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Further Gains By Allies Reported Today; The Enemy Being Hit Hard At All Points

Huns Pressed Back Farther In Artois Region Near Souches

FRENCH TAKE MORE GROUND IN CHAMPAGNE

London Correspondent Expresses Belief That Drive Will Continue Till Enemy is Cleared Out of France and Belgium and Across the Rhine

Paris, Sept. 28.—The new offensive movement of the allies has resulted in a further gain in the Artois region near Souches, the French War Office so announced today.

Additional progress is reported in Champagne. The German counter-attack in the Argonne is said to have been repulsed. The Germans left the ground before the trenches covered with dead.

The Germans are offering determined resistance in Champagne. The positions to which they have retreated are protected by a system of barbed wire entanglements.

REPORT FROM SIR JOHN FRENCH
Paris, Sept. 28.—Sir John French, British field marshal, reports: "To the northwest of Hulluch we have repulsed several counter-attacks and inflicted heavy losses on the enemy. To the east of Loos our offensive has made progress. Our captures now reach a total of fifty-three officers, 2,800 men, eighteen cannon and 32 rapid fire guns. The enemy furthermore abandoned a considerable amount of war material which has not as yet been listed."

A MEMORABLE DAY
London, Sept. 28.—This is the sixty-third birthday of Field Marshal Sir John French. The people are not expecting it to be signalized by any marked fresh advance so soon after the gain recently achieved, but the accomplishments have called forth particularly cordial congratulations for the British commander.

New York, Sept. 28.—The London correspondent of the New York Herald says: "Despite the efforts of the Germans to minimize the great Franco-British victory on the western front, it is in a position to say—though both the London and Paris press deprecate premature rejoicing—that the results achieved are far more potential than the victory on the Marne. The latest figures report the capture of more than 23,000 men, and all the special dispatches from the battle front agree that the German losses were terrific."

"No doubt, as the German communiques reports, there have been very heavy losses in the allied armies, but the result achieved, the establishment of the moral superiority of the Franco-British forces, and the capture of nearly all the points was worth the great sacrifice. More than a week ago, I called that the artillery action along the whole of the front was the prelude to a great movement which I believe has begun and which will continue, according to the judgment of the military experts here until the Germans are driven out of France and Belgium and over the Rhine."

ADVANCE GOES ON
"The French are still advancing in Champagne, while east of Loos the British are going forward. All German counter-attacks—and they have been of the fiercest character, owing to the stinging comments of the Kaiser on the incapacity of his generals—have been broken down, and to the feeling of jubilation which, despite official cautions, cannot be suppressed, favorable news continues to come from the eastern theatre of war, to the effect that the Germans are falling to pieces the farther east they go, and are meeting with disaster among the Russian masses, while General Ivanoff, by retaking Kovel and administering a smashing blow to the Austrians, has compelled them, according to the very latest information, to evacuate Brody."

General Cadorna and his Italian army, fighting amidst ice-cold mountain peaks, also were advancing slowly, but steadily."

BROTHERS FROM ST. JOHN MEET ON FIRING LINE
To meet his brother unexpectedly on the firing line was the experience of which Private Charles J. Damsery of this city tells in a letter to his sister, Mrs. T. Mallory, 56 Chapel street. His brother Fred, who went over with the first contingent, is located at a place only 75 feet from him. They are both well and want to be remembered to their friends.

At the time of writing Private Damsery said that they had spent four days in the trenches, had just completed a six days' rest and were to go back that night.

DUMBA GETS ORDERS
Washington, Sept. 28.—Dr. Constantin Theodor Dumba, Austrian ambassador telegraphed the state department today from the summer embassy at Lenox, Mass. that he had been ordered home by his government and asked that a safe conduct be arranged for him.

WEATHER BULLETIN
Issued by Authority of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, R. F. Stewart, director of meteorological service.

Synopsis—The centre of the storm is now in Newfoundland, while the area of highest pressure is still north of the Great Lakes. Northwesterly gales continue in the gulf and maritime provinces. Light frosts were almost general this morning in Ontario. The weather is cool and showery in the western provinces.

