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"The Allies Are Now In Full Tide Pressing Enemy on Every Front"

Italian Offensive Completes Chain Encircling Central Empires

Capture of Vast Numbers of Prisoners Telling on Enemies' Strength; Austria Cannot Bear Burden Much Longer; Russia Destroying Central Armies While Franco-British Pressure in the West Continues Unrelentingly

New York, Aug. 10—The Paris correspondent of the Tribune cables as follows:

"The allies are now in full tide, carrying out their great plan—that is, pressing the enemy all the time on every front, giving no respite. The entry of the Italians into the scheme with their big offensive against Gorizia and Monfalcone, completes the chain encircling the Central empires. Like the Franco-British offensive on the Somme, and the French attacks at Verdun, the Italian action is heralded as only beginning their undertaking.

"Great cause for rejoicing is that, after months of careful, laborious preparation, the Italians have taken the field. How well their plans were laid and their preparatory work was done, is shown by the magnificent results of the last four days in ground won and prisoners captured. The capture of prisoners by the Italians is more important in ultimate result than the ground taken, as important as that is strategically, for the great success of Russia has so weakened Austria in men and material, that every man and gun she loses today means more to her than ten times as great a loss would have meant at the beginning of the war.

Austria has now arrived at the point where, figuring on the present rate of allied progress, a definite time limit can be put on her activities in the war. The campaign in the west aims at constant pressure, a steady pushing back of the Germans to the Rhine. Russia, on the other hand, is destroying the armies of the nation.

Italy's problems are different from Russia's. Like the French and British, she must aim at forcing back the enemy, rather than destroying their army, but in entering the field with her great offensive, she greatly lightened the Russian task, while at the same time she hugely increased the burden Germany now, more than ever, is compelled to carry.

Meanwhile the Franco-British pressure continues unremittingly.

EFFECT OF RUSSIAN ADVANCE

Petrograd, Aug. 9 (via London)—General Letchitzsky's capture of Tysmienitsa, Galicia, seems to make almost certain, the early fall of Stanislau, Halicz, and to bring nearer the recapture of Lemberg. General Count Von Bothmer, who for a long time has stood firmly entrenched along the Upper Stripa, before Tarnopol, will hardly be able longer to withstand the squeezing process to which he is being subjected by General Letchitzky on the South and by General Sakharoff on the north of his position, in the view of the military observers who regard as inevitable a falling back along the whole of the Tarnopol front. The fresh victory in Galicia gives the Russians an exceedingly advantageous front line, with headquarters on the Pruth, West of Kolomea, through Delaytn to the west and northward to the Dniester, with all necessary railway facilities to the rear, through Kolomea.

General Count Von Bothmer still has two railways over which he can make good his retreat, but one of these is seriously threatened by General Sakharoff's push, southwest from Zlochoff, which lies to the south of Brody, and forty-five miles east of Lemberg. General Letchitzky's advance appears to have been as unexpected as it is impetuous, and irresistible. The capture of over 7,000 prisoners, of whom nearly half are Germans, is pointed out by the military observers as an indication of the disorganization of the Austro-Germans.

20,000 PRISONERS AT GORIZIA

Rome, Aug. 10.—About twenty thousand prisoners were captured by the Italians at Gorizia, according to an official announcement by the war office. The statement says an accurate estimate is impossible, at present, as numbers of prisoners are being brought in hourly.

The capture of Gorizia was celebrated last night in every city in Italy. Great parades, bands and shouting crowds testified to the enthusiasm of the people over General Cadorna's victory. Rejoicing is intensified by reports that many thousands of additional prisoners have been captured by the Italians at other points along the Isonzo, in addition to Gorizia.

Gorizia Not Destroyed.

