

EN OBLIGES
FROM 20
IONS EVERY WEEK

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Kaiser and His Dupes Hard Pressed in East; French and British Winning Many Big Guns

ALLIES CONVERGING ON CONSTANTINOPLE

Russian Forces Breaking Turkish Lines West of Trebizond and Grand Duke Said to Be On way to Dobrudja

Thirteen Cannon Taken From Von Mackensen's Forces South of Danube—British and Italians Join in Serbian Campaign—Fierce Fighting for Lemberg.

(Special Cable to The Telegraph.)

London, Oct. 5.—Still another day has passed with the chief centre of war interest in the Balkans and in the east. As further indication of an Entente campaign against Constantinople comes the official announcement of a renewed drive against the Turkish forces west of Trebizond and an unofficial report from German sources that Duke Nicholas was on his way to Dobrudja to co-ordinate action against the Turkish capital. That the Romanians, however, who crossed the Danube, have been withdrawn is admitted by Bucharest which capital also reports further victories in Transylvania and stubborn fighting on the Dobrudja front.

The British have shared in the advance into Serbia from Saloniki and the Bulgarian right is threatened by the advance of Italian armies from Albania.

Petrograd says little of the fighting in front of Lemberg but the German official statement bears testimony to the Russian determination.

Six cannon have been captured by the Russians in prosecuting their offensive movement with the Romanians against the Teutonic allies, today's war office bulletin announces. This capture of guns was in addition to seven taken by the Romanians.

Kaiser Seeks to Stem Tide.

Berlin, Oct. 5, via London, Oct. 6.—It is officially announced that Emperor William has left for the eastern front to visit the troops of General Von Lossing, against whom the principal Russian attack is being directed.

Italians Menace Bulgarians.

New York, Oct. 5.—The Journal has the following from Rome today: Italian troops have landed in southern Albania, where they have occupied two cities, and are progressing eastward, menacing the right flank of the Bulgarian forces in western Macedonia, it was semi-officially stated here today.

The Italian force landed at Santiqvaranta, about forty-five miles southwest of the extreme right of the Bulgarian line, and about eighty miles southwest of Monastir.

They pushed forward on the railroad running northeast from Santiqvaranta, occupying Delbrin, which is six and a half miles inland, and then occupied Argyroastron (Ergetz), seven miles north of Delbrin.

The Italian official statement issued today reads: "On Tuesday our cavalry units from Arroyo Castro advanced to Georgicacas and Edizkopi in the Drynos valley, which they occupied; while other cavalry units, moving from Delvino, established communication with the Argyro Saistro garrison."

"Austro-Italian front: In the Tragnolo, on the night of the 3rd, the enemy, after several demonstrative actions against our lines on the heights north of the stream, launched new attacks against us in the Colbricon region, on the southern side of the valley. Everywhere they were driven off.

"Yesterday, after intense artillery fire, efforts were renewed with fresh troops, who succeeded in retaking one advanced position towards Mont Col Bricom, in the Bar valley, and also in Gorina in the previous morning.

"On the remainder of the front the enemy was repulsed with heavy losses. In the upper Cordevole valley a surprise attack on the slopes of Monte Sief was repulsed. The enemy suffered heavily, especially shelling disabled places at several points on the front. Some damage is reported in the villages of Sano, in the Adige valley, Forni Avoltri, in the upper Degano valley, Timso and Fellaro, in the Bati valley, and also in Gorina in the morning.

"Our batteries effectively retaliated, destroying enemy encampments at Birmoam, in the Gall valley, besides wrecking the enemy's lines on the Carso."

Romanians Win Victory.

Bucharest, Oct. 5.—On the Roumanian side of the river, on the northern front, the Roumanians have won a three-day's battle, the official statement declares, and the capture of Austro-German fortifications are pursuing their defeated foe towards the west. The statement follows:

"On the northern and northwestern front, in the region of Predetal, after three days' hard fighting, we carried enemy fortifications, driving the enemy westward."

