

# CANADIAN LOSSES IN BIG DRIVE 4,000; 900 DEAD

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WEATHER—FAIR

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## HAIG'S MEN TAKE 2 LINES OF TRENCHES IN NEW THRUST AND STRAIGHTEN OUT THEIR MARTINPUICH-FLERS LINE

### BRILLIANT PART CANADIANS PLAYED IN "TANK" FIGHT ONE OF BRIGHTEST PAGES IN WAR HISTORY

CHARGING ENEMY WHEN THE FIRST WORD WAS GIVEN TO ADVANCE GALLANT MEN FROM THE DOMINION SWEEP FORWARD IN MASSES MOWING DOWN THE ENEMY LIKE WHEAT BEFORE THE REAPER—THEIR DASH AND COURAGE INRESISTIBLE, NEITHER BAYONET NOR TORRENTS OF BULLETS COULD HALT THEM—HUNS IN MANY CASES ANXIOUS TO SURRENDER WHEN THE CANADIANS ATTACKED WITH COLD STEEL—FOUND GERMANS CHAINED AND PADLOCKED TO MACHINE GUNS.

### "CANADA" WRITTEN IN BIG LETTERS AT MOUQUET AND COURCELETTE

Eye-Witness Sends Graphic Story of Their Valiant Thrust—Mounted Rifles in the Thick of it—Canadians Strike Terror Into Huns as they Charge Leaping the Battered Trenches.

### THE 26TH PROBABLY IN ACTION

Ottawa, Sept. 22.—The Canadian general representative at the front sends the following account of recent operations participated in by the troops from the Dominion, including the capture of Courcellette and adjacent positions:

Canadian Corps Headquarters in our artillery laid down an intense barrage, and our men followed so closely that they were almost in the midst of their own shells. One German machine gun was still in operation, but it did not succeed in stopping the advance. Some of the enemy continued to shoot until the last moment. Thus several of our men, including two officers, were killed on the very parapet of the German trench.

The Canadians have taken over 1,200 prisoners, including thirty-two officers, together with two guns, a large number of machine guns and several heavy mine-throwers or trench mortars, and in the course of the heavy and sustained fighting they have inflicted very serious losses upon the enemy. A Montreal battalion was the first to enter the battle, coming up through heavy hostile machine gun fire to the assistance of hard pressed troops, practically in the middle of an attack. They were closely followed by the Canadian Scottish from Vancouver, and by a Toronto battalion. These battalions, although they were given no assault, were given a very difficult and trying task to perform. They were heavily shelled in trenches newly dug or recently captured from the enemy, and the exact location of which it was almost impossible to determine. Yet, despite very adverse conditions, they consolidated their trenches and repelled several hostile bombardment attacks.

At one time there was considerable movement remarked near Mouquet Farm. Men were seen jumping from shell hole to shell hole, and finally a large party in full marching order attempted to approach the farm. Our men opened fire and dispersed them. Germans Soon Driven Out. In this locality at 6.10 the next morning about 200 Germans attacked a trench held by Lieut. G. B. Murray and Lieut. B. L. Cook, with twenty-four men of another Montreal battalion. The enemy used their bayonets freely at the first rush and succeeded in entering the trench. A counter-attack was, however, promptly organized, and succeeded in expelling the Germans from the greater part of the captured positions.

But these activities, important and commendable though they were, were only preparatory to the great offensive that was to follow. The first assault was undertaken by an eastern Ontario battalion against a salient in the German line some 500 yards in length. This battalion carried out its task in a manner little short of perfection. Sharp at 4.45 one afternoon in broad daylight, and under an almost cloudless sky, three companies under command of Major Vanderwater sprang from their trenches and advanced steadily towards the German lines. In front of them

### RECEPTION FOR HON. MR. SMITH AT WOODSTOCK

Auto Parade in His Honor and Over 4,000 Persons Tender the Minister Royal Reception.

Special to The Standard. Woodstock, N. B., Sept. 22.—A royal reception was given Hon. B. Frank Smith on his arrival here from East Florenceville tonight. Auto parties were present from all over the county, the crowd numbering about 4,000. When he appeared on the balcony of the Carlisle hotel he was surrounded by many prominent members of the party. The 67th band, which was also on the balcony, rendered selections between speeches. John McDougall, the chairman, introduced the speaker in his usual eloquent manner. M. L. Hayward, R. P. Hartley and Mayor Sutton gave brief but eloquent speeches.

Hon. Mr. Smith was pleased at the great reception tendered him, and apologized for his absence from Woodstock last evening, giving an excuse that an equally large crowd was present at his own home when he arrived there from Bath, where he stood at the poll election day. His opponents, he said, can look from end end of the county to the other and they will see little comfort. He practically carried every parish but Richmond. He lost Wakefield and Wicklow, each by about a dozen votes. On the other parishes he had larger majorities than ever before. That was the complete answer to the slanders against the government and against him personally. As he passed Carvell's house in his auto a few minutes ago he thought he heard Carvell sing merrily: "My sun is sinking fast, my race is almost run."