Fair; Very Cool
Maritime—Decreasing northwesterly gales, mostly fair and cooler; Wednesday, northwest winds, fair and very cool.

New England forecasts—Fair tonight and on Wednesday; frost tonight, fresh northwest winds.

FEARFUL LOSS AMONG ENEMY AS THE FRENCH DRIVE 'EM BACK

Champagne Has Seen One of Bloodiest of Battles

Nothing to Equal It in French History

Whole Companies Drowned as Germans Try to Escape—British Fleet Carrying on Great Operations on Belgian Coast as Part of Plan

Paris, Sept. 28.—News from Champagne tells of fearful carnage among the retreating Germans. This is, in fact, one of the bloodiest of battles and which, for the number of victims, surpasses any previous combat in French warfare. On a front of only sixteen miles 80,000 German infantry fell, which, in addition to more than 20,000 prisoners, makes the total German loss more than an army corps.

The suddenness and vigor of the attack are clearly illustrated by the number of guns taken. That the retreat was swift and bloody, especially near the Somme, is shown by the fact that the British and French, charging with the bayonet, drove the Germans from the crest of the ridge by the neck in a desperate death grip.

It is no exaggeration to say that in a few minutes the rushing stream accounted for several German companies, and at certain points it could be forced across on their heads-up bodies. This hurried retreat, however, was saved from becoming a regular rout by the German batteries, which opened fire from the other side of the river and stayed the onrushing French. This development will probably prove the decisive factor in the huge attack now in progress. It is a surprise for the Germans, and another triumph for the British fleet.

An operation analogous to the Dardanelles effort, is being carried out in the shell-steel sands of what was once the most famous summer gambling resort in Belgium. This is a part of the huge effort the allies are making before winter sets in, to cripple Germany and Turkey on all fronts.

Admiral Jellicoe's fleet activities are by no means confined to the North Sea. Sections of his 8,000 ships with French units, are even now covering operations on the shores of the Aegean and Asia Minor. Everything points to the fact that the allies are delivering the blow for which they were preparing throughout the summer.

FIRST IMPRESSIONS OF A BATTLEFIELD
St. John Man Tells of His Baptism of Fire—Soldiers and Peasants Oblivious to the Constant Fire of Shells

A soldier's first impressions of a modern battle field are given in a letter from G. Wilmot Campbell to his mother, Mrs. Campbell, 90 Kennedy street. He says: "I have had my first baptism of fire and it was not so bad; I did not mind it at all. I don't mind bullets any more than you would flies. The shells keep whizzing over our heads, but as long as they don't burst too handy they are all right."

"Everything goes on in the trenches the same as they would out of them and nobody minds it any. You would not think there was anybody in the field; you would think you were the only person alive, until you commence to move around and see them coming out of the ground. It is a desolate looking place, what I have seen of it. Houses and

May Be a Change

Bulgarian Mobilization Perhaps But Partial

GERMANY SEES DANGER

Bulgars Likely to Assemble Only Four Divisions to Watch Roumania, But Greece Will Not Alter Her Position

Paris, Sept. 28.—The Rome correspondent of the Petit Parisien says he has learned from a former Roumanian minister that the Bulgarian has agreed with Turkey that Bulgaria shall mobilize only four divisions to watch Roumania, if she does, it is said, to avoid action which might justify Greece in feeling she was called upon to intervene under the terms of her treaty of alliance with Serbia. Meanwhile, the Petit Parisien's correspondent asserts, Bulgaria proposed to have 25,000 Macedonian irregulars attack Serbia, but details of this plan became known in Nish and preparations made by Serbia for a possible attack.

London, Sept. 28.—The pacific assurances the Bulgarian minister at Athens has not had the effect of altering the determined position of Greece, which nothing short of Bulgarian mobilization can alter, says Reuter's correspondent at Athens.

"The statement that the allies in Champagne came at the right moment to dispel the last vestige of sympathy for the Central Powers, when men were looking ground since the Bulgarian mobilization. The Greek mobilization has had a discouraging effect on the Germans here."

