

# IMPORTANT SUCCESS FOR CADORNA'S ARMIES

## ENTIRE DOBERDO PLATEAU CAPTURED BY THE ITALIANS

Drive Austrians from Rublia and San Martino del Carso---Enemy Forced by Italian Pressure to Withdraw to East of Town of Vallone.

### FRENCH CORPORAL AND A COMPANION TAKE 100 TEUTONS

Officer is Decorated for "Bravery and Contempt of Danger" in Exploit.

### PRESIDENT POINCARÉ INTERESTED IN FEAT

Second Soldier Meets Death when Two Return to Capture Still Other Germans.

Paris, Aug. 7.—Corporal Gouteaubier, of the French light infantry, has been decorated with a military cross by President Poincaré for capturing one hundred Germans, including two officers, aided by a single companion. The reference to Corporal Gouteaubier's exploit in army orders reads:—"For bravery and contempt of danger which struck terror into the trenches and shelter of the enemy."

When Corporal Gouteaubier was paraded before President Poincaré on the recent visit of the latter to the Somme front, he told the story of his feat at the request of the President.

It was on July 20 before Hem Wood. The French troops had just dashed forward at the German positions. The first wave had swept over the enemy's trenches and the second had followed to complete the operation. However, from a hollow toward the right, a well sustained fusillade was being poured on the flank of the attackers.

Corporal Gouteaubier, who was at the right wing of the second wave, called out to one man:—"Guillot, come with me." The two approached the spot whence the firing came. They glided from tree to tree until they were close to the shelter, where a German company was holding out. Guillot threw bombs as fast as he could into their midst and the fire ceased. "Surrender," shouted the corporal in a stentorian voice from behind a tree.

In response to his demand one hundred Germans emerged from the shelter with uplifted hands, led by two officers.

"Pass along this way," shouted Corporal Gouteaubier from his hiding place. "Go out of the wood at once and march to the rear."

Two minutes later the Germans, shepherded by the corporal and Guillot, arrived at the French lines.

The prisoners admitted that some of their comrades remained in the shelter. "Come on, Guillot, let us go back and fetch them," said the corporal.

The two men started back, but Guillot fell with a bullet in his breast, and the corporal had to abandon his enterprise.

THE FLOUR TRADE.

Our miller in a communication to the Halifax agent respecting flour says that the factors in Winnipeg, the railways and the government deny the report circulated by Chicago interests regarding black rust in Manitoba and other western provinces. While a believer in high prices the writer of this letter, says the Maritime Merchant, expresses annoyance at the efforts of American speculators to kill the Canadian crops. "So far," he says, "the conditions out west are very satisfactory, and while the output of last year will not be equaled, a very much more than average yield will be garnered. Ontario wheat will be very much below last year's yield, but the quality will be better. . . . The 'carry over' of the old crop should be relegated to the feed bin; it's going wrong. The writer has been visiting several country elevators trying to buy wheat to be able to accept some of the business offering and found a lot of it hot and musty. We prefer going slow and waiting for the new crop; it's safer."

INTERNATIONAL PAPER COMPANY'S DIVIDENDS.

Special to The Standard. Montreal, August 11.—In regard to the rumor that at the next meeting of the board of directors of the International Paper Co., the accumulated dividends on the preferred stock would be funded, P. T. Dodge, president of the company, said the report was without foundation, and that no such action would be taken so long as he was president of the company. The accumulated dividends amount to approximately \$0 per cent, or about \$6,700,000.

### GEN. CADORNA FOLLOWING HIS SUCCESSES IN AUSTRIA

Rome, August 11, via London.—The Italians have occupied the entire Doberdo plateau, the war office announced today. The Italians also have captured Rublia and San Martino del Carso. They have reached the line of the Vallone river. The Austrians have retired to the east of the town of Vallone. The war office statement follows:

"Yesterday the third army continued with increased pressure the attack on the San Michele and San Martino sectors, which had begun on the 9th inst., and succeeded in capturing very strong defenses of the enemy between Vipacco and Monte Cosich. The enemy was routed completely and retired east of Vallone, leaving, however, strong rear guards on Cima Deboli and on Hill 121, east of Monfalcone.

"We occupied Rubbia and San Martino del Carso and the whole of the Doberdo plateau, reaching the line of the Vallier.

NUMBER OF PRISONERS INCREASES.

"East of Gorizia the enemy is holding out in trenches on the line of Monte San Gabriele and Monte San Marto, the western slopes of which and the lines of the Vertolbezza already have been reached by our troops.

"On the rest of the front the enemy made the usual demonstrations, which everywhere were dealt with successfully. The number of prisoners and the quantity of material taken from the enemy increases continually.

"Enemy aircraft dropped bombs on Venice and on the Grado Lagoon. Buildings were damaged, but no one was hurt. A squadron of Velson machines yesterday renewed the bombardment of the Prevačina railway station, where material from lost position was being removed. The aviators eluded the fire of anti-aircraft artillery and returned safely, after dropping 40 bombs on the station, which was completely destroyed."

By their new victory the Italians appear to have taken an important step toward clearing the salient formed by the bend of the Isonzo below Gorizia. The Doberdo plateau was the scene of heavy fighting earlier in the war but the Austrians obstinately withstood efforts of the Italians to win this important position.

### AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVE ANNUAL REPORT.

New York, August 11.—The American Locomotive Co.'s report showed earnings equal to 38 per cent. on the \$25,000,000 common stock after charging out heavy depreciation the entire cost of all new equipment for munitions' work of alterations to plants

for such work, and setting aside an amount to restore the plants to their former shape. With a larger amount of munitions orders now on the books than were filled last year, and nearly \$20,000,000 of locomotive orders, as compared with \$6,000,000 at the end of the previous year, the company's prospects this year are excellent. E. & C. RANDOLPH.

### A ROTHESAY AUDIENCE HEARD A FINE LECTURE BY DR. KATHERINE TRAVIS

The Sabbath school room of St. Paul's church, Rotheray, was filled to capacity last night to hear Dr. Katherine Travis tell of her experiences in Serbia, under the auspices of the Rotheray Red Cross Society. Dr. Travis was one of the gallant band of nurses who stayed behind when the Serbians retreated and took care of the wounded soldiers. They were there three months after the retreat and were then given their passports and started on the long journey home. She told in a very interesting manner of her work among the wounded soldiers at Nish and other parts of Serbia.

When they left Bulgaria they were politely but firmly told that they would not be allowed to return their passports reading "free to go, not permitted to return." After leaving Bulgaria they spent some time in Roumania and Dr. Travis was convinced from what she saw and heard while there that the great mass of the Roumanian people are heartily in favor of the Allies.

The meeting was presided over by Mrs. John Thomson and the secretary Miss Muriel Robertson also had a seat on the platform. At the close of the address, which was listened to with the closest attention throughout, a vote of thanks was moved by Mrs. William Davidson and carried unanimously. The meeting was closed by the singing of the National Anthem.

PERSONAL.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Brown announce the engagement of their daughter, Bertha Emily, to J. Leonard Heane, the marriage to take place at an early date.

Miss Howler says she learned to sing in Paris. "That may be; she certainly can't sing in Boston."—Boston Transcript.

The Signal.

Soon after nine o'clock word was passed down the line that the English had taken Mametz, and that the French troops on the left had carried the German first lines. Suddenly the French artillery was silent, to persuade the enemy that the moment of the assault had come. Two minutes later the guns broke out again more fiercely than ever, and a company marched down to the advanced trench from which the assault would start. They were saluted by their comrades with joking good wishes. "Go for them all you know, and kill as many as you

can." "Don't be afraid," came the reply, "we belong to Colonel P—'s regiment, and he is a champion."

Soon communication trenches were empty, and from an observation post nothing but shell-torn ground was visible. Then a man appeared and began to advance. He was followed by others in single file, who soon began to spread out. At first they advanced cautiously across the remains of the entanglements, and then they ran, followed continuously by fresh lines of men. Four-inch shells began to burst among them. Machine guns opened fire, but the French swept on, and seemed to have reached Domperre. In the observation post every one was waiting for the telephone bell. The telephonist, who had advanced behind the wave of men, was unwinding the wire connected with the post in the trenches as he went forward. At 10 a. m. the artillery observation officer was seen going forward—certain sign of progress made.

At 10.15 a. m. prisoners began to come in, running and keeping low in the communication trenches, and still holding up their hands. As they ar-

rived they begged for water. For three days they had nothing to eat or drink, and were thankful to be prisoners. At 11.10 a. m. the telephone bell rang, and Bengal lights blazed out on the trenches, called Helen and Duck trenches, showing that the objective had been attained. Ten minutes later the artillery observation officer sent a message: "Do not open any curtains within 200 yards of Bois Vert. The infantry is very pleased with the support given by the artillery." The colonel then ordered the men not to advance beyond the captured positions and to organize themselves there.

Leave For Missionary School.

Rev. Gilbert Earle of Fairville has left for Freetown, P.E.I., where he will join the staff of the missionary school to be held there under canvas for the next few days. Miss Edna Shaw has also proceeded to Freetown as a representative of the Mission Band and Sunday school of Fairville Methodist church.

### "GOING TO DANCE THE TANGO"

French Colonials' Dash to The Enemy's Lines.

By H. Warner Allen, Special Correspondent with the French Armies.

France, August 1.—An officer who witnessed the battle of the Somme states that the result of the first day's fighting was that the chosen objectives were reached in four hours. The first and second German lines were carried on the whole front of the French assault. Fortified villages were captured and cleared of enemy, while 5,000 unwounded prisoners and considerable booty were taken.

In this heroic conflict the following episode of the battle may be regarded as typical. It took place in a section guarded by the Colonial Corps.—At 7 a. m. the sun was already growing hot, and French kite balloons were up in force. There was not a German captive balloon in sight. French aviators aloft were keeping good watch. The noise of the bombardment was terrific, and with the vibration of the guns lumps of earth kept breaking off and falling from the communication trenches.

The German positions were hidden under a curtain of smoke and dust from bursting shells and trench sweepers. Opposite the French, Domperre and Bequincourt were merely heaps of ruins; while from time to time 4-inch time shells burst over the French trenches in green clouds.

A regiment of Colonial infantry which had gained undying renown at Beausejour and Massiges, prepared to go forward to attack. In the trenches the men were joking, and one pulled a sheet of laughter by suggesting that they were going to dance the tango. At 8 a. m. the colonel and his officers took a frugal meal, and half an hour later the final orders were given. At 9 a. m. the exact time was transmitted by telephone, and all watches were set by it. Then the officers made themselves ready for the struggle, taking revolvers and map cases, and donning greatcoats over waterproof sheets wrapped closely round their bodies. They knew it would be hot work, but coats and waterproof sheets would be welcomed when they lay down to rest in the conquered German lines.

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