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MONDAY MORNING, JULY 30, 1917.

FAIR AND WARM

PRICE: TWO CENTS.

GERMAN AIR RAID ON THE FRENCH CAPITAL; ROUMANIANS WAKE EIGHTEEN MILE DRIVE

TEUTON SAVAGES BOMBARD RED CROSS HOSPITAL IN PARIS, KILLING THREE

Otherwise Air Raid on French Capital Not Serious Undertaking.

FOUR BOMBS LET GO ON HOSPITAL

Roumanians Captured Teutonic Positions on Front of Over 18 Miles.

PENETRATES ENEMY LINES NINE MILES

British Bring Down Sixteen German Airplanes and Lose Thirteen.

London, July 29.—A Roumanian official communication, dated Thursday, has been received here. It announces the capture of Teutonic allied positions on a front of more than eighteen miles and a depth of more than nine miles, and also the taking of additional prisoners, guns and munitions. The communication says: "We have widened northward the breach in the enemy's front and captured the whole of his old positions on a width of thirty kilometres, to a depth of fifteen kilometres. We have taken 1,200 prisoners and captured two batteries of howitzers, nine guns and a quantity of munitions."

British Statement.

London, July 29.—The official report from British headquarters in France tonight reads: "There is nothing important to report today. Yesterday there was activity in the air. On Friday night important railway stations and two hostile aerodromes were bombed by our airplanes, and during the day a number of other bombing raids, as well as much photographing and artillery work, were successfully carried out. "In the air fighting sixteen German machines were brought down, and fourteen others were driven down out of control. Two hostile observation balloons were brought down in flames. Thirteen of our machines are missing."

Successful Raids.

London, July 29.—British troops last night made a number of successful raids on the German trenches at various points of the battle front in Northern France, according to the official statement issued today by the British war office. Many casualties were inflicted on the enemy and a number of prisoners and machine guns were taken.

British Airmen Win.

London, July 28.—The official report from British headquarters in France tonight reads: "In the course of patrol encounters in the neighborhood of Ypres we captured forty-seven prisoners, including two officers. There has been considerable artillery activity on both sides at various points along our front, especially north of the River Lys. "Yesterday morning the aerial activity was slight but from one o'clock in the afternoon until dark it became very great. The fighting was intense. The day proved a markedly successful one for our airmen. The vigorous offensive tactics employed enabled our artillery and machines to carry on their work successfully during the day and made it possible for us to take an unusually large number of prisoners. "Our bombing squadrons, moreover, carried out many raids and bombed four of the enemy's aerodromes. Some of our machines came down to very low altitudes at a distance of over forty miles behind the enemy's lines. Fifteen German machines crashed to earth, sixteen others were driven down out of control. Three of our machines are missing."

KRISTIANIFJORD IS TOTAL WRECK

St. John's, Nfld., July 29.—A furious storm last night made a hopeless wreck of the Norwegian-American steamship Kristianifjord, which ran aground near Cape Race two weeks ago. The work of lightening the cargo was in progress at the time and it was thought the vessel could be saved.

Two Doctors Lose Lives

Paris, July 29.—Soon after midnight this morning firemen thronged the streets, sounding an alarm on bugles, indicating another air raid. French airplanes had been humming in the air since sundown, and many more quickly appeared, flashighting signals to one another. As this warning was sounded an hour later than on the previous night there were only a few people in the streets. No details of the raid were available at one o'clock.

Bugles sounded at 1.15 o'clock announced that the air raid was over. One German aviator passed over a hospital near the front descending very low, close enough to distinguish the Red Cross painted on the roof. Four bombs were dropped, all reaching their mark. One doctor, a chemist and a male nurse were killed immediately, and a second doctor died soon after from injuries. A third doctor and an administration officer and several patients were seriously injured.

ROUMANIANS DOMINATE VILLAGES

Russians Occupy Village of Boduple on Left Bank of Putna River.

TEUTONS BOMBARD RUSSIAN HOSPITAL

The Austro-Germans Capture Towns of Jasseniupolny and Toporovte.

