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PROBS—FAIR

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BRITISH LINE PUSHED FORWARD BETWEEN HILL 70 AND HULLUCH, NETTING GAINS OF 500 TO 1000 YARDS

BELGRADE FALLS INTO GERMAN HANDS, BUT AT GREAT COST TO INVADERS

Sir John French Reports More Ground Gained North of Loos—Brilliant Assault by French in Champagne, near Tahure, Wins Another Trench for French—Fierce Artillery Duel Raging Along Entire Front in Artois—Former Serbian Capital and Heights Around City in Possession of Germans, Who Have Begun Advance Eastward.

London, Oct. 9.—The British Press Bureau gives out the following communication from Sir John French, who reports under date of 7.20 this evening:

"Since my communication of October 4 the enemy has constantly shelled our new trenches south of La Basse Canal, and has made repeated bombing attacks on the southern portion of the Hohenzollern redoubt, which is held by us. These attacks were all repulsed.

"In spite of the enemy's artillery fire we have pushed our trenches steadily forward northeast of Loos, between Hill No. 70 and Hulluch, and gained ground varying from 500 to 1,000 yards in depth.

"Yesterday afternoon the enemy heavily bombarded the whole area we had recently won from him, and followed this by an attack in successive waves of infantry on the whole front from south of Loos to the Hohenzollern redoubt. This attack was repulsed everywhere, with heavy loss to the enemy. We gained possession, by a counter-attack, of a German trench 500 yards west of St. Elie. Great numbers of the enemy's dead are lying in front of our lines. Our losses were comparatively slight."

FRENCH WIN TRENCH IN BRILLIANT ASSAULT.

Paris, Oct. 10.—Further progress to the northeast of Tahure, in the Champagne district, and the capture of a German trench to the southeast, is recorded in the official statement issued by the war office tonight. The text follows:

"There have been artillery actions by both sides in Belgium in the environs of Lombaertzyde and on the whole Artois front. The struggle with trench guns has been very spirited in the region of Lihoos and to the north of the Aves.

"In Champagne we are still making progress to the northeast of Tahure; a brilliant assault made us masters of a new German trench to the southeast of the village of Fuvencelle, to the east of the Aves.

"An intense bombardment on all sides has occurred in the Artois, in the sector of Courtes Chaussees and Ladille Morte and between the Meuse and the Moselle, to the north of Ffley.

"In the Vosges, at Hartmanns Wellenkopff, there has been a very violent struggle with bombs and torpedoes. A German aeroplane struck down by one of our machines fell within our lines in the forest of Fuvencelle, to the south of Pont-A-Mousson. The two aviators aboard were killed.

"One of our air squadrons this afternoon dropped about a hundred large shells on the stations at the rear of the Champagne front, and on enemy troops who were concentrating."

Paris, Oct. 10.—Heavy artillery fighting on the hills near Souchez was reported today by the war office. German attacks in the Givanchy woods were repulsed. Engagements at close quarters occurred in the Lipons sector and in Lorraine.

Belgrade Falls

Berlin, Oct. 10.—(Wireless to Sayville)—"Belgrade and the surrounding heights to the southwest and southeast are in our hands. The Serbians also were thrown back further east wherever they resisted. Our troops are advancing."

German Report Confirmed
Paris, Oct. 10.—The announcement made yesterday by the German war office of the capture of Belgrade was confirmed in an official communication from Nish, issued here today at the Serbian legation. The Austro-German attack on the Lower Drina, on the northwestern frontier, is said to have been repulsed, with enormous losses to the Teutons.

Bulgars Not Yet Within Serbian Territory.

London, Oct. 10.—The Austro-Germans are now in full possession of Belgrade and the heights surrounding the city, and have begun an advance eastward towards the mountains which the Serbians last year so stubbornly defended against the Austrians.

ANTI-TREATING LAW GOES INTO EFFECT TODAY

Pay for Your Own Drink, in London or Become Liable to a Fine of \$500.

London, Oct. 11.—The new anti-treating regulation in connection with the use and sale of alcoholic drinks goes into effect in London and the surrounding district today.

It is the most radical and far-reaching effort for the curtailment of drinking yet tried, for it affects nearly one million persons, and violations of the regulation are punishable by a fine of \$500 and six months in prison. The authorities have given notice that these penalties will be inflicted without mercy on offenders. The law will curtail the distribution of alcoholic liquors by fifty per cent, and unless it is effective will be followed by an order curtailing the hours of sale.

The report of a few days ago drafted for a curtailment of hours was "pre-mature," according to officials, and there will be no such curtailment until the board of control has had time to observe the effects of anti-treating.

