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PERCE FIGHTING FOR POSSESSION OF POZIERES; AUSTRALIANS HOLDING GREATER PART OF VILLAGE

PREMIER ASQUITH ASKS PARLIAMENT FOR A VOTE OF CREDIT OF £450,000,000

Largest Asked Since Beginning of the War and Brings the Total to Date Up to Nearly \$15,000,000,000.

Lloyd George, Now War Secretary, Declares Military Outlook is Bright, Generals Proud of their Men's Valor and British Infantry Never Greater, Not Even in Days of Wellington and Napoleon.

London, July 24.—Premier Asquith today asked the House of Commons for a vote of credit of £450,000,000. This vote is the largest asked by the government since the beginning of the war. This will bring the total voted this year to £1,050,000,000, and the total since the beginning of the war to £2,832,000,000 (approximately \$14,160,000,000).

In moving the vote of credit the premier said the recent expenditure out of the vote of credit was approximately £5,000,000 daily. The £6,000,000 daily, referred to by Reginald McKenna, the chancellor of the exchequer, represented all the outgoing, the premier said. All the expenditure from April 1 to last Saturday was £559,000,000.

Mr. Asquith said that the navy, army and munitions cost £379,000,000; the loans to Great Britain's allies £157,000,000, and food, supplies, railways, etc., £22,000,000. The average daily expenditure for the war, he said, was £4,950,000.

The premier said he hoped the expenditure for the army and navy would not exceed the present level in the near future. The munitions cost remained stationary at the highest level yet reached, he added, and might increase.

Largest Vote Since War Began. Premier Asquith said that since the outbreak of the war there had been twelve votes of credit for £2,832,000,000. The present vote was substantially larger than its predecessors, but this was not because any great expenditure was anticipated, but in order to make provision for any longer period and the covering of any necessary emergencies. Explaining the situation, Reginald McKenna, chancellor of the exchequer, had said that the expenditure had reached £6,000,000 daily, and Mr. Asquith made the same statement as did the chancellor in regard to the purchase of American securities, which he said was not a true expenditure but merely a transfer of assets from England to America. After expenditures of £2,559,000,000 between April 1 and July 22, continued the premier, there was a balance on hand of £41,000,000, which was sufficient to carry on the services to the end of July, instead of the first week in August, as he had estimated. The daily average of expenditure had risen from £4,820,000 during the period of from May 1 to June 30 to £5,050,000 during the period from June 21 to July 22, or an average over the two periods of £4,950,000. Principal causes of the increase were the army and army munitions.

During the first period the average irrecoverable expenditure was £3,000,000, being exclusive of supplies to Allies. During the second period it was £2,600,000. From both these figures should be deducted the average peace expenditure of £230,000 daily.

The naval expenditure, added the premier, proceeded at a uniform rate and reached the high water mark, exclusive of munitions, last November, and from January to June remained fairly constant at a figure rather less than that of last November.

The July total, continued the premier, probably would have been higher than that of November, and it was expected, apart from any change in policy, that the present level would be maintained for the near future. The munition expenditure had increased steadily and continuously up to May and in that month and during June and July it was fairly constant. Under all heads the expenditure might be expected to expand little more.

Loans to Dominions. The daily average of loans to all dominions had dropped 1,400,000 pounds in the first period to 1,320,000 pounds in the second period, but these figures, said the premier, were very misleading, because in the first period there was one item of 12,000,000 pounds attributable in reality to the previous period. Allowing for that, the average expenditure under this head had increased. The figure for the second period was swollen by the fact that the government had advanced 11,000,000

DIES OF WOUND URGING HIS MEN TO CHARGE

Russian Officer Wounded in Heart Rallies His Men and Dies with Word "Charge" on His Lips.

Petrograd, July 24, via London.—"On the Russian front the Germans have been dislodged from another position along the River Lipa," says today's official statement, as follows:

"On the Lipa yesterday we dislodged the Germans from the village of Galichanie, and took some prisoners and one machine gun. On July 21, near the village of Kolmoff, the Lipa, an Austrian company, 193 strong, surrendered to our troops.

