

# The St. John Standard

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WEATHER—FAIR

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## MORE THAN THOUSAND YARDS OF HUN TRENCHES CAPTURED

### BRITISH ADVANCE IN SOMME REGION

Although Germans Attempted Strong Attack South of Grandcourt, They Were Stopped by Heavy Artillery Fire—In Counter Attack British Force Out Enemy From Out-Post Lines.

**FRENCH PROGRESS APPRECIABLY NORTHEAST OF MORVAL—AEROPLANES SERIOUSLY DAMAGE TEUTON TRAIN AND RAILWAY STATIONS—SEVEN ENEMY AEROPLANES BROUGHT DOWN AND EIGHT BRITISH MACHINES MISSING.**

London, Oct. 23.—More than a thousand yards of German trenches in the region of Grandcourt and Lesboufs were taken by the British in fighting north of the Somme river in France this afternoon, according to the official communication issued tonight. In the region of Grandcourt the British artillery stopped a German plan for an attack.

The communication says:

"This afternoon, in the course of operations by the right wing of our army south of the Ancre, we advanced our line east of Grandcourt and Lesboufs, and captured over a thousand yards of enemy trenches.

"During the day our front in the neighborhood of Lesars was heavily shelled. South of Grandcourt this afternoon the enemy massed for an attack, but was stopped by heavy machine gun fire and a further prisoners are reported as a result of the fighting at the Schwaben redoubt and Lesars, in addition to the total given yesterday.

German Raids Attempted.

"Last night two German raids were attempted against our trenches in the neighborhood of Grandcourt. One was stopped by our fire, and the enemy suffered heavy casualties. The second penetrated our out-post lines, but was promptly driven back by our counter-attack.

"Yesterday our aeroplanes bombed two railway stations behind the enemy's lines, hitting a train in motion and doing much damage to buildings and rolling stock.

"Seven enemy machines were brought down, and many others were forced to land in a damaged condition. Eight of our machines have not returned."

French Make Progress.

Paris, Oct. 23, via London, Oct. 24.—The bulletin issued tonight by the war office reads:

"An isolated operation today enabled us to progress appreciably northeast of Morval. The total number of prisoners captured yesterday northeast of Salfy-Salliel is about eighty.

"South of the Somme there was an artillery duel, especially brisk in the region of Chaulnes Wood. Everywhere else the day was quiet.

"Aviation: German aeroplanes dropped bombs this morning on Nancy. There were no casualties, and only slight damage."

Crime To Peel Potatoes.

London, Oct. 23.—A despatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Copenhagen says:

"The Burgomaster of Eckernforde, Schleswig-Holstein, publishes an urgent order against the peeling of potatoes. The order says the prospects of obtaining potatoes in the future are exceedingly small and that, despite official control, it is probable that only a couple of pounds weekly per head will be obtainable. Any one discovered peeling potatoes before boiling, or throwing away peels, will be punished by three months' imprisonment or a fine of 1,500 marks."

Teutonic Submarine Policy.

Geneva, Oct. 23, via Paris.—Prince Von Buelow, former German imperial chancellor, recently informed a neutral newspaper man that since the beginning of the war Germany had constructed 225 submarines, says a despatch from Constantinople. The German naval authorities, the prince is reported to have added, are paying more attention to submarines than to battleships, and Austria-Hungary is doing likewise.

Italians Make Progress.

Rome, Oct. 23, via London, 5 p. m.—Italian troops on the Carso front have developed renewed activity, pushing reconnoitering parties toward the Austrian lines, where they are drawn up for the defense of Trieste. Prisoners, arms and ammunition were

### MORE VESSELS SUNK BY HUN SUBMARINES

Two Norwegian Steamers, Vessel and Swedish Bark Sent to Bottom—Dutch Craft Held Up.

London, Oct. 23.—Lloyd's announces that the Norwegian steamers Habba, of 878 tons gross, and Risoy, of 1,129 tons gross, have been sunk. The sinking of the Danish schooner Fritsemil and the Swedish bark Lemka is also announced by the shipping agency.

Another announcement by Lloyd's records the sinking of the steamer George M. Emblicoes, a Greek vessel of 2,636 tons gross. Twelve of the crew are reported missing.

The George M. Emblicoes left Buenos Ayres on September 17 for Cape Vincent, Cape Verde Islands.

Two More Vessels Sunk.

London, Oct. 23.—The Greek steamer Aris and the Norwegian steamer Drafn have been sunk, Lloyd's announces.

The Greek steamer Aris, of 1,794 tons gross, was formerly the steamer George Clarkson, and was owned in Syria. The Norwegian steamer Drafn, of 714 tons gross, was owned in Drammen.

