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ITALIANS STILL HAMMERING ENEMY LINE PUSH AUSTRIANS BACK ON WHOLE TRENANTINO FRONT

BERLIN ADMITS FRENCH ON THE OFFENSIVE; MORE GROUND WON BACK BY ALLIED ARMY

French Recover Part of Position Lost in Recent Fighting North of Hill 321 and Around Thiamont Wood and Break Up Plans for Enemy Offensive — British Raids and Gas Attack Prove Effective.

Northeast of Verdun the French have recaptured more ground from the Germans north of Hill 321 and around the Thiamont Wood. Northwest of Verdun the Germans carried out a heavy bombardment against the Avocourt and Chattancourt sectors, but were prevented from launching an infantry attack from the east of Hill 304 by the effectiveness of the French artillery fire.

In Champagne, the Germans occupied French positions near Tatura, but later were driven out.

On the British front the expected big offensive by King George's men apparently has not yet begun but they are carrying out, at various points, successful raids on German positions and bombarding heavily from the region of La Bassée Canal to the south of the Somme. In the latter region small British attacks were put down by the Germans, according to Berlin.

French Report.

Paris, June 28.—The official communication issued tonight says:

"In Champagne after intense artillery preparation the Germans succeeded in penetrating some of our small positions in the direction of the Thiamont wood. They were driven out soon afterwards by counter-attacks.

"On the left bank of the Meuse the bombardment continued with shells in the sectors of Avocourt and Chattancourt. Preparations for an attack reported going on in German trenches east of Hill 304 miscarried under our artillery fire.

"On the right bank we made some progress with the grenade north of Hill 321 and in the neighborhood of the Thiamont Wood."

Gas Attack Successful.

London, June 28.—The war office communication issued tonight says: "During last night there were raids and patrols entered enemy trenches at several points, bombing the enemy and inflicting casualties.

"Near Angres one of our raiding parties found the enemy trenches badly damaged by shell fire. The enemy apparently had suffered from gas we had successfully discharged from our trenches. A particularly successful raid was carried out by the Highland Light Infantry near the Yvernelles La Bassée road when 45 prisoners and two trench mortars were captured, and two enemy mine shafts were destroyed, with the loss of only two men.

"Today the enemy exploded a small mine near Neuve Chapelle and another near Hulluch, but excepting slight damage to one of our saps they achieved no other result. We successfully exploded two mines southward of the Bethune-La Bassée Canal. Bad weather yesterday prevented munitarying."

British and French on Offensive, Berlin Admits.

Berlin, June 28, via London (4.55 p. m.)—Attacks in small forces made at various points on the Franco-British front in the last 24 hours were repulsed by the Germans, the war office announced today. In the Verdun sector the French made a determined assault, but their attacks broke down under the German fire. Operations on the western front are described as follows:

"From Labasse Canal to the region south of the Somme the enemy made reconnoitering attacks, in conjunction with French artillery and mine explosions, and under the protection of smoke and gas clouds. The attacks were repulsed easily.

"In the Champagne attacks by weak detachments of the enemy north of Lunville failed.

"On the left bank of the Meuse (Verdun front) at Dead Man Hill detachments by hand grenades and small arms of the enemy were repulsed.

"On the right bank of the river the French after about 12 hours of preparation with the most intense artillery fire attacked throughout the whole of yesterday with strong force consisting in part of fresh troops, the position captured by us on June 23 on the ridge of Frois De Terre, and the village of Fleury, and the attacking lines to the east. The attack broke down without exception, the enemy suffering extraordinary losses from the curtain of fire of our heavy and in engagements with infantry.

"On June 25 Lieut. Hoehndorf put out of action his seventh enemy aeroplane, a French biplane near Raucourt. An enemy airman was shot down near Douaumont.

"It is ascertained, on further inquiry, that the report of June 23, stating that some British prisoners were taken among the attackers at Karlsruhe, is incorrect. All the prisoners are French.

"Eastern front: The village of Winlowka, west of Sokul, and Russian positions to the south thereof were taken by storm. Otherwise nothing of importance occurred on the eastern front.

