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PROBS—FAIR

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VON HINDENBURG GAINS FOOTING ON PETROGRAD-KOVNO RAILWAY AFTER COSTLY DRIVE AT RUSSIANS

AUSTRIANS ADMIT FORCE OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY'S ATTACKS IN GALICIA

London, Sept. 13, 9.45 p. m.—By one of those battering offensives which, although costly in men and munitions, have invariably been successful, Field Marshal Von Hindenburg's army has at last set foot on the Kovno-Petrograd railway, between Vilna and Dvinsk. The whole Austro-German force have been striving to gain this railway since the fall of the Polish fortresses.

The offensive which began toward the end of last week was carried on from three directions, upon Dvinsk and the railway on either side of the town, while further south the invaders advanced towards Vilna. The Russians, before superior forces, supplied with the usual mass of artillery, were yesterday forced back to the Lake district, which the railway penetrates, and are now making a stand there.

Simultaneously, the Germans pushed their way eastward towards Siedlitz and Pinsk, both of which are on roads which join the main railway line, while the Austrians, with whom there are many German units, are fighting hard to reach Kovno, the southern terminus of the line.

With this railway partly in the hands of the Germans it is probable that the Russians will be compelled to make a further retirement, although their offensive in Galicia, which continues, might save them by compelling the Germans to send reinforcements to this region.

There is now doubt of Russian success in this district, as, following the Austrian admission of their retirement, the Germans tonight announced that after repulsing Russian attacks they occupied "a favorable position, situated some kilometers west of our former position."

Fighting in Country Submerged by Heavy Rains.

The conditions under which the troops are fighting in the marshy country in the centre and on the southern end of the line are described by German correspondents as most terrible. The country is practically all under water, through which the Austro-Germans have to advance against well-prepared Russian positions. The eastern bank of the Serech, from which the Russians are delivering their counter-attacks, is a veritable fortress, from which the Russians energy every time their opponents approach taking a heavy toll of them in killed, wounded and prisoners. According to the Russian accounts nearly 30,000 prisoners have been taken in the fighting along this river.

The operations in the west are marked by the continuance of the great artillery battle from Belgium to the Argonne. A duel between guns of all calibres along the entire front has now been going on for nearly three weeks, and during the week-end has been particularly violent around Argas, in the Argonne and Champagne.

At several points the German infantry, after a heavy bombardment, attempted to storm the advanced trenches of the Allies, but the French reports say that these attacks all failed. Fighting of a somewhat similar character is proceeding along the Austro-Italian front.

The session of the British parliament, which opens Tuesday, will be chiefly occupied with arrangements to finance the war. This will include the levy of new taxes. However, under the British system whereby ministers can be questioned and debates raised, many other matters will be discussed. Compulsory service is certain to come in for consideration, and on this the cabinet is said to be divided.

MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF CHURCH OF ENGLAND

Toronto, Sept. 13.—The board of management of the Missionary Society of the Church of England in Canada held one of the largest meetings in its history this afternoon in St. James Cathedral parish hall. The Primate, the Archbishop of Rupert's Land presided.

The treasurer's report was for eight months, from January to September, in which he stated while \$164,824 was asked for an appropriation, \$25,823 had been received to the beginning of September. For Jewish work \$13,958 had been asked for, and \$5,378 received. An additional \$6,440 had been received for special objects.

BULGARIAN PARLIAMENT DIVIDED ON QUESTION OF GIVING HELP TO TURKS

Opposition Party Demands Meeting of Government to Prevent Action Contrary to Country's Centuries Old Traditions.

Sofia, Sept. 13.—An urgent appeal to the nation has been issued by a group of Bulgarian men of note to support the opposition demand for a convocation of the Bulgarian parliament, "with a view to preventing action contrary to the country's centuries old traditions."

The centuries long traditions of the Bulgarians, as of other Balkan nations, have consisted in uncompromising opposition to the Turks as usurpers and tyrants in Europe. As there have been many evidences of late that the Bulgarian government, presumably under the leadership of King Ferdinand, is leaning strongly to the side of the Germans and Austrians and necessarily, therefore, to the side of the Turks, it would seem that the opposition in parliament, in demanding the convening of the chamber, is opposed to giving any assistance to the Turks.

It is only since the second Balkan war that Bulgaria has become so violently opposed to Greece and Serbia as to almost forget her age-long hatred of the Turk, and it could hardly be said therefore, that the "centuries-old traditions" spoken of refers to this more recent policy of opposition to the other Balkan nations.