"On the southern front the demonstration between Rutschuk and Turukiala having ended, we withdrew our forces to the left bank of the Danube."

"In the Dobrudja heavy fighting continues on the whole front. We have occupied the portion north of the road."

"Lloyd's reports that the Russian steamer Tourgal, of 4,207 tons gross register, has been sunk."

"The last report of the Franconia is dated June, 1915, announced that she had been chartered to carry British troops to the Dardanelles."

"Three Norwegian; One Russian Sunk."

London, Oct. 5.—Three Norwegian steamers, Brink, Knut Carl, and Neaghar have been sunk, according to Reuter's Kristiania correspondent. The crew of the Brink was landed.

"Lloyd's reports that the Russian steamer Tourgal, of 4,207 tons gross register, has been sunk."

The Tourgal sailed from New York, September 17, for Archangel. The Tourgal was formerly the British steamer Santa Brigida. She was built at Newcastle in 1907.

(Continued on page 8.)

THEY MOURN A HERO-FATHER



THE LATE PTE. THOMAS LOVE AND FAMILY TAKEN AFTER HE HAD ENLISTED.

Member of 26th Left Wife and Nine Children, But One a Bread-Winner, in Order That He Might Fight for His Country.

"O death, all eloquent! You only prove what I am, when my life is over."

Halifax, Oct. 5.—Sir Sam Hughes, minister of militia and defence, arrived this afternoon in Halifax from England and the front after an absence from Canada of nearly three months. The newly created lieutenant-general was full of optimism and in excellent health. Before leaving for Ottawa he handed the following statement:

"I am not a prophet, but I can say that the spirit of the German soldier is being broken. The British alone have captured, since the first of July upwards of thirty thousand prisoners with much war material. One officer told me that within a very small compass—a few hundred yards of trenches—upwards of 2,000 German dead, and several hundred wounded, unable to escape, covered the ground. Another example, one regiment of Germans, which was wiped out by the Canadians the other day, had been formed only two weeks previously from remnants of ten crack German regiments, and yet they disappeared."

"This war will be won by bounding and it is a long road to Berlin! The German people, however, are becoming very restless. I believe before very many months a rebellion must break out against Kaiserism throughout the length and breadth of the German empire."

"The urgent reforms in handling Canadian troops in England particularly which I had planned last spring, and which were held in abeyance on my return to Canada at that time, have now been carried out. Owing to the great growth in the service, the prolongation of the war and the desire for practical systems, certain important changes have been effected, with much saving in cost."

"In addition to the reforms referred to, the chief are those relating to the securing of more rest for our troops at the front, and at the same time to effect improvements in the training."

"Also with regard to the question of training, the result has been a greater coordination of the various departments of training between Canada and England, and England and the front. I have had many conferences with the war office, the secretary of state for war, the Right Honourable David Lloyd George; Sir William Robertson, General Whigham and other leading war office officers, together with the commandant-in-chief, Sir Douglas Haig, and our own corps, divisional and brigade commanders at the front."

Long Road to Berlin But Hun's Spirit Broken; Our Men at Front Irresistible

Sir Sam Hughes, on Return to Canada, Describes Strength of Captured Positions as He Saw Them on Somme Front—Men at Front Expect Much and "Canada Must Continue to Do Her Duty."

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GERMANS FEEL LOSS OF THEIR BIG GUNS

British Have Taken Since July 1, 29 Heavy Guns, 92 Field Pieces, 103 Trench Mortars and 397 Machine Guns

In One Dash on Wednesday French Possessed Themselves of Nine Guns of Good Size—Further Progress Made Yesterday in Same Area—German Counter-attacks Well Handled on Section of Line Held By Canadians.

