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PROBS—MOSTLY FAIR

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RUSSIANS HALT IN RETREAT AND FIGHTING FIERCELY TO STEM AUSTRO-GERMAN ADVANCE

ANARCHISTS ON TRIAL BEFORE COURT MARTIAL

Centric Millionaire in Paris and Three Other "Cranks" Charged With Circulating Seditious Literature.

Paris, July 21.—Four anarchists were placed on trial today before the Permanent Court Martial Board charged with the circulation of seditious matters. The defendants are an eccentric millionaire, sixty years old, named Prouvoit, who owns a spacious villa, "Rockhill," at St. Raphael; Mr. and Mrs. Donndier and M. Huercau.

A large crowd witnessed the arraignment of the prisoners. The charge is that they sent through the mails thousands of copies of three separate seditious pamphlets. The pamphlets accused the government of deceiving the people, pleaded for desertions from the army and urged peace at any price. Huercau, who is a poet, sociologist, pseudo-scientist and mystic, is alleged to have been the ringleader in the crime.

EVIDENCE FAILED TO IMPLICATE SIR RODMAN ROBLIN

Counsel Says Testimony Given Before Royal Commission Did Not Connect Ex-Premier or Ministers With the Alleged Frauds.

Winnipeg, July 21.—Arguments were concluded in the parliament buildings today before the Royal Commission. This means that the inquiry to all intents and purposes has been brought to a close. The commission meets again on Friday for the purpose of taking some evidence from Hugh Armstrong, but that will not take up much time. As there is small likelihood of Thomas Kelly coming within the commission's jurisdiction, at least for some time, the commission will at once prepare a report on the evidence taken thus far.

The sessions were taken up today with the arguments of A. J. Andrews, K. C., in defense of the late ministry, and the reply of C. P. Wilson, counsel for the present government.

Mr. Andrews contended that the evidence did not connect Sir Rodmond Roblin, or ex-Ministers Montague, Caldwell or Howden with the frauds. He asked the commission to find that former provincial architect Horwood was the guilty man, and to refuse credence to his evidence where it conflicts with that of the late ministry. Incidentally, counsel admitted that the steel contracts were indefensible, and that the payments for rings and lumber and the contracts were highly improper. He also conceded that Dr. Simpson had been shown to be the financial agent of the Conservative party.

In rebuttal, Mr. Wilson contended that a vast amount of evidence established the complicity of the late government of the province. Corroboration from many sources, he said, completed the chain of Horwood's story. The destruction of the official documents relating to the \$802,000 contract he described as a criminal act, and asked the commission to name who, in his opinion, was guilty of it.

At the close of the session chief Justice Mathers explained the attitude of the commission with regard to the taking of evidence. He declared that in all their rulings the commission had been unanimous.

NO CHANGE IN CONDITION OF SIR SANDFORD FLEMING.

Halifax, N. S., July 21.—The condition of Sir Sandford Fleming, who is quite ill, was unchanged at midnight tonight. The doctors were in close attendance during the day.

CZAR'S FORCES TURN ON PURSUERS AND OFFERING A STUBBORN RESISTANCE

Series of Battles on Which Fate of Warsaw Hinges Now in Progress—Failure or Success of Teutonic Operations May Depend on Result of Fight on Line Between Vistula and Bug Rivers.

London, July 21.—A series of great battles, the result of which will seal the fate of Warsaw, is being fought to the north, west and south of that city. Having successfully retired to positions on the rivers, and being well flanked by fortresses, the Russians have turned and are fighting desperately to stem the Austro-German onslaughts.

To the north, on the River Narw, they delivered yesterday three fierce counter-attacks from the fortresses of Rozan, Pultusk and Novo Georgievsk. The Germans, who had taken one outward line and here the greatest of their attacks, according to the official report received from Berlin tonight, but apparently have been unable to make any further progress southward.

Immediately to the west of Warsaw, on what is known as the Bloniec (Grojec) line, the Russians have suffered a reverse and are retreating toward the Vistula. Further south, the army of Gen. Von Woyrich is making progress toward the same river, which has been reached at one point.

To the south of Ivanograd, Field Marshal Von Mackensen, who is directing the offensive between the Vistula and the Bug has reached the Russian lines and here the greatest of all the battles is being fought—for the possession of the Lublin-Choin railway.

On the resistance the Russians are able to offer along this front, where the Austro-Germans are making their biggest effort, probably depends the success or failure of the Austro-German operations. Apparently the Austro-Germans feel pretty certain of the outcome, for it is said that Emperor William, who is at Posen, has sent for the Emperor in order to make a state entry into the Polish capital when it falls.

