

ITALIANS DRIVE AUSTRIANS OUT OF STRONG POSITION IN DOLMITE ALPS

RUSSIANS ALSO DRIVE TURKS FROM REGION OF TREBZOND

British and French Guns Hammer Huns on Somme Front.

ROUMANIANS SUSTAIN TEMPORARY REVERSE.

Austro-Germans Turn in Transylvania and Score Successes on Battle Front of 50 Miles.

Rome, Oct. 6, via London.—The capture by Italian troops of a strong Austrian position on the slopes of Cima Di Costabella in the Dolomite Alps, is announced by the war office. Today's statement also reports the consolidation of new Italian positions in the region of Coltricon. The statement follows:

"In the Traviniole Avisio Valley, after his serious reverse suffered on Tuesday and Wednesday, the enemy remained quiet, only artillery actions being reported in that region. We established a strong junction between our positions on the first and second summits of Coltricon. In the saddle between the two peaks a large number of enemy dead was found.

"Further north, in the Pellegrino-Avisio Valley, a dashing attack by our Alpine troops resulted in their taking a strong entrenchment and enemy shelters on the slopes of Cima Di Costabella. We captured 102 prisoners, a machine gun, rifles and ammunition.

"On the remainder of the front there were artillery actions, which were more intense on the Carso where the enemy kept up a strong fire upon our lines. Some of our reconnoitering parties engaged in skirmishes and took about 30 prisoners."

Russians Also Win.

Petrograd, Oct. 6, via London.—The Russian offensive in Turkish Armenia in the district west and southwest of Trebizond is being successfully pushed, the war office announced today. The Turks are being forced back in the direction of the Karasur river, which runs through Ardasa, about 40 miles southwest of Trebizond, and empties into the Black Sea near Trebizond. The official statement reads:

"Caucasus front: In the coastal front our troops continue toward the river Karasur-Darast and have captured a number of prisoners."

British Hammer Huns.

London, Oct. 6.—The official communication issued by the British war office this evening says:

"There was heavy shelling today on most parts of our front. South of the Ancre enemy working parties were successfully dealt with by our artillery."

"Elsewhere there is nothing to report."

Bomb German Trench.

Paris, Oct. 6.—"North of the Somme last night was characterized by exceptional artillery activity. In the sector of Quenneviers one of our reconnoitering parties went forward as far as the enemy's supporting trenches and bombarded it with grenades."

"In the region of Verdun there was fairly great artillery activity on both sides. The enemy bombarded Poivre Hill and Lafee Wood. In the Forest of Apremont our artillery dispersed a working party in Mullote Wood."

Reverse for Roumanians.

Bucharest, Oct. 6, via London.—Roumanian troops have withdrawn from their positions in the region of Fogaras, Transylvania, before attacks of superior forces, says the official statement issued by the war office today. Violent engagements continue in other sections of Transylvania.

"On the northern front there have been violent engagements in the Upper Lirna Valley and Tirna valleys. The enemy, having attacked with superior forces in the region of Fogaras and Vradani, our troops have been withdrawn somewhat. In the Cassent defile and in the Jui Valley engagements continue."

THREE STEAMERS SUNK.

London, Oct. 6.—Three more steamships have been sunk, one British and two flying neutral flags, according to an announcement made here today. They were the British S.S. Isle of Hastings, of 1,575 tons; the Greek steamer Samos, of 1,246 tons, and the Norwegian steamer Cederic, of 1,128 tons.

"EVERY VILLAGE IN IRELAND WILL RESIST CONSCRIPTION" —JOHN REDMOND'S STATEMENT

Waterford, Ireland, Oct. 6.—In a notable address to his constituents here this afternoon, John Redmond, the Irish Nationalist leader in parliament, declared that despite the recent rebellion, "with all its inevitable aftermath of brutalities, stupidities and inflamed passions," Home Rule for Ireland is safe if Ireland remains sane.

Mr. Redmond also declared that conscription could never be forced upon Ireland, adding:

"I cannot bring myself to believe that, malign though the influences at work are, the government will be insane enough to challenge a conflict with Ireland on this subject. Conscription for Ireland, far from helping the army and the war, would be the most fatal thing that could happen."

