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British, French, Russians and Belgians All Win Successes Over The Enemy; London Rejoices Over Glorious Victory

Greater Progress on West Front In Two Days Than Had Been Made In Whole Preceding Year

KAISER MUST CHOOSE ONE OF TWO ALTERNATIVES

Smashing Offensive Continuing Today Along Entire Front in Champagne and More German Positions Have Been Occupied—Advance Along More Than 25 Miles

London, Sept. 27.—In two days the French and British have gained greater results than in the preceding twelve months of fighting. Since the battle of the Marne, with upwards of 20,000 German prisoners in their hands and something like thirty guns without counting machine guns, and with a formidable breach in the German line, the allies apparently have their long expected offensive movement well under way. The advance has been general and its effect is emphasized by the fact that on the eastern front a substantial gain for the Russians is recorded.

RUSSIANS WIN STRIKING VICTORY Petrograd states that the army of Gen. Ivanoff has won a striking victory over the Germans and Austrians in the southeastern theatre, where 1,000 prisoners are said to have been taken.

BELGIANS, TOO, HIT THEM HARD The Belgians also are taking a prominent part in the new offensive movement. Their official announcement reports the capture of a German post on the right bank of the Yser, with the one recent execution by the Germans of adjoining trenches.

KAISER MUST CHOOSE It is believed in London that the new move in the west will again bring the Germans face to face with the necessity of making a choice between the two fronts, as was the case earlier in the war. Military writers point out that the Russians are now holding the Austrians and Germans on a front of 700 miles, while the presence of nearly 2,000,000 strongly entrenched Germans has failed to prevent an advance in France. This, they say, must increase the perplexities of the German general staff and react immediately on any plans which may have been formed for new attacks in the south or southeast.

More German Positions Taken Today Paris, Sept. 27.—The new offensive movement is continuing along the entire front in Champagne. The War Office announced today that further German positions had been occupied.

The announcement also says that all gains in the Ardennes region in north-western France have been maintained. There is intense cannonading between the Meuse and Moselle and in Lorraine, on the part of both the allies and the Germans.

REJOICING IN LONDON New York, Sept. 27.—A special cable to the Herald from London this morning says: "The congregations in every church in England last night—Established, Roman Catholic and Non-Conformist—rejoiced over the glorious news from the western front that in terrific and continuous battles along the great fighting line from the North Sea to the Vosges the Franco-British soldiers are dislodging the Germans from their strongly fortified positions and have advanced along more than twenty-five miles of front, penetrating to a depth of from two to five miles and capturing more than 20,000 able bodied prisoners.

The British advance north and south of La Bassee completely overshadowed the fighting at Neuve Chapelle in March. It is the most glorious achievement of the allied arms since the German rout in the battle of the Marne. But while the British advance is a great achievement, it pales when contrasted with the French victory in the Champagne where the German front wall has been shattered into fragments by the gallant French, who have penetrated the German lines to a depth of three miles.

GERMAN LOSSES APPALLING. Apparently the German losses in this great battle are appalling when it is considered the fighting is 'a Potpourri'.

"North of Arras the French, fighting shoulder to shoulder with the British, have inflicted terrific losses on the Germans, forcing them out of what were considered impregnable positions.

GERMAN LOSSES 50,000 TO 60,000 Paris, Sept. 27.—"Is it the greatest advance at last?" is the question that is being asked all over France. Sunday's official communication aroused the liveliest satisfaction.

The military observers, however, are more cautious than the public. They admit that the operations carried out by the British and French were brilliant and declare that if 20,000 prisoners were taken the total German losses must have been at least 50,000 or 60,000 men, but they hesitate to declare on the scant facts available, that this is the beginning of a big offensive manoeuvre.

"The commander-in-chief has not confined his intentions to anybody," says the Temps. "It is that which raises hopes. An operation rumored is an operation ended. For the present, let us rejoice over the news and wait with confidence."

PHILIX AND PHENIX WEATHER BULLETIN Issued by Authority of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, R. F. Stupart, director of meteorological service.

Fair and Cooler Probabilities—Northwesterly gales, clearing; Tuesday decreasing winds, fair and cooler with danger of frost.

ESCAPE FROM FREDERICTON JAIL Fredericton, N. B., Sept. 27.—"Sporty" Jones, awaiting trial on charge of stealing cattle, and George Shaw, charged with theft, escaped from the jail last night. It is said that somebody entered the building through a window and unlocked the door of their cell.

