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PROBS—SHOWERS

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## TIME ALLOTTED BULGARIA TO BREAK WITH TEUTONS EXPRES, BUT ALLIES HAVE NO WORD OF HER INTENTIONS

### WORK OF MONTHS DESTROYED IN SINGLE BLOW

Trenches Which Germans Believed Impenetrable Demolished by British and French Guns.

### ALL COMFORTS OF HOME FOUND IN DUGOUTS

British Headquarters Story of Allied Offensive Graphically Describes Havoc Wrought by British and French.

British Headquarters in France, Sunday, Oct. 3, via London, Oct. 4.—The scene of the British attack in the Lens region is a flat mining country—slag heaps, mine pits, ruined buildings, splintered and felled trees and earthworks churned by explosions with slightly rising ground toward Loos and Lens.

Nothing is visible except the soft puffs of shrapnel bursting, and volumes of black smoke from British and German high explosive shells, marking positions where the British troops are organizing their gains and the Germans are preparing a new defensive line.

It is with infinite satisfaction to the British who had long looked at the eye-sore twin towers of the mining works at Loos, that they now have in their possession this German position. The church at Loos, which had been used as an observation post, is a heap of stone as the result of the bombardment preceding the attack.

The normal population of Loos is ten thousand people and their families. Three hundred of these remained during the battle, taking shelter in the cellars of their wrecked, miserable homes. One old woman who coked for the Germans is now cooking for the British.

As the skirmish line approached the town it saw six women and a child coming toward it in the midst of the battle. Some of the British soldiers turned from the fierce business of the charge to rescue them, but before they could get the women under some sort of shelter two of them were wounded. Believed their trenches impenetrable.

The elaborateness and permanency of the German trench system, the apparent conviction of the Germans in the security of their line. Dugouts thirty feet deep were cemented and contained electric lights and arm chairs. Some of them were impenetrable even to high explosive shells of big calibre.

The British bombardment cut the wire in front of the German trenches, to bits and battered the firing trenches and traverses into irregular piles of earth. Under such a falling of shells it was suicidal for the Germans to attempt to remain outside the dugouts or to try to man their machine guns or use their rifles.

When the artillery work was perfected the British infantry sprang over the parapets at a given moment, sprinting toward the German trenches they arrived almost without opposition. Then the German trench was theirs with the Germans who were alive huddled in their caves. Some of the dugouts had been demolished and had in them fragments of German bodies mixed with the debris.

Others had their opening blown in shell explosion, and their occupants were either buried or suffocated. When a dugout had been unharmed the British soldiers with bayonets fixed or bombs in hand, appeared at the entrance to find the Germans still inside or perhaps just starting out. All in the dugout might surrender, or on the other hand, if a British soldier started to enter, or even showed himself, he was received with a fusillade. In case of refusal to surrender bombs were thrown into the dugout without the thrower of them exposing himself. The Germans surviving the explosion usually gave in, though not always. Some incidents had a humorous, as well as a tragic side. In these sudden

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### Allied Troops Landed in Salonika While Russian Warships Appear Off Coast of Bulgaria.

Everything Points to Entry of Bulgarians on Side of Teutonic Forces and Men and Material Massed Ready to Strike Blow at Serbia—Allies Ready to Deal With New Situation.

London, Oct. 4.—The time allotted Bulgaria by the Allies through Russia to turn her back on Germany, Austria and Turkey expired this afternoon, but the expiration of the time limit brought no immediate surface indications to clarify the situation.

Whether the Russian minister left the Bulgarian capital, as his government threatened, provided Bulgaria declined to meet the Russian ultimatum; whether Bulgaria dissembled, asking for further time; or, whether King Ferdinand and his supporters merely observed silence was not known in London up to eleven o'clock tonight. Either the censorship or the vagaries of war-time cable service, or the two combined, resulted in keeping London in the dark, although definite news is expected here hourly.

Events have been transpiring, however, in keeping with the fast approaching crisis, involving the entry of the Balkans in the European conflict. Russian warships have appeared in the Black Sea, off the Bulgarian port of Varna; French and British troops have landed at Salonika, a Greek port, fifty miles south of the Bulgarian frontier, and Bulgarian troops, which have been on the move for days, have been massed in great numbers along the Serbian borders.

From the Central Powers' side have come reports of the great weight of men and metal being piled up preparatory to a blow against Serbia from that side, as the first step in what the popular imagination has accepted as a fact—German determination to smash through the corner of Serbia and link up with Bulgaria, creating a new battle front from the Austrian border to Constantinople.

Delayed cables told of the landing of the Allied troops at Salonika. With these reports arrived comments from the Athens papers, the gist of which was that the appearance of French and British soldiers in Greece, at a time when Greece was outwardly neutral, should cause no excitement, in that their mission was, as one of the Athens papers expressed it, "to defend the railway against Bulgarian aggression, and give help to Serbia, the Ally of Greece."

