bucharest, which admits the retirement of the Roumanians around Kronstadt. French Teutonic attacks were repulsed south of Hermannstadt with heavy losses to the attackers.

Berlin concedes the capture by the French of a German salient near Verdun, south of the Somme river, in France, and also by the British of first line trenches near Sally, north of the Somme. Violent counter-attacks by the Germans on the newly captured positions of the French, in the Chaumes Wood, have been repulsed. In the Vosges mountains the Germans invaded French trenches, but later were driven out.

British Successes.

On the Struma river, in Greek Macedonia, the British have made further advance, occupying the towns of Papalova and Prosenik, while the French have taken trenches on the heights west of Devedjil, which lies on the Greek-Serbian border south-west of Dolran.

Fierce fighting is going on between the Bulgarians and the Serbs on the front below Monastir, the Bulgarians having received reinforcements. Berlin says that along the Cerna river and west of the Vardar Entente Allied attacks were repulsed.

On French Front.

London, Oct. 12.—The official communication from British headquarters in France, issued at midnight, reads: "All day long shelling was directed against our front south of the Ancre, especially north of Courcellette, at the Heeslan trench, around the Staff redoubt, and in the neighborhood of Fiers and Guedecourt.

"North of Courcellette the enemy attempted an attack, but was caught on his parapets by our barrage and stopped. Our guns also dealt effectively with bodies of hostile infantry assembling in the rear of the enemy lines. The prisoners reported in the past 24 hours from the Somme numbered 2 officers and 45 men.

"At Neuville St. Vaast this morning the enemy attacked a crater occupied by us, but was caught by our machine gun fire and suffered considerable loss. A similar attack near the Hohenzollern redoubt was also repulsed. "Yesterday our aeroplanes destroyed, by bombing, two enemy battery positions and damaged many others. They penetrated well behind the enemy front and bombed railway stations, trains and billets with good effect. There was much fighting in the air, and in one case two of our machines engaged seven hostile aeroplanes and drove them down or dispersed them. One of these enemy machines was seen to be destroyed; two others were severely damaged. Four of our machines are missing."

On French Front.

Paris, via London, Oct. 11.—The official communication from the war office issued tonight reads: "In the Somme region there were reciprocal bombardments along almost the whole of the front from Morval to Chaunoy.

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"NO PATCHED UP COMPROMISE MASQUERADING UNDER THE NAME OF PEACE"

Owe it to Those Who Gave Lives That Their Supreme Sacrifice Shall Not Have Been Unavailing, Premier Asquith Says.

ANOTHER VOTE OF CREDIT OF £300,000,000 FOR WAR PURPOSES—DAILY EXPENDITURES ARE AROUND £5,000,000—PREMIER GIVES ENCOURAGING REPORT OF PROGRESS OF ENTENTE ARMIES ON ALL FRONTS.

London, Oct. 11.—"This is no time for faltering counsel or wavering purpose," said Premier Asquith in addressing the House of Commons today.

"This war cannot be allowed to end in some patched-up, precarious and dishonoring compromise, masquerading under the name of peace.

"No one desires to prolong, for a single moment longer than is necessary, the tragic spectacle of bloodshed and destruction, but we owe it to those who have given their lives that their supreme sacrifices shall not have been unavailing.

"The ends of the Allies are well known. They have been frequently stated. They are not selfish, they are not vindictive, but they require adequate reparation for the past, and adequate security for the future."

The house cheered the premier loudly as he made these remarks, concluding his address after moving a vote of credit for £300,000,000.

When Premier Asquith moved a vote of credit of £300,000,000, he brought up the total for the current financial year to £1,350,000,000.

Munitions Expenditure Increased. Parliament, said the premier, had been asked to vote for war purposes an amount equivalent to the aggregate expenditure for twenty years before the war, although that period included the South African war. When he moved the last vote of credit in July he estimated the average rate of expenditure at approximately £5,000,000 a day. That forecast had proved to be almost exactly correct.