Rome, Aug. 9 (via Paris 10—Notwithstanding the desperate fighting around Gorizia, the city itself was not burned by the Austrians or destroyed by the Italian artillery fire; nor were the inhabitants injured, these to the number of 20,000 having previously evacuated the city. It was the desire of the Italian commander, General Cadorna, to save Gorizia from destruction, by the retreating Austrians, and to that end he employed strategy. After taking the mountain tops of San Michele and Sabotino, he attacked Gorizia, not only from the front across the Isonzo, but also from the sides and the rear. When the Duke of Aosta, commander of the third army, who was present during the three days of fighting, entered the city after forcing the bridge across the river at the head of cavalry and even corps, Gorizia was found to be deserted, save by great numbers of wounded and dying Austrians, on the outskirts. The Duke was accompanied by his cousin, the King. The only damage done by the Austrians was that occasioned by their attempts to destroy military buildings filled with large quantities of supplies.

Belgians Pursue Germans.

Havre, Aug. 5—The Northwest part of German East Africa is now completely in the possession of the Belgians, who are closely pursuing the German forces, according to an official statement issued by the Belgian war office. The text of the statement follows:

"General Robbeur telegraphs that the Germans suffered heavily in the fighting on July 13 and 14. Their losses in killed and wounded exceeded 800 and 96 prisoners were taken.

"After the engagement on the 14th in which the bulk of the enemy forces was engaged, the Germans hastily retreated towards St. Michael abandoning under pressure of Molitor's brigade, prepared positions in the Maria Hilf region. According to the latest report received the occupation of Ujiji and the railroad terminus, announced on August 8, was effected on July 29.

"The northwestern part of the German colony is now cleared of all enemy forces. The latter are retreating in the direction of Tabera, followed by the Belgian columns."

Further Progress

Paris, Aug. 10.—Further progress for the French troops north of Hem Wood in the Somme sector, is announced in an unofficial statement issued by the French war office today.

Rain and mist have impeded the operations north of the Somme. South of the river, a German reconnaissance using liquid fire, was dispersed by the French infantry fire, west of Vermandovillers.

Only intermittent cannonading in the neighborhood of Fleury, Vaux and Chapitre is reported from the Verdun sector.

Fifteen battles in the air took place yesterday on the Somme front. One German aeroplane is reported to have been destroyed, and two forced to descend inside the French lines. French machines dropped 418 bombs on various railroad stations.

Duke of Aosta in Pursuit

Paris, Aug. 10.—A Havas despatch from Rome says that the Duke of Aosta's army, having passed the left bank of the Isonzo, continues the pursuit of the Austrians, and that heavy losses, particularly in respect of prisoners, are being inflicted on the Austrians.

More Russians in France

Brest, Aug. 10.Another contingent of Russian troops has been landed here. The soldiers were given an enthusiastic welcome.

The first Russian troops to land in France arrived at Marseilles on April 20, having sailed half way round the world from Vladivostok. They were followed by three other contingents and after a short rest, were sent into the trenches in Champagne. Nothing has been made public officially, as to the numbers of this Russian expeditionary force, but unofficial estimates have placed the strength of the first contingents at not less than 20,000 men.

ALLIES WILL RETALIATE

Zeppelin Raids Will be Followed by Swift Vengeance in Similar Form

New York, Aug. 10.—A London cable to the Tribune says:

"After Tuesday night's abortive Zeppelin raid and before the news of the great French raid at Rottwell was received, a high official of the admiralty, referring to the recent allied air raids in Germany, said:

"'All these were reprisals for the Zeppelin attacks. Our principle henceforth will be that every time the Zeppelins come killing our women and children, we will retaliate.'

"Apparently the French believe in swift justice."

CITY COUNCIL AND NEW SCHOOLS

Committee Discusses Bond Issue—Mayor Unwilling to Spend More Money Now—The Mispec Dam—Tender Accepted

Mayor Hayes and Commissioners Russell and Fisher met in committee at noon today and discussed several matters of importance.