Petrograd, July 29.—(British Admiralty per wireless press)—The official statement today reads: "From the Baltic coast to the Pripet river there have been furious and scouting reconnaissance in Galicia. On the front where the enemy has been on the offensive no material consequence has occurred. In the Carpathians the enemy attacked one of our detachments in the region of Botmochu, to the east of Kirilbaba and pressed them somewhat. "Roumanian front. In the direction of Kozdi-Vasarely, Roumanian troops continue their pursuit of the retreating enemy and have occupied the heights about five versts southwest of the villages of Monastirka, Kocirul, Dragoslavo and Beresedi, and the heights to the southwest of Beresedi. In these engagements Roumanian troops captured a battery and some prisoners."

Occupied Village.

"In the region of Kalakul mountain our detachments have advanced towards the Putna river and have occupied the village of Boduple, on the left bank of the river. There were fusillades on the Carpathian front. "Aviation: Enemy airplanes made a flight over the railway station at Molodchyna (northwest of Minsk), dropping a number of bombs upon the hospital camp near the station. A physician was killed and a nurse, priest and a boy were wounded. "Southwest of Barabovitchi a German observation balloon was burned by one of our airplanes."

Russians Retreat.

Petrograd, July 29.—The official communication from Russian headquarters today reads: "From the Baltic to the Pripet river, the enemy after a series of attacks, pressed our elements somewhat further eastward. On the Roumanian front, in the direction of Kozdi-Vasarely, the Roumanian troops advanced and occupied the line of heights about six miles west of Monastirka, and the heights west of Dragoslavo, and in the region of Zalesseay. "On the Caucasian front there is nothing to report."

THE TEUTONS APPROACHING ZBRITZ TOWN

Enemy in Eastern Galicia Nearing Russian Frontier in Big Drive.

BERLIN CLAIMS A BIG AIR VICTORY

Intense Artillery Duel Rages in Flanders from Morning to Night.

Berlin, July 28, via London.—The supplementary statement from the war office tonight follows: "The battle in Flanders continues. "In Eastern Galicia our corps are approaching Zbritz on the frontier. Zbritz is about eighty miles due east of Stanislaw, approximately the centre of the line of retreat of the Russian armies in Eastern Galicia. The German official statement issued today reads: "The Austro-Germans: Army group of Crown Prince Rupprecht: The activity of our own and the enemy's artillery on the Chemin-Des-Dames, continued with undiminished intensity, with the exception of brief intervals. "Intense Drumfire. "This morning the most intense drumfire again began. In the Artois there were lively artillery engagements from time to time. "Army group of the German Crown Prince: South of Ailles two new attacks by the French against the position west of the Chemin-Des-Dames failed, with heavy losses. Elsewhere, aside of a temporary increase of fire in the Champagne and on the Meuse, there was little activity. "Army group of Grand Duke Albrecht: There is nothing important to report. "During numerous air engagements the enemy lost thirteen airplanes. "Last night bombs were dropped upon railway stations and military establishments on Paris. Hitts on objects aimed at were observed. Our airmen returned unharmed. In spite of the strong defensive fire. "The Russian Retreat. "Eastern front: Front of Prince Leopold: Army group of Gen. Von Boehm-Ermolli: Our division gained the terrain east and southeast of Tarnopol. On both sides of the Dniester the defeated Russian armies continue their retreat, while destroying our roads and railroads. Our army corps has crossed the Jagnielnica-Horodenka-Zabolov line. "At several points the troops on the northern wing are drawing close to the Pruth plateau below the Artois. An enemy patrol was dispersed by the Serbians near Staravina. The enemy attempted in the region of St. Naum (Lake Ochrida) a surprise attack, which failed."

THE GERMAN MEET DEFEAT IN ATTACKS

Crown Prince Makes Violent Onslaught Near Hurtelbise Farm.

THE FRENCH GAIN AT MANY POINTS

The Serbians Disperse the Enemy in the Region of Staravina.

