

## SEVEN THOUSAND PRISONERS AND SEVERAL VILLAGES CAPTURED BY THE RUSSIAN ARMY

### DARING AIR RAID ON GREAT KRUPP WORKS

### RUSSIANS CAPTURE TOWN AND SEVERAL VILLAGES

**Sergeant Maxim E. Gallois, Brave French Aviator, Defies All German Anti-Aircraft Defenses and Bombards Their Armament-Producing Factories With High Explosives During Night Time.**

**Flies Over Many Rhenish Cities and Although Fired on Several Times Returns Unscathed — Makes Total Distance of 466 Miles and Crosses German Border Twice.**

Grand Headquarters of the French Army in France, July 8, (By The Associated Press)—The most daring air raid yet carried out against the great Krupp munition works at Essen was recounted by a staff correspondent of The Associated Press today by Sergeant Maxim E. Gallois, who defied all the German anti-aircraft defenses and bombarded the German armament producing factories with high explosives, crossed the German front line twice, flew over many Rhenish cities and reached home scathless.

**FLIGHT LASTED SEVEN HOURS.**  
The whole flight lasted seven hours, during which the daring French aviator was guided only by the moon and stars and the compass, as the voyage was made in the darkest hours of the night, the destination being reached exactly according to plans.

Sergeant Gallois narrated his story in the simplest manner. He said:  
"Four of us, Lieut. Ardisson De Perdiguier, Sergt. Durand, another comrade and myself, left our base at nightfall Friday with the intention of reaching Essen. Soon afterwards we ran into foggy weather and lost sight of each other. I flew at an altitude of 1,200 metres and passed over Metz and Thionville, following the course of the River Moselle, which, however, rapidly disappeared in the mist.

Batteries Open Fire.  
"The batteries fired at me crossing the Rhine, and as I passed over Metz searchlights played about the sky. Afterwards I was compelled to travel by the aid of the compass, the stars and the moon.

"At Treves I saw a heavy bombardment, which I calculated was directed at my comrades. Therefore I knew I was travelling in the right direction although I did not see Coblenz. I saw the reflection of the moon on the Rhine and found Bonn. From there to Düsseldorf there was a regular use of electricity, which increased as I got further north.

"Cologne was a blaze of luminosity, and at Düsseldorf there were all kinds of lights, blue, red, and white. All the time the anti-aircraft guns fired as I passed, and around Cologne the guns were very accurate in aim range.

Approaches Essen.  
"Leaving there, I saw, like cliffs on the horizon, a brilliant illumination which seemed kilometres in length stretching to the left of Essen, while southward was another long line of lights coming from the factories. Arriving over Essen I rose to about 2,000 metres. I circled around, searching for a place where the lights from the workshops appeared densest. Then I threw the first bomb.

After counting ten I dropped the second, and then the remainder of the ten I carried at similar intervals. I could not tell whether the bombs exploded, but they probably did. It was fired at many times. The effect, owing to the flaming furnace chimneys.

"My duty done, I turned homeward, not having seen my comrades again. The motor worked with wonderful regularity all the time. I came back exactly the same way as I went and was fired at many times. The distance covered was 466 1/2 miles.

**GEN. MACDONALD WILL LEAD THE CANADIANS.**

Ottawa, July 9.—(Leased wire)—Brigadier-General Archibald Cameron Macdonnell has, it is understood here, been appointed to succeed Major-General Sir Arthur Currie in the command of the first division of the Canadian Corps in France. Gen. Macdonnell is a native of Ontario.

Copenhagen, July 9.—A sharply censured Berlin despatch says that the Emperor at yesterday's audience expressed confidence in the imperial chancellor and approved Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg's course in opposing the Reichstag demand to commit Germany to peace without annexations or indemnities.

**GEN. HUGHES TELLS OF TROUBLES**

**COMPULSION BILL MAKES PROGRESS**

Several Members Express Opinion that Deserters Should be Sentenced to More Than Three Years.