Mayor Hayes said that he had been informed that a delegation representing the Board of School Trustees intended to be present at a meeting of the government this afternoon to ask permission to issue bonds for the erection of two new schools. He said that, if they were successful, it would mean an increase in the city's bond issue. Personally, he said, he was in favor of the erection of new schools if they were a necessity, but owing to the heavy expenditures which the city will be called upon to make, he was not in favor of adding any new expenditures at the present time. He said that this year an assessment of $40,000 was necessary for war purposes and perhaps next year it might be increased to $100,000 so he thought it advisable to move carefully.

Commissioner Russell thought that the mayor as head of the treasury should attend the meeting and explain matters. He felt that a new school was needed in Douglas avenue, as the present one was overcrowded and, in addition, the lease was running out and the owners of the building are not in favor of renewing it.

Commissioner Fisher said that he considered it advisable for the mayor to attend the meeting. He felt that, despite the large expenditures which the city will have to meet, a new school is a necessity.

Mayor Hayes thought that some arrangement might be made to have the lease renewed. He said if that were possible, he would be opposed to a bond issue, as there is no knowing what the city will have to do for war purposes.

Commissioner Fisher said that he had intended to bring before the meeting the matter of Mispec stream being blocked at the mouth by a dam, but as all the commissioners were not present he would let the matter rest until next week. He said that people owning property along the stream were anxious to have a cut made in the dam so as salmon could enter. The city, he said, owns property along the stream and he felt that if a fish-way was made it would prove beneficial. He explained that at the present time there was a deadlock between the city and the residents. The former, through the city solicitor, had presented an argument to the residents, but they would not accept it, as it was not satisfactory. This agreement was to release the city from any blame in event of water later being cut off. On the other hand, the residents presented an agreement which was not acceptable to the city.

Commissioner Russell said he was heartily in accord with Commissioner Fisher's view regarding Mispec stream.

Commissioner Fisher then told of calling for tenders for granite blocks and receiving only one answer. On motion it was decided to open same. The tender was from B. Mooney & Sons for 14,000 blocks at $65 per thousand. The tender was accepted.

BRITAIN MAY HAVE MINISTER OF LABOR

London, Aug. 10.—Arthur Henderson's new position as labor advisor to the government will be made regular by legislation, says the Press Association. Mr. Henderson resigned as president of the board of education in the British cabinet, but it was announced that he would be retained in the cabinet as labor advisor, for which there is no specific portfolio at present. In labor circles it is understood that the retention of Mr. Henderson in the cabinet will mean the creation of a ministry of labor, the problems of labor and trade after the war rendering such a step desirable.

PUSHING IT BACK

MARITIME MEN IN CASUALTY LIST

Ottawa, Aug. 10.—Casualties:

Mounted Rifles

Previously reported missing, now officially prisoner of war: Harry Northage, 18 Stairs street, Halifax, N.S.

Wounded—Harry F. Chase, Chester, N. S.; Alexander McLean, Dominion, C. B.

Artillery

Wounded—Gunner Kenneth R. Smith, 40 Louisburg street, Halifax.

Infantry

Seriously ill, Dennis Rutland, Wedgeport, N. S.

Wounded—Howard Gunning, 53 Saunder street, Fredericton, N.B.; Vincent Cavanaugh, New Glasgow, N.S.; Lieut. (formerly 73566 acting sergeant) Joseph L. Macpherson, West Royalty, P.E.I.

ACCIDENT TO THE ST. CROIX BRIDGE

Retaining Wall Gives Way, Carrying Town's Only Gas Main With it—Bridge Still Partly Usable

(Special to Times)

St. Stephen, N.B., Aug. 10.—This morning about three o'clock nearly sixty feet of the retaining wall of the upriver side of the St. Stephen end of the International or Ferry Point bridge, between this town and Calais, Me., gave way and the earth and stones under the electric car track slid into the river, carrying with it the main gas pipe, supplying the factories and dwellings with gas supply in this town.

Engineer Wetmore was in town last week, but considered the bridge safe. Yesterday, a crack appeared on the surface near the car track and R. W. Grimmer, M.P.P., was notified and got in communication with Engineer Wetmore, who assured Mr. Grimmer that the bridge was all right. Mr. Grimmer, however, stopped the street cars which crossed this bridge every few minutes and notified the manager that if the cars were allowed to cross the bridge, it would be at his own risk.