"Caucasus front: The offensive of our Caucasus army is proceeding successfully. In the direction of Mosul, throughout the day of July 23, augmented superior Turkish forces attacked a detachment of our troops at Rayat, combining a frontal attack with an outflanking movement, but our fire and counter-attacks forced the enemy to abandon the offensive."

The following details have been received regarding the exploit of Col. Tataroff, who was mentioned in the communication of July 21. Wounded in the heart by a shrapnel bullet, the colonel said, "I am killed," but, by a supreme effort, he got up and dashed forward, crying: "Charge." He died with that word on his lips.

In the official statement of July 21 it was declared that Colonel Tataroff had died in the latter part of June near Kozin, southwest of Dubno, while crossing a river at the head of his regiment "under a murderous fire, and putting the enemy to disorderly flight."

THE BRESLAU ESCAPES AGAIN, TURKS REPORT

Constantinople Report Tells of Former German Cruiser's Get-away After Four Hours' Fight with Russians.

Constantinople, July 24, via London.—"Irak front: In the Euphrates sector one of our monitors attacked two hostile monitors, causing a fire to break out on one of them. Our volunteers fired from the bank, and killed some of the crew. The hostile monitors were forced to retreat.

"Persian front: In the Kermanshah sector the situation is unchanged. Our detachments and volunteers, attacking energetically, dispersed Russian forces in the region of Bano, driving them eastward. Thirty-five kilometers east of Revanduz our troops encountered Russian rear guards inflicting such severe losses that in order to facilitate their flight they threw away their equipment and munitions.

The cruiser Midulla (formerly the German cruiser Breslau) encountered south of Sebastopol, on Saturday, strong hostile naval forces, including a new Russian man-of-war of the Imperatritsa Maria type (the Imperatritsa Maria is a battleship of 22,500 tons) and four new destroyers which tried to cut her off. After an engagement of four hours the Midulla broke through their envelopment and returned undamaged."

HOME RULE BILL TO BE DROPPED FOR PRESENT?

Asquith Confirms Suspicion Cabinet Has Failed to Agree.

PROPOSALS OF WAR SECRETARY A FAILURE

Redmond Declares He will Oppose New Proposals as Absolute and Disgraceful Breach of Faith.

London, July 24.—Confirming publicly today the suspicion that the cabinet had been unable to reach a decision in regard to the home rule amending bill, Premier Asquith, in the House of Commons, announced that the government would not introduce any bill of this kind with regard to which there was no substantial agreement among all parties. This was taken in the lobby of parliament to mean that home rule had been dropped for the moment and that David Lloyd George's negotiations had come to naught.

The stumbling block appears to have been the retention in the Imperial parliament of Nationalist representation in undiminished numbers.

John Redmond, leader of the Nationalists, moved an adjournment of the House to discuss the Premier's reply, and a lively debate, when the regular business of the House of Commons was concluded was anticipated.

The proposals Mr. Lloyd George put before Sir Edward Carson and himself, Mr. Redmond said, were in no sense their proposals, but after considerable negotiations and many changes, they agreed to recommend them to their friends. Mr. Redmond declared he had had the greatest difficulty in obtaining the consent of his supporters, not one of whom would have considered the proposals unless they were put forward as a temporary settlement for the period of the war.

Mr. Redmond said the agreement was for the provisional settlement of the question until the war was over, or until a final or permanent settlement was arrived at within a reasonable time after the war.

Having obtained the consent of our supporters to this agreement, I was faced on my return to London by an entirely new proposal from the Marquis of Lansdowne, which came as a bolt from the blue. Lord Lansdowne, in a speech in the House of Lords, declared the bill to be introduced would contain certain structural alterations of the act of 1914, which would be permanent and enduring, and I immediately protested.

Sir Edward Carson said that when he went into negotiations he thought only of what was best to help win the war, compared with which home rule or anything else mattered little. He would never have touched the negotiations, except as a war measure, and had made it perfectly clear from the beginning that the six Ulster counties must be struck definitely out of the home rule act. He was not asking, however, for permanent exclusion, Sir Edward added. No settlement made by this parliament could be permanent. He stood by the agreement announced by the prime minister, that the Ulster counties could be included without a bill. Concluding, Sir Edward appealed to the Nationalist members not to lose all the good that had come out of the negotiations.