Steamer Raftund Sunk.

London, Oct. 23.—The Norwegian steamer Raftund, 689 tons, has been sunk, says Reuter's Kristina correspondent. The crew was landed.

Two More Torpedoed.

London, Oct. 23.—Lloyd's announces that the Norwegian steamer Sull, 1,138 tons, and the Danish steamer Helga, 1,182 tons, have been sunk. Their crews were saved.

brought back by the Italian raiders, the war office announces.

"On both sides," says the official statement, "aircraft were engaged in reconnoitering work. As a result of an aerial engagement, which took place over Frigidio in the Vipbach Valley, an enemy Albatross aeroplane was brought down.

"On the Carso our reconnoitering parties pushed toward the enemy lines and took some prisoners, also some arms and ammunition."

### C.P.R. LABOR TROUBLE NOT YET ADJUSTED

Possible Settlement Will be Arranged Today—Application for Conciliation Board Not Refused as Reported.

Special to The Standard. Ottawa, Oct. 23.—There is some hope of getting a settlement tomorrow," said a telegram which Hon. T. W. Crothers received this evening from Winnipeg. The minister of labor when asked about the C. P. R. strike situation said there was no change. But the information he had received indicated that there was still a possibility of averting the strike.

There is no truth in the report from Winnipeg that the application of the C. P. R. for a board of conciliation has been refused. The question is simply in abeyance pending the decision of the conductors and trainmen.

C. P. R. Official Talks.

Montreal, Oct. 23.—A Canadian Pacific Railway official, when spoken to today about the possibility of a strike on the railway said: "Every dispute with labor on the Canadian Pacific so far has been settled by arbitration under the Lemieux act. The railway company has asked the government to appoint an arbitration board and has agreed to abide by its finding. The general opinion is that employees of the railway are too loyal not to fall in with this suggestion."

LATER.

Winnipeg, Oct. 23.—Efforts made today by Sir Robert Borden to have the representatives of the Canadian Pacific firemen rescind the strike orders which call for a walk-out at 5 p. m. Wednesday, and come to an amicable settlement with the company failed. The only possible way in which a strike can now be averted is by the company giving in to the demands of the men.

### HUNS DROP BOMB ON DUTCH SOIL

Amsterdam, Oct. 23, via London, 5 p. m.—Dutch newspapers are indignant over the report by the Handelsblad that on Sunday a Zeppelin dropped a bomb near Gorkum (Gorinchem) 22 miles southwest of Rotterdam.

The Nieuwst Van Den Dag says: "If German airship commanders had not displayed supreme contempt for the protests of the Dutch government this deplorable incident, which only by accident lacked serious results, would not have occurred."

STEAMER WITH FIRE IN BUNKERS AT HALIFAX.

Halifax, Oct. 23.—The British steamer Maanman from Valparaiso for New York put into port today with a fire in her bunkers which had been burning 10 days.

GOVERNMENT MEETS TONIGHT. Fredericton, Oct. 23.—Premier Clarke and Hon. B. Frank Smith, minister of public works, arrived in the city tonight. A meeting of the government will be held here tomorrow night.

### ENTENTE ALLIES NOT PREPARED TO TALK ABOUT PEACE TERMS

Viscount Grey, British Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Delivers Notable Address at Luncheon Given by Foreign Press Association—Diplomatic Representatives of Allies are Present.

London, Oct. 23.—Another important contribution to the discussions on peace was made by Viscount Grey, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, at a luncheon given today by the Foreign Press Association, at which the diplomatic representatives of all the Allied countries were present.

The Foreign Secretary made it plain that the Allies were not prepared to discuss peace terms, and gave no indication of what their terms might be, but welcomed any efforts by neutral countries for a combination to prevent future wars. Some of the most important passages of the Secretary's speech follow:

"I would like to talk, not, indeed, about actual conditions of peace, which can only be stated and formulated by the Allies together, and not by any one of them separately, but about the general objects which the Allies must secure in this war. And to do that I would ask you to recall that we must never forget how the war came about. If we are to approach peace in a proper spirit it can only be by recollecting and recalling, and never for a moment forgetting, what was the real cause of the war."

Affects Peace Conditions. "Some people say: 'Oh we need not go back over that old ground now, everybody knows it.' You cannot go back to it too often; it affects the conditions of peace. Germany talks of peace; her statements talk of peace today. They say: 'Germany must give guarantees against being attacked again.' 'If this war had been forced upon Germany that would be a logical statement. It is precisely because it was not forced upon Germany, but was forced by Germany upon Europe, that it is the Allies who must have guarantees for future peace.'

