

"LITTLE CHILD LEAD THEM"
to a Soldier's Home and
aph Man Found There

like a king's counsel "learned in the law."
Not much attention had been paid to the third member of the party, a little chap about three or four years old. He seemed to realize that "the female of the species was more deadly than the male," but his big eyes looked on in wonderment as his sisters discussed the date of the probable home-coming of a daddy they loved so well, even as he loved them.
Evidently the little miss loved to talk of her absent soldier father, for she continued to elucidate. "You know when we lived on Prince William he'd march by on Sundays and we'd all look out, every one of us, and we'd follow down the street with the other men and boys and allus look up, he would, and wave his hand and one day he waved his hanky."
"He's been away ever so long a time now," she said, "and he's not coming now."
"Why, he's in the band playing, you know. He plays a great big horn and he's playin' it over in Fwance now, too, an' I des they likes his playin' over there, cause they're playin' him so long."
"But when she gets fat," she pointed a derisive finger at the elder sister, "I des he'll tum all right." "I don't like to be fat," snapped the elder sister, trying to appear haughty.
"Well, I likes to be fat, I does," returned the little spokeday.
It was a soldier's home, and the chatter of the little innocents demonstrated how great a sacrifice even those little ones, who know the might of the great empire and the principles for which a loved daddy was fighting and risking his life.
"I des they likes his playin' in Fwance," was the explanation the little one gave as to why papa was away. It was sufficient for her, however. She had confidence in that soldier daddy and she knew that he would not be away from her unless there was some good and sufficient reason. Thus all over the city of St. John, all over the province of New Brunswick, the empire over, little children are making the sacrifice that pinches their little hearts, and they know not why that sacrifice must be made, content in the faith that a loved daddy is fighting and risking his life.
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of nations regarding the admission of vessels of war or merchant vessels into neutral waters, roadsteads or ports, and their sojourn in them. Any belligerent submarine entering a neutral port should be detained there.
The Allied governments take this opportunity to point out to the neutral powers the danger incurred by neutral submarines in the navigation of regions frequented by belligerent submarines.
Sunk on Other Side.
London, Oct. 9.—The British steamship Jupiter, of 2,284 tons gross, is believed to have been sunk, according to announcement today at Lloyd's shipping agency. The Jupiter was 850 feet, built at Greenock in 1901, and owned by the Hesser Shipping Company, of West Hartlepool.
Warning to United States.
London, Oct. 9.—The Chronicle, the only Monday morning paper to comment editorially on the exploit of the German U-33, expresses the hope that the United States government will reconsider its announced attitude toward belligerent submarines because "if Germany is allowed to wage such a war of the United States coast we must take counter-measures."
Referring to the peace despatches the U-boat is believed to have brought, the paper adds: "It is palpable that American peace intervention at this stage is not in allied interests. We do not require the assistance of neutrals in laying the foundations of future peace, but we should be sincerely glad, in the interest of future good understanding and good feeling, to see them decline to let German submarines operate from their ports."
Norwegians Lose Another.
London, Oct. 9.—Lloyd's announces that the Norwegian steamer Risholm has been sunk.

RUSSIANS AND ROUMANIANS TAKING UP NEW POSITIONS
(Continued from page 1.)
ments took part in a battle northeast of Kronstadt, but were unable to stay the advance of the Austrians and Germans.
Toersburg is 15 miles southwest of Kronstadt, and 200 miles from the Roubianka border.
Troops of Field Marshal Von Mackensen, by a surprise attack, obtained possession of the island in the Danube northeast of Sissava, it was announced officially today. They captured six guns and the Roubianka troops on the island.
The Russians are pressing their attacks in Galicia, but are meeting with successful resistance by the Austro-German forces, according to today's official report. The troops of Archduke Charles Francis gained ground in the region of Babaludowa.
The statement follows:
Against a section recently attacked on the front west of Lutsk the Russians yesterday repeated their assaults. They did not obtain any success at any point, and again suffered heavy losses. The battles resulted in a sanguinary defeat of our enemies. Southeast of Izbresany Russian advances were repulsed.
Army group of Archduke Charles in the Carpathians, by a surprise attack, we pushed forward our positions at Babaludowa and defended the ground gained in a violent hand-to-hand fight.