The Greek minister at London refused to comment on the report that the Hellenic government considered the landing of the Allied troops a violation of neutrality, and had formally protested to Great Britain and France.

No Reply To Allies' Latest Proposal.

London, Oct. 4.—The latest proposals made to Bulgaria by the ministers of the Entente Powers at Sofia have lapsed, recent developments indicating that the Bulgarian government has rejected them. It is stated authoritatively tonight by Reuters Telegram Company. This statement refers to the proposals made before the sending of the Russian ultimatum.

No word as to whether Bulgaria had acceded to the Russian demand, or otherwise, had been received in London up to 7.30 o'clock tonight.

London, Oct. 4.—A despatch to Reuters from Sofia, dated October 2, says: "It is officially announced that the government will immediately reply to the last note of the Entente Powers."

Sounds Warlike.

Budapest, Oct. 4, via London.—A despatch from Sofia says that Premier Radolovoff made the following statement to the adherents of M. Stambulskiy, leader of the Agrarians: "Bulgaria may rightly hope its situation will become better than ever. These events of the near future promise very favorable results. Bulgaria will extend its boundaries towards the northwest and south."

Russian Warships Off Bulgarian Coast.

London, Oct. 4.—Two powerful Russian squadrons are reported to have appeared off the Bulgarian coast, near Varna, on the Black Sea. This announcement is made by the Tribune of Rome, according to the correspondent there of the Exchange Telegraph Company.

Mobilization Completed.

Washington, Oct. 4.—A despatch from Premier Radolovoff at Sofia, to the Bulgarian legation today, announced completion of mobilization which was accomplished, the message adds, with "regularity and punctuality." The premier denied there had been any crisis in Bulgaria.

In diplomatic quarters press reports that the Greeks had permitted the

### FLYING CORPS PRAISED BY SIR JOHN FRENCH

The Part They Played in Recent Offensive a Great Aid to Forces on Land.

London, Oct. 4.—Field Marshal Sir John French has issued an order of the day expressing his appreciation of the valuable work done by all ranks of the Royal Flying Corps in the battle in France which began Sept. 25 under extremely adverse weather conditions, which compelled flying at very low altitudes under heavy fire.

General French especially thanks the pilots and observers of aircraft for their plucky work in co-operation with the artillery and in photographing and making bomb attacks on the railways, which, he says, was of great value in interrupting German communications.

### TORPEDOED BY BRITISH SUBMARINE

German Steamer Sunk in Baltic, While Enemy Gets British Tank Steamer.

London, Oct. 4.—The German steamer Svonla, of Stettin, has been torpedoed in the Baltic by a British submarine, according to an Amsterdam despatch to Reuters Telegram Company. Ten of the crew have been landed, while the remainder are on the way to Sasanitz.

The version of this incident sent to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Copenhagen says that the Svonla ran ashore after it was fired upon by a British submarine.

The steamer Svonla, which was built in 1895 at South Shields, was 2,796 tons gross. It was owned by a shipping firm of Stettin.

British Tank Steamer Sunk.

Liverpool, Oct. 4.—The British tank steamer Kanakuk has been destroyed by fire and sunk, according to advices received here today from Borneo, East Indies, under date of October 2. The crew was landed at Balikh Pappan, Borneo.

The Kanakuk, a vessel of 4,000 tons gross, sailed from San Francisco August 11, arrived at Shanghai, Sept. 14, sailed thence for Singapore which she reached on September 26 and Balikh Pappan on Sept. 28. She was owned in London.

### SERBIAN ARMY IS FREE FROM TYPHUS

Between 130,000 and 150,000 of the Inhabitants Carried Off by the Disease.

New York, Oct. 4.—Dr. Richard P. Strong, professor at Harvard University, who has been directing the anti-typhus campaign of the American Red Cross Sanitary Commission in Serbia during the past six months, returned today on the steamer Duca degli Abruzzi, and declared that the Serbian army is free from typhus, and is in as good physical condition as any army in the world.

He said the total number of deaths from typhus in Serbia had been between 130,000 and 150,000.

Dr. Strong said he had heard many reports of atrocities suffered by Armenians, indicating that note of the reports so far published have been exaggerated.

### PARTIAL RECOVERY OF LOST GROUND BY THE TEUTONS

Most of Hohenzollern Redoubt Won Back, Sir John French Admits, but Allies Maintain Positions Along Rest of Front—Fierce Trench Fighting Yesterday.

London, Oct. 4.—In the west the Germans have persisted in their driving counter-attacks against the British until they have re-taken most of the Hohenzollern redoubt, so named by the Germans. This is admitted by Field Marshal French's latest report, but is not claimed specifically by the Germans themselves, possibly because of the fact that the loss of this stronghold was never conceded by Berlin.