Notwithstanding this, the cars continued to cross the bridge until last night at twelve o'clock. That the accident did not occur when the loaded cars were crossing is the wonder of the community.

Street traffic with light vehicles is crossing the lower side of the bridge. The gas company will have temporary connections some time tonight. Engineer Wetmore will probably have men at work in a few days.

Phelix and Pherdinand

WEATHER REPORT

Issued by Authority of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, R. F. Stupart, director of meterological service

Synopsis—Showers have been general again in the western provinces, while they have occurred locally in eastern and western Quebec. The temperature fell to the freezing point over Alberta during the night.

Fine and Warm

Maritime—Light to moderate winds, fine and warm today and on Friday.

New England.—Fair and continued cool tonight. Friday, fair and warmer, moderate northeast winds, becoming southeast.

PRIVATE A. W. TOTTEN

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Word was received on Wednesday morning that Private A. W. Totten, son of Alex. Totten of this city, was wounded while fighting the Empire's battles. Private Tottten has two brothers at the front, Driver J. E. Totten of No. 5 C. A. S. C., and Driver Percy Totten with the first contingent, also a brother-in-law, Private Bruce Milton, in France. His father is a well known longshoreman.

PATRIOTIC FAIR HELD AT LOCH LOMOND YESTERDAY

The fancy sale held at Loch Lomond yesterday afternoon and evening was a pronounced success and more than $200 was raised for patriotic purposes. The proceeds will be equally divided between the Red Cross and the Soldiers' Comforts Association. The sale was conducted in the Agricultural Hall at Loch Lomond. The ladies who were instrumental in promoting it were Mrs. S. H. Barker and Mrs. C. Jackson, and too much credit cannot be given these ladies for the manner in which they handled the whole affair, and also for the time they and others sacrificed in the supplying of the fancy goods. They were assisted in making the sale a success by Mrs. Geo. Price and Mrs. B. Smith. Mrs. Austin occupied the fortune telling booth and Mrs. Leonard looked after the candy table. During the evening the goods that were not disposed of in the afternoon were offered for sale, and S. Mathews proved a very interesting auctioneer and relieved the monotony of auctioneering by rendering a few of his selected pieces.

Among the winners of the lotteries were Mrs. N. Gregory, who won a beautiful sofa cushion. Ticket No. 25 won the luncheon set.

The ladies at Loch Lomond have done much since the outbreak of the war for both the Red Cross and the S. C. A., and yesterday's affair added materially to help the "boys in the trenches" and amply rewarded the promoters for their untiring efforts.

During the evening dancing was enjoyed by many of those present.

GRAND CIRCUIT PLANS

Pittsburg, Pa., Aug. 10.—Rearrangement of the cards for the Grand Circuit race meeting, now being held here, was announced today. This was made necessary, owing to the postponement of the local opening for two days, because of rain. The furniture manufacturers $5,000 stake originally scheduled for today and the free-for-all race in which some of the fastest horses in the light harness world are entered, and which was to have been raced tomorrow, have been postponed until Saturday. The Grand Rapids Railway $3,000 purse, scheduled for last Tuesday; the Comstock stake for 2.13 pacers for a $3,000 purse, and the three-year-old matron stake, valued at $6,000 will be the feature events tomorrow. The principal event under the new arrangement for today was the 2.10 trot for a $1,000 purse, in which Director Todd, Esperanza and Guy Nella were among the starters. The track was fast.

