

Submission of the Cossack Leader Removes Menace of a Second March on the Russian Capital

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WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 19, 1917.

FAIR AND WARM

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RUSSIANS AGAIN OFFENSIVE; ALLIES IN FRANCE SUCCESSFUL

THE BRITISH SUCCESSFUL IN FRANCE

North Country Troops Raid Hun Positions in Inverness Cope.

THE ARTILLERY STILL ACTIVE

French Repulse Surprise Attack Against Trenches South of Ailles.

FIVE AIRPLANES BROUGHT DOWN

Enemy Ejected by French on Road Leading to Neufchatel.

London, Sept. 18.—The official report from British headquarters in France reads:

"North country troops raided German positions in Inverness Cope this morning and secured thirteen prisoners despite vigorous resistance. We have improved our positions slightly east of St. Julien. Early this morning a hostile raiding party attempted to approach our line south of Mericourt but was driven off with loss by machine gun fire.

"The hostile artillery has shown activity during the day in the neighborhood of Lamourart, Vimy and Neuport. There was again great artillery activity on both sides in the Ypres sector.

"Despite the low clouds and a very strong wind, a considerable amount of artillery work was carried out by us yesterday with airplane observation. Three hostile machines were driven down out of control in the air fighting but combats were few owing to the small number of German machines in the air. Three of our machines are missing.

French Statement.

Paris, Sept. 18.—The official communication issued by the war office to night reads:

"On the Ypres front we repulsed an enemy surprise attack against our trenches south of Ailles. There were quite spirited artillery actions in Champagne in the region of the mountains and in the sector of Amberive. On the right bank of the Meuse, the artillery fighting was quite violent north of Hill 344.

"On September 17 five German airplanes were brought down in aerial engagements or by the fire of our machine guns."

"The text of today's official statement reads:

"In the course of the night we stopped two enemy attempts against our small posts, one to the southeast of St. Quentin, the other in the region of Bovesles. On our side we carried out successful surprise attacks near Etan-court and La Royere Farm.

"South of the Meuse, after a violent bombardment, enemy detachments reached our lines on the road to Neufchatel. A spirited engagement ensued in advance in the elements from which the enemy was completely ejected after having suffered appreciable losses. We took prisoners.

"On the right bank of the Meuse there was marked artillery activity of both sides in the region of the Bois Des Fosses. On the rest of the front the night was calm."

Russian Statement.

Petrograd, Sept. 18.—The text of today's official statement reads:

"Western front: The situation in the Riga sector is unchanged. In the region northeast of Friedrichstadt, our detachments, after an engagement, occupied a wood south of the village of Szig. We captured a machine gun. On the remainder of the front there were fatalities and wounded.

"Roumanian front: On the right bank of the River Dniester, the Germans after artillery preparation yesterday, attacked and occupied a sector of the enemy's fortified positions in the region of Varnitza. During Sunday evening, after strong artillery fire with chemical shells, the enemy endeavored to attack the Roumanian positions in the Pantin-Marschesei region, but

ARREST ALLEGED DYNAMITE LEADER

Henri Monette Taken Into Custody at Pointe Aux Trembles.

Montreal, Sept. 18.—Henri Monette, alleged leader of dynamite gang growing out of anti-conscriptorial agitation, and which attempted to destroy Lord Atholstan's residence at Cartierville, was arrested at Pointe Aux Trembles late yesterday afternoon.

A TEMPORARY DEADLOCK IN THE SENATE

Parliament Will Probably Be Able to Complete Business and Prorogue by Friday.

Ottawa, Sept. 18.—Owing to a temporary deadlock which occurred in the Senate in connection with the third reading of the war times elections act, it looked for a time tonight as though parliament would be unable to prorogue on Thursday or Friday.

The trouble was due to the amendment moved by Senator Ross of Nova Scotia, providing that in the case of Nova Scotia lists for the coming election they should be made by the four western provinces, and that the appeal from the lists of Ontario, in cities, should be to judges.

The bill as passed by the House of Commons, provided that the basis of the Senate had been arrived at. The amendment conferences were held during the afternoon and evening with the object of reaching a settlement in order that third reading might be adopted and prorogation not delayed.

Shortly after 10 o'clock it was announced that an arrangement which will probably be satisfactory to both sides of the Senate had been arrived at. It has been agreed that in the making up of the Nova Scotia lists the plan followed in Ontario, in cities, will be adopted. The provincial lists will be used as the basis for the enumerators' work, subject to judicial review. This is satisfactory to the Conservatives who objected to revision of the lists in Nova Scotia by sheriffs, and it is likewise satisfactory to the opposition.