BANK DIVIDENDS.
The Imperial Bank has declared its regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent, payable Nov. 1. The books will be closed from Oct. 17 to 31, both days inclusive.
The Standard Bank has declared its regular quarterly dividend of 3/4 per cent, payable Nov. 1 to shareholders of record Oct. 28.
The Merchants Bank of Canada has declared its regular quarterly dividend of 2 1/2 per cent, payable Nov. 1 to shareholders of record Oct. 14.

VOL. LVI.

ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1916

NO. 8.

"Prepare for Long War," Says Lloyd George; British and French Launching New Attacks

CANADIANS WIN HONOR IN DEFEAT

Several Battalions Attacking Sunday Under Unfavorable Conditions Cut to Pieces But Held Grimly to Captured Positions

German Trenches Two Miles Long Occupied and Filled With Enemy's Dead Before They Were Again Relinquished Under Fierce Counter-attacks—Barbed Wire and Machine Guns Have No Terror For Veterans, Probably of First Division.

Ottawa, Oct. 12.—The militia department today received the following communication from the Canadian war records office:
"Early Sunday morning, October 9, the Canadian troops attacked the German positions upon a frontage of 3,500 yards and to an average depth of about 500 yards.

"The enemy at this point occupied particularly strong entrenchments, some of which were so placed upon a reverse slope that close direct observation by day was impossible. For the greater portion heavy wire entanglements were known to exist, and it was afterwards found that although our artillery had successfully cut many lanes through the wire a formidable obstacle to infantry assaults still remained. Despite the intense preliminary bombardment a number of German machine guns continued in action.

"As the long rows of our men approached through the morning gloom they were met by a swarming gun and rifle fire, the leading ranks immediately falling, and the enemy broke through the enemy despite an energetic resistance, including a heavy fire of hand grenades which continued to the last moment, succeeded in reaching and entering a large part of their objectives. There, as usually the case, the survivors of the German garrison, finding themselves in close contact with our men, readily surrendered.

"The 'Quadrilateral' Captured.
"However, we were not uniformly successful along the whole frontage and during the day varying fortunes attended the successful elements in their efforts to consolidate and maintain the captured positions. On the right a tank of special difficulty in the capture of a critical formation of strong German trenches known as the 'Quadrilateral' had been assigned to an Ontario battalion.

"This battalion, encountering heavy wire on their left, burst through on the left and organizing a bombing party steadily worked through until the whole of the first enemy line was in their possession. Between 60 and 200 prisoners, including a machine gun, were captured. The trenches were found to have suffered severely from our artillery fire and as a further consequence of the bombing bayonet fighting they were in places literally heaped with German dead.

Without Assistance from Air.
"Difficulty was experienced in securing a supply of bombs. The weather which had been threatening during the night became very rainy and not only rendered the work of consolidation difficult but prevented aerial observation and so deprived us of an advantage which is usually ours.

"Not long after our occupation the enemy's artillery began to range upon the trenches with increasing intensity. During the morning two attempts by local enemy forces to recover the lost ground by bombing attacks were fruitless, our men stoutly resisting. The Germans hurriedly brought up reinforcements, however, and in the early afternoon after a half hour's concentrated bombardment launched a determined attack from three directions against the center of the 'Quadrilateral.' Our men were gradually compelled to withdraw to east and west until the whole position was evacuated. Nothing daunted, they organized successful bombing counter-attacks, but were unable to re-establish themselves.

British Columbia Valor.
"In the meantime on their immediate left a battalion from British Columbia was performing a feat of arms which has hardly as yet been equalled in this war.

"After a difficult advance of nearly 500 yards the men of this regiment, with a characteristicly impetuous charge, broke into the greater part of their objective there, and killed or captured the entire German garrison and then settled down with grim determination to hold what they had taken. Early in the morning their western flank becoming exposed the survivors of the regiment on their left were pressed back by hostile counter attacks and a few of them moved eastwards. Here a successful stand was made, a block connected and the enemy advance definitely arrested.
"By 8 o'clock in the afternoon their eastern flank was also exposed by the enforced withdrawal of the right battalion as already described.
None the less, they continued obstinately to maintain their position, though they were now in an isolated

U. S. SATISFIED WITH SUBMARINE SITUATION

The German U-boat U-53, taken after her arrival at Newport with mail for the German Ambassador and seeking information from German sources as to the whereabouts of British and other shipping. (Copyright by Waterman, supplied by the International Film Service.)