"It would be resisted in every village in Ireland. Its attempted enforcement would be a scandal which would ring round the world. It would produce no additional men."

Continuing, the Irish parliamentary leader said:

"The mere threat of conscription, which, mark you, is not dead as some people say. The latest figures, indeed show that from the date of the rising (Easter Sunday) until September, six thousand recruits were received."

"This demand for conscription is not a genuine military demand. It is a base political device put forward by men who want to injure and discredit Ireland's political future and revive, by any and every means, bad blood between the two countries, in the wicked hope that when the war is over the British people may tolerate some attempt to repeal the Home Rule Act. But whatever the motive back of the proposal may be, it will never be carried through the House of Commons as long as the Irish party remains as it is today, united and entitled to speak for Ireland."

"The way to continue to get recruits is far different. Appease the inflamed feeling in Ireland. Withdraw martial law. Make it possible for the defence of the Realm Act to be administered, not as it is being administered now in different parts of Ireland, but in the same spirit as it is administered in England, Scotland and Wales. Treat prisoners arrested during the rising as political prisoners. Put an end to insults and attacks upon Ireland and recognize generally what she has done."

"On these lines the government may succeed in recruiting, even after all that has happened. But as for conscription, in that way lies madness, ruin and disaster."

"On the remainder of the front there were artillery actions, which were more intense on the Carso where the enemy kept up a strong fire upon our lines. Some of our reconnoitering parties engaged in skirmishes and took about 30 prisoners."

"Elsewhere there is nothing to report."

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"There was a lively artillery duel on both sides of the Somme, but there was no infantry action, except for a slight advance east of Bouchavesnes."

"In the Woerwe our heavy artillery effectively bombarded roads and military railway stations, where certain activity had been observed. A German aeroplane was brought down."

THE CANADIAN PRESS FACES BIG PROBLEM

Unprecedented Situation in Regard to White Paper.

SESSION OF PROTEST IS HELD IN TORONTO.

Great Shortage of Newsprint in United States Has Induced Paper Mills to Advance Prices.

Toronto, Oct. 6.—A special emergency meeting of members of the Canadian Press Association was held here today for the purpose of discussing the unprecedented situation that has arisen in connection with the cost of the white paper known in the publishing trade as news print, which is used for the production of newspapers. The gathering was one of the largest in the history of the Canadian press, practically all the leading newspapers from the Atlantic to the Pacific being represented.

When the Canadian publishers came together today they discovered that the situation was even more serious than they had been led to believe. It was brought out that in recent months few, if any, Canadian publishers have been able to get a contract from any paper mill to extend after the 31st of December, 1916. In former days the paper mills were generally glad to sell their output a long way in advance, and contracts for two, or three, or five years, or even a longer period were pressed upon publishers.

The opinion was expressed that it was the deliberate intention of the paper makers to create an artificial situation, under which prices could be forced beyond a figure for which there would be any valid justification. Publishers reported prices they were asked to pay for current supplies. In many cases these ranged from forty to sixty per cent. in advance of prices prevailing a year or two ago.

That such a development brings the newspapers of the country face to face with an unprecedented crisis will be apparent to anyone who knows what a large proportion of the cost of production of a newspaper is represented by the situation in Canada is all the more exasperating because of the fact that the Canadian consumption of news print is only a small fraction, probably about one-sixth of the total Canadian production.

In the United States, it is understood, the paper manufacturers are able to urge that they have actually not sufficient paper to meet the demand. It was pointed out that such an argument could scarcely be advanced in Canada where the production is something like 1,800 tons a day, while only three million are used in this country, the rest being exported to the United States.

Under such conditions it was felt that Canadian publishers ought not to be exploited by the manufacturers beyond a point that could be defended on sound economic argument. It was reported that paper makers argued that their costs of production were increasing. This was admitted as probably true, although the amount of the increase claimed by the manufacturers was questioned, there being testimony to the effect that in some sections of the pulp country, at least, farmers were having difficulty in disposing of their pulp wood, even at as good prices as prevailed a few years ago. It was recognized that the real danger elements in the situation are the shortage in the United States and the apparent unity of purpose of the paper manufacturers and determination to insist upon radically higher prices.