FRANCE WILL CONTINUE WAR

Wants Alsace and Lorraine and Reparations for Damages.

Paris, Sept. 18.—The French ministerial declaration was read by Professor Paul Painleve, the new premier, in the chamber of deputies this afternoon. It reaffirms the determination of France to continue the war until the dismemberment of Alsace and Lorraine from Germany is assured, along with reparation for the damage caused by the Germans.

Referring to the efforts made by the Germans to weaken the moral forces of the country, the declaration says in cases already under investigation and those that may hereafter require inquiry, justice will follow its course without hesitation or weakness and without taking any account whatever of the personalities involved.

"Whoever makes himself an accomplice of the enemy," says the declaration, "must suffer the rigors of the law."

"In the southeastern area of the Balkans further enemy encounters were frustrated by rifle and artillery fire."

Italian Statement.

Rome, Sept. 18.—An official statement issued today by the Italian war office says:

"In the southeastern area of the Balkans further enemy encounters were frustrated by rifle and artillery fire."

"In the Carro there were brisk artillery duels and a frequent harassing fire."

GERMANY IS ANXIOUS TO MAKE PEACE

Gen. Smuts Says That Country in Danger of Being Strangled to Death.

TEUTONS REALIZE THEIR PROBLEMS

War Has Been Won by Entente and Germans Know It Well.

Paris, Sept. 18, via Reuter's Ottawa Agency.—Interviewed by the London correspondent of Le Journal, Lieut. Gen. Jan Christian Smuts, the South African soldier and statesman, referring to Germany's present position, said:

"She has little or no improvement to hope for. Can one doubt, on the other hand the growing feeling of terror which possesses her as she sees the nations range themselves side by side against her, her food problems daily becoming more and more acute, her economic future hopelessly compromised and her name more and more hated? In short, she is faced with the prospect of being strangled to death unless she Entente re-opens the door of the world to her. What does the future offer to her, even on the impossible hypothesis of a reversal of the military situation?"

Longs For Peace.

"There is nothing that Germany longs for more ardently than peace. All her people feel that their position is desperate. But before thinking of peace we must be certain of having finished with military imperialism. Before accepting peace those who are charged with the destinies of the nations should give serious reflection to the terms, for on the peace that we sign will depend for generations the peace and future of the whole world.

The stake is the largest that the human world has ever played for. Patience and confidence are all we now need in order to be certain of obtaining it.

War of Machinery.

"This war is a war of machinery. Instructed by experience, we have adopted tactics which may not be very showy, but the results of which are mathematically certain. Our tactics consist in progressing by advances strictly limited to ground rendered impossible for the enemy to hold by the superiority of our artillery. These tactics cost the minimum to us and insure the maximum of losses to the enemy.

"If the public understand these things and their success there is no more question regarding the winning of the war. Today we have won, and the Germans know it quite well. The final result of the persistent pressure of our army is well anticipated in Germany, despite their reassuring communications. Germany's military victories in the east cannot make up for their defeat in a world sense. Hence Germany's desire for peace. But despite the horrors and the carnage, we must continue until the lesson is graven deep in the heart of the German people."

COAL SHORTAGE IN THE U.S.

New England Industries May Be Handicapped.

Washington, Sept. 18.—Reports to the geological survey on production of bituminous coal show a decrease during August at the rate of more than three million tons a month, and indicate that a shortage of coal this winter, feared by many government officials, may be a reality unless production shows a decided increase.

Indications that while there may be sufficient anthracite for domestic consumption in the east there may be an insufficiency of bituminous to keep industrial plants going at their present capacity.

The chief sections of the country facing suffering are New England and the west and northwest.

MENACE OF MARCH ON PETROGRAD IS AGAIN AVOIDED

Petrograd, Sept. 18.—The submission of General Kaledin to the Cossack leader, has removed the menace of a second march on Petrograd and materially clarified the situation and lightened the burden of Premier Kerensky and his associates in the committee of fire. A further favorable indication is a seeming tendency on the part of workmen's and soldiers' delegates to show less objection to a coalition cabinet and it is believed that upon his return from field headquarters the latter part of the week, the premier will announce the constitution of the ministry.

With assurances of support from the army and the reasonable element of socialists, the government has no fears of the result of any clash with the radicals.

General Vorshovsky, the new war minister, in his first press interview since he assumed office said: "The first task of my associates and myself is to create an army on the basis of those of other nations. I can assure you that the measures which will be taken will create a mighty revolutionary army. It is a mistake for Germany to think that the revolution has destroyed the Russian army. It will soon become strong again and will resist to the end the dignity and safety of the fatherland."