"In July, 1914, no one thought of attacking Germany. It is said that Russia was the first to mobilize. That I understand is what is represented in Germany as justification for the statement that the war was not an aggressive war on Germany's part, but was forced upon her."

Russia's Position. "Russia never made the mobilization of which Germany has complained, until after Germany refused a conference, and never made it until after the report appeared in Germany that Germany had ordered mobilization and

that report had been telegraphed to Petrograd.

"The whole plan of campaign of the German staff was to attack through Belgium, and now it is represented that they had to attack through Belgium because other people had planned to attack through Belgium. I would like nothing better than to see these statements that Russia's mobilization was an aggressive one, and that other powers, any powers, had trifled in the neutrality of Belgium, or planned an attack through Belgium—I would like to see these statements investigated before any independent impartial tribunal.

"German organization is very successful in some things, but in nothing more successful than in preventing the truth from reaching their people, and in presenting to them a point of view which is not that of truth.

"When England proposed a conference, Russia, France and Italy accepted the conference and one power refused it. When four powers offered a conference and one power refused it, is it the powers which offer the conference who are forcing war, or the power that refuses it?"

"The Emperor of Russia offered the Hague tribunal. When one sovereign calls the Hague tribunal, and another refuses it, is it the sovereign who offers reference to the Hague who is forcing war?"

"On the very eve of war France gave her pledges to respect the neutrality of Belgium if Germany would not violate it. And we asked for such pledges. Was it the power which asked for a pledge and the power which gave a pledge which were responsible for the violation of the neutrality of Belgium, or the power that refused to give the guarantee?"

Respected Belgium. "Never, at any time, was there a suggestion that a French or an English soldier should enter Belgium, unless to prevent the abolition of her neutrality, which had been undertaken by Germany."

"All efforts to avoid war in 1914 failed, because you cannot have peace without goodwill, and because in Germany there was a will to war, and not the will of peace. But lately the Crown Prince deplored the loss of life caused by this war. Yes, yes, it was because he knew what the sufferings of war must be, and how terrible a war in Europe would be, that we tried to avoid it in 1914."

Continued on page 4.

### CANADA'S PREMIER ASKS FOR 100,000 MORE MEN

In Inspiring Appeal Sir Robert Borden Urgently Requests People of Dominion to Renew Efforts to Further Cause of Canada and the Empire.

CLIMAX OF WAR RAPIDLY APPROACHING AND NUMBER OF MEN THIS COUNTRY CAN SEND OVERSEAS MAY BE DECIDING FACTOR IN THE GREAT WORLD STRUGGLE.

SPECIAL TO THE STANDARD.

Ottawa, Oct. 23.—That victory may be the reward of sacrifices already made and yet to be made, Sir Robert Borden in an earnest appeal to the Canadian people asks that another hundred thousand men of military age join the army for overseas service and that those who are ineligible for such service give freely of their services in production of munitions, food and other necessities.

To the women of Canada he makes an especial appeal to continue the great and generous work they have done to further the cause of Canada and the Empire and the winning of such a victory as will secure peace and liberty.

It was intended that an appeal should be made along these lines by Sir Robert Borden, Sir Wilfrid Laurier and their leading supporters in parliament. Sir Wilfrid refused to co-operate in this attempt to complete Canada's army and make victory certain and complete. That Sir Wilfrid's position might be accepted in Allied, neutral and enemy countries as representing Canadian sentiment, that we had grown weary in the fight and preferred a drawn battle to complete victory was probable and possible. To prevent such misrepresentation of Canadian sentiment, Sir Robert Borden has issued his appeal with a luncheon in Canadian manhood and in the loyalty of all Canadians to the Premier's Stirring Appeal.

The appeal follows: "To the people of Canada: "The world-wide struggle in which our Empire is fighting for its rights, its liberties and its very existence has continued for more than two years. Every effort that could honorably be made on our part to avert war was put forth with the deepest earnestness and sincerity. There was no escape from the contest save in dishonor and ultimate disaster. The wonderful extent and thoroughness of the enemy's long and careful preparation was imperfectly understood at first, and the magnitude of the struggle has surpassed all anticipation. Great Britain's first expeditionary force has been increased more than twenty-fold and that of Canada will place in the fighting line may be the deciding factor in a struggle, the issue of which will determine the destiny of this Dominion, of our Empire, and of the whole world."

