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PROBS—GALES

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## BATTLE IN PROGRESS AROUND VILNA ONE OF MOST IMPORTANT FOUGHT IN EAST SINCE LAST WINTER

### RUSSIANS FIGHTING HARD TO ESCAPE GERMAN TRAP

**Von Hindenburg's Army making supreme effort to cut off retreat of army which defended Vilna—Russians still control situation in Galicia and keep on harrasing enemy—Threats of Revolution in Bulgaria.**

London, Sept. 20, 9.45 p. m.—Of the many big battles fought on the eastern front during the past five months few, if any, have been fraught with such importance for the opposing armies as that now in progress to the east and south of Vilna, where the German Field Marshal Von Hindenburg is attempting to cut off the retreat and destroy the Russian army which defended that city.

The German official report issued today throws little light on the progress of the operations, simply stating that "the attack against the enemy retreating from Vilna is proceeding."

Petrograd continues to express confidence in the ability of the Russians to extricate themselves from the net thrown around them. In the opinion of military writers they are in a dangerous position. It is quite likely, however, that they got their artillery away before the Germans moved across the railways, as the evacuation of Vilna was decided upon weeks ago.

Prince Leopold of Bavaria is also approaching the railway to the south-east of Lida, having reached the district of Dworzec, which is immediately west of the road skirting the Pripiet marshes and running to Rovne. South of the Pripiet the Russians still control the situation and keep on harrasing the Austro-German armies in Bylynia and Galicia.

Although presumably Germany has her hands full in driving the Russians back, she has found men and guns to go to her allies' assistance against Serbia, and the German official communi-

cation announces that German guns have taken up the fight against the Serbian artillery across the Danube, and claims to have silenced it.

The bombardment with very heavy guns has become mutual in the west, both sides maintaining an almost continuous fire, while the British fleet is making matters lively for the Germans on the Belgian coast. There are no signs, as yet, of a general offensive, however, and another winter in the trenches may be looked for.

Intense interest is taken in the Bulgarian situation, and the efforts of the opposition parties to induce the king and government to depart from the paths of neutrality and join the Entente Powers, it is believed, however, that, despite denials, the railway agreement with Turkey binds Bulgaria to maintain a benevolent neutrality towards Turkey and the Germanic powers.

Threats of Revolution in Bulgaria. Athens, Sept. 20, via Paris, 11.30 p. m.—Advices received here from diplomatic sources are to the effect that freight traffic has been suspended on the Bulgarian railroads since last Saturday.

Forty-five thousand Bulgarians in Macedonia and Thrace have been called to the colors.

The leader of the Agrarian party in Bulgaria is declared to have threatened King Ferdinand with a revolution if the alleged Germanophile policy of Bulgaria was continued. The king is reported to have replied that the government was pursuing the policy which best served Bulgaria's interests.

### HON. J. D. HAZEN DELIVERS ELOQUENT APPEAL FOR MEN AT RECRUITING MEETING

**DEMONSTRATION LAST EVENING IN ST. ANDREW'S RINK ONE OF MOST SUCCESSFUL YET HELD—SIXTEEN MEN SECURED YESTERDAY—MINISTER OF MARINE EXHORTS CANADIANS TO DO THEIR PART IN THE FIGHT FOR GOD, FOR KING AND NATIVE LAND—LIEUT. TEED TELLS OF WORK OF CANADIANS AT THE FRONT.**

#### YESTERDAY'S ROLL OF HONOR

David L. Banks, St. John.  
Frank McPeake, St. John.  
Ephraim Bastarache, Moncton.  
Alfred Mallin, Sussex.  
Norman Brindley, St. John.  
J. B. Stanton, St. John.  
Fred A. Read, Moncton.  
Charles B. Lester, Sackville.  
Jonathan LoFus, Fair Vale, K. C.  
George Dugundar, St. John.  
Charles Bell, Fredericton.  
Pearl Bacon, St. John.  
W. O. Mungall, St. John.  
Charles McCreadie, St. John.

Sixteen recruits enlisted, examined and passed as the result of yesterday's campaign brings the total number of men recruited since the campaign opened for the completion of the 64th just up to the 200 mark.

Yesterday eight men called at the recruiting offices and were examined and passed, while at the close of the great demonstration in St. Andrew's Rink last evening eight more presented themselves at the temporary offices fitted up in the tea house of the rink, passed the examination and were duly enlisted in the 64th Battalion.

Early in the evening the City Cornet Band assembled at the head of King street and marched to the rink, drawing a large number of citizens in its train. When the meeting was called to order the big rink held a large audience which was greatly augmented before the speaker of the evening arose. The opinion of the committee was that the meeting was one of the most successful indoor gatherings held since the recruiting campaign opened.