According to trustworthy news from Serbian sources, the Austro-German forces concentrated at the Serbian frontier, along the Pansova-Orova line, do not exceed 300,000 men. They are composed mainly of old men and youths, although they are provided with powerful artillery.

"The projected attack against Serbia is believed to have postponed."

Berlin, Sept. 28.—The Overseas News Agency says: "Reports from the Bulgarians say that the Greek minister to Serbia called on the Serbian prime minister and told him that Greece had decided to offer determined resistance to the passage of foreign troops through Greek territory."

"Budapest newspapers say that the Serbian minister at Sofia, Tcholak Anitch, told Premier Radoloff of Bulgaria that he would depart on leave of absence, owing to ill-health. The premier told the Serbian minister that leave of absence had been granted to Bulgarian consuls in Macedonia."

DELEGATE'S REPORT OF WORLD'S CONVENTION
Rev. W. H. Barracough was the chief speaker at the third quarterly rally of the Methodist Young People's Union, held last evening in the Methodist church. There was a good attendance. The Canticum church branch won the flag for the largest enrollment. There was a total attendance of more than 200 delegates and their friends.

Following the roll call of the unions, Rev. Mr. Barracough, who was a delegate to the world's convention of the Y. P. S. C. E. held in Chicago recently, gave, in an inspiring address, some of his recollections of the big gathering. He pointed out many practical ways in which the young people could help in church work and urged greater efforts on their part.

The executive are planning to take advantage of the enthusiasm aroused to secure more active work from the members of the young people's societies.

whole towns are knocked down, but the few people who are left here do not seem to mind it. I have seen old ladies sitting knitting in houses that have been half knocked down by shells and are still in range of shell fire, liable to be hit any time. You would never know there was a war at all when you look around and see the little children playing almost in line of fire, but nobody seems to be the least excited."

HOLLAND GETS READY FOR EVENTUALITIES
Amsterdam, via London, Sept. 28.—According to the Handelsblad, the government contemplates increasing the army by incorporating, about the middle of December, recruits of the class of 1918. The calling up of the landsturm will be concluded on November 10. No other classes of the landsturm will be called.

GERMAN CROWN PRINCE'S ARMY WAS HIT HARD IN THE FIGHT

His Right Shattered in Attacks of Friday and Saturday

MAKES A DESPERATE EFFORT TO RECOVER

Counter Attack Yesterday Said to Have Cost Him Heavily—German Divisions Break as They Charge—Assault Renewed Three Times in Vain

Paris, Sept. 28.—Intelligence from the Champagne front, beyond Chalons, which reached Paris today, shows that it was the right of the German Crown Prince's army, which was shattered in the attacks of Friday and Saturday. His centre made furious efforts to counter in the Argonne yesterday, with the result that all railway lines to the east and north, according to French information, were engaged last night in carrying away German wounded.

French officers reckon that the Crown Prince's army lost 100,000 men in this attack and the previous assaults during the summer. The plan of attack of this army has been the sending in masses of two divisions, or about 40,000 men, at a time, against French works. These engagements—each one equal in importance to some of the great battles of history—have been dismissed hitherto with brief references in the French official communications, because the results were only negative. Germans captured recently testify that the resistance of the French has been as destructive as the offensive, and that their artillery fire of deadly effect a year ago has now attained such intensity as to work demoralization among their opponents.

In yesterday's attack the Germans sent two divisions against the French lines after a preparatory bombardment. The artillery fire did not demoralize the French line, which held everywhere. When the German infantry charged the two German divisions broke, leaving the ground dotted with their dead.

Three times the Germans renewed their assault, making the attacks with extreme courage. Each time they retired, leaving more dead. Many of their wounded are still lying between the lines. Although the attacks of the crown prince have been violent and well organized, French officers say the drive against Verdun is being transformed gradually into a defense of Metz, for the French are creeping slowly and steadily closer to the Lorraine stronghold.

SERBIANS DRIVE AUSTRIANS BACK
Nish, Sept. 28.—An official report issued at the War Office says: "Two attempts of the enemy to cross the River Drina on the night of the 26rd, under a heavy artillery fire, were repulsed, one in the direction of Ratca custom house and the other near Vlasograd Bosnia."