Tribute To Young Men. "The most eloquent tribute would fall to fittingly honor the youth of Canada who have already rallied so splendidly to the colors, and whose heroic valor and glorious achievements have crowned this Dominion with imperishable distinction before the world. Remembering the sacrifice by which that distinction was won, we recall with solemn pride, the undying memory of those who have fallen. In the history of every people there may come such a challenge to the spirit of its citizens as must be answered in service and devotion if the nation is to have an abiding place in the future. The events of this war bring that challenge today to the manhood of Canada."

Continued on page 2.

SHORT COURSE FOR TEACHERS. Sussex, Oct. 23.—A teachers' winter short course in Nature Study and Elementary Agriculture will be given at Sussex and at Woodstock, beginning January 8th, 1917, and continuing one week.

The course is open to teachers who have not attended Rural Science schools or the winter short course of 1916.

One hundred teachers can be accommodated at each school. The Nature Study course prescribed by the Board of Education will be given special attention.

Railway fares on the standard certificate plan will be refunded. Application should be made to the director, R. P. Steeves, at Sussex.

McGoverns with conducting an optum joint.

The police on searching the house not only found opium but a supply of liquor. In court today the prisoners were remanded.

Police and Residents of Railway Centre Receive Surprise of Their Lives when Successful Raid-Made.

Moncton, Oct. 23.—Through a liquor case in the Halifax courts, the Moncton police encountered the surprise of their lives. The citizens generally were also surprised, for the case in the Nova Scotia capital led to the discovery of the first opium joint ever found in Moncton.

The police captured enough "dope" to put the entire city asleep for a day or two. It appears that Helen Fong, wife of Sam Fong, a Chinaman here, was wanted in Halifax on a charge of perjury. When she was taken to that city Sam got "sore" and squealed on one Fred C. McGovern and his wife, Maud, who came to Moncton a month ago from Halifax. Sam went to Chief of Police Rideout and charged the

Mounted Rifles. Wounded—L. Creemer, Nicholville, N. S. Infantry. Died—F. Martin, Eldon, Belfast, P. E. I. Missing, now returned to duty—R. Dolimont, Ross Ave., North Sydney, N. S.

Previously reported missing, now killed in action—H. G. Cox, Middleton, N. S. Previously reported wounded, now wounded and missing—Capt. W. E. Beaton, Sydney, N. S. F. Cody, Milltown, N. B. C. E. Morris, North Sydney, N. S. Seriously ill—F. L. Wolfe, La Have Island, N. S. C. W. Adams, Sackville, N. B. Wounded—L. L. Bishop, Shelburne, N. S. J. W. Jeffrey, Cannan, N. S. A. D. Martin, Montague, P. E. I. D. Todd, Summerside, P. E. I. R. H. Wilson, Forest City, N. B.

Mounted Rifles. Missing—F. P. MacKenzie, Westmorland Road, St. John, N. B. R. P. Orchard, White's Cove, N. B. Killed in Action—R. McIntosh, Sydney Mines, N. S. Missing—E. J. Driscoll, Indian River, P. E. I. A. Horton, Canso, N. S. Artillery. Died of Wounds—Driver R. T. Murphy, Lewisville, Moncton, N. B. Cyclists Services. Wounded—Lance Corporal C. D. Orchard, 369 Saunders street, Fredericton, N. B.

### TEN N. B. MEN IN MIDNIGHT CASUALTIES

F. P. Mackenzie of St. John and Five Others Missing—Moncton Man Dies of His Wounds.

Ottawa, Oct. 23.—Midnight list:

Infantry. Wounded and Missing—E. Munroe, Campbellton, N. B. Corporal B. Nichol, Glenlivet, Restigouche, N. B. C. A. Galtier, College Bridge, N. B.

Wounded—H. J. Hetherington, Dartmouth, N. S. W. D. Boudreau, Petit-De-Grat, N. S. Lance Corporal C. King, Sydney, N. S. R. MacLean, Gaytown, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Previously Reported Missing, now Admitted to Hospital—Arthur L. Mercer, New Aberdeen, N. S.

### SIXTEEN LOST WHEN VESSEL GOES DOWN

Steamer L. Edward Hines Founders in Caribbean Sea During Tropical Hurricane.

New Orleans, Oct. 23.—Sixteen members of the crew of the steamer L. Edward Hines, including Captain O. H. McKelge of New York, were drowned when the steamer was sunk in the Caribbean Sea, forty-five miles east of Balize, British Honduras, in the tropical hurricane on October 15, according to a wireless message received here today from the Belize agents by the Oil Manufacturers Company, which had the steamer under charter. Only three members of the crew were saved, the message stated.

Find Opium "Joint" in Moncton City

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