Ottawa, July 9.—(Canadian Press)—When the House resumed consideration of the military service bill today Sir Wilfrid Laurier asked for information as to the alternative provisions for prosecuting deserters—by summary conviction or by court martial.

Hon. Mr. Meighen explained that the alternative would cover the difference in degree of desertion, as between the man who never responded and the man who deserted after being enrolled.

Mr. Sinclair wanted to know how men convicted would be kept while under sentence, and was told that the general law would apply.

The discussion veered to the death penalty for desertion. He thought that the three year maximum for desertion was not enough. He wanted it ten years instead of three, with a five year term for the man who failed to report.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier pointed out that the army act which had been made part of the bill provided the death penalty for desertion. He thought that, while the three year term was specified in the bill itself, there might be some doubt raised on the point.

Hon. Mr. Meighen added his assurance that the three year maximum and not the army act penalty would govern.

Frank Jones of Middlesex, and Mr. Morphy joined in a demand that the penalty for desertion be fixed by the act and not left to individual magistrates.

Mr. Boyce (Algonia) was inclined to agree that the provision for punishment did not go far enough.

Hon. Mr. Meighen added his assurance that the three year maximum and not the army act penalty would govern.

Then came clause 5, providing for the appointment of the tribunals, with local tribunals, appeal tribunals and a central appeal judge, to be established with very wide powers in order to provide for simplicity of procedure.

**RESUMES CONTROVERSY OVER RECRUITING SYSTEM IN QUEBEC AND ONTARIO.**

**FRENCH-CANADIAN OFFICERS NUMEROUS**

Prefers Militia Act to Conscription Measure but Will Support Latter.

**DISCUSSES DENIAL OF SIR THOS. WHITE**

Claims Lord Shaughnessy Feared Recruiting Would Injure Industry.

(Canadian Press).  
Ottawa, July 9.—Hon. J. D. Hazen stated in the house this afternoon in reply to Mr. C. A. Gauvreau, that he requested that the minimum salaries of lighthouse keepers be increased, had been received by him, but he could give no assurance regarding the matter at the present time.

When the house went into committee on the military service bill, Gen. Sir Sam Hughes in reply to statements which had been made regarding conscription of French-Canadian recruiting officers, said there had been a misapprehension and he gave a list of French-Canadian officers who had been doing excellent work in recruiting men.

Hon. Wm. Pugsley asked if any effort had been made through the newspapers to reach all classes of the people. He mentioned that the St. John Standard, which he described as the chief government organ of the province, had received \$300 out of \$1,200 spent in the province on advertisements on recruiting.

Gen. Hughes said he thought The Standard was a Liberal paper.

Gen. Hughes Talks Again.  
The former minister of militia then made some observations regarding the military service bill, in response to the invitation of the premier to all members to make suggestions.

He said he preferred the militia act as it was better, more elastic, more workable, less inclined to cause friction, and more inclined to produce good results.

However, he was merely placing himself on record and he would loyally support any and every proposition enacted in the bill when finally completed.

His preferences were that the tribunals instead of being non-military and under the administration of the justice department should be placed under military control, but remain non-military in composition. The area unit, instead of being provincial should be by military districts. There should be no special exemptions for "financiers" any more than for farmers. It would have been advisable to have had registration. Clergy should not be exempt. Only the exemptions should be on account of ill-health or infirmity.

Recruiting Situation.  
Gen. Hughes then dealt with the question of the falling off in recruiting, insofar as it related to statements previously made and denied, which concerned the Prime Minister and Sir Thomas White. He said that from February, 1916, to the autumn of that year the situation was unique. Men were enlisting up to February and March as they never did before in any land, the home locality plan worked well.

"Then the Prime Minister as well as the Minister of Militia," he said, "were daily, sometimes hourly, worried by a scintillating agitation. Suggestions, complaints, advice, appeals, demands, regarding recruiting were made."

