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PROBS—FAIR

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KOVNO'S CAPTURE GIVES GERMANS AN OPEN ROAD TO WARSAW-PETROGRAD RAILWAY

CANADIANS REPEATED LORD'S PRAYER AND THEN CHARGED TO SURE DEATH

Chaplain Almond Tells of Thrilling Incident at Givenchy—Divine Service Held in Trenches While German Shell Whistled Overhead.

Canadian Chaplains Corps to be Reorganized—Lt. Col. Odlum of Vancouver Victim of German Sniper—Major Beattie Chief Chaplain of Second Division—Other Promotions Announced.

London, Aug. 18, (Gazette Cable)—Fearing re-organization amongst the chaplains corps, Major Steacey and Major Almond are both in London on leave. Rev. Mr. Steacey will be made Colonel, as director of the chaplains, while Rev. Mr. Almond becomes lieutenant-colonel, and will be the chief chaplain of the First Division, while Major Beattie will have the same position for the Second Division. After a year's arduous work, covering Valcartier Camp, Salisbury Plain and at the front, Major Almond has been granted two months leave of absence, one in England and one in Canada, and sails for Montreal on the Mississauga on Friday.

Major Almond spent three days and three nights at the Suicide Corner, and has ministered to the men under extraordinary conditions, holding services under heavy fire, and celebrations in communications with the dugouts while expecting a momentary call to action. One platoon, he said today, was told to charge at Givenchy. They hurriedly repeated the Lord's Prayer together, and the few who returned repeated the prayer for the comrades left behind.

Major M. A. Colquhoun, of Brant-

ford, who was recently given a command, has been promoted to lieutenant-colonel.

Orphington, Kent, has been selected for the Ontario Government Hospital. The hospital will be used for primary or convalescent cases, according to need.

Lieut.-Col. V. O. Odlum, Seventh Battalion, Vancouver, is in Sussex Lodge Hospital for officers in Regents Park, having been wounded in the right arm, ribs and right side on August 8th. This was in the night attack at Hooge. The Canadians were not engaged, but Odlum was making a reconnaissance. His wounds are not serious, and he hopes to get back shortly. Major Odlum is second in command of his battalion, having succeeded Hart McHarg when the latter fell at Ypres. Odlum was formerly proprietor of the Vancouver World, and about to launch another paper when the war started. He is the last of the original officers of the Seventh, and probably the youngest colonel in the division.

Odlum has shown remarkable devotion to duty, going out after dark to the front trenches, with the result that he was sniped.

SIR GEORGE FOSTER TELLS MARITIME BOARD OF TRADE OF CANADA'S WAR TIME DUTY

Summerside, P. E. I., Aug. 18.—Sir George E. Foster in his address under the auspices of the Maritime Board of Trade at a well attended public meeting tonight said that the lesson we all should learn is that we are an utter defendant community and an utter defendant nation.

In these days we hear a good deal of public service. It should be on one's lips and in our hearts. In dwelling on the idea that the element of public service is the uplifting element in trade and commerce Sir George proceeded to elaborate the statement that commerce is based on needs and wants pointing out that there would be little to stimulate commerce if one small country supplied every need and want.

He then dealt with the mighty mechanism of commerce and development of transportation and declared that there is no higher mysterious fascinating romance than the history of the genesis and development of commerce.

"War as the born enemy of commerce," was next discussed.

The present war has produced a greater disturbance of business and trade than any other war. It is tak-

ing away millions of productive workers, dissipating capital, and diminishing the purchasing power of the people. After speaking eloquently of the unthinkable waste, ruin and bloodshed of the glorious principles for which the Allies are fighting, he took up Germany's loss, and so far as their seaborne commerce is destroyed, their colonies are lost, their home bases disorganized, their production largely interfered with, their peaceful penetration of other countries where German influence was quietly extended is also destroyed. When peace comes the tariffs of the Allies will be used against her.

The concluding portion of Sir George's speech dealt with Canada's duty in the war. We have already received \$400,000,000 in war contracts, but this trade is only temporary. We should give preference to what is made and grown in Canada. Imported luxuries should be tabooed. Economy must be rigidly practised. Keeping in mind Canada's expenditures on the war we should forego a present advantage for a future and greater gain. Drop drink and tobacco. Save money for the day of rehabilitation.

GERMAN AIRSHIPS BOMBARD VILNA WHILE RUSSIANS PREPARE FOR HASTY DEPARTURE

Petrograd, Aug. 18, via London.—German aeroplanes are persistently bombarding the city of Vilna, about fifty miles east of Kovno. The possibility of the capture of Vilna by the Germans is foreseen in Petrograd and operations preliminary to its evacuation are in progress.

The Governor General of Vilna has ordered the removal of the equipments of factories and of banks, together with supplies of metals, including church bells, leather and everything else which might be useful to the invaders. Horses and livestock are being taken away.

Preparations for the evacuation of Bialystok continue. The town is in darkness at night on account of attacks by German aircraft.

Reports reaching here from Poland are that Russians who remained in Warsaw after its capture have been removed to the interior of Germany.

GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS MUST HASTEN IF HE WOULD SUCCOR HIS ARMY FROM HUN HANDS

Fall of Fortress of Kovno Another Triumph for Germany's Heavy Ordnance—Development Not Unexpected in Petrograd and Plans Made Accordingly—Zeppelin Raid on England Did Little Damage—Allies Progress in Vosges and in Gallipoli.

RUSSIANS STILL NEAR KOVNO.