Things are moving a little more quickly in Courland, where the Germans claim to have met with success all along the line, bringing them within striking distance of Riga and the roads which supply that town from the south.

In Western Theatre

There is another battle in progress along the borders of Bessarabia, but on this is going the official communications do not say.

The French have made another bid for the Valley of the Fecht, in the Vosges. They have delivered several attacks which have been partially successful and have captured the heights dominating the valley, from the east. About the same time French airmen dropped bombs on Colmar. Beyond this, and a German attack in the Argonne, which the Germans claim met with success, and another German attack in the Forest of Apremont, which the French assert was repulsed, only artillery engagements have occurred along the western front.

The Italian offensive on the Isonzo continues and Rome reports further progress, particularly on the Carzo Plateau.

When the South Wales miners learned of the settlement of the strike, thousands of them returned to work, and tonight all the night shifts are working.

French Report.

Paris, via London, July 21, 11.55 p. m.—The following official statement was issued by the War Office tonight: "In Artois the cannonade continues. A struggle is going on with aerial torpedoes and grenades around Souchez. There have been no infantry attacks, however. On the eastern edge of the Argonne the enemy succeeded in gaining a footing in a trench forming the forward salient in our lines.

"Between the Meuse and the Moselle there has been a violent bombardment at Tete-A-Vache, in the forest of Apremont and Le Peetre forest. About twenty shells were thrown on Saint Die."

Russian Duma to Meet Next Month.

Petrograd, July 21, via London, 10.35 p. m.—An Imperial Ukase issued today orders the convening of the Council of the Empire and the Duma August 1. The two legislative bodies were prorogued early in the year until November.

ANOTHER REPORT OF TURKEY'S INTENTION TO SUE FOR SEPARATE PEACE

Geneva, July 21, via Paris, 1.45 p. m.—Nedjemken Effendi, the Turkish Minister of Justice, accompanied by Fasan Effendi, are expected here tomorrow from Vienna, for the purpose, it is reported, of opening separate peace negotiations with the Triple Entente. It is stated that the delegates are invested with official powers.

Recent despatches have stated that the Turkish Minister of Justice with a fellow delegate was on his way to Switzerland to meet representatives of the Entente powers. They were reported on July 14, as having passed through Sofia, Bulgaria.

A SORROWFUL ANNIVERSARY FOR PEOPLE OF BELGIUM

Yesterday was the Eighty-fifth Anniversary of the Nation's Independence.

Paris, July 21.—The celebration of the eighty-fifth anniversary of the independence of Belgium today was in sharp contrast to that of previous years. There were Te Deums in Bordeaux, Cherbourg, Havre and other cities where there are considerable Belgian colonies. At Havre flags were displayed on all houses. The Belgian cabinet attended the service at Havre. During the service the Belgian national anthem was sung by the congregation.

At Bordeaux, Cardinal Andrieu officiated. The chaplain in his sermon said "the songs you have just heard are not yet those of triumph, but songs of mourning and confidence."

The Belgian Army Courser at Bordeaux issued a special edition in which there were articles written by the leading members of the Belgian government. King Albert passed the day in his own country with his soldiers.

RUSSIAN SOLDIERS FULL OF CONFIDENCE, GRAND DUKE SAYS

Moscow, July 21, via London.—Grand Duke Nicholas, the Russian commander-in-chief, received a deputation representing the municipality here today. He spoke enthusiastically of the spirit of the Russian soldiers, all of whom, he said, were confident of final and complete victory. A commission appointed to investigate charges of inhumane methods on the part of the Germans made a report today that they had employed shells with cast iron tips, which were filled with prussic acid.

DR. LINDSAY DIES SUDDENLY IN HALIFAX

Halifax, July 21.—Dr. A. W. H. Lindsay, one of the foremost physicians of Nova Scotia, and for many years closely associated with the Halifax Medical College, now a faculty of Dalhousie University, died suddenly tonight while attending a meeting of the Provincial Medical Board of which he was secretary. Dr. Lindsay had not been in good health for some time, it being generally known that he was suffering from a weak heart. While attending the board meeting tonight he took suddenly ill and died within a few minutes.

KID LEWIS WINS.

New York, July 21.—"Kid" Lewis, the English lightweight, outpointed Charley White of Chicago, by a small margin in their ten round bout here tonight. Until the last round, when Lewis used a left jab to the head with great effectiveness, the outcome was in doubt.

STRIKERS TURN DOWN COMPANY'S ULTIMATUM

Quiet Restored at Standard Oil Works but Only After One Striker Had Been Killed and Scores Wounded.

New York, July 21.—Quiet prevailed tonight at the Bayonne plant of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, where earlier in the day a riot between police and strikers resulted in the death of one striker and the injury of a police inspector, four patrolmen and nearly 100 strikers. The only excitement tonight was the discovery of four small fires within the plant which broke out almost simultaneously but were easily controlled.

