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PROBS—FAIR

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ALLIES' DRIVE IN WEST SMASHES GERMAN LINE AT MANY POINTS ON A FRONT OF ABOUT 20 MILES

AGGRESSION NOT INTENTION OF BULGARIA

Merely Armed Neutrality Government Says In an Official Communication to the Powers.

London, Sept. 26.—The Bulgarian government this morning officially communicates to the powers a note stating in the most categorical fashion that the mobilization of the Bulgarian army was ordered in the national interest and that it had not the slightest offensive character. The note states:

"The entry of Bulgaria into a state of armed neutrality is explained by changes which recently occurred in the political situation," and that "Bulgaria has not the slightest aggressive intention, but is firmly resolved to be equally fully armed to defend her rights and independence."

The official note to the powers was despatched from Sofia on Sept. 23 so that it was framed before Greek mobilization had been decided upon.

Dr. Ghenadiev, ex-Bulgarian foreign minister, whose inclusion in the Sofia cabinet is reported to be a possibility, has been known lately for his pro-entente views and it is believed here that unless he was certain of the government continuing its good relations with the Entente Powers he would not have assured them of his support.

ST. STEPHEN BOY WHO WENT WITH 26TH, RETURNS BECAUSE OF POOR HEALTH

Lance Corporal Webber Will Probably go to Jordon Sanatorium For Treatment.

Special to The Standard.
St. Stephen, Sept. 25.—Lance Corporal Leonard H. Webber, who went across with the 26th Battalion in June last and was among those returned on the steamer Corstean as medically unfit was examined by the medical board at Quebec and found to have one lung affected with tuberculosis. He was recommended for sanatorium treatment for six months and was given his choice of any sanatorium in Canada. He is spending a couple of weeks at his home in town after which he will probably enter the Jordan Memorial Institution at River Glade.

The young soldier spoke in the highest terms of praise of the treatment accorded him by the military authorities of Canada, who have shown him every kindness and consideration and are retaining him on the active service roll. His many friends hope his restoration to health and strength to be speedy and complete.

On his way home from Quebec he spent an afternoon in Fredericton where he had one put over on him by a young reporter on one of the daily papers. The reporter had himself gone across with the 26th, but was returned as medically unfit some weeks ago. In a published item he represented young Webber as having been gassed in Flanders, though he must have known that the 26th has not yet been in the trenches.

KING'S COUNTY RECRUITING

Special to The Standard.
A recruiting meeting was held at Jeffrey's Corner on Saturday evening. Addresses were given by Judge Jones, Rev. M. E. Brown, Rev. J. D. McKinnon, J. D. McKinnon and others. Three recruits were

Following Artillery Bombardment of Several Days, United Assault on Enemy Breaks Down, German Defence and Allies Penetrate Line for Two and Half Miles at Some Points --Paris Reports Capture of More Than 20,000 Unwounded Prisoners, Including 200 Officers and Large Number of Guns--British Take Hill 70 and Road Used by Germans to Move Troops and Supplies.

RUSSIANS STRONGLY ON OFFENSIVE

London, Sept. 26.—The Germans continue their furious attacks in effort to drive the Russians out of Drinsk, while in Volhynia and Galicia the Russians continue to harass the Austro-Germans who had designs on Kiev from which town they were a few weeks ago.

Gen. Ivanoff apparently is determined to hold back the Austro-Germans and his efforts are meeting with a considerable measure of success.

The fortress triangle which includes Dubno, Rovno and Lutsk is almost entirely in the possession of the Russians.

In Galicia the Austrians have been driven back across the rivers which run parallel to the border.

LT.-COL. FOWLER'S BATTALION WILL BE THE 88TH

New Regiment which will command, authorized by Sir Sam Hughes.

Special to The Standard
Ottawa, Ont., Sept. 25.—Lt.-Col. George W. Fowler, M. P. for Kings and Albert recently offered to raise a New Brunswick battalion for overseas service with the Empire forces. His offer has been accepted by General Sir Sam Hughes and the new regiment was authorized today by the minister on his return from Western Ontario. It will be known as the 88th Battalion.

The offer of Col. Fowler to raise a battalion of his own has created a good deal of interest in military circles. It is reminiscent of the days of the Highland chieftains, when they sent fiery crosses amongst their clansmen.

Col. Fowler is the ninth member of parliament to take part in the war. The others are: Co. John A. Currie, Hon. Dr. Beland, Col. Baker, Dr. Neely, Dr. Warlock, Col. J. J. Carrick, Col. H. F. McLeod and Col. H. H. McLean.

Those who were James W. O'Brien, Percy Jeffries and John C. Jensen.