Washington Report to Effect That Whole Problem Has "Cleared Up"

Reichstag Committee Decides Against Open Discussion of the Submarine Issue, and Chancellor is Stoutly Dejected by Socialist Leader.

Allies Doing Utmost To Support Roumania

Lloyd George Assures Questioner That Germany's Vicious Attacks Are Being Guarded Against—Laying Foundation for Long War Only Way to Insure Victory.

London, Oct. 12, 4:35 p. m.—David Mason, Liberal member for Coventry, asked Premier Asquith in the house of commons today to furnish the house with particulars of the terms of peace which Germany was prepared to offer, and which he stated were intolerable.

London, Oct. 12.—The whole submarine situation, both as to the recent raid on the New England coast and the broader question of agitation in Germany for a ruthless resumption of the warfare, shows signs in official quarters of having practically cleared up. No new developments are reported and no disturbing information has come to the attention of the British government.

London, Oct. 12.—The British steamer Kingstonian, reported as among those torpedoed by German submarines off Nantucket last Sunday, is safe in port, according to word received today by John M. Thomas, of this city, local manager of the Leyland line, who owns the steamer. Mr. Thomas said his information showed that the Kingstonian was thousands of miles from Nantucket last Sunday.

As the Kingstonian is in the service of the British admiralty, Mr. Thomas was not permitted to indicate the port at which she had arrived, but he said that it would take her two weeks of steaming at her usual speed, to reach Nantucket, so that it was evident she was nowhere near the scene of the submarine operations in these waters last Sunday.

This information serves to confirm the opinion held by marine men here that the report of the Kingstonian's loss arose from a confusion of her name with that of the Norwegian tanker Christian Knudsen, sunk by the U-boat, and that only five vessels were sent to the bottom by the raider.

The first British steamer to leave this port since the submarine incident at Berlin, Oct. 12, via London, 12:15 p. m.—The most notable incident at the opening of the Reichstag session was British Columbia valor which has already won laurels, it is possible the veteran First Division was again engaged.

52,026 Canadians In Casualty List
Ottawa, Oct. 12.—Up till October 11 the total number of casualties among officers and men of the Canadian expeditionary forces was 52,026, according to figures compiled by the Record Office. The number is made up as follows:
Killed in action—8,134; died of wounds, 3,120; died of sickness, 452; presumed dead, 1,009; missing, 1,372; wounded, 37,393.

BRITISH STORMING HEIGHTS ON ROAD

Attack Which May Decide Fate of Papaume Developing as Press Bureau's Official Statement Was Issued Last Night

French Also Make Gains and Take Prisoners—Italians Repulse Counter-attacks on Chief Positions Won and in One Sector Add 1700 More to Bag—Russians Turn Gas Attacks—Roumanians Holding Ground—Conflicting Reports from Balkans.

Paris, Oct. 12.—The French forces fighting to the north of the Somme river, in France, made progress today in fighting west of Sailly-Sailliez, according to the official statement issued tonight. South of the river there was great activity by the artillery of both the French and the Germans.

The communication reports also that the Serbs, fighting in their own territory, southeast of Monastir, have repulsed Bulgarian counter-attacks and obtained a footing in the village of Boed.
The text reads:
"North of the Somme we progressed to west of Sailly-Sailliez. South of the Somme there was an active artillery duel, but no infantry action. In the Vosges, by a successful surprise attack, we captured eleven prisoners. Our artillery bombarded an asphaltizing gas manufactory near Mithrasen, starting a great fire.

"Eastern army: The Serbians repulsed violent counter-attacks and gained a footing in the village of Boed. There were gun firing and skirmishes on the remainder of the front. Our aeroplanes bombarded Priples and Philippopolis."
THIS ADVANCE PROBABLY IMPORTANT.

London, Oct. 12.—The British official communication issued tonight says: "This afternoon we delivered an attack on the low heights which intervene between our front and the Papaume-Peonne road. We have already secured success and captured a number of prisoners during the course of the fighting, which still continues.

"During the day the enemy shelled heavily our trenches northeast of Le Sars and north of Coucoulette.
"Though the weather is unfavorable for aircraft, there has been bombing activity during the past two days by our aeroplanes against enemy line communications, aerodromes and infantry on the march. One of our machines has not returned.