Petrograd, Aug. 18, via London, Aug. 19.—Russian forces still are holding fortifications at Jesia, two and a half miles east of Kovno, according to an official statement issued tonight at the Russian War Office. The communication says:

"On the 18th, after eleven days of fighting near Kovno, the enemy succeeded in seizing the fortifications on the left bank of the Niemen. To the west of Jesia, on the right bank of the Niemen, we are holding all the fortifications."

London, Aug. 18.—Kovno, one of the crucial points in the Russian defensive in the north, was captured by the Germans last night, and the road to the Vilna-Warsaw and Petrograd railway is now open to the troops of Emperor William.

The capture of the fortress was another triumph for the German 16-inch guns, which, throughout the present war, have been brought against no fortifications they were unable to subdue. With the fortress of Kovno the Germans have taken over 400 guns, and, according to their account, an enormous quantity of war material.

This, however, is not the most serious part of the matter to the Russians. Besides opening the way to Vilna, which is an open town, and from which most of the inhabitants have departed and everything

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AUSTRIAN SQUADRON REPULSED

Twenty-one Vessels Commenced Bombardment of Pelagosa Island but Italians Forced them to Retire.

Rome, Aug. 18, via Paris.—An Austrian fleet of twenty-one vessels aided by an aeroplane, has bombarded the island of Pelagosa, in the Adriatic, midway between the promontory of Gargano and Dalmatia. The enemy was forced to retire, after killing one Italian officer and three men and wounding three others, it was officially announced today.

FORTY-EIGHT DEAD THE TOLL TAKEN IN TEXAS BY DISASTROUS TIDAL WAVE

First Reports of 500 Lives Lost Proved Unfounded—Millions of Dollars Damage—Galveston Isolated and Under Martial Law.

Houston Also Flood-Swept, Not One Building Escaped—United States Army Camp Destroyed and Soldiers Drowned—Government Sending Assistance to the Sufferers.

Dallas, Texas, Aug. 18.—Cheering news was brought to this city tonight in a message that was flashed to thousands of anxious persons who had friends and relatives in the storm-stricken city of Galveston—"only fourteen dead in Galveston."

Galveston has undergone one of the severest storms in the annals of the Gulf of Mexico.

A thousand feet of her sea wall, which skirts the southern side of the city, has been torn away and the causeway which connects Galveston with the outside world has been cut in two at the drawbridge.

Three fires have done great damage, and the city is without adequate water supply. It is said the financial loss the city has undergone will equal that of the 1900 storm, which was estimated at \$15,000,000.

The mayor has proclaimed the city under martial law, and after a survey of the losses announced that Galveston would not call on other communities for aid.

In Virginia Point, the north end of the causeway, more than a score are dead; at Texas City, eighteen, ten of whom were soldiers are reported drowned, seven at La Porte, and three at Lynchburg.

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NEW YORK TRIBUNE SAYS OUR SECOND CONTINGENT HAS CROSSED TO FRANCE

New York, Aug. 19.—Today's New York Tribune prints the following:

"Recent arrivals from England are able to afford some explanation of the delayed British advance, which, as much in England as throughout the rest of the world, has caused considerable bewilderment.

"Their explanation is that Lord Kitchener has been waiting to launch 'his great surprise.' And this surprise lies in the completion of new guns and a new type of shell, which it is believed will revolutionize artillery operations and make the path of the Allies to Berlin more possible than hitherto.

As far back as last November, government experts were at work on this problem. Finally they succeeded. They produced a 17-inch gun that would carry a more powerful shell than any yet used. Various experiments have been made, and are believed to have

been entirely successful. It is stated that the shell will be carried 25 miles, and will work havoc on a scale entirely unprecedented.

This is answered the question why no advance was made when Warsaw was about to fall and the main bulk of the German troops were concentrated on that front. It also explains why, after the great movement of Kitchener's army to France early in July, the troops were not used.

Nothing was to be done until these guns, which the great armament factories of Britain have been working on for six months, had been delivered in sufficient quantities at the front.

Last Wednesday the Second Canadian contingent, numbering 45,000 picked troops, an overwhelming majority of whom had seen previous service, sailed for France. With their despatch Kitchener's movement was ready to begin. The result may soon be apparent.

AMERICAN AMBASSADOR REPORTS ON CONDITIONS IN FRENCH PRISON CAMPS

Paris, Aug. 18.—William G. Sharpe, American Ambassador to France, accompanied by Lieut.-Colonel Spencer Cosby, military attaché of the Embassy, has just returned from a personal visit to a number of detention camps, both civil and military, in which Germans and Austro-Hungarians are interned.

Ambassador Sharpe and Col. Cosby travelled about 500 miles through Central France, inspecting the military camps Le Mans, Tours, Poitiers, Issoudun, which contain five thousand prisoners of war, and the large camp at Chateauroux, where 1,000 civilians are detained. Mr. Sharpe said the

French government and those in local authority had shown him every courtesy and he was well pleased with the sanitary conditions. There was almost no illness, he said, among those interned.

Each prisoner at Chateauroux, where civilians only are detained, Mr. Sharpe added, is allotted a plot of ground for a garden, and there is a beautiful display of flowers at the camp. Children are being taught in schools, and domestic life is going on as though the people were not under detention.

Ambassador Sharpe intends to make other visits to the great prison camps in Normandy and on the west coast of Brittany.



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SWEET, girlish, innocent figure, claiming to be from Heaven—sent to save the world—is thrust into the busy mart. Here she is jeered at, laughed at, feared, and then beloved.

The St. John Standard
on Saturday, August 28th