HEAVY GALE ON COAST OF N. E. DOES DAMAGE

British Three Masted Schooner Cora M., from Charlotetown, Wrecked off Monomoy Point—Crew Rescued from Rigging—Sixty Knot Gale.

Boston, Sept. 18.—A heavy easterly gale and rainstorm swept the Massachusetts coast today.

The British schooner Cora M., lumber laden, from Charlotetown, P. E. I., was wrecked off Monomoy Point in a sixty mile blow. Captain Miller and a crew of three men were rescued by coast guardmen. The schooner was knocked about in the storm, sprang a leak and quickly filled with water.

The men had taken to the rigging and were removed with great difficulty as great waves swept over the hull of the ship while the life savers were making desperate efforts to get a line from shore.

The Cora M., a three masted, was on a voyage to Vineyard Haven for orders.

The storm appeared off the coast of Cape Cod yesterday, and increased in intensity as it moved northeastward. The gale did considerable damage to shore resorts and boats.

COTTON SPINNERS DEMAND ANOTHER TEN PER CENT.

Have Received Three Advances in Last Two Years and Wages Highest Ever Paid.

Boston, Sept. 18.—The International Spinners' Union has decided to present demand for an advance in wages of ten per cent to the cotton manufacturers of New England and New York states. A committee has been appointed to present the demand.

The textile mills of New England have made three advances in the last two years, and wages are now higher than ever they have been. At the same time the cost of living is higher and many of the mills are more prosperous, many of them running over time on war orders.

The union officials announced that lockouts exist in certain mills in Lowell, Utica, N. Y., and Pawtucket, R. I.

George Thornton, of Pawtucket was elected president.

BONAR LAW TERMED A PROFITEER

John Winston Makes Attack at Canadian Trades Congress.

SAYS LABOR WILL BE GOVERNMENT

British Labor Delegate Brings Greetings to Canadian Unions.

Ottawa, Sept. 18.—John Winston, British labor delegate, commenced his address before the Trades and Labor convention today by referring to the fact that he was a Welshman, a justice of the peace and a councillor. He said the highest tribute to the Dominion of Canada, as a country and as a democracy. Continuing, the speaker said: "When I bring to you that are assembled here the warm and brotherly greetings of three million organized workers in Great Britain, I do so from the bottom of my heart.

"Now what is it that we are all after? I have listened with a great deal of attention and interest to the sentiments that have been expressed by the delegates present here today. And I know that what we want is to unify and to conserve the forces of organized labor in every civilized country in the world. (Cheers.)

Shadow of Wars.

"The greetings that I bring to you are naturally somewhat tempered by the shadow of this great war, but nevertheless they are not changed in sentiment. Nothing can detract from the noble, courageous and indomitable courage and spirit that has been shown by the thousands of brave lads that are fighting today and those who have laid down their lives in what is, in my opinion one of the greatest crimes ever perpetrated—this war. (Loud cheers.)

"But this does not end there. We remember that while we have duties to perform we have responsibilities to bear. And we will fail if we are led away by the flimsy excuses that are so prevalent. What is the real cause of this war? We must find out and if we do not want a repetition of this war, we must remove the cause of all wars—autocracy. The schooner was knocked about in the storm, sprang a leak and quickly filled with water.

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FOUND GUILTY OF KILLING MAIDEN

Cavalry Convicted in Second Degree and Appeals to Supreme Court.

St. Albans, Vermont, Sept. 18.—Robert Warm of Pottstown, Penna., the United States cavalry man, who has been on trial here, charged with the murder of his sweetheart, Jennie Henningway, fourteen years of age, was found guilty of manslaughter by a jury in the county court tonight. Counsel for the defense announced that the case would be carried to the supreme court on exceptions.

SAYS DAVIES PROFITS NOT EXCESSIVE

Enquiry Into Packers' Profits Resumed at Toronto—General Manager Fox Testifies.

Toronto, Sept. 18.—That all deductions from profits and amounts written off in the statements were absolutely proper and regular, was the assertion of H. C. Fox, general manager of the William Davies Company, who was again a witness today before the government committee enquiring into the O'Connor report regarding packers' profits.

Mr. Fox also stated that forty per cent of the shares of the Harris Abattoir Company were owned by the Davies Company, but denied that the companies had any business agreement. He insisted they were keen competitors.

A statement of the profits of the Harris Abattoir Company submitted to the commission follows: 1912, \$274,406; 1914, \$212,515; 1915, \$151,000; 1916, \$408,482.

