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PROBS—FAIR

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## AUSTRO-GERMAN ADVANCE IN EAST LOSING MOMENTUM; BRITISH GAINS IN THE WEST

### RUSSIANS BRACE LINE AGAINST ENEMY IN EAST

#### Holding Back Austro-German Army Along Greater Part of Front—Quiet in Flanders Broken by British, Who Take Line of Trenches North of Ypres.

London, July 6.—With the exception of certain sectors between the Vistula and the Bug, the Austro-German rush in the eastern war zone seems to be losing its momentum. The Russians have braced themselves and are holding at most points along their line, although the Austrians claim continued progress to the northeast of Krasnik, and further east, along the River Vepz, in the neighborhood of Tarnogara.

This is a critical sector, so far as a northward blow at Warsaw is concerned, but it is evident that the Russians are stiffening their resistance after their long retreat, and the British press, for the first time in weeks, takes a more cheerful view of the eastern situation.

It is noteworthy that today's Berlin official communication speaks only of a gain on the Northern Poland front, leaving the southeastern field entirely to the Austrians, who, in their official statement, emphasize that an advance of the centre between the Vistula and the Bug was made by "Austrians."

The quiet, which has prevailed on the British front in Flanders so long, has been broken by a British gain of German trenches to the north of Ypres. The advance was made after typical trench warfare tactics, backed by French artillery.

This part of the western front still holds its reputation as a gas area. Field Marshal French again recounting how the Germans have been bombarding Ypres with gas shells.

#### Rumors of New German Drive Toward Calais

The last twenty-four hours have brought many renewed rumors that the Germans are planning to launch a new offensive in the west, their aim being to duplicate their Galician tactics, and break through to Calais at all costs. Reports to this effect came almost simultaneously from Zurich, Brussels, Paris and Amsterdam. The London papers give them prominence, although how much is guess work and much is based on facts it is impossible to determine. According to the Zurich report ten German army corps, who have been recuperating in the interior from the rigors of the Galician campaign, are now moving westward.

#### The latest advice from General Sir Ian Hamilton, commander at the Dardanelles, took the Anglo-French expedition no further forward, but made plain the gallantry of the British and French troops, who are fighting under almost insurmountable difficulties.

#### French Official Report.

Paris, July 6.—The following official communication was issued by the War Office tonight:

"The British have repulsed several counter-attacks directed against the trenches which they occupied last night to the southwest of Pilkem. They captured eighty prisoners and inflicted very heavy losses on the enemy."

"The Germans have bombarded Arras and in particular the cathedral, with incendiary shells. Rheims, likewise, has been shelled."

"In the Argonne there has been cannonading, but no infantry actions. On

#### Four Year Old Boy Drowned at Apohaqui

Little Son of Mr. and Mrs. Sylvester Ellison Loses Life in Kennebecasis River.

Apohaqui, July 6.—The village was shocked this afternoon when the alarm was given that there had been a drowning accident in the Kennebecasis river. Practically the entire community flocked to the river where it was found that little Heber Ellison, son of Mr. and Mrs. Sylvester Ell-

the heights of the Meuse, on the ridge to the south of the ravine of Sonvaux, we have retaken a trench work where the Germans had gained a foothold and had succeeded in maintaining from June 27, and we have pushed beyond that.

"The enemy, after a violent bombardment, delivered a counter-attack which was taken under the fire of our machine guns and our barrier fire. The Germans retired in disorder. They suffered heavy losses."

"In the region of Fey-En-Haye and La Petre forest there has been an intermittent bombardment with shells of all calibres."

"In the Vosges, renewal of activity by the artillery of the enemy is reported, notably at Fontenelle, Hartmanns-Wellerkopf and Thann, which have been bombarded."

#### Russian Report.

Petrograd, via London, July 6.—The following official statement from the general headquarters was issued tonight:

"In the region of Muravtovo and Shaul, west of the Middle Nemen, on the Starow front and on the left bank of the Vistula, no essential change has occurred. There has been desultory firing, which occasionally became more violent. There have also been isolated skirmishes of a minor nature, especially when mines were exploded."