FIRST OF THE WOUNDED ARE BROUGHT HOME
Twelve Reach London From Latest Battle—Many Germans Willingly Became Captives

London, Sept. 28.—The first wounded from the latest battle on the western front reached London at midnight. They were twelve men. They were guarded carefully from a curious crowd at the railway station and were quickly placed in ambulances and removed to hospitals. "It really began on Friday with a heavy artillery action," the Daily Mail quotes one of the wounded officers as saying: "Saturday morning, under a hurricane of shrapnel, the infantry leaped out in short, sharp rushes. The German trenches were at a distance of 600 yards. There were some fine work with the bayonet, and hundreds of prisoners gave themselves up with apparent eagerness. Their willingness to be captured was the most surprising thing of the whole business. Many of them were old men, who seemed crushed and exhausted."

WILL REPORT TO THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR ON MEXICAN AFFAIRS
Vera Cruz, Sept. 28.—Thomas B. Hohler, British Chargé d'Affaires in Mexico City, called last night for Havana and will go to Washington to confer with Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British ambassador at Washington, and also will report to him on Mexican affairs.

GUARDING MEMBERS OF FINANCIAL COMMISSION
Chicago, Sept. 28.—A squad of picked detectives was ready to guard members of the Anglo-French financial commission, when they arrive today from New York for a two day visit, as guests of Chicago bankers and business men.

Mad Rush At Enemy
Germans Overwhelmed as the French Charge

Out of Trenches at Single Bound as "Forward" is Heard—German Artillery Supplied by Fierceness of the Attack

Paris, Sept. 28.—"Infantry attacks began at noon Saturday," said a soldier, wounded in the Champagne fighting, in describing the operations which resulted in an important gain for the French. "My regiment was acting as a support. For three days our artillery had been making an appalling din by day and night. Big guns hurled shells without respite. We, infantrymen, waiting for the end of it, began to get impatient. On Saturday we ate heartily at eleven o'clock and then looked over our arms. Finally at noon our chiefs shouted: 'Forward!' We began to yell like mad men possessed. With a single bound we were out of the trenches. It was pretty hot in front of us. "The boys who had gone ahead were doing good work and were already beyond the German trenches. We marched then in our turn, at the double. The trenches were filled up to the brim with German bodies. Further on, we saw enormous craters in which many German had been buried by falling earth. Here and there a boat protruded and we barged at them, to see if any were living, but they were not. We did not stop long, but pushed on. "To our right we saw a strong enemy contingent sheltered in a pit with machine guns. They did not last long for we fell on them with the bayonet. It was a pretty stiff bit of fencing, seeing themselves done for, the survivors bent up their hands. Some, however, although prisoners, still fired at us. My left hand was pierced by a revolver bullet fired point blank by an artilleryman. My captain knocked him down and sat on his chest. "All the wounded who have arrived here were covered from head to foot with chalky mud. Most of them were wearing the new light steel helmets which they declared had saved thousands of lives. One who had no helmet and whose head was cut by a glancing machine gun bullet, said: "In the thickest of the infantry attack, I arrived with my company at the German artillery positions. Gunners, mixed up with infantrymen, huddled around the pieces. All of them were surrounded. Our artillery had completed, stuffed them."

JOFFRE WOULD GROUND WELL
Paris, Sept. 28.—The people of Paris show no signs of becoming unduly optimistic as fresh details reveal the full measure of success of the operations at Arna and in Champagne. The public realizes fully that it is only the beginning, but they believe it justifies great hopes for the future. Although the attempt of the German Crown Prince at a diversion in the Argonne failed, it is expected this was only the first of the efforts he will make to regain the ground lost. Military writers point out the strategic importance of the section of Champagne singled out by General Joffre for the smashing blow which was so tellingly delivered. The flat ground permitted the infantry to advance with such speed on both flanks that the German reserves were caught and smashed before they were able to join in the fight. It is asserted that French artillery now must command the railroad built by the Germans to supply their troops around Rheims.