When the inquiry resumed in the afternoon there was a sharp tilt between Mr. Waldron and Mr. Tilley. Mr. Waldron said: "We must not yield too readily to the demand for concealment at a public enquiry."

Mr. Tilley reminded the implication and finally Chairman Henderson poured oil on the troubled waters and the enquiry was resumed.

Varying in Values.

At the resumed session, Chairman Henderson stated that an informal conference had been held by the commission and J. W. Bain, government counsel, and Mr. E. C. Fox, manager of the Davies Company, and they had come to the conclusion that it was expedient that the question of units of costs in regard to the transfer of goods from one department of the company to another be inquired into at the company's office in order to obviate rambling explanations.

"In endeavoring to make out the units of costs," said Mr. Henderson, "the accounts have had difficulty in that goods transferred from one department to another have varying values."

Mr. Fox, in answer to Mr. Bain, said the inventory of retail stores was prepared by the retail store managers on the basis of the cost to stores from factory charges.

There is an allowance for depreciation of five per cent per annum, for Toronto and Montreal factories. There is heavy wear and tear in our business, Mr. Fox added, that the percentage written off had never been any lower.

Regarding an item of \$25,000 written off for an old factory, Mr. Fox stated that this was on account of part of a storage building they had to tear down.

SLIGHT BREAD PRICE CHANGE.

Chicago, Sept. 18.—Members of the National Association of Master Bakers which is in its twentieth annual session here today asserted that Federal Food Administrator Hoover probably will make only slight changes in the price of bread. This expectation is founded on the belief that the fixed change will represent the cost of manufacture plus actually ten per cent, which they say is the present margin of profit.

RECOGNIZES REPUBLIC.

Buenos Ayres, Sept. 18.—Argentina has recognized the new republic of Russia. President Irogan signed a decree today to that effect.

THE RUSSIAN ARMY MAKES FIRM STAND

Northern Defenders Driving Back Germans.

OCCUPY SEVERAL HUN POSITIONS

Successful Movement on the Roumanian Front is Carried Out.

RAIDS CONTINUE IN NORTHERN FRANCE

German Crown Prince Again Meets With Failure on Aisne.

Russia, having recovered in a great measure from the effects of recent internal difficulties, is preparing to make a firm stand against the common enemy. The Russian northern army, which has made some progress toward driving the Germans back to the Dvina line in the Riga region, on Sunday occupied several German positions between Pokoff and Riga. On Monday they captured Teuton defenses northeast of Friedrichstadt, south of Riga. In its official report, Berlin makes no mention of activity in this region.

General St. Cherbatoff, commander on the Roumanian front, has carried out successfully an offensive in the Sutchiza Valley, northwest of Fokshani. A section of the fortified Austro-German defenses near Varnitza was occupied by the Roumanians. German attacks in the Pantin region, to the southeastward were repulsed.

Raids Continue.

Raids continue on the northern end of the western front, with both the British and the Germans as the aggressors. Berlin, however, mentions no infantry activity on the front of Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria.

The artillery and aerial activity on the western front remains intense. From Neuport to near Arras and especially in the Ypres sector, the opposing guns are showing increased activity.

In two efforts against French positions on the Aisne front the German Crown Prince again has met with failure. Near the Meuse River on Neufchatel road, the Germans reached the French advance lines only to be thrown out again. In Champagne and on the right bank of the Meuse the artillery fire has been more spirited.

Italians Hold Own.

The Italians are still withstanding successfully Austro-Hungarian efforts on the southeastern edge of the Bainsizza Plateau, while the big guns are hurling their monster shells over the battle-torn area of the Carso Plateau.

France, her new premier, Professor Painleve, says, will continue the war until Alsace-Lorraine is restored and the Germans have made payment for the damage caused by their ruthlessness in the occupied areas of the republic. He urges that the allied powers consolidate their strength in the common effort. France by the end of 1917, will have expended 103,000,000,000 francs (about \$20,000,000,000), for military operations and civil administration since the beginning of the war. For the last quarter of the year its expenditures will total 12,150,000,000 francs.

Portuguese Statement.

London, Sept. 18.—An official communication from Portuguese headquarters gives the following information regarding the Portuguese front: "During the past week, the situation has been quiet on the whole. There were daily patrol encounters and artillery activity the latter part of the week.

"On Saturday morning the enemy raided our trenches at Neuve Chapelle. He was driven out leaving five prisoners and three dead, including an officer, besides other casualties inflicted on them."