The arrangements were well made. The City Cornet Band, stationed in the western end of the rink, played several patriotic selections, all of which were keenly enjoyed. Lieutenant Teed, the first speaker, came to the audience as a man who had faced the hell of death and destruction in the storied trenches at Ypres and had helped to write the story of Canada's immortal fame, which will grace that bloody page in the world's history. His speech was simple but effective, a plain recital of the work the Canadians have already done and a brief reference to the urgent need for men.

Hon. J. D. Hazen was the speaker of the evening and he was in splendid form. In terms of burning eloquence he contrasted conditions in Canada, where by reason of the fighting quality of the British navy we are permitted to live in security with the unhappy lot of the brave self-sacrificing residents of Belgium and Northern France, compared the fertile farms of Canada with the shot-torn, war-riven acres of the stricken countries where old men and women strive feebly to garner the crops sown to the shrieking of shell and the rattle of machine gun.

At all times a forceful vigorous speaker the Minister of Marine was more than usually eloquent as he sounded the clarion call to arms and exhorted the young men of St. John and New Brunswick to volunteer and do their part in the fight for God, for King and native land.

Mayor Frink occupied the chair and Hon. J. D. Hazen, Lieutenant Teed and members of the recruiting committee occupied seats on the platform. In opening the meeting His Worship referred to the cause which led to its being called, and then asked the Minister of Marine to present the Imperial Service Medal to Mr. Elijah Ross, which is referred to in detail elsewhere in this issue. After that ceremony had been carried out His Worship, in a brief and appropriate address, introduced Lieutenant Teed, as the first speaker. Lieutenant Teed in service uniform was given a hearty reception as he advanced to the front

of the platform. He spoke simply and without any effort to secure effect. He said:

From Firing Line.

"I have been to the front and am now back on two months' sick leave. I am going back to the trenches, and I want to take a whole lot of St. John men with me. There is need for every man, for we have the Germans licked a bit. They tried gas on us, we stopped them; they tried liquid fire, we stopped that too. What they will do next no one knows, but they will assuredly do something. Their idea is to get to Calais, dominate the channel and then attack England and Canada, hoping thus to stop our trade and supplies.

"We went to France with a division of 20,000 men. These we had at Ypres, and had 150,000 Germans against us. For a whole day we held them, and if we had had two divisions instead of one, would have driven them back. On another occasion they attacked some guns, we had one battalion of 1,500 men against 5,000 Germans, and the Germans were in the wood with the advantage of cover. Yet we drove them off. If we had had 2,000 men we could have driven them back. We want more men and still more men.

"One thing I noticed here that I did not notice in England. I was in the Opera House the other night, and when the play was over and they played God Save the King, about twelve men stood up. The others went about their regular business. You would not see that in England.

"We want more men. We are not asking men to come out and get killed for very few men will be killed, and few will be seriously wounded. But if you do happen to get killed, fellows is a glorious death and a glorious record to leave behind you.

"We have only one New Brunswick battalion in France, while Ontario has seven. I do not think that is hardly the right proportion. As far as that one battalion is concerned, the 26th, I know that British officers have gone quietly around inspecting them and they came back and said it was one of the best battalions they had ever seen.

"When we went to France we were untried. We were rated as a colonial division and were given easy jobs for a while. At Ypres we made a name for ourselves, and at Givanchy we were placed with the Seventh Division, the most famous division in the British army. That shows whether we made good.

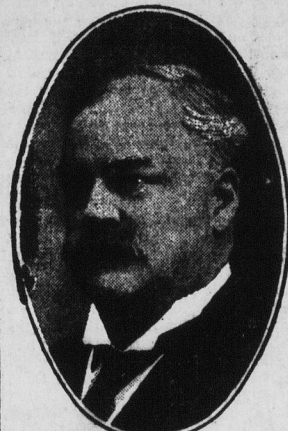
"I would like to see a whole lot of men come forward, for we want more men, and we must have them."

Lieutenant Teed was loudly applauded at the conclusion of his striking little speech.

Mayor Frink then introduced Hon. J. D. Hazen as the speaker of the evening. The Minister of Marine, he said was one of Canada's directors at this time, and although his appearance would indicate that he was enjoying a reasonable share of good health, yet he is in common with other members of the government must have been laboring under a terrible strain. Hon. Mr. Hazen was ready at all times to give himself and his talents to every movement in the interest of Canada and the Empire, and particularly so in the present situation. He then introduced Hon. J. D. Hazen.