The strikers late today rejected an ultimatum from the company that their proposals would be considered providing they returned to work tomorrow morning. Sheriff Eugene Kinhead, who succeeded in pacifying the strikers, arranged a conference between a strikers' committee and company officials for tomorrow. Of the eleven special deputies, whose presence led to the disorder, six were taken to the Hudson County jail in Jersey City.

Sheriff Kinhead said tonight that he would not permit any guards outside the Standard Oil plant. He said he was able to handle the situation and did not need state militia.

The trouble started after eleven special deputies had left the Standard Oil plant and walked toward the crowd of several hundred strikers from the Standard Oil plant. Menaced by the strikers, the deputies, it is said, started to run and were pursued by the strikers who hurled various missiles. The deputies separated, while one party went through the plant of the Tide Water Company, the other, numbering six, sought refuge in an engine house. The strikers pursued the first party through the Tide Water works but all escaped.

Fires Break Out

The ranks of the strikers were augmented rapidly and soon nearly 500 men and boys had gathered outside the engine house. A squad of the police hurried to the scene, and when the strikers refused to disperse the police are said to have fired a volley over their heads. This had no effect and a volley was fired low. The crowd backed away leaving Stovancik and three others who were struck by bullets. Stovancik's wounds were found to be mortal and he died soon after.

After most of the strikers had dispersed following a meeting four fires were discovered within the Standard Oil plant. Men in the works said they had broken out almost simultaneously and from no apparent cause. The oil soaked wooden buildings and walks within the works burned freely. Two pump houses and several box cars loaded with wood were destroyed. Although the fires were near some of the large oil tanks, it was not believed the tanks were in danger.

Both fighters who agreed to weigh under 135 pounds ringside were within the weight. Lewis weighed 134½ and White 133 pounds.

CUTTING THE RED TAPE IN ENGLAND

If John Bull Can Get Rid of Red Tape Germans Will Soon See Their Finish, The Standard's Representative Writes.

(Special Staff Correspondent of The Standard.)

A Canadian army surgeon was fishing in a certain harbor in England, and the constable, and he did not see a man in police uniform and asked: "What are you doing?" "Can't you see I'm fishing," replied the Canadian.

"It can't be done."

"Well, I'm doing it. Are you blind?" "But it's against the rules," said the special constable. "I must arrest—"

"Go ahead and arrest me."

"I must arrest your fishing pole," said the constable, and he did.

Naturally curious, the Canadian tried to discover the reason of the rule. So far as he could learn a fisherman had once fallen into the harbor and became food for the fishes. In a certain well known part of England there are a series of great docks, and ship building and repair plants. Firms whose names are household words throughout the Empire have works within the great complex of docks. Tens of thousands of workmen are employed therein. And most of the work has to do with the government, and government officials have jurisdiction over the docks.

One fine day an official had a bright idea and a notice was plastered in various places to the effect that nobody could ride a bicycle within the dock gates, of which there were a score or more. One firm alone, doing government work mostly, within the docks had over 400 employees who came to their work on bicycles. It had put up a building in which its employees could stall their bikes. The big firms had scores of superintendents or foremen who had to visit all parts of the docks two or three or more times a day, and as the docks covered miles of territory they used bicycles to get about; to walk from place to place and superintend the jobs under their control would have been impossible. Happily the official who promulgated the order forbidding the use of bikes neglected to appoint a constable to enforce it; government officials don't use bikes—it is undignified and saves time; but the employees of the great private firms have paid no attention to the notice. Some of them tried to find out the reason of the order. At this writing they are still at sea.

Cutting Red Tape No Small Job.

A writer in London Opinion, a well known weekly says: "If the Minister of Munitions can slay Mr. Red Tape he will have performed a task greater than all the labors of Hercules. The Red Tape Stables have never been cleaned, and the job of cleaning them seems beyond the powers of any man. Hercules turned a river into turn. I hope Lord George won't have to turn the Thames into Whitehall, for it would be a pity to spoil the Thames. Besides I doubt whether the Thames is big enough. I advise him to try the Atlantic ocean, in the first instance. Hercules had no end of trouble getting up out of a Red Tape garden; and he came to grief through wearing the shirt of Nessus, which was woven out of Red Tape. It is to be hoped that Lord George will take care not to put on the Red Tape shirt, for it never comes off, and the tortured wearer is fit for nothing but cremation. * * *

There are some croakers who wish to crab the British business men and the British Engineer. * * * But I back them against their German rivals. If they are allowed to break through the Labyrinth of Red Tape, they fear Red Tape more than our soldiers fear barbed wire.