"On the Balkan front there were no developments, apart from military duels between the Vardar and Lake Doiran."

Aerial Combats at Riga.

Berlin, June 28, via London (6.30 p. m.)—An official statement issued here today reports two aerial engagements at the western entrance of Riga Bay, in which the German aviators had the advantage.

In one case a German naval plane fought five Russian aeroplanes and brought down one. The other fight was between five Russians and five German aeroplanes, in which two Russian machines were brought down badly damaged. One German plane, because of damage to its propeller, dropped and sank, but its crew was rescued. The remainder of the German fleet returned undamaged.

PRINCE HENRY OF BAVARIA WOUNDED

Munich, via Amsterdam to London, June 28.—Prince Henry of Bavaria has been wounded in the head and left hand on the battle field. His condition is not serious.

DRUGGISTS HOLDING MEETING AT CHATHAM

Special to The Standard.

Chatham, June 28.—The death of Mrs. J. W. Brankley, wife of the manager of the Miramichi Lumber Company, occurred at her home here this morning after an illness extending over several months. The deceased was a highly respected lady who made a host of friends during her short residence here. Three daughters survive. The funeral will be held Friday at 2.30.

The Pharmaceutical Society are meeting here today, about twenty-five in all, representing St. John, Moncton, Fredericton, Hopewell, Newcastle, Loggieville and Chatham, are here for the convention. Adjournment was made for a trip down river this afternoon as guests of the Miramichi druggists. Luncheon was served on the boat and the party returned at 6 o'clock and resumed the business of the convention.

Italy's New Cabinet Declares Firm Purpose To Stand by Allies Until Victory Attained

Rome, June 28, via Paris.—The Chamber of Deputies today held its first session since the selection of the new cabinet, and Premier Boselli, in his speech outlining the policy of the government, said emphatically that Italy would continue the war with her allies until victory was attained.

The Premier said the army had proved its valor and endurance in repulsing the Austrian advance in the Trentino. The Chamber applauded enthusiastically when he alluded to the devotion of King Emmanuel to the country and the army. He presented the nineteen new ministers who with fifteen under secretaries of state, form the largest Italian cabinet since the establishment of parliamentary government.

RELEASE OF U. S. SOLDIERS BY MEXICAN COMMANDER RELIEVES THE TENSION

RUSSIA MAY HAVE PERMANENT PROHIBITION

Duma Strongly Favors Bill Providing for Permanent Prohibition of Vodka.

Petrograd, June 28, via London.—The bill providing for the permanent prohibition of vodka came up in the Duma today for the first time and the session was given over to a discussion of the effectiveness of the present regulations forbidding the sale of liquor and the advisability of perpetuating the advantages of the increased prosperity evidenced throughout the country since the imperial decree at the beginning of the war.

The present prohibition has been prescribed by the government and no option given to the people, except in the matter of light wines and beer, which has been left in the hands of the municipal councils in various parts of the empire. But judging from the preliminary debate, the representatives of the people will support the government and will signify their approval of the prohibition by abolishing forever the sale of vodka.

In fact the general sentiment expressed by the members of the Duma was dissatisfaction with the laxity in the enforcement of the regulations.

Quoting the figures covering eleven months in 1915, in which despite the prohibitory regulations nearly 4,000,000 vedros—a vedro equaling three and one-quarter gallons—of government liquor had been sold, one speaker asserted that drunkenness was becoming as prevalent as before the war and declared that measures should be taken to strengthen the law, not in operation.

Drunkenness, continued the speaker, also had been increased by the prohibition of large quantities of furniture polish, eau-de-cologne and other substitutes for liquor, consumed by the peasant population.

The measures making the prohibition permanent will be put to a vote at an early date, and it is expected will be passed with little opposition.

EVEN GARBAGE AT A PREMIUM IN GERMANY

Amsterdam, via London, June 28.—German newspapers received here contain an order of the federal council compelling towns and communities exceeding 40,000 inhabitants to collect kitchen refuse from all houses. The refuse is to be sent to a government factory, there to be converted into condensed food for milch cows.