London, Oct. 6.—Losses in big guns, field pieces and machine guns and the shaking of the German morale along the whole Western front appear to have been the most important results of the allied offensive in the Somme. Following the publication of the recent army order captured from the Germans in which an army corps commander warns his command that Germany is short of big guns, munitions and all war material excepting food comes official announcement of the British captures of artillery which include 29 heavy guns, 92 field guns and 103 trench mortars and 397 machine guns. The French, on Wednesday alone, north of Morval captured nine guns of three and one-half inch calibre. London and Berlin again agree tonight that there has been further fighting in the Canadian area but the statements are directly opposed as to what troops were doing the attacking. The British statement says that German attacks were completely repulsed.

The British captures. The British official communication issued at midnight says: "There is little to report from the battlefront except of the enemy shelling Guinecourt and its neighborhood and of the enemy counter-attacks in the Thiépval area, which we severely handled and repulsed."

"Between July 1 and Sept. 30, besides large quantities of other war material, we captured and recovered from the Somme battlefield 29 heavy guns and heavy howitzers, 92 field guns and field howitzers, 103 trench artillery pieces and 397 machine guns."

French Take Nine Guns. Paris, Oct. 5, via London.—In the course of their advance on the Somme front, east of Morval, yesterday, the French captured nine 8½ inch guns, the war office announced today. The statement follows: "The night was calm on the entire front."

"During our advance east of Morval we captured nine guns of 88 millimetres (3½ inches) calibre, two 120 millimetres (4¾ inches) calibre trench mortars and two 220 millimetres (8¾ inches) calibre trench mortars."

French Continues Progress. Paris, Oct. 5, via London.—The French official communication issued this evening says: "North of the Somme we continued our progress eastward of Morval. We repulsed a strong counter-attack on our newly conquered trench north of Freicourt."

"South of the Somme the enemy's artillery continues to display great activity, principally in the sector of Barleux-Bellou-Denicourt."

"In the West, near St. Benoit, our heavy artillery has taken under its fire six military stations where several machine gun positions of troops had been reported, and caused a large fire."

"On the remainder of the front there is nothing to report."

Admit Loss in West. Berlin, Oct. 5, via London, 4:16 p.m.—German trenches along the line between Freicourt and Rancourt, on the Somme front, have been taken in attacks by the French, the war office announced in today's official statement. A British attack succeeded only in reaching the German position at one point, near La Sara, on the Pozieres-Bapaume road.

The statement follows: "Western front: Army group of Prince Rupprecht. North of the Somme the artillery actively assumed great lateness prior to the enemy's infantry attack. At most points the enemy infantry, which attempted to advance, was kept under by our fire. A British attack was made between Mouquet Farm and Courcellette broke down completely."

A French attack on the Rancourt-Bouchareux line broke down before our fire.

For the first half of the last fiscal year. Total expenditure, including an increase of \$4,500,000 in interest charges on war borrowings, is about the same as last year. The total revenue for the fiscal year is now estimated at from \$210,000,000 to \$220,000,000. This will enable the government to apply some \$20,000,000 of current revenue to the principal of war expenditure. In regard to trade conditions it is pointed out that for the first five months of the present fiscal year the total trade of Canada has been \$791,000,000 as compared with \$809,000,000 for the corresponding period of last year, while bank deposits have increased by \$250,000,000 during the past twelve months.

TWO ENROLL AT LEPREAU; OTHERS THINK IT OVER

Two young men filled out the enrollment blanks and twelve others gave their names to the officers as prospective recruits at the recruiting meeting held last night at Lepreau.