On Monday night a large recruiting meeting will be held at Norton. The speakers will be Dr. Carruthers, Rev. M. E. Conroy and J. D. McKinnon. This is expected to be one of the largest meetings held around those parts and a large gathering is expected. Tuesday a meeting will be held at Berwick and on Wednesday at Hammondville.

Beads Found.
The police report finding a string of prayer beads on Mill street, and the owner can receive the same on application at the police headquarters.

London, Sept. 25.—"Field Marshal Sir John French in a report from British headquarters states that on Saturday, following heavy bombardment which had been continued for some days, British forces succeeded in penetrating German positions, in some instances to a depth of 4,000 yards.

"Hill No. 70, around which so many struggles have taken place, was captured by assault, 1,700 German prisoners and many guns falling into British hands."

Berlin official report admits a victory for the allies and admits also a repulse by the Russians in the east.

London, Sept. 26.—The British and French armies have taken several large "nibbles" out of the German lines between Verdun and the Belgium coast, capturing in the process trenches along a front of about 20 miles and just under fourteen thousand prisoners, eight guns and a number of machine guns. At the same time British warships and French and Belgium batteries heavily bombarded the German positions on the coast between Seeburg and Nieuport.

The offensive which resulted in the French and British victories begun Saturday morning. For several weeks there has been an almost incessant bombardment with big guns which late last week increased in intensity particularly in the sectors where the infantry attacks took place. The French, who has the most important gain to their credit, made their chief onslaught on the German lines around Perthes, Beusejour and Sippes in Champagne, where in December, they made considerable gains of ground.

Saturday's attack, however, backed by a tremendous artillery fire, gave them possession of more territory than they had retaken from the Germans since the latter dug themselves in after the battle of Marne.

According to the French account the Germans were driven out of their trenches over a front of 15 miles varying in depth from two thirds of a mile to two and a half miles. The French in this engagement captured 12,000 prisoners. Apparently the advantage is being pressed still further as the French communication makes only the briefest mention of the operations.

The importance of this gain lies in the fact that every yard of ground taken in this region weakens the German position around Verdun, from which the Germans might be compelled to retire should the French succeed in making any further advance. The French also have regained the cemetery of Souchez and trenches east of the "Labrynithe" in the Arras district which was the scene of much heavy fighting earlier in the year. There the Germans had built what they considered almost impregnable fortifications.

The attack was made in co-operation with the British, who attacked on either side of La Basse Canal. The attack to the south of the canal was, Field Marshal Sir John French reports, a complete success. Trenches five miles in width and about four thousand yards in depth were taken at this point.

This push forward gives the British possession of the road from Lens to La Basse, which was used by the Germans for moving troops and supplies north and south and threatens to flank the German troops which hold the town Lans.

La Basse Canal and east of Vermelle according to a report of Field Marshal Sir John French, made public today by the British official press bureau.

In some instances the British troops penetrated the German positions for distance of four thousand yards. The British have captured the western outskirts of Hulluch, the village of Loos and the mining works around it, and Hill No. 70.

Sir John French's report is as follows:

"Saturday morning we attacked the enemy south of La Basse Canal to the east of Grenay and Vermelle. We captured his trenches on a front of over five miles, penetrating his lines in some places for distances of 4,000 yards. We captured the western outskirts of Hulluch, the village of Loos and the mining works around it."

London, Sept. 26.—British forces which assumed the offensive in Northern France, captured on Saturday five miles of German trenches south of

POSITION OF CANADA IN REGARD TO GERMAN IDEAS

Rev. Dr. Morison brings home to large audience the need of taking part in this war—Fine meeting in Imperial Theatre last night.

A grand patriotic meeting was held in the Imperial Theatre last night, when Rev. J. Archibald Morison, Ph.D., D.D., of the Carleton Presbyterian Church, made a stirring appeal for everyone to do his share for the Empire at this critical period.

Dr. Morison dealt with various matters of universal interest in connection with the present war. The speaker has been a close student of these matters, and in a clear and forceful way he spoke of them with stirring effect, his utterances making a deep impression upon those who heard them.

The chair was taken by Senator W. H. Thorne. In opening the proceedings the chairman expressed regret that the weather was so unfavorable for the rally. In subsequently introducing the speakers of the evening, Rev. Dr. Morison, he said in part: "When I was asked by the president of the patriotic committee to come here tonight, I cannot say that I consented to preside with unmixed pleasure, because I felt that I was not capable of giving you a suitable address upon the subject of our duty today; but it is a distinct pleasure to me to introduce Dr. Morison. He really needs no introduction to a St. John audience, for you all know him so well. When the war commenced it was thought by many that it would be of only short duration, but it has been in progress for fourteen months, and the position of the allies is now but little different from that of a year ago. The allies were unprepared. France was a little more ready for the conflict than the others; the Russians with their hundred of thousands of men were unprepared with munitions; England had practically no army at the outset, but when we look upon what has since been done in the direction of building up her armies, we can look back with a feeling of satisfaction, and feel that victory is sure to come during another year. Munitions and equipment have been coming in freely, and when once the allies strike it is safe to predict that the German military power will fall to the dust.