At the commencement of the present week, the premier continued, there was still in hand £100,500,000, which would carry on until October 27. He gave the aggregate expenditure in 113 days of the financial year as: Army, navy and munitions £279,000,000; loans to allies and dominions £157,000,000; food, supplies, railways, etc. £35,000,000. The daily average of expenditures had risen slightly, he said, and was £5,070,000 for the last seven-seven days of the financial year. Expenditures for the army had fallen off slightly, while those for munitions had increased somewhat. Loans to Great Britain's allies and dominions were exceeding the budget estimate at the present rate. They would not be safe in assuming that expenditures in the future would be less than £5,000,000 daily. Reverting to the possibility of loans to allies and dominions exceeding the budget estimate of £450,000,000, Mr. Asquith said no part of war expenditure was more important than this. Great Britain had no selfish end in connection with the war, and although the expenditure was growing beyond the estimate he did not regret it. Surveying the progress of the war since the last vote of credit, the premier said hot weather had hampered operations in the second army theatre, but that in Mesopotamia substantial progress had been made with rail and river communications, and the health of the troops has improved substantially.

The defeat of the Turks at the Katia Oasis, east of the Suez Canal, has gone far to remove the danger of attack on the canal, and had impaired Turkish prestige in Arabia and Syria. In Western Egypt the Senussi tribesmen had been reduced to impotence. The Allied armies on the Saloniki front had inflicted heavy losses on their opponents, and prevented them from transferring troops to Dobruja, thus rendering valuable assistance to Russia and Roumania.

Germanians Swept From Whole East African Coast. The whole of the German East African coast had been occupied, the pre-

mier continued, and the complete conquest of the colony was only a matter of time. The premier gave praise to General Smuts and the Belgian troops which are co-operating with him.

In the west, Mr. Asquith said, the French and British had advanced a distance of seven miles on a front of nine miles, but the most important feature of the advance was that in no case had a counter-attack succeeded in driving them back.

The Germans had virtually abandoned the attack on Verdun, and their losses had been very heavy. He gave the total number of prisoners taken by the Allies on the Somme front as 90,474 in addition to which there had been captured 304 guns and 1,030 machine guns. Allied aircraft, he added, had attained complete mastery of the Germans.

Premier Asquith referred to the complete co-ordination of the general staffs of the four great powers, and to the sympathy and interest with which Great Britain is observing the courage, tenacity and strategic skill displayed by Italy and Russia in the more distant fields. He spoke approvingly of the part played by Serbia and Belgium, and "lastly by Roumania, whose people and King, in defiance of a thousand calls to neutrality, joined our cause."

"I wish I could add Greece, with her imperishable record of resistance against the onrush of barbarism and tyranny," he continued.

"Even now Greece, wisely guided and wisely governed, might take a worthy part on the side to which she is committed by great and storied traditions."

Sir Edward Carson.

Sir Edward Carson, the Ulster leader, commented briefly on Premier Asquith's declaration. He said that the operations the premier had detailed demonstrated that Britons need have no fears of the valor, courage, persistence and success of the new army, which had been tried against the best German trained troops and found superior. Sir Edward said the fight would be carried to a finish, but declared there was no use in concealing the fact that the task before the army was a heroic one.

The whole nation, he declared, is determined to gain a decisive victory. The question, he asserted, of more man power, especially from the reserve power of Ireland, must be raised and debated before long.

The House agreed to vote the credit asked for by Premier Asquith, virtually no criticism being offered to the premier's statement.

Irish Unionists for Conscription.

The Irish Unionist members of the House of Commons have passed a resolution declaring that the government should extend the military service act to Ireland, and expressing their readiness to assist the government in this and all other measures which are necessary to increase the strength of the armies in the field.

WASHINGTON UNDECIDED ON SUB. MATTER

French Press Show Lively Interest in Washington's Probable Attitude—Dutch Government Asks for Explanation.