All cafes, hotels, clubs and liquor dealers are compelled to exhibit prominently in their places a copy of the anti-treating ordinance which says plainly that "each person must give his order and pay for his own drink."

The only exception to the rule is that drinks ordered with a full meal may be paid for by a host.

ST. STEPHEN HOUSE WRECKED BY FIRE AND EXPLOSIONS

Special to The Standard.
St. Stephen, Oct. 10.—A fire broke out in a wooden building on Water street about 12.45 this morning and completely destroyed it. The building was owned by N. A. Olsen, of Calais, and was occupied on the ground floor by Riddle & Webber, fruit and confectionery dealers, and Herman McKinnsey, as a dwelling on the upper floor. Explosions of a mysterious origin did much damage, lifting the roof off, and blowing the back of the upper part of the house. The house was insured but the furniture was not, and the loss on the furniture is about \$500. The stock of Riddle & Webber was insured. The cause of the fire is unknown.

von Hindenburg Finds Russians Strong Barrier On Road to Dvinsk.

Field Marshal von Hindenburg is making slow progress in his operations against Dvinsk, and, although he claims to have taken more of the Russian positions, he does not appear to be much nearer the city than he was two weeks ago.

NEW GREEK MINISTERS AND OPERATIONS IN THE BALKANS



ALEXANDER ZAIMIS, New Greek Premier. German and Austrian troops have successfully crossed the Drina, the Sava and the Danube at many points, according to Berlin despatches, and are now established on Serbian soil along the northern and northwestern frontiers. French troops have crossed the strip of Greece along the Aegean Sea and are advancing north through Serbia to meet the Teuton invaders. Russia has bombarded the Bulgarian port of Varna, on the Black Sea. The illustration also shows two members of the new Greek Cabinet.

BULGARIA HAS NO QUARREL WITH ENGLAND, MINISTER TO GREAT BRITAIN SAYS

Makes No Move to Leave for Home—Optimists see Hopes for Another Turn of Balkan Wheel—Greek Government Considering Secret Agreement Made in July Between Sofia and Berlin—Venizelos Back in Power Within Month or Blockade of Greek Ports by Allies.

London, Oct. 9.—Up to noon today P. Hadji Mischief, the Bulgarian minister to Great Britain, has taken no step towards leaving London. M. Mischief takes the ground that Bulgaria has no quarrel with Great Britain and that any initiative in the severance of Northern Greece, near the Albanian border, and of all Albania. The representatives of the Entente Powers assert they have proof that the agreement was made.

Italy Urges Beating German Diplomats At Their Own Game. Milan, Italy, Oct. 10, via Paris.—The Corriere Della Serra asserts it is a matter of urgent necessity that the Quadruple Entente adopt new methods of diplomacy and a more energetic policy in dealing with the Balkan States, before it is too late.

"The Allies are too proud to adopt German methods," it says, "and consequently the Teutonic influence is spreading unopposed in these countries, leading to dire results."

This newspaper says that there should be constituted in the capital of one of the Entente nations an executive committee representing the Allied nations, for the purpose of increasing the rapidity and efficacy of the diplomatic action and co-ordinating military efforts.

Furnish Proof of Secret Treaty Between Sofia and Berlin. Athens, Greece, Oct. 10, via Paris.—The representatives of the Entente Powers, while exercising no pressure on the Greek government, are urging it to reply to the question put last Thursday in regard to its future course respecting the Serbo-Grecian alliance. The cabinet deliberated this question at great length yesterday and today, but has not succeeded in reaching any agreement.

A neutral diplomat in Athens reported to his government his opinion that within less than a month former Premier Venizelos will be returned to power or else the ports of Greece will be blockaded by the Entente Powers. It is learned from an authoritative diplomatic source that the representatives of the Quadruple Entente have advised Greece that Bulgaria's present attitude results from a written agreement signed by Prince Hohenlohe-Langenburg on July 17, then acting

have promised Bulgaria Northern and Southern Bulgaria, the whole of new Serbia, Greek Macedonia, and also Saloniki and Kavala.

London, Oct. 10.—An Athens despatch to Reuter's Telegram Company says that the newspaper Hestia this evening confirms the news printed in Paris of the signature of a secret treaty between Bulgaria and the Central Powers last July.

The correspondent says that he also is able to confirm it, and adds that the British minister had the text of the treaty to M. Zaimis the day he assumed the premiership.