Paris, July 29.—The official communication issued by the war office tonight reads: "The artillery action was very lively in the region of Cerry and Craonne. About three o'clock in the afternoon, preceded by a violent bombardment, the Germans delivered on Hurtelbise an attack which our artillery and infantry are turned into a complete failure. "There was spirited artillery activity on the left bank of the Meuse, particularly in the region of Hill 304. The day was calm on the rest of the front. "Belgian communication: During the night the German artillery shelled our communications and villages to the rear. The morning was calm. In the afternoon the artillery action was more intense. Furnes, Wulpen, Perweye and Pont Felan were bombarded. We replied against the enemy works, carrying out fires of destruction against the enemy batteries. "Violent Attack. "Paris, July 29.—Troops of the German Crown Prince at dawn yesterday made a violent attack on the French position near Hurtelbise Farm on the Aisne front. The French official statement issued this afternoon says the German attack was repulsed and that the French, in retaliation, later instituted an offensive between Hurtelbise Farm and La Bovele, gaining ground at all points on this sector and particularly in the region of Moncourt. "Paris, July 28.—The official statement issued by the war office tonight reads: "The day was relatively calm, save in the region of Ailles, Hurtelbise and both banks of the Meuse, where the artillery activity was very pronounced on both sides. "Eastern theatre, July 27: There was cannonading in the region of the Yards. An enemy patrol was dispersed by the Serbians near Staravina. The enemy attempted in the region of St. Naum (Lake Ochrida) a surprise attack, which failed."

SAYS THE KAISER.

Copenhagen, July 29.—Emperor William, according to a telegram from Berlin, has sent the following message to Field Marshal Von Hindenburg: "From the battle fields of Galicia, where my troops, in an unrelenting advance, have won fresh laurels, I recall, with a grateful heart, the unforgettable deeds of my armies in the west in repulsing the enemy with tenacious perseverance. Above all, I think of the brave troops in Flanders, who for weeks have been the target of the most violent artillery fire, and who dauntlessly saw the future."

COL SHARP MISSING.

Toronto, July 29.—Lieut. Col. Sam Sharp, M. P. for Northern Ontario, a resident of Uxbridge, is missing in France, according to a report in circulation in his home town. "He was reported to have been killed in the line of the Tchalorouka-Dmitrovka. West of Zalesseay the enemy occupied Jasseniupolny and Toporovte. "In the Carpathians, in the region of Mount Tomasic and northeast of Kirilbaba, the enemy after a series of attacks, pressed our elements somewhat further eastward. On the Roumanian front, in the direction of Kozdi-Vasarely, the Roumanian troops advanced and occupied the line of heights about six miles west of Monastirka, and the heights west of Dragoslavo, and in the region of Zalesseay. "On the Caucasian front there is nothing to report."

No Peace Until Entente Allies Renounce Ideas of Conquest Declares German Chancellor

Claims Teutons Waging Defensive War and that "Conspicuousness of Justice" of It "Will Steel Our Strength and Determination in the Future."

Berlin, July 29, via Copenhagen, July 29.—Dr. Geo. Michaelis, the German chancellor, on Saturday summoned a large number of newspaper men to whom he declared: "The speech of David Lloyd George, the British Premier, at Queen's Hall, London, and the recent debate in the British House of Commons, again have proved, with indisputable clearness, that Great Britain does not desire peace by agreement and understanding, but only a conclusion of the war, which means the enslavement of Germany to the arbitrary violence of our enemies. "Proof of this may be seen in the fact that Sir Edward Carson (member of the British war cabinet) recently declared in Dublin that negotiations with Germany could begin only after the retirement of German troops beyond the Rhine. "We possess clear proofs that the enemy gives assent to a declaration going even further than that impudent statement of Sir Edward Carson. You all know that detailed information regarding the French plans of conquest, approved by Great Britain and Russia, has been circulated for weeks past in the neutral press, and that it has not been denied up to the present. "It would be of the greatest importance for the enlightenment of the true world regarding the true reasons for the continuation of the sanguinary massacre of nations for it to be known that written proofs of our Must Evacuate. "In response to a question put by Commoner Joseph King, Bonar Law, the spokesman of the British government, modified this declaration by fixing the standpoint of the British government as being that if Germany wanted peace she, first of all, must declare herself willing to evacuate the occupied territories. "We possess clear proofs that the enemy gives assent to a declaration going even further than that impudent statement of Sir Edward Carson. You all know that detailed information regarding the French plans of conquest, approved by Great Britain and Russia, has been circulated for weeks past in the neutral press, and that it has not been denied up to the present. "It would be of the greatest importance for the enlightenment of the true world regarding the true reasons for the continuation of the sanguinary massacre of nations for it to be known that written proofs of our

