

The St. John Standard

VOL. VIII, NO. 172

SIXTEEN PAGES

SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 14, 1916.

WEATHER—CLEARING

PRICE TWO CENTS

ITALIANS DRIVE FORWARD ON THE CARSO FRONT

TEUTONIC PRESSURE TOO GREAT FOR ROUMANIANS

Roumanians Forced to Fall Back On Own Frontier at Several Points in Eastern Transylvania

Italians Take Town of Novaves and Many Prisoners — Stubborn Fighting Around Guedecourt and Saily on the Somme Front.

Steadily the pressure of the Austro-German forces is compelling the Roumanian troops, who invaded Transylvania less than eight weeks ago, to fall back upon or toward their own frontier. In Eastern Transylvania, north of Kronstadt, Berlin reports additional territory free of Roumanians. Southeast of Kronstadt the Austro-Germans have also been successful against the invaders. The Roumanians, however, are offering stubborn resistance. Bucharest reports the repulse by them of attacks on the frontier of Southern Transylvania.

Violent infantry fighting continues on the Carso front, in the Austro-Italian theatre, with further successes for the Italians. In the vicinity of Gorizia and to the south of this region they have repulsed heavy Austrian counter-attacks, inflicting heavy casualties, and east of Dobrova have approached the second Austrian line, taking 400 prisoners. Vienna admits the loss of the town of Novaves, but announces that the Austrians put down Italian attacks at other points on the Carso plateau, and made 3,700 men prisoners. In the Pasubio region of the Trentino sector some additional gains in ground are claimed by the Italians.

The French and British have been repulsed in a new attempt to break through the German lines between the Aisne and the Somme rivers in France. The British attacked in the district around Guedecourt, and the French near Saily, but neither was able to pierce the defense of the Germans, although London claims a slight advance near Guedecourt. South of the Somme stubborn fighting is still in progress at Genemont and Ablaincourt.

In Macedonia the Entente offensive apparently has come to a halt. British advance guards have been active east of the Struma, but on the remainder of the front there has been little activity. A belated report from Sofia records the repulse of six Serbian attacks at Skochivir, on the Cerna river.

Likewise the operations in Volhynia and Galicia have apparently lessened greatly in violence, for neither the Petrograd nor the Berlin war office mentions any fighting in these zones. To the north of the Pinsk marshes, in Kubia, however, the Germans have attacked Russian trenches on the west bank of the Shara river. Petrograd says the attack was repulsed with heavy casualties.

Quiet on British Front.

London, Oct. 13.—The official report from British headquarters in France, issued tonight, reads:

"South of the Aisne there was considerable hostile shelling during the day, especially in the Guedecourt and Martinpuich areas and north of Courcellette. Otherwise there is nothing to report.

"This morning, after a bombardment an enemy party attempted to raid our trenches northeast of Wulverghem, but was driven back by our fire.

"In the Foinis Valley (Trentino) there were artillery actions. Some small encounters also took place, ending in our favor. On the Pontebano torrent in the Fella Valley (Carnio Alps) hostile artillery bombarded our positions heavily, but did no damage.

"On the Julian front there were violent artillery actions. During the night of October 12-13 and yesterday morning the enemy launched further heavy counter-attacks, especially at Sober, near Gorizia, south of Nova Villa and towards the Point 144 on the Carso. They were all driven off with heavy losses. On the front of one battalion alone near Sober 400 enemy dead were buried.

"During the afternoon our troops made considerable progress on the Carso, capturing ground between the first enemy line, which we already held, and the second one. The western slopes of Monte Peicinis and the

"TANKS" EXPLORE REGION HELD BY THE ENEMY

Armored Cars Used as Scouts in Greek Macedonia—British Advance Guards Push Forward.

Saloniki, Oct. 13, via London.—British advance guards have made some advance to the east of the Struma river, in Greek Macedonia, says the official statement issued at the Entente Allies headquarters today. British armored cars explored the region where the Sere-Demir-Hisser Railroad joins the Sere-Saloniki line, and found that the railway was being strongly held by the Bulgarians. The text of the statement follows:

"On the Struma front we pressed forward patrols from Prosenik and Topolova to the east of the railway and our armored cars have reconnoitered to the junction of the Sere-Demir-Hisser and Sere-Saloniki railway. The enemy holding the railway was found to be in strength.

"About the Nihor-Dorran front, to the north of Doljell hostile trenches were raided and after strong resistance the enemy fled, leaving dead on the field.

WOMAN SECOND IN COMMAND OF A DUTCH GUNBOAT

Geneva, via Paris, Oct. 13.—A woman has been commissioned by the government of Wurtemberg as second in command of a small gunboat on Lake Constance which is employed in guard duty at Friedrichshafen, where the Zeppelin works are located. She had been given the rank and uniform of a lieutenant.