MRS. A. THOMPSON AGAIN PRESIDENT OF W. M. SOCIETY

A vote of approval was passed on the work of Mrs. Cruihakank in the branch of the W. M. Society, following the report of Mrs. Cruihakank on the work of the Junior Mission band. A round table was conducted on the work of the mission band by Mrs. Peter McGregor, following which reports were presented on social service work by Miss McLean, of North Sydney; Miss Sinclair, of St. John, and Miss Murray, of New Glasgow. Following this there was a choir selection, a solo by Mrs. Crockett and a duel by Mrs. Crockett and A. C. Smith. A Bible reading was afterwards given by Mrs. Owen Campbell on giving, assisted by the members of Sydney and Inverness Presbyterians. The credentials committee reported that there were 13 delegates in attendance at the session. The grants were made to the institutions at Amherst and Sydney, following which unfinished business was completed. The session adjourned about 10.40 with the national prayer, and prayer for the soldiers at the front and for the mothers who are so nobly bearing their burden of the sacrifice. Morning Session. At the morning session it was unanimously resolved that the society endeavor to raise \$5,000 to erect a dormitory for a proposed girls' school in San Fernando. Mrs. John Morton's name will be attached to the new building. The committee of the pioneer workers in the colony. The resolution was adopted following a most interesting address by Rev. Dr. R. P. MacKay, secretary of the Presbyterian church of Canada. A report was presented by Miss I. McCulloch, of Truro. The action of funds was made as follows: Trinidad—Home support and dormitories, \$1,000; salary of Miss Ford, \$500; San Fernando—Girls' high school, \$215; British Guiana—Teacher training, \$600; Korea—Three girls' secondary schools \$1,200; Bible institute, \$100; Miss Kirk \$760; Dr. Kate MacBillans' expenses \$891.75; medical expenses, \$400. POTASH FROM KLEP San Francisco, Sept. 30.—The United States government will establish a plant either at Long Beach or San Diego for manufacturing potash from kelp. This plant is expected to be able to supply virtually all the potash needed for the manufacture of explosives for the American army.

FRANCONIA, IN USE AS TRANSPORT, SUNK BY ENEMY

No Troops on Board But 12 of Crew Are Lost in Mediterranean—Splendid Steamer Displacing 25,000 Tons, Known as "the Bath Ship."

London, Oct. 5.—The admiralty announces that the Cunard steamer Franconia, employed for transport duty, was sunk in the Mediterranean yesterday, by an enemy submarine. The steamer had no troops aboard, 19 men of the crew of 302 are missing.

According to the latest available reports the Franconia was being used as a British transport. She was a vessel of 18,160 tons gross, and was built in 1910. Her maiden voyage was between Liverpool and Boston in February, 1911. The Franconia was 320 feet long, 72 feet wide, and displaced 25,000 tons. When she was built she was considered one of the most comfortable steamers of the Cunard line. A striking feature of the steamer was the absence of staterooms on the boat deck, which was devoted to promenade room, a library, gymnasium, and a lounge and smoking room. The vessel was nicknamed "the Bath ship," inasmuch as she had more bath rooms and showers than the Mauretania, this equipment being installed for the benefit of passengers bound for long cruises to the Mediterranean.

The steamer of the Franconia was considered the best appointed of any steamer carrying third-class passengers. The old idea of storage compartments had been eliminated, and staterooms capable of accommodating four, six and eight persons, had been installed in her. The last report of the Franconia is dated June, 1915, announced that she had been chartered to carry British troops to the Dardanelles.

Three Norwegian; One Russian Sunk. London, Oct. 5.—Three Norwegian steamers, Brink, Knut Carl, and Neaghar have been sunk, according to Reuter's Kristiania correspondent. The crew of the Brink was landed.

SWISS FRONTIER GUARD KILLED BY STRAY BULLET

Berne, Oct. 5, via Paris.—A Swiss frontier guard was killed yesterday by a stray bullet while doing sentry duty on the summit of Driesprachen Spitze, where the Swiss, Italian and Austrian Tyrol frontier come together. The sentry, George Cethomas, was struck by the bullet, which passed over Swiss territory from either the Italian or Tyrolean frontier. This is the first instance of a Swiss frontier guard being killed since hostilities began. The summit on which Cethomas was killed is 6,900 feet above sea level, and is near the Stevivo Pass.