Secret Debate. "I refer to reports of the secret debate on June 2 in the French Chamber of Deputies. I ask the French government this question: 'Does it deny that ex-Premier Briand and Premier Ribot, in the course of that secret sitting, at which were present Deputies Moutet and Cochon, who had just returned from Petrograd, were forced to admit that France, shortly before the Russian revolution, had come to an agreement and had in view plans of conquest with a government which Premier Lloyd George describes in his last speech as a corrupt and narrow autocracy?' "I ask if it is true that the French ambassador at Petrograd, in response to a request sent by him to Paris, received instruction to sign a treaty prepared by M. Doumergue (ex-premier and foreign minister), after negotiations with the Russian Emperor. "Is it true or not that the French president, at the instance of Gen. Berthelot, head of the French military mission to Roumania, formally entrusted him with a mandate and that M. Briand, afterwards sanctioned this step? "Alsace and Lorraine. "This treaty assured to France her frontiers, but amended only lines of previous wars, the conquest of 1871 to include, besides Alsace-Lorraine, Saarbrucken and vast territorial modifications on the left bank of the Rhine. "As desired by France, when M. Tereschenko, the Russian foreign minister, took office, the Russian government protested against the French plans of conquest, which also included that of Syria, and declared that new Russia no longer would be willing to take part in the struggle if it learned of these French war aims. "Wasn't it the principal object of Albert Thomas (member of the French war council) on his journey to Russia to overcome this renouance of Tereschenko. The French government will not be able to deny this, and it will be obliged to confess, although it may do so only tacitly, that it (Continued on page 4)

TEN PERISH IN FLAMES AT FERNE

Sixty Persons Trapped in Lumber Camp Have Terrible Flight Before Sea of Fire.

Ferne, B. C., July 29.—Eight men are known to have perished and a number are missing in a fire that swept the Spruce River Valley, fifteen miles northeast of here on Saturday afternoon. Sixty men and some twenty teams were trapped in camp fourteen miles from the town of Fern, which is situated in a blind valley, and their flight over the uneven mountainside was most difficult. Eight bodies have been picked up in the rear of the fire, and the terrible agony the men endured is depicted in their contorted features. Nick Rusovich, a Russian, was found alive, his eyes burned sightless and suffering inconceivable agony. His body was badly burned, all his clothing gone save his boots, but he bravely urged the rescuers to leave him and help men he knew to be beyond him. Without assistance he walked to the emergency hospital, and was later brought to Ferne, where his death is hourly expected. Millions of feet of logs, the logging railroad and the bush camp building together with equipment, horses and supplies, are a total loss. Ten fatalities is the lowest estimate.

FIVE MEN FROM NEW BRUNSWICK GIVE UP LIVES

St. John, St. Andrews, Hillsboro, Newtown and Gasperaux Men on Roll of Honored Dead.

Ottawa, July 29. Infantry. Died of wounds: F. R. McQuade, St. Andrews, N. B. A. W. Hall, Newtown, N. B. Killed: E. C. Moller, St. John, N. B. C. N. Sisset, Gasperaux, N. B. C. O. Steeves, Hillsboro, N. B. Wounded: J. W. Johnston, St. John, N. B. G. J. Hill, Hatfield Point, N. B. Wounded, at duty: J. A. Richardson, Sackville, N. B. Mounted Rifles. Wounded: E. E. Woodcock, Sussex, N. B. W. Groundwater, Lewisville, N. B. H. W. Goodwin, Fort Elgin, N. B.

Petrograd, July 29.—When the Russian women's battalion known officially as the "Command of Death" went into action against the Germans near Smoronsk, July 25, they captured a number of women from whom it was learned, for the first time, the German women also were fighting in the battle front in Western Russia.