BRITAIN CHARGES GERMANY WITH JUDICIAL MURDER

Formal Protest Against Execution of Captain Fryatt

THROUGH U. S. EMBASSY

Berlin is Asked to Furnish Particulars—Reprisals Discussed in British House of Commons

London, Aug. 10.—The foreign office made public a letter of Viscount Grey, secretary of state for foreign affairs, to the American embassy here, requesting that Ambassador Gerard in Berlin convey to the German government the British government's desire to enter a most formal protest against the execution of Captain Fryatt of the British steamer Brussels by the German authorities in Belgium. The execution, says Viscount Grey's letter, the British government "can only describe as the judical murder of a British subject held a prisoner of war by the German government, under conditions in direct violation of the law of the nations and the usages of war."

Viscount Grey continues: From information in possession of the government, it cannot be doubted that the trial of Captain Fryatt was conducted under circumstances calculated to cast "the gravest oblogy" on the authorities concerned.

Citing the circumstances of the trial and the refusal of facilities to Ambassador Gerard, Viscount Grey says:

"The unseemly haste of the trial and execution is sufficient proof that the German authorities were fully conscious of the unwarrantable nature of their action, and were anxious to forestall the legitimate outbursts of British indignation, while the fact that the intimation of the execution was conveyed only verbally to Ambassador Gerard, can only be interpreted as showing the reluctance of the German government to bring their proceedings to Ambassador Gerard's knowledge in official form."

Viscount Grey concludes by asking Ambassador Gerard to request the German foreign office to provide the full particulars of the whole proceedings.

Reprisals Suggested

London, Aug. 10.—Replying in the House of Lords yesterday to the suggestion of Baron Beresford, that the government in reprisal for the execution by the Germans of Captain Charles Fryatt, of the British steamship Brussels, should confiscate all German property in this country and intern all Germans, the Marquis of Lansdowne, minister without portfolio, said that the Baron's suggestion was very different from some which he had heard "that we should imitate the cruelty and prosecution to which the Germans have resorted, which would be unworthy of this country and would be easily outdistanced by our enemies."

But even such a policy as that suggested by Baron Beresford, must be resorted to, the minister continued, with the utmost care and circumspection. There were many difficult commercial questions involved, he said, and it was necessary to make certain that more harm than good was not done. The government, he said was conferring with the highest commercial and banking authorities but he was unable to say at the present time what course would be taken.

GERMAN LAND BOOM FROM JERUSALEM TO BEERSHEBA

Amsterdam, Aug. 10.—(Via London)—Describing the journey of the German troops toward the Suez Canal the Bremen Nachrichten says:

"The difficulties of the desert fighting has diminished by two thirds during the war. The sun is as hot as ever, but the water supply, by means of a long pipe, is so plentiful that part of it can be used for watering the plantations that are springing up along the route. At intervals there are ice factories. Virtually all the land adjoining the railway from Jersualem to Beersheba has been sold."

BACK FROM THE FIRING LINE

Captain J. P. McPeake Arrives to Become Paymaster of Kilties—Sergt-Major Brooks and Pte. Noble Recovering From Wounds

Captain J. P. McPeake, paymaster for the 236th Kiltie battalion, arrived in the city this morning, en route to his home in Fredericton. Crossing with the 12th battalion as a lieutenant, he was transferred to the 1st, with which unit he was fighting when he left France to return to Canada to take his present position.

He has gone through most all of the heavy fighting on the western front, and it is in recognition of his promoted to the position as paymaster of what is looked to be one of the finest battalions to leave Canadian soil. The 236th will be the first battalion to leave Canada officered by those who have proven to be fighting men, men that have gone through the mill, know what bullets look like, and in most cases, know what they feel like.

Captain McPeake, speaking of conditions at the front, said that the allies on the western front have no lack of artillery, and the artillery, he says, is going to be the biggest factor in the winning of the war. When leaving the trenches the latter part of June things were very quiet, but a big drive was anticipated. Captain McPeake crossed on the steamer Empress of Britain, which arrived in Halifax yesterday and is proceeding to his home in Fredericton tonight.

Sergt.-Major Brooks

A member of the "fighting 26th," sergeant-Major W. H. Brooks, arrived in the city this morning and is at present the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Fraser Gregory at their summer home in Millidgeville.