"On the front between the Vistula and the Western Bug extremely desperate fighting took place Sunday evening and Monday morning, in the sector of Urzendorf-Bychawa (north of Krasnik)."

"The offensive of the enemy to the east of Krasnik was stopped by a blow which we delivered on the flank on the heights to the northwest of Wilkolaz. There we inflicted serious losses on the enemy, capturing, on Monday morning more than 2,000 prisoners, including 29 officers, while about 2,000 of the enemy died lay before our front."

"We repulsed yesterday new attempts at an offensive between Vepz and Western Bug, as well as on the village of Krfow."

"Along the Upper Bug river, the zeta Lipka and the Dniester or on fighting took place on Sunday or on Monday morning."

#### Italian Official Report.

Rome, July 6, via Paris, July 7.—The following Italian official war statement was given out here tonight:

"In the Tyrol and Trentino region the Austrians attempted on Monday to attack Porella, to the west, and the three summits of Lavaredo, but were repulsed, leaving in our hands prisoners, arms and munitions."

"Along the Carnic frontier the Austrians on Monday night resumed an attack on the entrenchment north of Val Grande. They were counter-attacked and thrown back with heavy loss."

"Important forces also attacked the Italian position on Avostano peak but the troops defending it, having allowed the enemy to approach a short distance counter-attacked and repulsed them."

"The young lad with other companions was wading in the river and going out farther from the bank than he should have caught up by the rapid running water and carried to his death."

Where the accident occurred is about four hundred yards east of the bridge which spans the Kennebecasis and the water in the river at this point swelled by the recent rains is high and the current very swift.

Keeper O'Ryan declared that Holt appeared unusually cheerful early in the evening. He could not understand why Holt should write a letter

### NAVY'S HELP MADE GREAT FEAT OF LANDING TROOPS IN DARDANELLES POSSIBLE

#### REPORTS GAINS BY ALLIES IN DARDANELLES



GENERAL SIR IAN HAMILTON AND CAPTAIN FITZMAURICE ON BOARD THE TRIUMPH.

According to a report by General Sir Ian Hamilton to the British government, the French and British have made decided gains in the Dardanelles advance. The Turks have been losing heavily. General Sir Ian Hamilton is shown talking with Captain Fitzmaurice on board the Triumph.

### FRANK HOLT, WHO ATTACKED MORGAN, COMMITS SUICIDE

#### Death of Would-be Assassin in Jail Somewhat Mysterious—Jumped from Cell to Courtyard, One Story is, While Other Claims He Died in the Cell.

Mineola, N. Y., July 6.—Frank Holt, the Cornell University professor, who shot J. P. Morgan in his home near Glen Cove last Saturday, committed suicide in the jail here tonight.

While several of the jail authorities declared that Holt killed himself by climbing through the opening at the top of his cell door and then plunging to the narrow court below, Holt's keeper said he was positive that the prisoner was killed in his own cell, where he said he found the body.

There were many conflicting reports as to the manner in which Holt met his death, but it was definitely established through Dr. Cleghorn, the jail physician, that Holt died of a fractured skull.

Several of those about the jail said they heard an explosion, the report coming from Holt's cell. This noise, it was believed, was due to the falling of boards from the top of the cell.

J. O'Ryan, the keeper who was detailed to watch Holt, said he was fifteen feet away from the cell when he heard a loud report. He looked in the direction of the cell, but it was dark. Entering, he found Holt's body in a pool of blood in the corner.

The excitement that followed the noise brought Warden Hulse and other jail authorities to the scene. District Attorney Smith and Dr. Cleghorn, together with several constables were soon on the scene and immediately began an investigation.

Dr. Cleghorn denied a report that Holt had killed himself by chewing a percussion cap.

Fariswell Letter.

Keeper O'Ryan declared that Holt appeared unusually cheerful early in the evening. He could not understand why Holt should write a letter

#### "Risked All to Give the Soldier Comrades a Fair Run in at the Enemy," Sir Ian Hamilton Writes to British War Office.