"Quiet reigns at Hiratoce. At Soussu (Simons) west of Predeal (south of Kronstadt) and at Predeal the enemy has been repulsed and has retreated to Timos. At Gutivras there were patrol engagements.

"At Cainen there were artillery actions. West of Cainen we repulsed a night attack of the enemy. In the valley of the Jul and at Orsova (on the Danube) there were artillery actions.

"Southern front: There were artillery duels and infantry fighting all along the Danube.

"In Dobrudja quiet reigns.

"Italians Take Enemy Town. Rome, Oct. 13, via London.—In the Pasubio region of the Trentino Italian troops have taken strong Austrian positions between Sette Croci and Monte Rote, says the official statement issued by the war office today. Austrian attacks in the same region were driven back, it is added. Italian troops, the statement says, also have made considerable progress on the Carso plateau, where there has been heavy fighting during the past few days. The statement follows:

Greek Royalists Had Plot to Fight Entente

London, Oct. 13.—According to Athens' despatches received here the Entente Allies sent their ultimatum to Greece because they had unearthed a royalist plot to fight the Entente. It was planned, the despatches add, that if the Allies should seek to coerce Greece into joining the war and try to force Ellipharis Venizelos upon King Constantine, the king should retire northward along the railway, taking the troops with him, and concentrate at Trikala, in Thessaly, and lie entrenched there until the arrival of the German army, when he would strike, in union with them, at the Allies.

French Hurling 100 Bombs For Every One Thrown By Germans

Paris, Oct. 13.—General Nivelle, commander of the French forces at Verdun, in talking with Walter Hale, an artist, and H. O. Beatty, director general of the American Relief Clearing House, of New York, at his headquarters during the shelling of German trenches by the French on Tuesday, remarked that the French were throwing more than one hundred shells to one thrown by the Germans, and that soon they will be doing better than that. The defender of Verdun said that his army had had its bitter struggles, but that now, if there should be an attack, it would be broken by the French, Beatty and Hale watched the cannonade for two hours at night from the ramparts of Verdun. They also spent a night in the citadel at Verdun with General Petain, commander of the French forces in the Soissons-Verdun region, with whom they also had lunch. General Petain thanked Dr. Beatty for the gift of 50,000 francs by the American Relief Clearing House. The general said he intended to use the money in purchasing artificial legs and arms for the mutilated soldiers of his army. The French commander said he deeply appreciated the open-heartedness and charity of the American people.

Scouring Atlantic Coast For Hidden German "Submarine" Bases

Washington, Oct. 13.—Destroyers from the Atlantic fleet are making a search of the Atlantic coast from Newport north to the Canadian line, to investigate reports of hidden submarine bases or wireless stations.

VISCOUNT CLIVE MET HERO'S DEATH

London, Oct. 13.—Viscount Clive (Percy Robert Herbert) eldest son of the fourth Earl of Powis, died in London today from wounds received in action. Lord Clive was born December 2, 1892. He joined the Scots Guards in 1914, and in 1915 he was a lieutenant in the Welsh Guards.

GREW OF NEW YORK VESSEL PICKED UP

Yarmouth, N. S., Oct. 13.—The crew of the Peter C. Schultz, of New York, with a crew of six men, and laden with 48 tons of hard coal consigned to Hugh D. McKenzie Co., Ltd., Halifax, are in town from Shelburne. They reported that on Oct. 9th the vessel encountered a heavy gale from the northeast and on Oct. 11 she was leaking so badly and the pumps became so choked the crew had to abandon her. After midnight they were picked up by the American fishing schooner Patriot and landed at Shelburne. Three hours after they left the vessel she sank with the entire cargo, near Georges Banks. The captain and crew were made comfortable here with clothing and food by the American coast, H. H. Balch, and will be forwarded to their homes by Saturday evening's steamer.

AVIATOR GETS D. S. O.

London, Oct. 12.—The following official announcement was made here today:

"The King has appointed to the distinguished service order Aviator Second Lieut. Wulstan Joseph Tempest, for gallantry and devotion to duty in connection with the destruction of an enemy airship."

RAIDS OFF U.S. ATTEMPT TO STRIKE DIPLOMATIC BARGAIN

TEUTONS TAKE RUSSIAN TRENCH BUT LOSE IT

Petrograd Report Tells of Minor Operations on Russian Front—No Change in Dobrudja.

Petrograd, Oct. 12, via London, Oct. 13.—The official statement tonight says:

"The Germans last night opened artillery fire on our trenches along the western bank of the River Shara in the region of the village of Golovitchi, and later delivered an attack which resulted in the temporary capture of a trench section.

"The enemy was soon driven off by our counter-attack, being repulsed with heavy losses.

"In the region southwest of Bubnov our patrols attacked enemy outposts and put them to flight. Our patrols then occupied a trench of the enemy, in which they fortified themselves.