Washington, Oct. 11.—The policy of the United States regarding the recent "U" boat raid off the New England coast will not be determined until much more complete information as to all the facts has been received. This was announced by Secretary of State Lansing tonight, after his return from his conference on the subject with President Wilson at Shadow Lawn. Although the secretary declined to elaborate on his statement, other officials indicated that much would depend upon what Admiral Knight's forthcoming report on all the naval phases of the raid, particularly the steps taken to insure the safety of passengers. Considerable interest centres in the continued silence of the Allies. Again today, it was stated positively that no representations of any sort had been received from the Allies as a result of the U-53's visit to Newport, or her depredations off the American coast.

Paris, Oct. 11.—The newspapers continue to discuss animatedly the situation created by the operations of German submarines in American waters. All of them evince lively interest in what the Washington government is likely to do in the matter. The Temps today concludes a leading article on the subject as follows:

"It is doubtful if American exporters are disposed to allow the organization of a blockade of their coast, and if the country will allow the Germans to trifle with American neutrality. As to the Germans, one would have a wrong idea of them to think that they will confine themselves to these first exploits, even if there is an interval before the renewal of them."

Dutch Government Asks Explanation.

The Hague, Oct. 11, via London.—The Dutch government, it is learned, on the basis of facts already ascertained, will ask Germany to explain the sinking of the Dutch steamer Bloemerdijk in the Atlantic, off the New England coast last Sunday.

Amsterdam, Oct. 11, via London.—According to a despatch from Berlin, the Reichstag today passed on third reading the bill prolonging the life of the present legislative body until January 12, 1917.

ALBERT CO. DOCTOR GOES OVER 70 FOOT EMBANKMENT IN CAR

Dr. J. E. Carnwath's Auto Hurlled from Road Into Creek and Occupant Narrowly Escaped Death.

Special to The Standard. Albert, Oct. 11.—Dr. James E. M. Carnwath, the well known physician of Riverdale, met with a serious automobile accident last night and his escape from death was nothing less than marvellous.

Several days ago Dr. and Mrs. Carnwath went to Lumsden, about nine miles from Albert, where the well known Lumsden mines are located, on a hunting expedition, and they were occupying one of the camps at the mines. Yesterday about noon the doctor left in his auto to pay a professional visit near Albert and he also intended to bring in some supplies for the camp.

Mrs. Carnwath remained at the camp with Mr. Alexander, foreman for the Lumber Co. The doctor was detained longer than he expected and it was after dark before he started on the return journey. About four miles from Albert he mistook the road and ran over an embankment about seventy feet high, down into the creek below.

He does not know how long he remained in the water but when he came to himself he had to go up stream for some distance in order to find a place where he could climb up to the road. After getting up to the top of the ravine he walked about two miles when he met Mr. Alexander with a team coming to look for him.

This morning, his brother, Councilor W. J. Carnwath, was notified and went out with a car and brought the injured man to his home. Dr. Kirby

ULTIMATUM TO GREEK GOVERNMENT FROM ALLIED ADMIRAL TO HAND OVER ENTIRE FLEET

London, Oct. 11.—Vice-Admiral Dartige Du Fournet, commander of the Anglo-French fleet in the Mediterranean, has presented an ultimatum to Greece, demanding that Greece hand over the entire Greek fleet, except the armored cruiser Averoff, and the battleships Lemnos and Kilkis, to the Entente Allies by 1 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, according to Reuter's Athens correspondent. Demand is also made for the control of the Piraeus-Larissa railway.

"The minister of marine," the correspondent continues, "says Vice-Admiral Fournet's demands will be complied with, and that the fleet will be handed over before the prescribed time.

"The demands were made as a precautionary measure to ensure the safety of the Allies' fleet."

AUSTRIAN LINE SMASHED BY ITALIAN ONSLAUGHT

OVER 6,000 PRISONERS CAPTURED AND STRONG ENEMY POSITIONS TAKEN BY GEN. CADORNA'S FORCES IN NEW THRUST TOWARDS AUSTRIA'S CHIEF PORT ON THE ADRIATIC.