The purpose of these meetings is now fully understood, and we are now learning the fact that if the Empire is to endure, we must enlarge our forces. I now introduce Dr. Morison."

At the conclusion of Dr. Morison's address the chairman announced that intending recruits would find a medical officer on the stage who would be prepared to examine intending recruits. None, however, accepted the invitation.

Rev. Dr. Morison

"The purpose of this meeting tonight is indeed the purpose of all these meetings which are being held throughout our city, and land at the present time is understood by us all. If the British Empire and all that it represents and stands for is to be maintained, if the type of life and civilization that we have been accustomed to, and which all freemen value more than life itself, is to be continued then it is absolutely necessary that the ranks of our fighting men be not only filled up but also vastly increased.

"The progress of the recruiting campaign in our city has been slow. I have asked myself why, and have come to the conclusion that it is due to the fact that the people lack information. As a means of supplying this information, I would make these suggestions. That patriotic conventions be held in the centres of the province, at which there would be representatives of the agriculturalists, school teachers, professional men, delegates from the fraternal organizations, and that these people be instructed in the why of the war, and that they in their turn go back and spread the information.

Giving information

"Britain thought it advisable to send men to the front in connection with the manufacture of munitions, to permit them to see for themselves the immediate necessity for their work. Why not send a delegation from this province so that they may come back

and bring the people at first hand report of the atrocities of the enemy, and the pressing need for men. "I think it would be a splendid plan to have tracts distributed in the public schools every week, so that the children may study the current history of the war, and carry the information home to their parents."

Billboards could be used to advantage to set forth the why of this momentous struggle so that "the who runs may read."

"A prominent educationalist from the city of Boston recently told me of how he had met one of his former students, a young lady who had subsequently spent several years in Germany continuing her studies and whose sympathies were quite ardently upon the side of the Teutonic forces. He spoke of the progress of the war to her and then asked her how it was suiting her. To this she replied that it was suiting her just fine, that the Germans were knocking the stuffing out of the Russians and that it would not be long before they would have their Eastern army free to smash their enemies on the west. When this Boston girl was reminded of the vastly superior resources of the Allies, of men and money, she triumphantly replied: 'Don't you think for a moment that with all their men and money they will ever be able to break the power of Germany; that is impossible, for they have in Germany eighty millions of men and women standing shoulder to shoulder and they will never be defeated.'

"I do not agree with the conclusion of this American girl, but I cannot deny the fact that she has truly interpreted the secret of Germany's military strength. Under the control and leadership of the Prussian war party that whole nation has become a perfectly organized fighting machine whose every part and member answers immediately to the commands of those who are in charge of this campaign for Prussian world mastery."

"To show you just how earnestly the German people are placing themselves unreservedly at the disposal of their leaders and how faithfully they are working to help their fatherland through this awful war, let me tell you a story that has not been published and that was not intended to be published. I can vouch for the truth of this story, too. A German aristocratic family recently wrote to an American lady friend that all the men folks of their family had gone to the war and that so far as their family was concerned they had all been killed on the field of battle. Then she went on to tell of how she and her daughters were working out in the fields helping the peasant women to gather in the crops and that such work in the fields was well undertaken by hosts of German ladies and then she went on to express wonder as to the way that the Kaiser was able to keep his armies filled up with fighters notwithstanding the tremendous losses which his armies had suffered and she said, 'the Kaiser seems fairly to stamp soldiers out of the ground.'

"For myself I have no doubt as to where the Kaiser is getting these vast additions to the forces of his fighting men. It has been said that among the German prisoners taken by the Russians were found German peasant women and from what I myself have seen of these peasant women of the Fatherland I can quite believe that the Kaiser would find them capable of making the very best of soldiers."

"I have lived in Germany and when there I have seen these German peasant women hitched to a four-wheeled wagon, a woman on one side of the pole and a huge dog on the other side of the pole and so harnessed I have known these women to drag that wagon for twelve long miles from the city away out into the country loaded with soiled clothes to be washed and then in the course of a few days brought back again to the city. In the same city of Dresden I have seen women working like men putting huge loads of coal into the cellars of houses. In fact there is no kind of heavy manual work such as men do in this country that is not undertaken by

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