"Possibly more than any other except the Finance Minister, the indu-

**Austrian Forces Obligated to Relinquish Jezupol, Cielov, Pavelche, Rycho and Starylsiec to Gen. Brusiloff's Men --- Russians in One Day, Sunday, Took Seven Thousand Prisoners, 48 Guns and Other Weapons.**

**CANADA WILL GET ALL COAL THAT'S NEEDED**

Hon. T. W. Crothers Makes Cheering Announcement — Arrangement with United States.

Special to The Standard.  
Ottawa, July 9.—"We are going to get all the coal we need this winter," said Hon. T. W. Crothers, when asked if he had anything to say regarding the control and licensing order placed by the United States on the export of coal to all countries, even to the countries of the allies, including Great Britain and her colonies and protectorates.

Mr. Crothers said that Mr. C. A. Magrath, the fuel controller, who is at present in New York, had made complete arrangements for Canada's normal supply of fuel from the United States.

Mr. Magrath has appointed an American expert on coal and transportation to look after the coal from the mines to the Canadian border, and from the border to the points of distribution it will be taken care of entirely by the Railway Commission under Sir Henry Drayton.

Mr. Crothers has had no report regarding the coal miners strike in Southern Saskatchewan, which is said to have taken place. When asked if such a strike was a violation of the terms of the industrial disputes investigation act, he said it was, but the miners generally had always ignored that legislation.

ence of Lord Shaughnessy was potent in this embarrassment. Both Lord Shaughnessy and Sir Thomas White complained of the number of battalions being raised in Montreal and Toronto, at the same time respectively. In the Montreal area with a total population of nearly a million there were being recruited three battalions. On our basis of 40,000 for a battalion of 4,000 there should have been at least 20 to 21 instead of three.

Toronto Enlistments.  
In Toronto there were five or six including two formerly authorized, but fully completed only seven were under way, whereas compared with the country districts, there should have been twelve. From one or other of these two gentlemen the following fallacious arguments were advanced: "Industries would be ruined if so many were enlisted. Farmers could not put in their crops. Munitions could not be made. The war would be over by July or August, 1916. Transports could not be had. It would take a long time to get the troops to England as only a certain number could be taken monthly."

Gen. Hughes said the tendency of the cry was not the upholding and strengthening of the troops at the front, so much as the commercial side at home. The Prime Minister certainly was worried and he was interviewed by Mr. Godfrey of Toronto, who spoke of it to the chairman of the Toronto Recruiting Association, who in turn reported to his association.

"The data may have been more or less expanded or contracted," said Gen. Hughes, "but in general terms it appears that the Prime Minister entertained the idea early in the spring of 1916 of stopping recruiting and that he felt inclined to stop it but for the fact that it could not be re-ensured."

Charges Jealousy.  
"Whether Mr. Godfrey got all his impressions from the Prime Minister or from some other source was not given to the public, said the ex-minister, and he went on to assert that influences and statements were utilized to the effect that as minister of militia he was merely forming battalions (Continued on page 2)

**RUSSIANS CAPTURE TOWN AND SEVERAL VILLAGES**

**GERMANS ACTIVE ON BRITISH FRONT — FRENCH AND TEUTONS ENGAGE IN SERIES OF HEAVY ENCOUNTERS, FORMER WINNING IN BRILLIANT ATTACKS — HUNS SUSTAIN HEAVY LOSSES.**

Vienna, July 9, via London—Northwest of Stanislaw, in Galicia, the first defense positions of the Austrians have been occupied by the Russians, after two days of violent fighting, says the official statement from Austro-Hungarian general headquarters today. The statement reads:

"In the Carpathians and on the Upper Bystritz-Solotvina the Russians threw out strong reconnoitering detachments.

"Northwest of Stanislaw, after two days of fierce struggling, the first positions of our defensive works had to be left to the enemy yesterday. Extensions of the Russian gain of ground were prevented by the interference of reserves.

**THE RUSSIAN OFFICIAL STATEMENT.**  
Petrograd, July 9.—The text of the Russian statement reads:

"Western (Russian) front: In the direction of Zlochoff, southeast of Brzezany, there has been artillery firing on both sides.