RECRUITING TIDE FLOWS IN STEADY STREAM FOR INFANTRY BATTALIONS

Patriotic Spirit of People Has Been Aroused — Grand Meeting Last Night—More Today.

Twenty-nine recruits, the largest number yet signed on in any one day during the recruiting campaign were enrolled yesterday, and a net total of twenty-nine were accepted last evening as a result of a splendid demonstration on King Square. Up to the present time about 120 men have been secured in St. John since Friday, September 4. This is a very creditable showing, and is considered most favorable in view of the fine type of men who are passing the tests.

Col. Campbell, of the 64th, wants none but the highest type of manhood and he is getting them from St. John. There was a large crowd round the recruiting platform, fully 1,000 people being present. The addresses were excellent, and the speakers were repeatedly cheered. The straightforward remarks of Lieut. Hugh Teed recently inhaled from Flanders were well received, and he pointed out that St. John boys at the front were calling, "Come over and help us."

Other speakers were Rev. Dr. Hutchinson, of Main street Baptist church; Rev. Dr. G. M. Campbell, of Mount Allison University, and Sergeant Norman Knight. Others on the platform were Senator Daniel and Mr. Justice McKeown. L. P. D. Tilley, M. L. A., acted as chairman, and the 3rd Garrison Artillery Bugle Band rendered musical selections.

The men enrolled last evening were: Cambridge Orr, St. John; Bernard Tobin, Newfoundland; Charles Ferguson, St. John; Arthur Gordon Scott, St. John; George Havelock Morgan, St. John; Charles H. Walton, Port Hope, N. B.; G. Ralph, England; James Ewart, Lorneville, N. B.

more recent policy of opposition to the other Balkan nations.

Bargain with Turks Not Clinched Yet.

Sofia, Bulgaria, Sept. 11, via London, Sept. 13, 9.12 p. m. (Delayed in transmission)—Premier Radoslavoff continues in touch with the ministers of the Triple Entente powers. He has informed them that Bulgaria has assumed no political obligations with Turkey of the central powers as a result of the cession by Turkey of territory to Bulgaria.

Denial is given here to the report that the ministers of the Triple Entente powers have made new proposals to Bulgaria. It is stated that the Entente governments are still working with Serbia, with the purpose of obtaining from her a satisfactory answer to their demands that Serbia cede to Bulgaria the territory desired by the latter country. The German military attaché here, Major Baron Von Der Goitz, is leaving his post. He will be replaced by Gen. Von Losow, who formerly was attached to the legation. It is stated that Baron Von Der Goitz is leaving voluntarily.

BERLIN ASKED TO DISAVOW IN ARABIC CASE

Evidence of Survivors Given to German Ambassador to Send to His Government.

Washington, Sept. 13.—Conferences today between President Wilson and Secretary of State Lansing and between Secretary Lansing and Count Von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, brought the situation growing out of German submarine activities to the following status:

(1)—The German ambassador has been furnished with the evidence of officers and survivors of the Arabic, all agreeing that the liner was proceeding peacefully when torpedoed without warning, and has been advised that the United States desires a disavowal of the attack and reparation for the American lives lost.

(2)—The evidence will be sent by Count Von Bernstorff to the Berlin foreign office, to which it has not been available before, and probably ten days will elapse before Berlin can be heard from, in some quarters it is believed possible that the foreign office, upon examining the evidence, may change its position and disavow the action of the submarine commander, who it was claimed in the last note, sank the liner because he thought she was about to attack him.

(3)—The United States has all information on the case, as it now stands, at hand, and ready to decide upon its course, but action may be delayed until Count Von Bernstorff has had time to exchange communications with his government.

(4)—While the United States will not consent to arbitration of a principle nor of a question involving the safety of American lives, it has accepted Germany's assurances that peaceful liners will not be torpedoed without warning, and if Germany desires to arbitrate the amount of indemnity, the question of whether the Arabic actually attempted to attack the submarine or whether her actions justified the submarine commander in believing he was about to be attacked, that probably would be agreed to.

The President and Secretary Lansing were in conference for nearly an hour, and later Count Von Bernstorff spent half an hour with the secretary. No announcements were made. It was said in well informed quarters, however, that although the American government was not pleased with the Arabic note, the situation was considered far from hopeless.

No word has come from Vienna.

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ROUMANIAN TROOPS MOBILIZE ON FRONTIER TO PREVENT SURPRISE ATTACK

Athens, Sept. 13, via Paris, Sept. 14.—It is reported in diplomatic circles here that there has been a heavy mobilization of Roumanian troops, including several regiments of cavalry, to face an unexpected concentration of Austrians, which is directed presumably against Roumania.

