

THE WEATHER.

Maritime—Moderate winds, a few scattered showers, but mostly fair; stationary or higher temperature.

The St. John Standard, NEW BRUNSWICK, CANADA.

OPERA HOUSE

TODAY—Afternoon 2.15 Evening 7.15 and 9.

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MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 12, 1916.

FIGHT IN WHICH CANADIANS PLAYED SUCH GLORIOUS PART BLOODIEST ON BRITISH FRONT SINCE LOOS

MANY OF NEW BRUNSWICK'S GALLANT SONS FELL AT SANCTUARY WOOD; ST. JOHN MEN IN CASUALTIES

Casualty Lists of Rank and File Begin to Arrive — Story of the Great Defence Canadians Offered Overwhelming Numbers of the Enemy Will Make a Bright Page in History of The War.

Trenches Levelled to Ground by Five Hours of Artillery Pounding Men from Canada Stubbornly Held their Ground—Gallant Little Band Surrounded, Fight Hand to Hand, and Refuse to Surrender—Several Americans Among Canadian.

The casualty lists for the rank and file of the Canadian units which took part in the recent fighting at Sanctuary Wood have begun to arrive and the record office at Ottawa is busy notifying nearest of kin of the men who have fallen.

Yesterday and last night long lists were issued and the name of New Brunswick appears many times, evidencing the fact that New Brunswick's gallant sons are playing their part well and nobly making the supreme sacrifice in defence of liberty and for the honor of the Empire.

The lists issued yesterday are as follows:

- INFANTRY: Pte. Jack C. Lenihan, St. John, N. B. Seriously ill. Sgt. Leslie Stewart MacDonald, Peter's Road, P. E. I. Corp. George Albert North, Halifax. Pte. Thomas Perry, Sheet Harbor, N. S. Pte. Edward Patrick Walter, Halifax. Lance Corp. Louis Joseph Delaney, Halifax. Pte. Angus D. McLeod, Englishtown, N. S. INFANTRY: Sapper Elmer Albert Baiding, St. John, N. B. Alfred Clark, St. John, N. B. William Edward Forest Drillean, Derby St., N. B. Corporal Charles Alfred Lydiard, Dartmouth, N. S. CANADIAN MOUNTED RIFLES: William Allen Graham, Earlington, N. S. James Leonard, Lower Mills, N. B. Lance Sgt. Arthur Clifford Wise, Well, Halifax, N. S. MEDICAL SERVICES: Staff Sgt. Norman Wetmore, Sackville, N. B. INFANTRY: Harry Edwin, Sackville, N. B. Robert G. Letcher, Springfield, N. S. John Lynch, St. John, N. B. MOUNTED RIFLES: Captain Morris Ailaine Scovill, Gagetown, N. B. Wounded. Arthur Vincent Biddington, Shediac, N. B. CANADIAN MOUNTED RIFLES: Walter Burke, Chatham, N. B. James Burnham Chisholm, Highland Village, N. B. David Cullen, Sackville, N. B. Arol Aubrey Feener, Kentville, N. B. Roy F. Gaynor, Chatham, N. B. William Manning Hanlon, Forest Hill, N. B. MOUNTED RIFLES: Roland Dewitt, St. John, N. B. Alfred Arthur Mason, Halifax, N. S. Wm. Lorne Murray, Moncton, N. B. Thomas Whitley, St. John, N. B. ARTILLERY: Driver Joseph Forbes, Antigonish, N. S. Major Frank Cormack Magee, D. S. O., St. John, N. B. ENGINEERS: Sapper John Alexander Chisholm, Antigonish, N. S. Sapper James H. McNeil, Sydney, N. S. Sapper John Erickson, Sydney Mines, N. S. Lt. Guy Rodrick Turner, Aroostook Junction, N. B. INFANTRY: Pte. James Samuel Borer, Halifax. Pte. Fulton George Chapple, Victoria, N. B.

and everywhere encountered desperate resistance. At various points there was fierce hand-to-hand fighting. Officers and men rivalled each other in heroism. Our losses were heavy, but the Germans paid a high price for every captured trench. Local counterattacks were quickly organized. As a result some of the lost ground was recovered and a new line established. The following morning an organized counter attack still further improved our position. In order to take part in this preparation some of our battalions were obliged to move across the open, under intense shell fire and through heavy barbed wire. Nowhere did the line wa-

ver. Each battalion advanced and carried through its appointed task with splendid dash and unflinching determination. Since then sections of our defences have been subjected, at intervals, to heavy bombardments. At one or two points the enemy has attempted to attack, but in each case has been repulsed with loss. The following awards have been made to officers and men for gallantry on the occasion of a German raid on our trenches during the month of May: Distinguished service order, Lieut. Col. W. A. Greidach, 4th Battalion; distinguished conduct medal, Col. Sgt. Major C. Miles. Military medal, Sgt. J. Wallis, Corp. F. Bennett, Private A. J. McKinnon, Private G. W. Tomkinson.