London, July 6.—"Throughout the events I have chronicled, the Royal Navy has been father and mother to the army. Not one of us but realizes how much he owes to Vice Admiral De Robeck; to the warships, French and British; to the destroyers, mine-sweepers and patrol boats, and to all their dauntless crews, who took no thought of themselves, but risked everything to give their soldier comrades a fair run in at the enemy."

Thus General Sir Ian Hamilton, commander of the Allied troops at the Dardanelles, pays tribute to the navy at the end of his first full report describing the purple days of the landing on the Gallipoli Peninsula.

The commander-in-chief's despatch to the War Office is of great length but most of the events had already been chronicled in other official despatches from him. Having reached the conclusion, after witnessing the "stupendous" battle between the warships and the land fortresses, that it would require the whole of his strength to enable the fleet effectively to help the army, General Sir Ian Hamilton prepared to fling all his troops rapidly ashore, in the full knowledge that an attempt to land on such a well-defended shore of operations involved difficulties for which there is no precedent in military history, except possibly in the sinister legends of Xerxes."

#### Turks Turned Landing Places into Death Traps.

General Hamilton admits "it was touch and go" many times before the invaders established a footing. In several instances half of the landing party were killed or wounded before they could reach even the light shelter afforded by the sandy bank on the upper part of the beaches. A great majority of the senior officers were either killed or wounded.

The Turks had turned the landing places into death traps. There were wire entanglements the whole length of the shore, with a supplementary barbed wire network concealed beneath the surface of the sea. Land mines and sea mines were everywhere, and machine guns, cunningly tucked away in holes in the cliffs, were able to converge their fire on the wire entanglements.

"So strong, in fact, were the defenses," says the general, "that the Turks may well have considered them impregnable, and it is my firm conviction that no finer feat of arms has ever been achieved by the British soldier or any other soldier than the storming of these trenches from open boats on the morning of the 25th of April."

General Hamilton speaks of "long lines of men being mowed down as by a scythe." Of the endless chains of wire-entanglements he writes: "Again the heroic wire-cutters came out. Through the passes they could be seen quietly slipping away under the heftiest fire, as if they were pruning a vineyard."

Of the Australians, he says: "Like lightning they leaped ashore and each man that did so went straight as his bayonet at the enemy. So vigorous was the onslaught, the Turks made no attempt to withstand it, and fled from ridge to ridge, pursued by the Australian infantry."

A shortage of ammunition prevented the allies from gaining the hoped-for footing on Achil Baba. "Had it been possible," said Gen. Hamilton, "to push in reinforcements of men, artillery and munitions, Kritika should have fallen and much subsequent fighting for its capture would have been avoided."

"Up to May 1," he continued, "the net result of the operations was the repulse of the Turks and the infliction upon them of very heavy losses. At first we had them fairly on the run, and had it not been for those inventions of the devil machine-guns and barbed wire—which suit the Turkish character and tactics to perfection, we should not have stopped short of the crest of Achil Baba."

General Hamilton pays high tribute to the French forces, who lost heavily. He reports the British losses during the period between April 25 and May 5, as 177 officers and 1,990 men killed; 412 officers and 7,807 men wounded; thirteen officers and 2,580 men missing.

### GERMANY'S TERMS NOT LIKELY TO BE ACCEPTED BY U. S.

#### High Officials at Washington of Opinion Proposals as Outlined in Rough Draft Can be Accepted Only at Sacrifice of Important Neutral Rights.

### TWO HUNDRED YARDS GERMAN TRENCHES TAKEN

#### British and French Attacked Enemy North of Ypres on Monday.

#### CHIEFLY ARTILLERY FIGHTING IN WEST.

#### Field Marshal French Denies German Yarn of Defeat of British at Polkin Road.

London, July 6.—Field Marshal Sir John French, commanding the British expeditionary force in France, today reported that his forces had captured 200 yards of German trenches on the extreme left. He also announced that eighty Germans were taken prisoners in this engagement. The text of his communication follows:

"July 6.—Since the last report there has been no change in the situation on our front. The fighting has been mainly confined to intermittent artillery duels, the feature of which has been the employment by the enemy of a large quantity of gas shells, particularly in the neighborhood of Ypres. During this period the enemy exploded eight mines at different points on our front without doing any damage. On the other hand, on the thirteenth of June, we blew in fifty yards of the enemy's front line north of Neuve Chapelle. On the evening of the fourth, north of Ypres a German sap was blown in by our howitzer fire and a platoon of infantry advanced to complete its destruction. The few Germans who survived the artillery bombardment were driven out with the bayonet and a machine gun in the sap was found to be destroyed. Our casualties were in significant and the platoon returned practically intact to its own trenches, having completely succeeded in its mission. A German wireless report of the 5th, claiming that they repulsed an attack with sanguinary loss on the Pilkem road, presumably was intended to convey the enemy's version of this affair."

"On the morning of the fifth, the Germans rushed a barricade on the Ypres-Roulers railway, after two hours artillery bombardment, but a counter-attack by our troops immediately recaptured the position."

"This morning, on our extreme left, north of Ypres, we captured about 200 yards of the enemy's trenches, taking eighty prisoners. The French on our left contributed to the success of this enterprise with the fire of their guns and trench mortars."

#### DUKE OF TECK GETS WAR OFFICE APPOINTMENT

#### TURKEY.

Constantinople, July 6, via Berlin by wireless to London, July 7. (1:40 a. m.)—An official statement issued today (Tuesday), says:

"In the Dardanelles a German submarine on July 4th sank a large French transport steamer of Seddul Bahr."

Washington, July 6.—Germany has submitted informally to the United States, through Ambassador Gerard, in Berlin, a tentative draft of its reply to the note of June 9, which asked for assurances that American rights on the high seas would not be further violated by German submarine commanders.

After careful examination of the contents of the proposed note, as outlined by Ambassador Gerard, which coincides with Berlin press despatches, of the last few days, high officials are practically agreed that the United States cannot, without sacrificing important neutral rights, express its approval of the German proposals in their present form.

The draft was shown to Ambassador Gerard with the idea of eliciting from him an expression of opinion, and he promptly asked for instructions from Washington as to whether the United States could make concessions. President Wilson has been advised of the situation. In several long messages sent to his summer residence at Cornish, N. H., and the impression obtained tonight from reliable quarters was that the United States government very probably would instruct its Ambassador within a day or two to decline to express any view until after the formal reply is delivered to him.

Just what Germany proposed has not been officially disclosed. Secretary of State Lansing today took the position that it would not be proper for him to disclose Germany's position, as informally reported by Mr. Gerard, without authorization from the Berlin government.

#### Not Acceptable Unless Greatly Modified

From Berlin despatches and authoritative sources here it is learned, however, that the note, as drafted by the American Foreign Office, with Emperor William's subsequent approval, would give assurances that Americans might travel with safety on the high seas, on certain conditions imposed by Germany, such as the marking of belligerent vessels carrying Americans, notification by the United States to Germany of the date of departure and character of such vessels, and an inspection insuring their non-carriage of munitions of war.

President Wilson has before him the views of several cabinet officers, some of whom believe that it is essential to have Ambassador Gerard make clear to the German Foreign Office that the United States can make no concessions from its position, as based on the accepted rules of international law, and the naval prize codes of civilized nations. Whether the President does or does not finally decide to have Ambassador Gerard tell the German government informally the views of the United States on the rough draft submitted, it was clearly apparent today that important changes would be necessary in Germany's attitude before it could be reasonably hoped that the formal reply would remove from the negotiations the critical aspect they have assumed.

### A HERO IN PORCUPINE FIRE FEW YEARS AGO

Cochrane, Ont., July 6.—On Saturday the death of William Bushley Fox, deputy game warden, occurred here. Deceased was an old newspaper man, well known through many parts of the Dominion. He was with the expedition to Hudson Bay with Major Moody when the latter went to buy property for the Dominion government.

In the Porcupine fire of a few years ago Mr. Fox came into prominence for his gallant action in saving several lives, for which he was rewarded with the Legion of Honor by the French government, in whose service he was at the time.