The Police Court.

Yesterday in the police court five drunks were fined eight dollars each. The preliminary hearing of the three men, Walter Hayes, Fred Lupre, Jr., and Roy Hayes, charged with assault on Police Constable Ward, will be taken up next Tuesday.

U.S. DEMANDS PROMPT APOLOGY FROM VIENNA

Declares Attack on Steamer Petrolite on Dec. 5 a Deliberate Insult to the American Flag.

Washington, June 28.—The American rejoinder to Austria regarding the Austrian submarine attack on the American steamer Petrolite, made public today by the state department, describes the act as "a deliberate insult to the flag of the United States and an invasion of the rights of the American citizens," and requests a prompt apology, punishment of the submarine commander and payment of indemnity.

In vigorous language the communication sent a week ago today makes it clear that the United States government believes the facts of the case entirely different from what the Austrian submarine commander reported them to be and that immediate amends are expected.

The Austrian claim that the Petrolite's captain voluntarily gave up supplies taken from the steamer by the submarine commander is flatly contradicted as are the claims that warning shots were fired across the Petrolite's bow before she was shelled and that her appearance was such as to justify the submarine commander in mistaking her for a cruiser.

The attack on the Petrolite, a Standard Oil tanker, occurred in the Mediterranean on December 5, a protest, sent soon afterward on preliminary reports from the tanker's captain and crew brought the Austrian communication to which the new American note replies.

2 1-2 YEARS PENAL SERVITUDE FOR DR. LIEBNECHT

Stiff Sentence for German Socialist Leader whose Plain Speaking Offended German Military Authorities.

DRAMATIC ENDING TODAY OF SENSATIONS IN TRIAL OF SIR ROGER CASEMENT

London, June 28.—A day filled with sensational incidents at the trial of Sir Roger Casement for treason was brought to a sudden and dramatic close today this afternoon, when Sergeant Sullivan, Sir Roger's leading attorney, collapsed in the midst of an impassioned summation.

Mr. Sullivan, who himself is an Irishman, was painting a picture of the wrongs he declared were suffered by Ireland and maintaining that the prisoner had committed no treason when he attempted to raise an Irish brigade in Germany for the purpose of protecting the rights of the people of Ireland against unlawful tyranny.

It was during one of his most heated outbursts that the speaker suddenly passed, away heavily against the bench and then collapsed into a seat.

Just previously the chief justice had cautioned the attorney that he must keep to the evidence in his argument, adding that he had, with difficulty, restrained himself from interrupting the attorney at several other points in his speech.

Mr. Sullivan apologized and proceeded, but the strain under which he was laboring proved too much for him.

HUGHES AND ROOSEVELT ARE IN "COMPLETE ACCORD"

Republican Candidate and "T. R." Spend Two and a Half Hours Talking Political Situation Over.

New York, June 28.—Charles E. Hughes, Republican presidential nominee, announced tonight at the end of an interview with Theodore Roosevelt, which lasted for more than two hours and a half, that he and the former president were in "complete accord."

Mr. Hughes issued the following statement: "I was very much pleased with Col. Roosevelt's letter of endorsement and he has expressed himself in a very kindly way with respect to my telegram to the Progressive committee. I wanted to talk with Col. Roosevelt fully with respect to the issues of the campaign, and asked him to dine with me so that we might have that opportunity. He dined with me tonight and we had a very delightful interview. We talked very fully over all matters, and are in complete accord. The evening has been a very pleasant one."

London, June 28, (Montreal Gazette Cable)—The appointment as governor-general of the Duke of Devonshire, came as a great surprise to Londoners, his name having never been mentioned in the numerous speculations. The London press generally support the comments of Sir George Foster that the Duke of Devonshire will bring to this high office the prestige of his noted family, and the qualities and experience so fitting to him for taking up this work.

The Cavendish type, says the Pall Mall Gazette, is not one of exuberant brilliance, but it is unmatched in staying power, and in its balance of judgement and discretion.