Some local horsemen will leave tonight for Chatham to attend the exhibition races.

BRITISH STEAMER SUNK Marseilles, France, Sept. 27.—The British steamer Natal Transport was shelled and sunk by a German submarine on Sept. 17 south of Crete. Its crew of thirty-four was picked up and landed at Piræus, Greece. The sailors were taken from there to Malta.

THE COLUMN OF RELIEF.

(By H. A. Gody) The following lines were composed by the rector of St. James' church and read by him at the close of his sermon on Sunday night, when he made an appeal for men to serve their king and country. Many will remember how General Gordon and his brave soldiers held out against the hordes of the Mahdi's host for long months, every day expecting the relief column to come to their assistance. Two days after Gordon and his men were overmastered and slain. Help arrived, but, alas, too late. Will it be the same now? Will our young men delay in forming the column of relief until these brave men at the front have been overcome by the Teutonic hordes, or will they enlist and strike while there is time? Thirty years ago, and over, England's bravest met their doom, Nobly fighting for their country. In the streets of quaint Khartoum. Long they kept the old flag flying, Standing by their gallant chief, As they waited—vainly waited— For the Column of Relief. So today in bleeding Belgium, And in far-off shell-torn France, Sons of Empire line the trenches, Holding back the Hun's advance. Fiercer rolls the roar of battle, Louder swells the tide of grief, As they wait—those who were scorned heretofore— For the Column of Relief. Will it be like Gordon's val'rans, In the streets of old Khartoum? Will those far-off reeking trenches Be our Empire's bloody tomb? No, the hero shall not conquer, Men are arming—time is brief, Speedy aid, warriors, help is coming, See! the Column of Relief! St. John, N. B., Sept. 27, 1915.

HAVE CAPTURED 300 OFFICERS AT CHAMPAGNE

Text of Official French War Office Report on Victory Paris, Sept. 27.—The text of the French War Office communication follows: "In the Ardennes district, we have maintained our positions. To the east of Souchez our advance, previously reported as having reached the destroyed telegraph line to the north of Theis, has not as a matter of fact passed the Orchaux de La Felle and the highway from Arras to Lille. This advance, however, has been at all points maintained. "Along the front to the south of the river Somme there has been fighting with bombs and torpedoes in the vicinity of Andreville. "Our artillery has vigorously counter attacked the batteries of the enemy where certain detachments of our positions had been going on with tenacity along all the front. We have occupied at several places, notably at Trou Becol to the north of the Westergues farm, several positions in the rear of our lines where certain detachments of the enemy had been able to maintain themselves. The previous statement that we had captured 300 German officers is erroneous; we have taken prisoners 300 German officers in the Champagne district. "Between the Meuse and the Moselle and in the Lorraine district, there has been severe artillery fighting on both sides. "A violent storm in the Vosges has for the moment suspended all operations in the district."

SIMEON JONES DEAD IN LONDON

Prominent For Many Years in The Life of St. John A cablegram received this afternoon by R. Kettle Jones announced the death of his father, Simeon Jones, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. D. Landale Wilson in London, England, after an illness of two years. Mr. Jones was formerly one of the most prominent citizens of St. John, and was active in many departments of public life, filling the office of mayor of the city for three years. He was born in France, William, York county, in 1829, and had attained the advanced age of eighty-six years. He was a son of the late Thomas Jones and his wife, former Miss Caverhill. In 1846 Mr. Jones came to St. John and opened the employ of E. Kettle, brewer, afterwards taking over and building up to large proportions the business which still bears his name. In 1862 Mr. Jones retired from the business and removed to New York, where he was actively interested in business matters for about twelve years when he left New York and settled in London, where he had resided ever since. The news of his death will be learned with great regret by many friends here. Mr. Jones was married in 1861 to Miss Annie, daughter of D. J. McLaughlin, in Centenary church here. His wife died some years ago. The sons surviving are R. Kettle of St. John, George West Jones of Calgary, Frederick and Simeon A. of St. John, Andrew U. of Montreal. Another son was Captain Ernest Jones, who gave up his life for his country in the battle of the Mons. Two daughters survive, Mrs. J. Frank Usher of Edinburgh, Scotland, and Mrs. D. Landale Wilson of London. It is not known yet what the funeral arrangements are.