"The treaty," continues the correspondent, "doubtless will be the subject of grave debate in the parliament on Monday when the new government will announce its programme and ask for a vote of confidence."

"It is understood that the supporters of ex-Premier Venizelos will give the government just sufficient votes to secure a minimum majority—in other words, they will tolerate it."

SIR SAM HUGHES DEFENDS CANADA

Minister of Militia Corrects Statements Made by D. A. Thomas and Shows that, Given the Chance, Canada Can Rival United States or Great Britain in Turning Out War Munitions.

Special to The Standard.
Ottawa, Ont., Oct. 10.—General Sir Sam Hughes, minister of militia, caused a sensation here today by a spirited reply to D. A. Thomas, M. P., representative of Lloyd George, the British minister of munitions, who in Montreal on Friday stated that Canadian prices for munitions were higher than in the United States and deliveries slower. Mr. Thomas said also that the Canadian shell committee was to be reorganized.

General Hughes declared that Mr. Thomas' statement were erroneous. "No shells whatever were produced in England by commercial organizations," he said, "until months after Canada had made delivery. Not one shell was produced in any commercial institution in the United States until long after Canada had been producing enormous quantities. Canada's shell committee has led the world in this line. The regular manufacturers of war material in the United States and Great Britain were also far behind the Canadian commercial industries relatively in their deliveries also. However, the Canadian shell committee does not shrink from a comparison

of their output with the output of the regulation arsenals of the United States and Great Britain, while they court comparison with the commercial industrial concerns of both these countries."

Given Chance Canada Can Rival U. S. or Great Britain.
General Hughes stated that if the orders had not been given piecemeal to Canada and if they had been free to enlarge their sphere of action they would have been able to rival the entire output of the United States and Great Britain in quantities. Each order Canada received was supposed to be the last. The minister denied absolutely the statement of Mr. Thomas, and declared that Canadian manufacturers had not only completely outdistanced all commercial industries in Great Britain and the United States in making of shells but also in price, in some classes being \$2 less than the American price.

Concerning Mr. Thomas' assertion that the shell committee had been strengthened to meet conditions as they arose General Hughes said it

GERMANS TRY NEW SHELL ON CANADIANS

Larger Than Old Type—Enemy's Aim Poor and New Shell Proved Harmless.

NO CHANGE ALONG THE CANADIAN FRONT

German Artillery Turns Attention to Trenches of Canadians but Fails to Effect Much Damage.

Ottawa, Oct. 10.—The minister of militia has received the following communication from the Canadian general representative at the front with the Canadian troops:

Canadian general headquarters in France, Oct. 10.—There has been no material change in the situation along the front of the Canadian corps during the period October 1 to 7. The German artillery has been slightly more aggressive than usual, but effected little damage. A six inch shell struck one of the dugouts of our first brigade but only one casualty resulted.

The enemy displayed considerable activity with machine guns and trench mortars. A new type of trench mortar shell was used against the right of our second division. It was larger than the average of this class of missile, but the aim for the most part was inaccurate. An unexploded shell of this type has been recovered by our fourth brigade from in front of our parapets.

Every effort has been made to identify the enemy on our front. Our patrolling has been particularly active, but the enemy has remained closely to his trenches. All reports indicate that he is sending out few scouting parties, but that his trenches are as strongly held as ever.

Much useful information has been gained by our patrols regarding the enemy's wire entanglements and the general topography of the ground between the lines. Two samples of German iron screw posts for wire entanglements and sample of wire were brought in.

Our second division brigade mining sections have been organized, and are now in working order. Our working parties have been busily employed improving the draining of our trenches and completing communicating trenches, gun emplacements and field works.

An unknown type of enemy aeroplane flew over our lines on October 5. It appeared to have two engines and to be exceptionally fast.

An enemy mine was exploded in front of our lines on the morning of October 8 while generals were inspecting the trenches. No damage was done.

had been formed to meet a small order of 200,000 shells which he had been instructed to place in the United States, but he felt that Canadian industrial establishments then out of work were competent to do the work. He was assured this would be all required to complete the war. Incidentally, the United States was given orders for millions upon millions of shells at the same time. Eventually further orders came and, with regard to other munitions, he was assured that they could not be made in Canada. "But we have made them," snapped Sir Sam.

"If the war is to last," General Hughes concluded, "Canada, if given a chance will continue to lead the world in doing her share in the premises, but uncertainty of the continuation of the war, has naturally caused spasmodic action on the part of those giving us orders. For example, it is upwards of three months since Mr. Thomas crossed the ocean and he has not concluded a contract yet for one single dollar's worth of orders in Canada."