Railroad traffic in northwestern Roumania is declared to have been suspended in favor of the troops movements. All horses have been requisitioned. The second series of reserves are now with the colors.

It is asserted that the Austro-German explanation is that the concentration is directed toward the suppression of espionage in Transylvania, but that this statement is not taken seriously.

CANADIAN FACTORIES TO ENGAGE IN MAKING OF BIG GUNS FOR GREAT BRITAIN

Important Meeting at Ottawa Yesterday and Plans and Canada's Ability to Handle Big Proposition Discussed—Believed Scheme is Feasible and Premier Borden's Visit to England Will Bring Many Millions of Dollars to Dominion—Big Central Factory at One of the Winter Ports May be Part of Scheme.

NO CHANGE OF COMPROMISE ON CONSCRIPTION

Question Assuming Critical Aspect in Cabinet and Cleavage Distinct and Deep—Lloyd George Converted to Compulsory Service.

London, Sept. 13.—The political correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette says that Mr. Lloyd George has finally ranged himself on the side of those in the cabinet who demand compulsory service.

Mr. Lloyd George's convictions have been tending in this direction, continues the Gazette, and it adds, "there can be no doubt that the question of compulsion is assuming a more critical aspect from the cabinet point of view. The cleavage is distinct and deep, and there is no possibility of compromise. That is apparent to the naked eye."

BORROW BILLION DOLLARS IN STATES COMMISSION'S PLAN

On British and French Government Bonds and Spend it all in U. S. to Pay for War Orders.

New York, Sept. 13.—The present plan of the joint Anglo-French financial commission, it was reported tonight, is to borrow one billion dollars in the United States on straight British and French government bonds, without any collateral whatever.

If this vast sum of money is obtained, it was said, it is to be spent, to the last penny, in the United States in payment of wheat, cotton, meat and other commodities shipments, including munitions of war. It will, therefore, in the opinion of financial authorities, be classified as a commercial loan.

Whether the neutrality of the United States would be questioned in case the bankers financing the big loan should accept straight British and French government notes as their security has been given serious consideration. It was said that the financiers familiar with the plan had either reason to believe that the Washington administration would not interfere.

"We are not in a position to make a statement at the present time," Lord Reading said tonight, "because we are studying the conditions in New York and elsewhere in relation to American exchange on London and Paris."

where Ambassador Penfield is presumed to have delivered, several days ago, the note informing the Austro-Hungarian government that Dr. Cobtainine Dumba no longer is acceptable as an envoy to the United States. Notice that Dr. Dumba has been recalled is expected, at any time. It was said at the State Department today that information regarding participation by Captain Von Papan, the German military attaché, in Ambassador Dumba's plans for handclapping American munitions plants, had not been received, and that, so far, no action in regard to him had been considered.

WFLD, PLAYING BIG PART IN EMPIRE'S WAR

With Land Forces and in the Navy Men from Ancient Colony are Doing Splendid Work.

Special to The Standard. Ottawa, Sept. 13.—All the Newfoundland volunteers for overseas service enlisted as privates. They were all sent to England and it was left to the war office to appoint field officers from the imperial army and to promote from the ranks.

These were two of the interesting statements made today by S. P. T. McGrath, the well known Newfoundland newspaperman and politician who is in Ottawa.

He stated that all the work of enlisting was done for nothing. The doctors examined the men free, the dentists carried them free. The principal outfitters looked after the equipment and they worked for nothing. The only paid officials were the paymasters. The Newfoundlanders were the first non-Scottish regiment ever allowed to garrison Edinburgh Castle. The first battalion will go from Egypt to the Dardanelles.

Of the 3,000 enlisted 1,200 are sailors, and there is a training ship at St. John's. Two were with Sturdee's squadron, one was with Beatty when the Bleucher was sunk, others are with the Queen Elizabeth in the Dardanelles. Sixty perished in three naval disasters last winter.

Many are being used on trawlers and minesweepers. They are found to be very effective lookouts and for handling small boats. The Admiralty is highly pleased with them and has asked for all Newfoundland can give. There were 102 on the Canadian ship Niobe and they are going on to England.