The Italians have again taken the offensive against the Austrians in their endeavor to reach Trieste, Austria's chief port on the Adriatic, and at several points south and southeast of Gorizia have made good progress, and in addition taken nearly 6,000 prisoners.

To the south of Gorizia the Austrian line was broken between Tobar and Vertoba, according to Rome, and on the Carso front entrenchments between the Vipacco river and Hill 208 were captured. Here the town of Novavilla and a strong position around the northern part of the hill fell into the hands of the attackers. Trenches in the Trentino region also have been won by the Italians, and 530 Austrians made prisoner.

Austrian Defense Smashed. The Italian front yesterday there was an intense artillery duel, which in the morning was hindered by fogs. In the afternoon our infantry made a determined attack east of Vertoba and broke through the enemy's line between Tobar and Vertoba, capturing 860 prisoners, including twenty-five officers, and also three machine guns.

"On the Carso, after the intricate defenses of the enemy had been destroyed by an intense and accurate artillery and trench mortar fire, our infantry captured almost the whole of the line, composed of several successive entrenchments between the Vipacco river and Hill 208, and advanced beyond it. Nova Villa and the adjoining strong position around the northern part of Hill 208 also fell into our hands after brisk fighting.

"Prisoners to the number of 5,034, including 164 officers, have been reported, and also a large quantity of arms and ammunition.

"Albania: On October 9th one of our units from Arzyro Castro occupied Premet on the Versa river, to the southeast of Kilsura, establishing prompt communication with the latter place.

of Hilleboro was summoned and on examination found that Dr. Carnwath had suffered a compound fracture of one arm, had a badly sprained ankle and was bruised all over his body. Tonight he was resting as comfortably as could be expected and hopes for his recovery are held out, although it will be some time before he is able to resume his practice.

The car is still at the bottom of the ravine but an attempt will be made tomorrow to get it up to the road and tow it in.

The correspondent, before the assault, watched French trench mortars pitching great five hundred pound missiles directly into the German trenches, some two hundred yards from where the correspondent stood. The slow flight of a projectile could be followed from the muzzle of the gun to its destination, and enormous black clouds of earth were thrown up by the explosions.

Wall of Fire Failed to Check Them. Up these steps the companies chosen for the assault sprang, on the signal, spread out in open formation, and dashed forward in sections toward the German works, which had previously been almost battered out of existence by the French guns. An artillery curtain of fire had been started by the Germans to prevent the arrival of French reinforcements, but its effect on the French troops was almost nil.

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WRITE NOTES WAITING WORD TO CHARGE

No Flurry, No Excitement as French Await Order to "Go Over."

ONCE STARTED NOTHING COULD CHECK THEM

Artillery Curtain of Fire of No Avail Against Attackers—German Works Battered to Pieces.

With the French Armies in France, Oct. 11, via London.—(From a staff correspondent of the Associated Press.)

There was tense excitement, but no flurry, on the French front just before the assault delivered yesterday. The men stood to their arms coolly; they looked to the breaches of their rifles, loaded their magazines, loosened bayonets in the scabbards, fixed the straps of their steel helmets and tightened their belts. Some of them sat down with their backs against the side of the trench, writing what might be their last messages home, while waiting for the word to "go over."

There was no hesitation when this word came. The men, with confidence, all muscles taut, clambered out, sprang forward and gained the ground they had been sent to win.

The correspondent of the Associated Press had the opportunity of being in the midst of the movement of preparation at a certain point on the French line "somewhere south of the Somme." The first line trenches here were two to three hundred yards apart. The French, with great rapidity, dug forward trenches, zig-zagging forward fifty to eighty yards, where they were joined up by a trench known as the "taking off parallel," from this. Running still further out, saps were cut, leading toward the German lines. These saps were occupied by listening sentinels and armored machine gun emplacements. From the bottom of the taking-off parallel steps were cut in the ground which led to the level ground.

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