Hon. Mr. Hazen,

Hon. J. D. Hazen in opening referred to the pleasure he and the audience had derived from the brief speech of Lieutenant Teed. Early in the war Lieutenant Teed had left civilian life and had answered the call to arms. He had volunteered for service, had crossed the ocean as a member of that army which had left Valcartier, the greatest army ever to cross the seas in the history of the world, had done his bit in the trenches where unfortunately he had come in contact with the poisoned gas used by the Germans and had been invalided home. The audience had heard Lieutenant Teed say that his chief desire now was to recover



HON. J. D. HAZEN.

of the platform. He spoke simply and without any effort to secure effect. He said:

London, Sept. 20.—How the British and French, through the summer, kept at grips with the Turks in Gallipoli, with terrible losses on both sides in the arid, congested area, where the gain or loss of a few yards of trenches measured the tide of battle, and the dead lay so thick that a temporary armistice was imperative, is related by Gen. Sir Ian Hamilton, commander of the British forces, in a despatch to Lord Kitchener, made public in London this evening.

Covering the fighting in the Dardanelles from May 5 to July 1, the account sheds little light on the general military situation, being mainly noteworthy as a soldier's description of what the contenders endured. Indirectly it pays a tribute to the gallantry and fighting qualities of the Turks. Gen. Hamilton gives no support to the numerous newspaper reports that the morale of the Turks has been shaken.

Going back to May 5, seen after the Allies obtained their first footing on the peninsula, Gen. Hamilton relates how the commanders, hard pressed for reinforcements, found it necessary to mix the French and British troops "to an extent even of the French on our right having a British battalion holding their own most extreme right."

Followed then three days of terrible fighting with Kretschia as the objective.

"The steady advance of the British," says the general, "could be followed by the sparkle of bayonets until the long lines entered the smoke-clouds. The French, at first, made no move; then, their drums braying and bugles sounding the charge, they suddenly darted forward in a stream of skirmishers, which seemed for a moment to cover the whole southern face of the ridge of Kereves Dere.

"Against these the Turkish gunners turned their heaviest pieces, and, as the leading groups stormed the first Turkish redoubt, in black bursts high explosive shells blotted out both assailants and assail'd.

Getting First Firm Footing on Gallipoli

"The trial was too severe for the Senegalese Tirailleurs. They recoiled; they rallied. Another rush forward; another repulse. Then a small supporting column of French soldiers were seen silhouetted against the sky as they charged upwards, along the crest of Kereves Dere.

"Not until next morning did any reliable detail come of what had happened. The net result of the three days' fighting had been a gain of 600 yards on the right of the British and 400 on the left and in the centre. The French captured all the ground in front of Farm Zimmormann, as well as the redoubt."

The German leaders of the Turks were quick to relize the advantage the attackers had gained. Gen. Hamilton continues, and by counter-attack after counter-attack tried to wrest away the trenches they had lost.

"Everywhere our assailants were repulsed," says the account, "and now for the first time, I felt that we had planted a fairly firm foothold upon the point of Gallipoli peninsula."

This was on May 10, and Gen. Hamilton was able to relieve some of the exhausted men on the firing line after eighteen days and nights of uninterrupted fighting.

"During this breathing spell," says Gen. Hamilton, "I realized that we had now nearly reached the limit of what could be attained, mingling initiative with surprise. The enemy was as much in possession of my numbers and dispositions as I was of his first line of defense. The opposing fronts stretched parallel from the sea to the strait, and now there was little scope left for tactics which would bring fresh battalions against the lines of unbroken barbed wire. Siege batteries were soon bound to supersede manoeuvre battles in the open."

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### ALLIES' OPERATIONS ON GALLIPOLI REVIEWED

**Gen. Sir Ian Hamilton's Report to Kitchener Shows Great Obstacles With Which Allies Had to Contend—Turks a Determined Foe and British and French Forces Fighting in Mountainous, Arid Country and Forced to Go Long Distance for Supplies.**

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ed the front into four sections, then describes the futile fighting up to May 18, when the Turks made a most violent assault on the British positions with forces estimated at 30,000, under command of the German Field Marshal Von Sanders himself. But the British held firm, leaving upwards of 3,000 Turks dead within open view of the trenches.

"The next four days," the account says, "were chiefly remarkable for carrying through negotiations for the suspension of arms, which actually took place on May 24. On the night of May, white flags with red crescents, began to dot the Turkish lines. Presently a Turkish staff officer and two medical officers met a British officer between the lines. An informal armistice was reached and stretcher parties on both sides began collecting the wounded.

"Meanwhile it was observed that columns were on the march in the valleys up which the Turks were accustomed to bring reinforcements. An evening drew on, the enemy's concentration continued, and a message was sent stating that no clearing of the dead and wounded could be allowed during the night. The stretcher parties fell back, and immediately firing broke out."