"In the direction of Dolina (45 miles west of Stanislaw) troops of General Korniloff's army, about mid-day on Sunday, attacked after artillery preparation the fortified positions of the enemy west of Stanislaw on the Lomnica front.

"Having pierced the foremost and most important positions of the enemy our troops advanced and captured in battle the small town of Jezupol and the villages of Ciezov, Pavelche, Rycho and Starylsiec.

Capture 7,000 Men.  
"Our cavalry giving immediate pursuit to the retreating enemy reached the river Lukva.

"During the day 131 officers and 7,000 men and 48 guns, including 12 of heavy calibre and numerous machine guns were captured.

"Aviation: Our men dropped bombs on the railway station and town of Pink causing considerable damage. A squadron of German airplanes made nocturnal flight over Dvinsk and dropped several tons of bombs.

"Caucasian front: Under Turkish pressure our troops evacuated Penwin, Khakikin and Kaari-Shirin which towns had been occupied by our advanced observation posts."

British Statement.  
London, July 9.—The official report from British headquarters in France tonight reads:

"Hostile raiding parties succeeded in entering one of our advanced posts west of Warneton and our trenches east of Laventie last night; four of our men are missing.

"The enemy's artillery was active during the day in the neighborhood of Bullecourt, Ypres and Neuport. Owing to thick mists and low clouds no aerial activity was possible on either side yesterday."

French Statement.  
Paris, July 9.—The official communication issued by the war office tonight reads:

"The activity of the two artilleries was quite spirited south of Flin as well as in the region of Hill 304. In Alsace an enemy surprise attack against our trenches in the Carpsach Wood failed.

"Belgian communication: Last evening an enemy attempt against our advanced posts south of Dixmude was arrested by the barrage fire of our artillery and machine guns. The enemy artillery was somewhat active today, especially in the region of Steenstraete.

"In the region south of Flin the artillery fighting reached a point of great violence. At midnight the Germans made a strong attack on Pantheon. It was repulsed brilliantly.

GERARD THROUGH.  
Washington, July 9.—James W. Gerard, former ambassador to Germany, has resigned from the diplomatic service and returned to private life. His resignation was accepted some time ago, though the fact was not allowed to become known until today.

"Cross-Country Fox Chase" in Towns of New Brunswick.  
Conditions for Fugitive's Capture: The St. John Standard Pays Rewards when Captures Admitted by Fox, made according to conditions. Ten Dollars each in Fredericton, Woodstock, St. Stephen, Sussex and Moncton.

Five Dollars in any other New Brunswick Town.  
Capture admitted by Fox only to resident of town where caught. 1st—Lay Hands on Him.

2nd—Say to him: "You are Fox." The St. John Standard's Fugitive. Do you deny it?" 3rd—Present Fox with copy of The St. John Standard of date.

**WAR WASP IS AFLOAT AT LAST**

Special to The Standard.  
New Glasgow, N. S., July 9.—To the cheering of whistles and the ringing cheers of an immense crowd the launching of the steamer War Wasp, was successfully accomplished at one p. m. today. Some five minutes work was all that was necessary and then the big steamer slid gracefully along the ways and took to the water like a trout.

Great credit is due Col. Cantley and his able superintendent, Mr. Levy McMillan, under whose supervision the War Wasp was constructed. She is the pioneer of a large fleet of steel steamers which will no doubt be built at New Glasgow. She is owned by the Imperial government.

**EMMA GOLDMAN GETS TWO YEARS**

New York, July 9.—Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman, anarchists, were found guilty of conspiracy to obstruct operations of the selective draft law, by a jury in the federal court here today. Judge Mayer imposed the maximum penalty of two years in the federal prison and a fine of \$10,000 upon each of the prisoners.

**HUN PEACE TALK**

Copenhagen, July 9.—A sharply censured Berlin despatch says that the Emperor at yesterday's audience expressed confidence in the imperial chancellor and approved Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg's course in opposing the Reichstag demand to commit Germany to peace without annexations or indemnities.