BLOODIEST FIGHT SINCE LOOS BATTLE

British Headquarters in France, Thursday, June 8, via London, June 11—Talks with officers who have been relieved of duty in the front line trenches show that the battling in which the Canadians were engaged on June 2 and 3, was the bloodiest on both sides that has been fought on the British front since the battle of Loos.

"The Germans attacked in larger force than was at first supposed, evidently having decided to use their Verdun tactics to push in the Ypres salient. Five hours of artillery fire from guns of every calibre and from trench mortars—cross-fire as well as frontal fire being directed at the salient angle where a watery subsoil makes dugouts impossible—utterly levelled the trenches at some points. Against the German curtains of fire the British guns sent their fire curtains.

The German infantry, which survived the British fire, rushed into the breaches after the bombardment had ceased. They had full packs with blankets; each carried a flask of rum and one of coffee, a pocket electric flash light and full rations, evidently having prepared for a big advance. When they pressed on, still confident that their guns had blazed a way, they were checked by the fire of the Canadians, who unflinchingly stuck to the support trenches under a shower of shells that lasted from 8.30 o'clock in the morning until eleven o'clock at night when reinforcements came and a counter-attack was begun.

TALES OF HEROISM ABOUND.

Tales abound of the heroism of small units at points where the battle was most violent. At one place on the front line, where the trenches had been smashed to the level of the ground, the surviving Canadians rushed out to face the overwhelming German charge and die. At another place, a square pit in the earth, Colonel Shaw and 70 or 80 men who were surrounded fought the Germans hand-to-hand without offering to capitulate. Col. Shaw was killed and the major, who came to the command, told the men remaining to escape, if they could. Two succeeded in doing so. The last they saw of the major he had fired his revolver and then threw it in the face of a German, grappling with him before they went down.

A number of Americans were among the Canadians. "A" company that held a vital position of support, with aid unable to reach it because of the curtain of shell fire, stuck gamely to its post all day, under the command of a captain formerly of the Seventh Regiment of New York, who was killed. The attack finally broke under the rifles of a battalion in a maple copse which held its fire until a charge developed a good target. Vailing some of the units which had borne the brunt of the shock and were quartered on farms to the rear, the correspondent found them playing baseball after a good night's sleep.

Troops From Balkans to Help Germans in Their Drive Around Ypres

Six Divisions Used by Enemy — Three Furious Thrusts Against Hill 304 Completely Checked and Germans are Thrown Back with Considerable Losses.

Paris, June 11.—Three German infantry attacks against the French trenches on Hill 304 and the positions east of that elevation, in the Verdun sector, were completely checked last night by the French troops, says the official statement, issued at the war office here this afternoon. Two German detachments penetrated the French advanced trenches in the forest of Apremont, southeast of St. Mihiel, the statement adds, but were later ejected. The official communication, issued by the war office tonight reads: "On the front north of Verdun no infantry action was reported during the course of the day. Our artillery activity was more violent. The day was calm on the rest of the front, except in Champagne, where the artillery action took on a character of great intensity in the sector of Tahure. The Belgian communication reads: "The day was calm, but there were a few actions with artillery and bomb throwers on the southern part of our front. "Situation from June 4 to June 10: The action commenced June 1 on a front of five kilometers, from Thiaumont Farm to the village of Damoups. It was especially in the day of the 9th on which the enemy made several attempts with the employment of bomb throwers."

GERMANY'S LOSSES IN MEN UP TO END OF LAST MONTH ALMOST 3 MILLIONS

London, June 11.—Germany, up to the end of May, had lost 2,924,586 soldiers, of whom 734,412 were killed, according to a British official tabulation of the German casualties given out here today. The compilation did not include German losses in naval engagements or in the fighting in the German colonies.

The British official statement quotes the German official casualty lists for the month of May as placing the total German losses in killed, prisoners and wounded at 102,507. This number, it is pointed out, brings the German losses, exclusive of naval and colonial casualties, to 2,924,586.

The German figures in the May list, as enumerated in the British account, are as follows: Dead, 22,471; wounded, 72,975; prisoners and missing, 7,961. Total 102,507.

The German official list of casualties, up to the end of May, give these totals: Dead, 734,412; wounded, 1,851,652; prisoners and missing, 338,522. Total 2,924,586.

Caught Between Enemy and Own Fleet Escape of Warspite Miraculous

London, June 10, 4.30 p. m.—In proof of the statement of the British Admiralty that the dreadnought Warspite escaped safely in port after the North Sea battle, the commander of the Warspite himself received an Associated Press correspondent today, and described his vessel's "miraculous escape" from the concentrated German fire.

"However, I saw that we registered hit after hit, enough to convince me that the Germans got a hiding which they gear went for many months to come. After two hours of battleships engaged the whole German battle fleet, in an effort to protect our battle cruisers until Admiral Jellicoe came up, the Warspite's steering gear went wrong and she ran amuck among the enemy. It must have annoyed the German gun pointers exceedingly to attempt to gang up our erratic movements. As soon as our erratic movements in the midst of the German battleships, and well between them and our own battle line. I know of six German battleships which concentrated their fire on the Warspite, and there may have been others which I could not see.