The newspaper, Canada, speaking on behalf of the Canadian community in England think the choice a happy one, as the House of Cavendish possesses splendid traditions in the public service, adding that the Duke will find himself surrounded with an atmosphere of friendliness and goodwill at Ottawa.

side the realm. The effort to establish this was admittedly the prisoner's main defense. It was announced that no witnesses would be produced.

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AUSTRIAN RESISTANCE BREAKS DOWN AS FIERCE DRIVE OF THE ITALIANS GAINS MOMENTUM

Forced Back Along Almost Entire Trentino Front—Teuton Reports Claim Germans Have Captured Linewka in Counter-Offensive Against the Czar's Armies in Volhynia — Artillery Duels on Greek-Serbian Front.

In the Trentino region the Italians continue to force back the Austrians along almost the entire front, having made progress in various points in the region between the Adige and Brenta rivers, in the Legarina and Arsa valleys, between the Posina and Astico rivers, and along the Upper But.

Continuing their counter-offensive against the Russians in Volhynia, the Germans have captured the village of Linewka, to the west of Sokul, and also have taken by storm positions to the south of the village. Vienna reports that further Russian attacks near Kutly in Bukovina have been repulsed by the Austrian forces.

Between the Vardar river and Lake Doiran, on the Greek-Serbian border artillery duels are taking place.

Fourteen Killed in Riots in Roumanian Town.

Amsterdam, June 28, via London, June 28.—Revised figures of the casualties resulting from the rioting at Galts, Roumania, Monday show that fourteen persons were killed and thirty-five wounded, says a despatch received here from Bucharest. In addition one hundred persons were arrested. The casualties occurred while troops were repressing a demonstration of working men against the high prices of foodstuffs.

The despatch adds that M. Racovshi, leader of the Roumanian Socialists, has been arrested in Bucharest at the request of the Galts court.

A general strike in sympathy with the Galts movement has been called in Bucharest for Thursday. The Roumanian press generally attacks the government for its failure to deal adequately with the food situation.

Denies Belgians Will Have To Fight For Hun.

Berlin, via London, June 28.—Governor-General Von Bisping at Brussels has issued an official denial of reports circulated abroad that the German government intends calling the Belgians for military service.

Austrians Claim Gains.

London, June 28.—Successes for the Austrians against the Russians near Kutly in Bukovina and by the Germans over the Russians in Volhynia are recorded in the Austrian official communication received here tonight. The communication says:

"We have repulsed further Russian attacks near Kutly.

"The Germans are storming the Aka-Winiewka line and other positions west of Sokul (Volhynia).

"On the Italian front we captured 540 prisoners Monday in repulsing attacks between the Dich and Brenta rivers and on the Passubio front.

Russian Statement.

Petrograd, June 28, via London, June 28.—The following official communication was issued today:

"Southeast of Riga the enemy, by night, opened an offensive on the Pulikarn sector with large forces, having previously directed salvos of gunfire, and clouds of gas against our positions. Thanks to the opportune arrival of reinforcements and the concentration of our artillery we threw back the Germans with heavy losses.

"On the Drina and in the region of Jacobstadt there has been artillery and infantry fire. Enemy aeroplanes make frequent raids over lines, dropping bombs. During a bombardment of Dvinsk on Tuesday the Germans dropped sixty-eight bombs with insignificant effect. Two tanks of petrol were set on fire.

"We repulsed by gunfire, an attack of Krevo. On the remainder of the front, as far as the Rakitno marshes, there have been artillery duels.

"Monday evening the enemy attacked us near Linewka, on the Stokhol, but was repulsed.

"In this district the enemy continues to maintain a violent artillery fire. In an attempt to halt our advance in Bukovina the enemy is using every possible means to prevent us from constructing bridges and in destroying bridges already built; but our engineers are surmounting all obstacles, and successfully accomplishing their task.

"Caucasus front: South of Lake Urumish we pushed back the Turks from the region of Bann toward the Turco-Persian frontier.