Sergeant-Major Brooks is a native of England and, prior to enlisting, was in New York, from which place he came and joined the battalion. Being wounded in the heavy fighting last November by shrapnel in the head and elbow, he was sent to a hospital in England, and has been out of the hospital but a little over a month. He is on a six weeks' furlough and, on returning to France, he expects to rejoin his unit.

M. C. Noble.

"I am only one of the boys who has played in this game of war, and I have nothing to tell you," was the manner in white Pte. M. C. Noble, son of W. F. Noble, of the 1st Field Ambulance, who has just returned home after two years in the war, expressed himself to a Times' reported this morning at his home in Stanley street.

Pte. Noble two years ago joined the Field Ambulance Corps and crossed, under Major Duval, who has since given up his life in the field of battle, and whose body was lost, at the sinking of the Lusitania, on its way over to Canada. He went through all the important engagements and has had two years of war experience in the world's greatest struggle.

Pte. Noble said, when asked about his experience, "I have only had two years of it, and I am only one of the many boys who have played in this game of war. I have been more lucky than some, as I only received an injury, necessitating an operation. Last April I was conveyed to an hospital in England, where I have been up to the time of leaving for Canada, and where I now expect to be for about six weeks on furlough."

Asked if he was glad to get home, the soldier took a deep breath and the expression on his face spoke the answer. Although Pte. Noble has seen two long years, for they are long in Flanders, of desperate warfare, he still looks physically fit, and, after a few weeks rest in his home country, he will undoubtedly be completely recovered from the effects of his injury, received while doing his bit for king and country.

Speaking of the part that the Canadians are taking in the war and asked how they, as soldiers, compared with those of other countries, Pte. Noble said that "they are soldiers in every sense of the word, and are made of the proper stuff. When there is ever anything to do of importance the Canadians are there and they generally do it in first class style."

The names of the maritime province men who returned with this party are: Private H. Smith, Fredericton; Private H. Wagg, St. John; Private A. Morrison, Pictou; Private R. Murphy, Bass River, Colchester Co. (N. S.); Private Ashford, Fredericton; Private H. Lockhart, Kentville (N.S.); Private C. Bailey, Campbellton; Private N. Noble, St. John; Private R. Bennett, Centreville, Kings Co. (N. S.); Private E. Furlett, Halifax; Private James Harfer, New Waterford (C. B.); Sergt.-Major L. E. Brooke, St. John; Private Cambridge Orr, St. John; Staff Sergt. Duplesie, St. John; Private B. Kennedy, St. John.

62nd In Charge Now

The O. C., N. B. troops, accompanied by his staff, proceeded yesterday to the west end terminals, where the official handing over of the guards from the 140th detachment to the 62nd detachment under Major Frost took place. The O. C. found the buildings occupied by the rear party of the 140th battalion in good sanitary condition and ample accommodation for the troops. They also found that the men recruited for the 62nd detachment were a bright, healthy and intelligent-looking lot of men. The full complement of this detachment calls for three officers and sixty of other ranks, and about fifteen men are required in order that the detachment might be at full strength.

NO WORD OF ALLEGED DISASTER TO BREMEN

London, Aug. 10.—The report published widely on Tuesday that the German submarine Bremen had been sunk while on her way to an American port, did not appear in the Berliner Tageblatt, as the despatch in question stated, but in the Berne, Switzerland, Tageblatt. This newspaper merely stated it was probable that the Bremen had been sunk, owing to an accident to her machinery. Nothing is known of this report in London, Amsterdam or The Hague.

RACING AT CAPITAL NEXT WEEK

Fredericton, N. B., Aug. 10 — The directors of the Fredericton Park Association have arranged a programme of two days' horse racing for next week. There will be a 2.19 trot, 2.20 pace, free-for-all and 2.28. It was intended to have three days' meeting, but there were not sufficient entries.

Delegates to the I. O. O. F. and allied societies were pleasantly entertained at the Normal school building last evening by the local Oddfellows.