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SUMMARY OF YESTERDAY'S NEWS OF WAR

Turning against the Roumanians, who had been advancing steadily in Eastern Transylvania, Austro-Hungarian and German troops have defeated the invaders decisively along a fifty mile front. North of Fogaras at the juncture of the Homorod and Alt rivers, near Repa, the Roumanians are in retreat, pursued by the Teuton forces in the region of Fogaras.

The successful repulse of the invaders on the southern end of the line was in the hands of General Von Falkenhayn, former chief of the German general staff, and who only last week routed the Roumanians around Hermannstadt and drove them back to their own frontier. North of Repa the Austro-Hungarians recaptured positions and took more than 500 prisoners. Bucharest admits the Roumanian troops in Eastern Transylvania have been withdrawn before attacks by superior forces in the region of Fogaras.

"In Dobruja heavy fighting continues, along the line south of the Constantza-Bucharest railway, with Bucharest recording progress for the Russians and Roumanians in the center and on their left wing.

While Gen. Brusiloff apparently has ceased, at least for the moment, his attacks against the Austro-German lines in Volhynia, west of Lutsk, he continues southward his assaults with great intensity against the positions of the Teutonic allies guarding the approaches of Lemberg, capital of Galicia. Although the Russian attacks have been repulsed, and the Austro-Germans have taken 1,200 prisoners from the Russians.

In Macedonia the armies of the Entente Allies continue to advance. The British troops which crossed the Struma northeast of Salonika have taken the town of Nevojen, which was evacuated by its defenders. South of Monastir, Serbia, violent fighting in the region of the Cerna river is reported by Paris.

The artillery continues active on the Somme front in France, according to the reports from the war office of all the belligerents.

A delayed report from Constantinople tells of the rout of the Russian troops northwest of Hamedan, Persia. Petrograd reports progress for the Russians west and southwest of Trebizond.

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IS AMBASSADOR GERARD COMING TO WASHINGTON AS KAISER'S "PEACE DOVE"

New York has Sensational Story that He is enroute from Berlin with Request to President Wilson to Stop the War—Washington Denies Report, and Despatch from Rome Indicates that Entente Allies will Consider no Proposals at This Time.

New York, Oct. 6.—The New York Evening Post today publishes a story saying that it has been learned from a trustworthy source that Ambassador James W. Gerard, now on his way back from Germany, will lay before President Wilson a request that the president use his good offices in suing for peace with the Allies.

"Germany has definitely decided to apply to President Wilson," the article reads, "to use his good offices in suing for peace with the Allies. This was learned today from sources in a position to have absolutely trustworthy information of these matters."

"It is understood that Ambassador James W. Gerard, who is on his way over here will lay the Kaiser's request before President Wilson within a week.

"It is a fact, however positively it may have been denied officially, that the possibility of President Wilson acting as mediator has been discussed by German officials with Ambassador Gerard. It is, therefore, by no means surprising that the reports now take definite shape in connection with Mr. Gerard's trip to this country."

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CANADIAN GUNNERS MIX MARKSMANSHIP AND "PEP"

Aaide from Proficiency our Men have the "Punch," Says Captain Sifton, who Arrived at Halifax with Party of Returning Heroes from Battlefield.

Halifax, Oct. 6.—The majority of the officers and men who arrived here yesterday from England and the front left this afternoon for their homes and local discharge depots. Among the officers were several who had been in recent fighting and who bear scars as evidence of what they have been through. Lieut. George Parish, of the 25th Nova Scotia Battalion, who was wounded last June carries a mark on the left side of his forehead from a piece of shrapnel.