The text of the statement issued earlier this afternoon by the war office says: "South of the Somme and in the Vosges there was reciprocal artillery activity. On the rest of the front the night passed comparatively quiet.
"One of our air squadrons last night bombarded the railway station at Vignelles with observable results."
Russians Foul Gas Attack.
Petrograd, Oct. 12, via London, 8:05 p. m.—Three German gas attacks, launched against the Russian positions in front of the Uskull bridge fortifications on October 8, were unsuccessful says the Russian statement reporting operations on the western Russian front. The defenders maintained their positions by gas masks and other means. The line destroyed the gas apparatus. A bridge erected by the Germans over the River Baldurka, in the region of Belouze village, was destroyed by Russian artillery. In the Caucasus nothing of importance occurred.

Serres Strongly Held.
London, Oct. 12, 2:48 p. m.—Reporting the military operations in Greek Macedonia the British official statement issued this afternoon says:
"Struma front: A mounted brigade in clearing the country up to the outskirts of Serres found the town strongly held by the enemy.
"Dorian front: Further raids on enemy trenches were carried out on Tuesday night. Two advanced posts were driven in and some Bulgarian and German prisoners were taken.

Roumanians Hold Ground.
Bucharest, Oct. 12, via London, 5:20 p. m.—Roumanian troops yesterday repulsed attacks of General Von Falkenhayn's army in Transylvania, the war office announced today. The statement follows:
"On the northern and northwestern fronts, between Kelenmen and Buxen, as far as Bran, our troops repulsed several enemy attacks.
"At Cott (east of Caimeni) an attack of the enemy was repulsed. On the remainder of the front, as far as the Danube, there were artillery and infantry engagements.
"On the southern Danube front there were artillery duels.
"The situation in Dobruja is unchanged."
Italians Capture Further Ground.
Rome, Oct. 12, via London, 5 p. m.—Today's official announcement follows:
"In the Valley of the Adige our batteries directed an effective fire against military depots at Rovereto, and against the railway station at Calliano. An attempt of the enemy to attack our positions in the Arsa valley was frustrated immediately. Fresh enemy counter-attacks on the northern slopes of Monte Paubio were repulsed immediately by our troops.
"The enemy suffered enormous losses, and left in our hands one cannon and a quantity of arms and ammunition.
"On the Asiago plateau a few Italian detachments penetrated enemy trenches in the Casarsella region, wrecked the positions and re-

turned to their own lines. In the direction of Sources Vancon Tizza day evening, after intense artillery preparation the enemy launched four successive attacks of ever-increasing violence against our new position on Bussa Alta (Domitici). Bersaglieri and Alpine troops, rivaling each other in courage, each time were inspired by the impetuosity of the enemy and counter-attacked from the point of the bayonet, compelling them to flee, and capturing 37 prisoners.
On the front of the Julian Alps there were artillery duels, which were hindered during the morning by the density of the fog. The enemy with fresh troops launched a series of attacks upon the most important positions in the line which we had captured east of Vertobizza on the Carso.
Attacked by the fire of our artillery, they were repulsed each time incurring very serious losses.
During the afternoon our infantry by new and vigorous assaults, enlarged and completed the conquest of the previous day, especially in the zone of Soker, dominating on the slopes of Hills 343 and 144, to the east of the village of Novavilla. On the Carso we have taken an additional 4,771 prisoners, including 35 officers and 350 NCOs.
In all we captured on the front of the Julian Alps, from August 6 to the present time, a total of 30,383 prisoners, of whom 726 were officers.
Enemy aviators dropped bombs on the Asiago plateau without causing damage. One of our squadrons repeated one bombardment of the enemy's position on Col. Santo and returned undamaged.

And This is What We're Fighting
Petrograd, Oct. 12, via London, 5 p. m.—The following official announcement was made here today:
"In Dobruja an enemy air squadron dropped bombs on Constanta (the principal Roumanian Black Sea port) and also poisoned sweets and garlic infected with cholera bacilli."
QUEBEC PROVINCE GIVES \$1,000,000 TO PATRIOTIC FUND
Ottawa, Oct. 12.—Quebec will contribute \$1,000,000 to the Canadian patriotic fund. Sir Lomer Gouin, premier of Quebec, has stated in a letter to his royal highness.
The governor-general stated that the government of the province will subscribe this amount as its contribution to the work of the fund. Sir Thomas White, honorary treasurer, has written Sir Lomer expressing the appreciation of the fund for this generous and patriotic contribution. This gift is even larger than Ontario's contribution.