Gen. Mgr. Standard Bank of Canada, Toronto; E. L. Pease, Gen. Mgr. Royal Bank of Canada, Montreal; Sir H. Holt, president Royal Bank of Canada, Montreal; Sir E. Walker, president Canadian Bank of Commerce; John Aldred, Gen. Mgr. Canadian Bank of Commerce; H. A. Richardson, Gen. Mgr. Bank of Nova Scotia; R. W. Blackwell, vice-president Merchants' Bank of Canada, Montreal; Hector McInnes, K. C., Halifax, N. S.; Sir Lyman Jones, Senator Edwards, W. Westley, W. D. Robb, G. T. R., Montreal; T. J. Dillon, Welland; A. R. Goldie, Galt; J. P. McNaughton, Sydney; W. Inglis, Toronto; Rev. F. W. Squire, Ottawa; T. G. Brigham, Ottawa; D. Lemon, Montreal; J. A. Vallentine, Montreal; John P. Dunn, Prescott; Emery Wheel Co., Prescott; Sir Henry Pellatt, Jno. Inglis of Jno. Inglis Sons, Toronto; P. C. Brooks, Fairbanks Morse Co., Toronto; O. G. Drinkwater, Fairbanks Morse Co., Montreal; E. W. Gilman, Ingersoll Rand Co., Sherbrooke; E. S. Winslow, Mr. Aldred, Gen. Mgr. Bank of Commerce; Col. Fred Nichols, Toronto; M. L. Davis, Standard Chemical Co., Toronto; Douglas C. Rideout, President Ontario Furniture Co., Toronto; Robt. Hobson, Hamilton Steel & Iron Co., Hamilton; Geo. Burn, president Bankers' Assn., Bank of Ottawa; Mr. A. D. Brattwhite, Bank of Montreal; E. F. Hedden, Merchants' Bank, Montreal; H. B. MacKenzie, B. N. A., Montreal; Ed. Watts, A. F. Riddell, H. G. Taylor, Hamilton; Warren Y. Soper, Ottawa, Car Works.

General Mohon suggested to the conference that the various parts of the guns made at different factories and the assembling could be done at a large central factory. It was learned afterwards that this factory might be located at one of the Canadian winter ports and that if it becomes an accomplished fact it might be financed and controlled by the government although the money might be advanced by the banks under government guarantee.

This presupposes that the whole scheme is found to be feasible. General Hughes is confident that it is a good plan and some of the steel men present said that Canada could furnish the nickel steel required for the guns.

Committee Appointed.

A committee under the chairmanship of Sir John Gibson was appointed by the conference this morning to go into the question and report upon the question.

The committee holds its first meeting this afternoon and will meet again at the call of Sir John when it is probable that a definite report as to the possibility of the manufacture of guns in Canada will be prepared with details of the scheme if it is considered feasible.

The committee is composed as follows: Sir John Gibson, Frederick Nichols, Robt. Hector Molnes, F. G. Wanklyn, Sir Lyman Melville Jones, Sir William MacKenzie, Senator Edwards, Mr. Blackwell, James Young, G. H. Dugan, George Burn and J. Chaplin.

Sir Robert Borden addressed the gathering today and conveyed a good deal of information he had gathered while in England concerning the development of the manufacture of munitions there.

The meeting was held in private although an official record of the proceedings was taken.

The following attended the conference: Hon. Major General Sir Sam Hughes, president; Sir Robert Borden, General Bertram, Sir John Gibson, J. F. Taylor and Arch Stewart, Algoma Steel Co., Sault Ste. Marie, Col. Noel Marshall John Carew, A. P. P. Lindsay, Col. Woods, Ottawa; Col. Wanklyn, C.P.R., Montreal; James Young of the Jno. Bertram & Sons Co. of Montreal; P. L. Findlay, Montreal; H. D. Bertram, Dundas; H. M. Osling, Zaisam Iron Works, Toronto; M. C. Ellis, R. Gilmour, Ottawa; W. R. Angus, Can. Star Foundry, Montreal; H. D. Pickett, Mobejew; C. H. Dugan, Dom. Bridge Co., Montreal; G. H. Chaplin, shell committee; Col. C. W. Watts, Can. Gen. Elec. Co.; Major R. W. Leonard, F. P. Jones, Sir W. MacKenzie, C. N. R., Edward Gurney, Toronto; S. Major Hamilton, H. H. Vaughan, Montreal, Ammunition Co. Ltd., Montreal; E. Hay, Gen. Mgr. Imperial Bank of Canada; E. B. Stevenson, Quebec Bank, Montreal; Sir Wm. Innes, Union Bank of Quebec; G. H. Balfour, Gen. Mgr. Union Bank of Canada, Winnipeg; G. P. Schofield,