Captain L. S. Sifton, nephew of Hon. Clifford Sifton, and of Premier Sifton of Alberta, was among those returning from the front. Captain Sifton is now convalescent from wounds received on August 4, and will proceed to his home at Moose Jaw, Sask., on Saturday or Sunday. Captain Sifton speaks of the splendid Canadian artillery—unexcelled at the front in many phases of their establishment and their work. "Outside of gunnery and the technical work of the army, there is not a soldier in France that has the 'comeback' and the 'punch' which the Canadian soldier exhibits even under conditions that have tried and exhausted him to the utmost," said Capt. Sifton.

"Proficiency and 'Punch.'" "How does our Canadian artillery average up with other artillery at the front?" he was asked.

"Our Canadian artillery officers are mostly university men," replied Capt. Sifton. "Men who are thoroughly trained in theory and technology, and excel in every respect in gunnery. Aside from the proficiency of our men in gunnery, they certainly have the 'punch.'"

Major E. A. Holland, of Ottawa, the only Canadian to win the Victoria Cross in the South African war, also came out in the steamer. He was one of the first to go to the front, and has been through the thick of the fighting, and he came through without a scratch.

Among the officers in the party were the following: Captain W. A. Pickup, Annapolis, N. S.; Major Peat, Andover, N. B.; Lieuts. Brown, Victoria, B. C.; MacKeddie, Vancouver; N. E. Ball, Toronto; Hoag, Toronto; Lieut.-Col. Jollicoe, Quebec; Lieut. Sharmon, Winnipeg; Lieut. G. C. Parish, Yarmouth, N. S.; Lieut. Hicks, Quebec; Lieut. Bannister, London, Ont.; Captain Mering, London, Ont.; Captain Johnston, St. John; Major Jones, Toronto; Lieut. C. Lesser, Montreal; Lieut. Rubin, Montreal; Lieut. Harrington, Halifax; Captain Sifton, Moose Jaw; Lieut. Saer, Captain Ross Walker.

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CASUALTY LIST

THE CASUALTY LIST. Ottawa, Oct. 6.—The midnight list of casualties contains the following names of Maritime Province men.

Killed in action: Corporal Jas. A. Gould, Canterbury, N. B.; Arthur Ling, Brackley Beach, P. E. I.; Eugene McDowell, Truro, N. S.

STEAM TUG SOLD. Special to The Standard. Parrsboro, N. S., Oct. 6.—Horace Huntley and Herbert Manning, of Parrsboro, have sold the tug Lottie and Marguerite which they recently purchased from Halifax parties, to the St. Marys Bay Steamship Company of Little River, Digby County.

Hon. Robert Rogers Fulfills His Pledge. Ottawa, Oct. 6.—A sub-committee of the cabinet consisting of Hon. Robert Rogers, Hon. T. W. Crothers and Hon. C. J. Doherty was appointed today to consider what steps should be taken to deal with the question of the increased cost of living. This followed a meeting which the government had today with Canadian labor leaders, who made an appeal for governmental action, and at which Mr. Rogers, who is acting prime minister, promised that some action would be taken.

GERMAN SUBMARINE SUNK STEAMER WITH AMERICANS ON BOARD

Paris, Oct. 6.—According to the commanding officer and men of a French torpedo boat, the British S.S. Strathay, sunk on September 2 while on her way from Newport News to Glasgow, was destroyed by a submarine. American citizens are said to have been on board the Strathay. Evidence is given by all the men on the torpedo boat to the effect that a submarine fired eight shells at the Strathay in ten minutes, and then sank her with a torpedo, after giving the crew fifteen minutes to abandon the vessel. It is said the torpedo boat put the submarine to flight and rescued the crew.

The Overseas News Agency of Berlin said on September 30 it was able to announce on competent authority that the Strathay had not been attacked by a German submarine.

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WASHINGTON DENIES REPORT.

Washington, Oct. 6.—If Ambassador Gerard is returning to the United States on any mission other than to spend a belated vacation, officials of the state department disclaim any knowledge of it. The statement has been authorized that no preparations for the discussion of peace through diplomatic channels have been made, and that all information gathered here seems to indicate that such a move would be inadvisable, as well as futile. There have been various reports of plans of President Wilson to deal with this matter directly, instead of through the state department. Officials of the German embassy received the story with the emphatic statement that they knew, beyond doubt, that it was not true.

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