"It would not be a bad day for this country, for Ireland and for the war if Mr. Redmond and myself should shake hands on the floor of this house. (Loud cheering). But that is to be done there can be no idea of coercion of Ulster. Let Ulster be struck out of the bill. Then go on without her if you can; she can be won by good government. If the hopes of a settlement in Ulster and the rest of Ireland are shattered now it would be a calamity.

"At the end of the war we will have had enough fighting. We will have other great questions to deal with, and it is inconceivable that we should resume our old quarrels." (Continued on page 2)

SLACKENING UP OF FIGHTING ON BRITISH FRONT BETWEEN THIEPVAL AND GUILLEMONT

GRAZED GERMAN OFFICER KILLS HIS OWN MEN

Spreads Terror in Fort—French Captors Learn Story from the Lips of Dying Bavarian.

Paris, July 23.—The destruction of a German fortified work on the sommé front was marked by a tragic episode, says La Liberté.

The order was given to destroy the fort at whatever cost. In less than six hours more than 2,500 great shells were fired at it, and the defenses gave way one by one in a cloud of dust and smoke. The infantry then went forward and the German positions were conquered.

French artillery officers, examining the ruins, discovered amid a mass of debris a Bavarian officer with his chest crushed and at the point of death. At sight of the French officers, the Bavarian seemed to collect himself, then began to speak softly, the Frenchmen kneeling about him.

The story told by the Bavarian and later recounted by an artillery officer was to the effect that 22 men had occupied the work. After the bombardment had continued for a time, half of the men were victims of a awful fate. They were decapitated, and the bodies of the others who remained, not a vestige remained. The survivors crouched at the bottom of the subterranean shelters and awaited their fate.

Another terrific explosion occurred, the men being thrown together in a confused heap. Almost immediately flames shot up from the underground cavern. There was a moment of indescribable terror, for now fire was ravaging the work.

The lieutenant in command went mad and shouted wildly at imaginary enemies. Then in the sinister glare of the flames the officer set furiously upon his men, killing one after another until he was himself burned to death.

The Bavarian determined not to die in the hand of his chief, and scaled the ruins, clinging to a slope of the rock, only to be buried under a block of stone. He died soon after in the hospital to which the French officers carried him.

DIRTY METHODS OF THE PARTISAN GRITS.

(Ottawa Journal) "The Kyte charges will stand to subsequent years as a startling illustration of the dirty partisan spirit too abundant in this country which never thinks decently about a political opponent, nor hesitates to think the worst of him; which never thinks ill of a squit or mouthpiece; which has less regard for the good name of one's country than for a chance to believe and propagate lies about political antagonists. Such was the spirit illustrated at the time of the Kyte charges and afterwards by many liberal partisan newspapers—and some newspapers professedly independent—and by many liberal political leaders ostensibly decent persons. And beyond doubt many persons not partisan and in other respects quite decent, but who are of a frame of mind to think that suspicion about others means virtue in one's self, were quite convinced that the Kyte innuendoes, while they might be a little extreme, must surely be based on truth merely because somebody uttered them, and that they quite proved that Canada is a pretty rotten country."

Operation Successful. A telegram was received yesterday by R. Duncan Smith stating that the further operation on his brother, J. Willard Smith, was successful yesterday morning.

Quiet South of the Somme on French Line With Only One Minor Engage- ment Resulting in Capture of German Battery.

RUSSIANS CAPTURE VILLAGE IN VOLHYNIA—DELIVERING HARD BLOWS NEAR THE GALICIAN BORDER BERLIN WAR OFFICE ADMITS—KAISER ON HIS WAY TO EASTERN FRONT.

Australians Capture More Prisoners. London, July 24.—The British official statement from headquarters in France, issued tonight, reads:

"The fighting has continued in the village of Pozieres, where the number of prisoners taken by the Australian troops has reached a total of six officers and 145 other ranks. "In other parts of the battle front there has been considerable artillery activity on both sides.

"Between the Ancre and the sea nothing of importance has occurred."