Hon. Mr. Smith said he felt the great responsibility upon him now that he was Minister of Public Works and he hopes to so conduct his department that he will not only bring credit upon his county, but upon all the counties in the province as a whole. Cheers were given for Hon. Mr. Smith and for his colleagues, Mayor or Sutton after which the National Anthem was played by the 67th band and the gathering dispersed.

Great Britain to the American government's protest against the seizure of mails would be sent to Washington almost immediately, and that the reply to the American protest with regard to the blacklist imposed by the Entente Allies would follow shortly.

### FIRES OF REVOLUTION SPREAD RAPIDLY THROUGHOUT GREECE

Civil Authorities in Kozhani Deposed and Military Governor and Soldiers Join in Uprising—Italians Score New Gains on the Trentino Front.

Athens, Sept. 22, via London.—Further disorders in Greek Macedonia where a revolutionary movement has been in progress for some time, were reported today. A despatch from Kozhani (a town of some 10,000 inhabitants, 55 miles southeast of Monastir), says the Greek civil authorities have been removed from office by the inhabitants. The police chief and Major Karapinos, the military governor, with a company of the 21st regiment of the Line, are said to have joined the uprising.

King Still Supreme in Hungary. Amsterdam, Holland, Sept. 22, via London (5 p. m.).—Count Michael Karolyi, president of the Hungarian independence party, speaking in the Hungarian Diet today, formally asked the Hungarian premier, says a despatch from Budapest to the King of Hungary to abdicate his sovereign rights to the German Emperor.

Premier Tisza, the despatch adds, replied that Count Karolyi had been wrongfully informed. The King of Hungary, he said, fully retained his sovereign rights. Cruiser to Aid Revolution. London, Sept. 23.—A despatch to the mail from Athens says: "The Greek armored cruiser Georgio Averof, lying off the arsenal on the Island of Salamis near Piraeus, is preparing to join the revolutionary movement at Saloniki. The government has ordered the remainder of the fleet to prevent the Georgio Averof from reaching Saloniki."

### FRENCH LOSE SUBMARINE OF LIFE FOR REICHSTAG

Berlin, Sept. 22.—An admiralty statement reads: "An Austro-Hungarian naval aeroplane in the southern Adriatic sank by means of bombs the French submarine Foucais. The aeroplane's pilot was Lieut. Celezany, and the observer was Lieut. Von Klimburg. The entire crew of the submarine, comprising two officers and twenty-seven men, many of whom were in a drowning condition, were rescued and made prisoners by the naval aeroplane mentioned and by another piloted by Lieut. Komjovec, with Cadet Severa as observer.

"Half an hour later the imprisoned crew was taken over by a torpedo boat, while the two officers were transported to land on the naval aeroplane. No French submarine Foucais is listed in available naval records. The craft that was sunk was probably the submarine Potault, built in 1912 at Cherbourg. She was 167 feet long, 16.3 feet beam with a speed of 12.5 knots above water and of eight knots submerged. She was equipped with six torpedo tubes. Her complement is given as comprising twenty-four men.

### Casualties of Canadians in "Tank" Fight Now Amount to Four Thousand

Special to The Standard. Ottawa, Sept. 22.—Intensity of the fighting by Canadians in the Somme district is further reflected by today's list of casualties. Between 400 and 500 additional are reported killed, 1,792 wounded and about 300 missing. Adding these to the figures announced yesterday, would make the total losses so far reported in the big engagement number about 4,000, of whom 900 are dead. The list it is believed is still far from complete. The total casualties amongst Canadians reported to the department since the war began are now over forty thousand.

### NEW ANGLO-FRENCH THRUST NETS MORE GAINS FOR ALLIES

Haig's Men Make Progress Towards Bapaume While Foch's Soldiers Have Further Success North of the Somme.

Prisoners Taken by Anglo-French Forces Since July 1 Number More than 55,800—Berlin and Vienna Admit Reverse in the Carpathians—Serbian and French Troops Gain More Ground in Macedonia.

On the Somme front in France the French and British forces again have taken the offensive and been rewarded with additional gains. General Haig's men made progress toward Bapaume, while General Foch's soldiers, who apparently have begun another effort to eject the Germans from Comblès and its salient in the Entente line north of the Somme, also met with success.