"Under a worse pounding than the Lion received in the Dogger Bank fight, we remained in action without a single hit, our chief difficulty being from the mishap to the steering gear. Enemy Lost Ships He Can't Afford. "During our difficulties we received considerable credit for protecting the cruiser Warrior, which was practically helpless, but I must admit that sheer good fortune, rather than intention, was responsible for this, for the Warspite came across her bow while drifting and almost helpless. "As I said before, the fact that we got out was an absolute miracle. Once repairs were made we wanted to return, but found we were not popular. Sufficient battleships were present to fill the line, and the possibility of our running amuck among our own friends was not welcomed. We steamed home.

"The Warspite will be sailing the seas months before the German fleet comes out again. "My men were splendid. Their behavior was all I expected, but their baptism of fire has given them a feeling of confidence which will be a valuable asset to them when we go into action again. "As for the general result of the action, the Germans were defeated and driven into their own ports with losses they can ill-afford. "I am still commander of the great battleship in the world, and my men are as fine as Nelson's bluejackets," said the officer, Captain E. M. Phillipps. The captain granted the interview on his return from Buckingham Palace, where he told King George the story of his part in the great naval battle. Captain Phillipps was very modest, and minimized his own part in the battle, but he was full of praise for his men, and what he termed the amazing powers of resistance of his ship. "I am not surprised that there have been reports that the Warspite was sunk," he said, "as from our position between our fleet and the German battleship our escape from such a fate was simply miraculous. Several times we disappeared from sight in the smoke and spray. Even some of our own officers on other ships believed the gallant battleship had sunk. Swallowed up in Veil of Spray. "As we left the fighting line we disappeared in a complete veil of spray. The division of battleships, of which the Warspite was one, was with the battle cruisers. We were practically engaged as soon as they were, but the Warspite did not fire until a few minutes after the others had been in action, as I was not satisfied with the range at first. "We soon knew we were up against the whole German battle fleet, but it was our business to engage them as fully as possible until Admiral Jellicoe could come up. "You ask me what results I saw that our fire had on the Germans, but it is quite impossible to give a definite reply, as the captain of one of a row of battleships about 500 yards apart, steaming in battle line, must keep an eye on the ship to make necessary swerves. The flag captain has some chance to see, with some degree of accuracy, what damage has been done to the enemy, but the others are too busy keeping their places in line and doing the damage to keep a glass to the eye to see what he is suffering.

Teddy Emphatically Declares, However, He is Through with the Political Game.

WILL LIKELY COME OUT AS HUGHES' SUPPORTER

Hughes Chosen on First Ballot Saturday — Fairbanks the Choice for Vice-President on the Republican Ticket.

Chicago, June 10.—Charles Evans Hughes of New York was today nominated for President of the United States by the Republican National Convention, and Charles Warren Fairbanks of Indiana was named for vice-president. Justice Hughes' nomination came on the third ballot and but one ballot was needed to select Fairbanks for vice-president. There was an enthusiastic demonstration after the candidates were named. On the third ballot Justice Hughes received 949 1/2, Col. Roosevelt, received 18 1/2; Dupont, 5; Weeks, 3; and Lodge, 7. One was absent. Before the call had covered half the states, Hughes had the necessary 494. New Jersey's vote touched the mark. The unofficial vote for vice-president follows: Fairbanks, 963; Burket, 108; Johnson, 1; Borah, 8; Webster, 2; Burton, 1; not voting, 3; absent, 1. Total, 987. The nomination was made unanimously.

Auditorium, Chicago, June 10.—At the very moment when it was flashed to the Progressive convention that Hughes had been nominated at the coliseum as the standard bearer of the Republican party, Chairman Robins, of the Progressive convention, was announcing that Col. Roosevelt had been unanimously nominated as the Progressive's leader. The convention went wild. For several minutes Chairman Robins vainly rapped for order. John M. Parker, of Louisiana, was nominated by acclamation for vice-president of the United States by the Progressive party. (Continued on page 2)

SAYS CRUISER DERFFLINGER WAS SUNK

Amsterdam Despatch Confirms British Admiralty's Report About Sinking of German Warship.

London, June 10.—The report that the German battle cruiser "Derfflinger" has been sunk is reiterated in an Amsterdam despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company. It says that travellers arriving from Berlin say they were told in Germany that the "Derfflinger" sank after the North Sea battle, while being towed to Wilhelmshaven. The British admiralty announced the "Derfflinger" was believed to have been sunk, but the loss of this warship was denied by the German admiralty.

SIR SAM TO VISIT N. B.

Ottawa, June 11.—General Sir Sam Hughes left for the Maritime Provinces yesterday on a tour of inspection of troops in training. He will visit Campbellton, Dalhousie, Newcastle, Chatham, Moncton, Dorchester,