It did not profit the Turks, Gen. Hamilton asserted, as the British guns drove them back. But as the Turks were anxious to bury their dead, and as human sentiment and medical science were in favor of the removal of the dead and wounded, arrangements with a representative of Essad Pasha were finally effected.

"The negotiations resulted in a suspension of arms from 7.34 a. m. to 4.30 p. m., May 24," continues the report. "The burial of the dead was finished at 3 p. m. Some 3,000 Turkish dead were removed or buried in the area between the opposing lines. The whole of these were killed on or since May 18."

Country Mountainous and Arid.

Gen. Hamilton fails to state how many British were buried, but says that both sides observed the ethics of the situation to the letter.

Feverish intermittent fighting during the remainder of May is described, culminating in a general attack on the Turkish positions on June 4th, which netted a considerable gain but was a costly affair.

"From the date of this battle to the end of June," the British commander says, "incessant attacks and counter-attacks, which so grievously swelled our lists of casualties, had been caused by the determination of the Turks to regain the ground they had lost—this determination clashing against our firm resolve to continue to increase our holding."

"Several of these daily encounters would have been the subject of a separate despatch in the campaign of my youth and middle age, but, with due regard to proportion, they cannot even so much as be mentioned here.

"During the whole period under review the efforts and exploits whereby the great army had its wants supplied upon a wilderness, have, I believe, been breaking world's records. The country is broken, mountainous, arid, void of supplies. The water found in the areas occupied by our forces is quite inadequate to their needs. The only practicable beaches are small cramped breaks in impracticable lines of cliffs. With the wind in certain quarters no sort of landing is possible.

"The wastage by the bombardment and wreckage of lighters and small craft led to crisis after crisis in our carrying capacity, whilst over every single beach plays fitfully throughout each day devastating shell fire at medium ranges.

"Upon such a situation appeared suddenly enemy submarines. On May 22, all transports had to be despatched to Mudros for safety; thence forth men, stores, guns and horses had to be brought from Mudros, a distance of forty miles, in the fleet's sweepers and other small and shallow craft, less vulnerable to submarine attack. Every danger and every difficulty was doubled."

### WM. N. BRYANT, OF NORTON, REPORTED KILLED IN ACTION

Ottawa, Sept. 20.—In the casualty list issued tonight is contained the name of William H. Bryant, of Norton, N. B., who is unofficially reported killed in action.

### OFFERS 150,000 TO MCGILL FOR STUDENTS' RESIDENCE

Montreal, Sept. 20.—Dr. James Douglas, New York, who is spoken of as a probable successor to the late Sir Sandford Fleming as Chancellor of Queens University, Kingston, Ont., has offered a gift of \$150,000 to McGill University, Montreal, towards the cost of the erection of a students' residence. The Board of Governors of McGill held a special meeting today and accepted the proffered gift.

Dr. Douglas is a member of the board.

### STEAMER CORSICAN ARRIVES AT QUEBEC

Passengers from ill-fated Hesperian aboard — An uneventful voyage.

Quebec, Sept. 20.—The Allan liner Corsican, from Glasgow, arrived here shortly after five o'clock this morning, carrying a number of officers and men coming from the front. Some of these were on board the ill-fated Hesperian when she went down in British waters.

Among the returning soldiers was Captain Goggie, of this city, who is on leave following an operation. It was said Major Barre, of Montreal, was

### ALL RECORDS FOR FIRST DAY WERE BROKEN

Over 1900 persons attended Fredericton Fair yesterday—Thousand entries in live stock department.

Special to The Standard.

Fredericton, Sept. 20.—The first day of Fredericton, 1915 exhibition exceeded all expectations, and the fair is now an assured success in every way. With ideal weather conditions prevailing the first day broke all previous records of opening day, 1901 people passing through the turnstiles. The fair is easily one of Fredericton's best and attendance records will no doubt be broken.

Tonight a large number of Ford auto owners are here from St. John with their cars for Ford Day tomorrow. They arrived this evening and tomorrow there will be a grand parade of Ford autos—about 200 expected to take part.

St. Mary's Band of St. John are running a special excursion tomorrow, and one of the largest crowds of the week is expected.

The total number of entries in horse classes is 399. In cattle exhibit the number of entries is 407. There are 267 entries of sheep, and entries of swine number 77. This makes a total of an even 1,000 entries in live stock departments this year as compared with 842 in 1913.

on the Corsican, but his name does not appear on the official passenger list.

The Corsican had an uneventful voyage and left for Montreal at eight o'clock this morning.