"At this moment (June 26) there are thousands of business men on their knees begging to be told what Red Tape means in the way of munitions. * * * If John Bull can get rid of his Red Tape the Germans will soon be sorry they were born."

Well, old England is being given a rough shaking up, at any rate English officialdom. No need to talk heroes about Lord George being the St. George destined to slay the dragon of Red Tape; it is circumstances that is ripping away Red Tape.

(Continued on page 41)

FURTHER LOSS OF AMERICAN LIVES WILL BE REGARDED BY U.S. AS UNFRIENDLY ACT

Tone of Finality in Latest American Note to Berlin—Germany's Proposals for Transfer to American Registry of Four Belligerent Vessels Will Be Rejected.

(Special Staff Correspondent of The Standard.)

Washington, July 21.—The United States has decided to inform Germany that further loss of American lives as the result of German submarine warfare in contravention of the principles of international law will be regarded as an unfriendly act. The discussion of principles is virtually ended. The American government will now warn Germany of the interpretation it will place on future transgressions of American rights.

In the new note the United States assumes that Germany already has admitted the principle that passenger vessels must be removed to a place of safety before destroying an unresisting merchantman as a prize.

Taking the position, therefore, that the two governments are agreed in principle, the United States views it as incumbent upon Germany to make her submarine practice conform with the accepted principles of international law. Any deviation in actual practice resulting in the loss of American lives, it is then pointed out, will be viewed as an unfriendly act.

The action which the United States might subsequently take is not indicated, but in diplomatic usage the phrase "unfriendly act" has always carried with it an implication if final.

GERMANS TAKE MORE ITALIANS NO CHANCES WITH CANADIANS

Wounded Soldier Says Enemy Pays Special Attention to Men from Dominion—Queen Alexandra at Cliveden.

London, July 21.—(Gazette Cable)—Another Royal visit was paid to the Duchess of Connaught Hospital at Cliveden today, the caller being Queen Mother Alexandra. Her majesty arrived late in the afternoon, with her ladies-in-waiting, and spent an hour in going over the wards and grounds, speaking with and shaking hands with several patients. She noted with interest the decoration of the Royal Cross worn by the matron, Miss Campbell, of Montreal, and complimented Col. Correll and the Canadian Red Cross on the layout of the new buildings, and the internal arrangements.

Of nearly 200 wounded who reached the hospital from France yesterday only one was a Canadian, he being R. F. Thomas, of the Second Field Ambulance, Toronto. At Givenchy, early in June, he was going to the assistance of a wounded officer when an exploding shell caught him in the leg. He said that the dressing station was shelled incessantly by the enemy.

Thomas corroborated the statements made by others, that the Germans always paid special attention to the Canadians. When the Canadians reached a village near Festubert, they were informed that there had been no attack on it for six months, but next day a violent bombardment began.

Lady Drummond expects to open a home for soldiers in the West End of London soon.

BURNING STEAMER ON WAY TO DURBAN.

Durban, Africa, via London, July 22, 2.20 a. m.—The Peninsula and Oriental steamer Benalla previously reported after in the Indian Ocean, is proceeding for Durban escorted by the steamer Otaki. The Benalla has 800 emigrants aboard. She was bound from London for Australia.

FALLS INTO STEAMER'S HOLD, HAS BACK BROKEN

Yarmouth, N. S., July 21.—A man named Percy Freeman was brought to Yarmouth tonight on the D. A. R. from Yewmouth with a broken back and he was taken to the hospital. He was a longshoreman and engaged in loading pulp on a steamer at that port, and while at work this morning was knocked down the hatch. No further information regarding him is available from the hospital. He has been on the operating table since his arrival.

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY LEFT MONTREAL YESTERDAY—ONLY YOUNGER MEN BEING CALLED YET.

Montreal, July 21.—In answer to the first call to arms issued ten days ago to Italians in Canada, two hundred and fifty men left the city this morning for New York, en route to take part in the war, waving flags and apparently delighted with the prospect of striking a blow for their country.

Chevalier G. Chiesotti, consul for Italy in Montreal, said today that from this city alone, whose Italian colony numbers fifteen thousand, approximately one thousand men would be called upon at the present time, while four thousand would be about the number from the whole Dominion required to return to their country immediately. The men will leave in parties of a hundred and fifty, two hundred and twenty and fifty, according as trans-Atlantic passenger accommodation is available.

"There are plenty of soldiers in Italy now," said the consul, "and although the military age is between twenty and forty years, only the younger men are being called upon from Canada now—those between twenty and thirty-five. Most of the men who went today are under thirty, but some were older, and the party included men nearly forty years old, who were anxious to go."