"In the region southwest of the village of Svistekli, on the River Naravka (on the front southwest of Lemberg) the enemy attempted to dislodge our advance guards, but was repulsed by our fire.

"In the region of Seletin, on the River Suchava in the wooded 'arpathians, an enemy aeroplane was brought down by our rifle fire. The machine caught fire as a result of the fall. The aviator and the observer who escaped death, were captured.

"Over the whole Caucasian front an exchange of fire and scouting operations are taking place.

"In Dobrudja our position remains unchanged."

FROM ENEMY'S WAR OFFICES

Berlin, Oct. 13, by wireless to Tuckerton.—A successful attack by German aviators upon Russian troops in the Roumanian harbor of Constanza on the Black Sea, is reported in an admiralty statement issued under date of October 12, as follows:

"German seaplanes, during the night of October 9-10, successfully bombed Russian troops at Constanza."

Bulgaria. Sofia, Oct. 12, via London, Oct. 13.—The Bulgarian official statement issued today concerning the Macedonian front, reads:

"From Presba Lake to the Cerna there was the usual cannonade.

"In the bend of the Cerna there was spirited fighting. Six consecutive attacks by the enemy in the environs of Skochivir were repulsed. The enemy sustained severe losses.

"An attempt of hostile infantry to advance on Dobroupolje Heights was foiled.

"East of the Vardar a hostile battalion which, after violent artillery preparation, attempted to advance against the heights south of the village of Bogoroditsa was repulsed with heavy losses.

"At the foot of the Belagichits ridge listless artillery firing occurred.

"Along the Struma there was considerable activity by reconnoitering detachments. An attempt of two hostile battalions to advance against Barakli-Juma, under protection of violent artillery fire, was shattered by our fire. The enemy's long range machine guns, killing many inhabitants.

"The hostile fleet in the Aegean shelled the heights north of Orfanp."

Ingenious, but Not Novel, way of Dealing with British Blockade.

JUSTIFIES THE ALLIED NAVAL PRECAUTIONS

Raises no New Issues as Far as the British Government is Concerned, Lord Cecil Says.

London, Oct. 13.—The operations of the German submarine boat U-53 off the American coast raise no new issues, as far as the British government is concerned, in the opinion of Lord Robert Cecil, minister of war trade, who discussed today with the Associated Press the latest developments in the relations between Great Britain and the United States. Lord Robert declared that this form of warfare on merchantmen violated international law, as it was recognized by Great Britain and the United States in the days before the war, and was still objectionable to Great Britain, but no more so than when it is done on this side of the water.

Modification of Blacklist.

Referring to reports of meetings between Sir Richard Crawford, commercial attaché of the British embassy at Washington, with American bankers and business men, Lord Robert said no departure in principle had been made from the British blockade measures, but it could be safely said that the general policy issued in the direction of a modification, rather than an extension, of the blacklist. The reply to the American blacklist note was now on the way to Washington, and this answered the American criticism of the principles behind the measure. As regards the administration of the blacklist, Lord Robert said Washington had forwarded very few individual complaints about it.

Replying to the charge that Great Britain is violating its equal treatment provisions of the Anglo-American treaty of commerce and navigation of 1815 by granting licenses to Japanese and French exporters, while refusing permits to American shippers for similar goods, Lord Robert said that such restrictions were in the hands of the Board of Trade, but that he was personally of the opinion that such treaties lost validity during a state of war.

Striking Diplomatic Bargain.

Continuing, the minister of war trade said:

"German public opinion appears to be obsessed by the idea that the way to deal with the Allied blockade is to have a succession of sudden crises with neutrals, which may be used for striking diplomatic bargains. These bargains, in the mind of Germany, always take one form—that Germany is to refrain from violating international law and humanity in return for the abandonment by Great Britain, as toward neutrals, of the legitimate military and naval measures of the Allies.

"In the last few weeks there has been a recrudescence of this idea in Germany, coupled with a good deal of talk of peace and mediation, and the press of the world is now conjecturing that the appearance of a submarine off the coast of the United States is the first step in a new attempt at a bargain of this kind. It is an ingenious idea, but it doesn't have the advantage of being novel among neutrals. It has been the usual device resorted to from time to time by militarist governments which have substituted might for right. Napoleon tried with his Milan decree, and it failed then, as it will fail now.

"The whole of the recent German foreign policy has proceeded on the same principle. Kiaochau, Agadir, the mailed fist and shining armor are examples of the international procedure. In private life it is called blackmail. It may be well to say at once, in answer to these German ideas of international diplomacy, that the staking of ships off Nantucket is precisely calculated to prove at once the danger of any concessions to the Allies, and the injustice of the many American criticisms leveled against our naval and military measures.

Continued on Page 2)