Following the checking of German attacks southeast of Comblès, between Lepriez Farm and Ranocourt, the end of the French part of the Entente line which almost circles the town, the French undertook local operations on the outskirts of Comblès itself. An organized and defended house was captured and several trench elements were occupied. In these enterprises 140 prisoners were taken. General Haig's troops straightened out their line between Martinpuich and Fiers, a distance of about one mile by taking two lines of German trenches. The British front there now runs on a direct line north of the two villages. London also records improvement of other positions on the British front.

55,800 Prisoners Since July 1. "It is announced officially in Paris, that the number of prisoners taken by the Anglo-French forces on the Somme from July 1 to September 18 aggregates more than 55,800. Of those 34,500 fell into the hands of the French."

Berlin reports no activity on the whole of the western front. German and Rumanian reports as to the progress or result of the battle in Dobruja conflict, in contradiction of the announcement from Bucharest that the forces of the Central Powers were falling back, Berlin declared that Field Marshal Von Mackensen has, by an encircling movement, broken the resistance of the Rumanians and Russians and compelled them to retreat. Berlin says strong Rumanian forces were repulsed southwest of Topral Sari, 14 miles southwest of Constantza, on the Black Sea coast.

Enemy Admits Reverse. Berlin and Vienna admit a reverse in the Carpathians in the Russian capture of the summit of Snoutec Heights, which previously had changed hands many times, but declare Russian attacks in Volhynia and Southern Bukovina were checked. West of Lutsk, in Volhynia, the Germans again repulsed Russian attacks, capturing 750 prisoners, and several machine guns. According to Berlin the Russian assaults in Galicia, north of Zboroff, and in the region of Dorna Watra, on the border of Bukovina and Roumania, were frustrated.

Serbian and French troops continue to make progress in Northwestern Macedonia. The Serbians are advancing in the Broda river region and the French are pushing forward north of Florina toward Monastir. A Bulgarian attack on Zborzky was checked by the Entente forces. Berlin and Sofia report no activity in Macedonia.

Allied "Sub" and Transport Reported Sunk. An Entente transport and a French submarine have fallen victims to a German submarine and an Austro-Hungarian aeroplane respectively. The transport, reported by Berlin as "completely filled" was sunk in the Mediterranean on September 17. Bombs from the aeroplane sank the submarine in the southern Adriatic. The twenty-nine members of the crew were rescued.

London reports that a German seaplane dropped three bombs on Dover, England, Friday. No casualties were reported. British warships have bombarded Bulgarian positions near the mouth of the Struma river in Macedonia. French Report. Paris, Sept. 22.—North of the Somme, in the outskirts of Comblès the French forces today captured a strongly defended house from the Germans and took 100 men prisoners, three of them being officers, according to the official communication issued tonight. Elsewhere on the front there were only minor engagements. The Germans made prisoners on the Somme front by the French and British from July 1 to Sept. 18 aggregate more than 55,800, of whom 34,000 were taken by the French.

### PENSIONERS DIVIDED INTO SIX CLASSES

Widow of Soldier Killed at Front Gets 80 p. c. of Full Pension for Life Unless She Marries Again.

Montreal, Sept. 22.—Mr. J. K. L. Ross, chairman of the board of pensions commissioners, in addressing a recruiting meeting on behalf of the Irish-Canadian Rangers in Donlon Square here tonight, announced some interesting figures of pensions for soldiers and dependents. For total disability, rank and file, the pension will be \$480 a year; squad commander, sergeant-major, color-sergeant or other sergeant, \$570; regimental sergeant-major, \$620; lieutenant, \$720; captain, \$1,000.

Those entitled to be awarded pensions are divided into six classes: 1st class, for total disability, 100 per cent.; 2nd class, 80 per cent.; 3rd class, 60 per cent.; 4th class, 40 per cent.; 5th class, 20 per cent.; 6th class less than 20 per cent.

To each of those up to and including the rank of lieutenant totally disabled and in addition totally helpless a further allowance, not exceeding \$250 a year may be made. Those up to and including the rank of lieutenant disabled and entitled to a pension in the first three classes shall be paid, in addition to the personal pension, a special allowance of \$6 a month for each child he has.

If a member of the forces is killed his widow is entitled to eighty per cent. of the full pension for her life, or until she remarries. If she marry again the pension is to be paid to her for one year afterwards, and then it ceases. The widow is entitled to draw an allowance for whatever children there are up to the age of sixteen for a boy, and seventeen for a girl. If a widower is killed in the army service each of his children is entitled to \$12 a month. A widowed mother or step-mother or a grandmother who is wholly dependent on the member of the forces killed is to receive sixty per cent. of the total disability pension. This also applies to a father totally dependent upon a son killed in the service.

Chairman Ross also announced that the board of pension commissioners has authority to make provision for the vocational training of returned soldiers, also to supply artificial limbs, this work now being done by the hospital commission.

mouth of the Struma river in Macedonia.