The gas was used by the British in their recent offensive is the charge made by Berlin. The British War Office has made no statement regarding the truth or falsity of this. The German claim that the British lost 60,000 and the French 130,000 men in the recent fighting is also without denial, so far.

SIR JOHN FRENCH'S REPORT.

London, Oct. 4.—Field Marshal Sir John French, in a report dated October 4, 7.40 p.m., says: "Yesterday afternoon the enemy commenced a heavy bombardment, and delivered repeated attacks over the open against our trenches between the quarries and the Sermedes-Hulluch road. These attacks, which were pressed with determination, were all repulsed with severe loss to the enemy and failed to reach our trenches."

"Further to the northwest the enemy succeeded in re-capturing the greater portion of the Hohenzollern redoubt."

"On the remainder of the front the situation is unchanged."

THE FRENCH STATEMENT.

Paris, Oct. 4.—Trench fighting of a violent nature in Artois throughout the day is reported in the French official communication issued tonight, which adds that to the south of Givenchy the Germans have gained a footing at the crossing of Five Roads, but were repulsed everywhere else.

The text of the official statement, which reads as follows: "In Artois the struggle from trench to trench continued during the entire day. On the crests to the south of Givenchy the enemy was able to regain a footing at the crossing of Five Roads, but was repulsed everywhere else, notwithstanding the violence of his repeated counter-attacks."

"The artillery and trench gun action was especially intense to the south of the Somme, in the sector of Lions and Chaulnes, as well as to the north of the Aisne, in the valley of the Miette and on the Aisne-Marne Canal, in the environs of Sapignoul."

"An enemy aeroplane was brought to earth within our lines; the two officers manning it were made prisoners."

"In Champagne the enemy again shelled our positions and rear guard with shells containing suffocating mixtures. Our artillery replied energetically."

"On the western outskirts of the Argonne forest our heavy batteries took under their fire a hostile column marching from Baulny on Apremont (north of Varennes)."

"In the Vosges we repulsed, after a spirited engagement, an attack by the enemy against our positions to the east of Colles-Sur-Plaine."

"A bombardment, very violent on both sides, has occurred at Hartmannsweilerkopf."

"The Belgian official communication reads as follows: "An extremely violent bombardment of our positions in the neighborhood of Dixmude was carried out today. A small infantry attack was easily repulsed."

Germans Captured by Russians Say Kaiser's Men Are Breaking Under Strain

Petrograd, Oct. 4, via London.—The following official communication was issued from general headquarters tonight: "Near Devinsk the Germans at noon yesterday opened a half of fire against the sector of one of our regiments in the vicinity of the village of Chichkoro, between the railway and Svonten Lake. The Germans employed guns of very large calibre, including some eight inch."

### BERLIN GIVES VON BERNSTORFF CARTE BLANCHE

Has Full Authority to Carry Out Negotiations Relative to Arabic Matter.

### NO NEW NOTE FROM GERMAN GOVT. ON CASE.

Sec. Lansing Has Important Information Under Consideration but its Nature Not Made Public.

New York, Oct. 4.—Germany has sent no new notes to the United States regarding the Arabic case and the imperial government's submarine policy, but instead Count Von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, has been given full authority to carry the negotiations to a conclusion, without further references to his government, according to a statement tonight from an authoritative source close to the ambassador.

When Secretary of State Lansing and Count Von Bernstorff met here last Saturday the ambassador turned over to Mr. Lansing some material, part of which was in writing, but this was in the nature of a personal memorandum. It is understood, and not a formal communication from Berlin.

Further, it was said, tonight, that no note is expected from Germany, Count Von Bernstorff having been clothed with full powers.

That Secretary Lansing now has under consideration some important information was admitted, although it was pointed out that this necessarily would be the case in view of the situation. Until the negotiations now being conducted have reached a conclusion nothing will be made public concerning the proposals being discussed, it was asserted.

### SIR MAX AITKEN TO CONTINUE AS EYE WITNESS

Will Also Act as Canadian Government's Representative in France—Labor Member Loses Son in Battle.

London, Oct. 4.—G. N. Barnes, recently returned from Canada, is the first labor member to lose a son in the war. Barnes has been a most active member of the Parliamentary Recruiting Committee.

Donald MacMaster, who has lost his only son in France, has gone to Scotland in connection with his duties as a member of the munitions committee his loss making him more determined to do everything possible to help the country.

Sir Max Aitken will continue to act as eye-witness. In addition to his new duties as representative of the Canadian government in France, he has secured as assistant Lieut. T. C. Goodrich Roberts of Fredericton.

GUNBOAT SMITH WINS

New York, Oct. 4.—Gunboat Smith outfought Al Reich, former amateur heavyweight champion, in a ten round bout here tonight. Reich showed only an occasional spurt. The weights were: Smith 183 pounds; Reich 208½