At Pozieres, the Australians are still fighting furiously with the Germans for possession of the village and the head of the road leading from it to Bapaume, and the greater part of the village is now reported to be in their hands. There has been a diminution in the vicious fighting which began Saturday night along the British front from Thiepval to Guillemont. A condition of comparative quiet prevails south of the Somme along the French line, where the only fighting is reported—and that a minor engagement—resulted in the French capturing a German battery south of Estrees.

Eastward in the Verdun region, the French have occupied a German redoubt west of Thiaumont, taking with it five machine guns and two score of prisoners.

Berlin still asserts that the only result of the British attack Sunday along the Thiepval-Guillemont line was the penetration of a few houses in the village of Pozieres, and that the Australians obtained these only after having suffered sanguinary losses.

That German troops have been removed from the Verdun front for the Somme operation is apparent from the German statement that Brandenburg Grenadiers, of "Douaumont fame," deserted the British in the fight Sunday at Longueval.

Although unofficial reports have credited to the Russians big gains against the Germans in the Riga sector of Russia, neither the Petrograd nor Berlin communication has as yet recorded any important changes in terrain there.

Petrograd claims the dislodgment of the Germans from the village of Galichanie, on the Lipa river in Volhynia, while Berlin says that near the Galician border, in Southern Volhynia, strong attacks by the Russians against the German line were repulsed.

Emperor William is reported to have left the French front to observe the operations in the east.

The Russians have made further progress against the Turks in the Erzingan region of Turkish Armenia, while to the south, along the Persian front, the Turks report that they have gained fresh successes over the Russians.

The Italians in the Astico and Avis regions of the Austro-Italian theatre report continued advances against the Austrians.

Paris, July 24.—The official communication issued by the war office tonight, reads:

"South of the Somme a minor operation enabled us to capture, this morning, an enemy battery south of the village of Estrees. Since July 20 we have taken on the Somme front more than sixty German machine guns. "On the right bank of the Meuse, after a spirited engagement, our infantry occupied a redoubt immediately west of the Thiaumont Work, taking five machine guns and about forty prisoners.

"Calm prevailed on the rest of the front. One of our pilots, Sub-Lieut. De Lorme, already cited six times in army orders, is again cited because of a series of bombardments carried

out by him on stations held by the enemy."

The Belgian communication: "The day was calm."

Austrian Report. Berlin, July 24, via wireless to Saville.—The following statement on military operations was issued by the Austrian war office, dated July 23.

"Russian front: South of Tatarov, under the threat of a strong Russian advance, we withdrew our troops fighting on the Magura toward the main ridge of the Carpathians.

"Italian front: After some days of quiet there was fighting yesterday south of the Sugana Valley and at Panaveggio. The Italians were repulsed."

A portion of the foregoing official statement was received yesterday by cable from Vienna via way of London.

Strong Russian Attacks. Berlin, July 24, via wireless to Saville.—Further attacks by the Russians in strong force have been made on the Teutonic lines northwest of Beresteck, in Southern Volhynia, near the Galician border, the war office announced today.

The Russian efforts to advance, however, were completely repulsed.

The statement dealing with operations on the eastern front is as follows:

"On the northern section of the front, and with Gen. Count Von Bothmer's army, there have been only minor engagements.

"Northwest of Beresteck strong attacks by the Russians were completely repulsed."

Eleven British Divisions. Berlin, July 24, via wireless to Saville.—The text of today's official statement by German army headquarters is as follows:

"It is now evident that the British attacks reported yesterday against the front from Thiepval to Guillemont, were made by parts of eleven British divisions, several of which were hurled from other fronts. The only advantage gained by the enemy on the whole line not yet rectified by the Germans is that he entered some houses in Pozieres, for which he paid an extraordinarily heavy losses.

"The enemy was defeated at Longueval by a powerful counterattack by the Brandenburg Grenadiers of Douaumont fame.

"In the gravel pit southwest of Guillemont, where the enemy had temporarily gained a footing, the Germans took prisoners three officers and 141 men unbound.

"South of the Somme, small French enterprises failed under the German fire near Soyecourt and west of Verdmandovillers.