COREY BACK TO STEEL INDUSTRY AND HEAD NEW CORPORATION?

New York, Sept. 26.—William E. Corey, formerly president of the United States Steel Corporation, it is said, is to return to the steel industry and become the head of the new corporation, the Rockefellers and others well known in the financial world are to become associated with him. Mr. Corey retired from the presidency of the United States Steel Corporation in 1911 after eight years in that office. Since he has continued to be a director of many corporations, although he has spent much of his time in France.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF CABINET IN GENERAL OVERSIGHT OVER WAR

London, Sept. 27.—Premier Asquith, it is announced, has appointed a special committee of the cabinet to be charged with general oversight of the war. The committee, which is composed of the premier, Lord Kitchener, David Lloyd George, Arthur J. Balfour, Sir Edward Grey, Lord Lansdowne, Andrew Bonar Law and Winston Spencer Churchill, will act as a sort of executive, absorbing the functions of the cabinet's Dardanelles committee.

BRITAIN INTERNING ENEMIES WHOLESALE

London, Sept. 27.—Every male German, Turk and Austrian military age in London, who has not been granted exemption, will be required today to surrender to the police. Austrians under fifty-one years of age, and Germans under fifty-five will be interned. Motor buses will convey them to internment camps.

GERMANS ADMIT SUCCESS OF THE ALLIES' BIG DRIVE

Cautiously Worded Berlin Statement is Confirmation of the Great News—Italians Score Another Success

Berlin, Sept. 27.—A German official communication says that after an artillery preparation of great intensity which at some points lasted fifty hours, the expected Anglo-French offensive has begun in the western front.

The text follows: "Along the entire front, from the sea to the Vosges, the enemy fire has increased. It has especially been violent east of Ypres, between the canal of La Bassee and Arras and also in Champagne from Prosees to Argonne. After severe artillery preparations which at some points lasted fifty hours, the expected attack began.

"Between the railways of Ypres, Roulers and Comines, the British attacked early in the morning. The attacks on the northern wings have already been repelled after hand-to-hand fighting before and in our positions. They are further attacking to the northeast and the southeast of Armentières and north of La Bassee Canal.

"On Thursday evening, as has only now become known, the French penetrated our battered trenches near Souchez. The French were again repelled yesterday near Souchez on both sides of the railway in the opposite direction to the attack on the western front.

"In part also the attacks collapsed a few steps in front of our obstructions under fire of our infantry and machine guns. The retreating enemy column suffered considerable losses owing to vigorous artillery and machine gun fire."

ITALIANS DRIVE BACK AUSTRIANS Rome, Sept. 27.—The following official statement from general headquarters was issued last night: "On Carisio, on the 26th, after an intense artillery action along our whole front, the enemy attempted two successive attacks, but was repelled on each occasion."

BELGIANS IN AN ARTILLERY FIGHT Paris, Sept. 27.—A Belgian official communication issued yesterday says: "The night was calm. During the day of Sept. 25 the enemy's artillery displayed great activity on the entire front, particularly in the north of Dinant. Our batteries replied, carrying out an effective fire in retaliation on the opposite positions."

Hard Nut To Crack, Says Expert But Looks With Confidence On Allies' Future On Western Front

London, Sept. 27.—Colonel Repington, a noted military expert, discussing the Franco-British advance in this morning's Times, says: "We have a hard nut to crack now that we have passed to the offensive. The ground in front of us is honeycombed with ironclad lines of defence to lighten our task. All the ridges to the east are occupied by the enemy and the Scheldt and the Meuse, in our front, have been fortified by them. Nevertheless, good generalship can make weight on the decisive points to be attacked, while the high quality of the allied troops provide that generalship with the moral force required for victory. In a spirit of calm confidence in our leaders and men, we can regard the future on the western front."

THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS' LOSS IN HEAVY STORM

Day Fishermen Suffer Heavily—Forty Mile Wind Blowing This Morning Reports of heavy damage done along the coast by the storm of yesterday and today continue to be received, so far as can be learned, it is believed that fishermen will suffer losses running into thousands of dollars through destruction of their weirs, landings, and fishing gear. The gale was still blowing strongly along the Fundy coast this morning, at noon raging about forty miles an hour, but its efforts at further destruction were wasted, for there was little left to be included in its sweep.

In the city, reports of such damage as signs being blown off buildings, small boats drifting, trees falling, and similar accidents were general, but the injuries to the telephone and telegraph wires which blacked the lines yesterday, were repaired and communication with the outside world was again possible. At No. 1 berth, West Side, yesterday, some mud screws worked loose from their moorings, but were brought safely back with the aid of a tugboat.

A Severer Blow A telephone report from Chance Harbor this morning to the Times said that the damage to the weirs and other fishing gear in that vicinity alone would easily run into \$10,000. It might be possible to save some parts and repair them, but for the most part the nets and weirs were totally destroyed. The destruction will seriously cripple the fishing industry, resulting in a prospective loss of many thousands of dollars to the men engaged in it along the bay.

RAFTS BREAK UP 'IN RIVER' UNDER STRESS OF STORM

The violent wind storm this morning played havoc with two large rafts of logs in the St. John river, as they were being towed from Fredericton to this city by the tugs Lillie Glaser and Flushing. The tugs had taken refuge above the breakwater at South Bay, but even there they were not free from the effect of the storm.

About 10 o'clock the lines holding the tow of the Lillie Glaser parted and more than 1,000,000 feet of logs were carried out into the river. The raftmen endeavored to save their charge, and as a result of their efforts a boom was formed and many of the logs kept from being carried away.

The tug Flushing also got into difficulties and lost upwards of 800,000 feet of her tow. The Reach was completely blockaded with logs this morning and a crew of men were vainly endeavoring to collect them. The loss will be quite heavy as the rafts will all have to be reformed, the logs resorted for their owners, and in addition large sums paid to men who salvage the logs which drifted away.

The power boat Crest, owned by Hiram Perry, was driven ashore above Cedar Point by the rush of logs, but was later refloated without having sustained any damage.

PRESENTATION TO SOLDIER Gordon Scott of Douglas Avenue, was the recipient of a beautiful silver wrist watch on Saturday evening from his brothers. He recently joined the 6th Battalion and will leave this evening for Valcartier. He will be accompanied by George H. Morgan, who also joined the battalion. Both young men are well known and are receiving the best wishes from a host of friends.

Another is Wounded and Missing—J. D. McDonald, Hockey Player, Invalided Home—Some More Names of Recruits

NOVA SCOTIA KILLED Another is Wounded and Missing—J. D. McDonald, Hockey Player, Invalided Home—Some More Names of Recruits A casualty list issued in Ottawa last night contains the following: Thirteenth Battalion—Wounded and missing, Fred William Hubbard, Campbell, N. S. Second Field Artillery Brigade—Wounded, Sergt. Robert Parker Randall of Moncton, N. B. Thirteenth Battalion—Died of wounds, William Collins (formerly of 4th Battalion), No. 11 Brussels street, Halifax. Jack D. McDonald Invalided Home Jack D. McDonald, captain of the Fredericton Capitals hockey team, has returned to his home in North Sydney, C. B., after "doing his bit" in this war. He was wounded on May 8 while riding on a mechanical transport, which was taking ammunition to the Canadian troops at Ypres. The transport was blown up, and Pte. McDonald had both legs badly hurt. He was in a hospital for four months. Levi Randall of Moncton is in receipt of a telegram from the Adjutant-General, Ottawa, notifying him that his nephew, Sergeant Randall of Anderson's 6th Moncton battery, was severely wounded while fighting in France on September 18. Other advices would indicate that the Moncton artillerymen were in a sharp action "somewhere in France" on that date. Randall is a son of Kimball Randall of Hildesburgh and enlisted in Moncton with Major Anderson in August, 1914, and went with the battery to Valcartier, to England, and France, coming safely through the severe fighting at St. Julien. He was early promoted to the rank of sergeant. Moncton Recruits The list of recruits who signed at Wednesday's meeting in Moncton and since then follows: Charles W. Green, Fred H. Hutchison, Arthur Horton, R. P. Doucet, Jack Vanbushkoff, H. C. Chablain, Fred L. Sullivan, Curtis Wortman, Fred C. Murray, Charles R. Smith, William H. Mean, William A. Cummins, F. Laurier Emerson, Charles E. Pothier, W. Edmundson, Percy L. Carter, Arthur Gaudet, J. W. McMurdo, W. A. Sault, L. T. Kennedy, Walter A. Weldon, John W. Hope, Hugh Lamont, Charles Best, (Continued on page 2, sixth column)