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RUSSIANS SWEEPING THE AUSTRIAN FORCES BEFORE THEM TOWARDS THE CARPATHIANS

CZAR'S ARMY PUSHING ON TO LEMBERG

One of Enemy's Armies Has Been Completely Isolated.

SEVERAL ADDITIONAL PRISONERS TAKEN.

Heavy Fighting in Galicia and Volhynia with Enemy Stubbornly Resisting at Some Places.

Having captured Czernowitz, capital of Bukovina, the Russians are well on their way from that city and from various points along the River Pruth, driving the Austrians before them toward the Sereth river and the Carpathian mountains. Numerous additional prisoners have been captured by the Russians in their drive, and more guns, machine guns, ammunition and foodstuffs have fallen into their hands. Heavy fighting is still in progress to the north, in Galicia and Volhynia, with the Russians generally on the offensive, but with the Austro-Hungarians and the Germans tenaciously battling against their further advance.

In the region of the Pripiet marshes to the west of Kovel, and along the Skothod river, where the Kovel-Kovno railway crosses the stream, the Russian attacks have been practically repelled by the German General von Linsingen's forces, according to Berlin reports. The Russian drive toward the battle is being made in favor of the Germans. Petrograd admits the penetration of the Russian lines by the Austrians west of Lutsk, near the town of Lokatchi, but says that later the Russians retrieved this setback. The announcement of fighting in this region would indicate that the drive in Volhynia has brought the Russians to within twenty miles of Vladimir-Volynsk, the head of the railway running north through Kovel.

Attempts to Check Advance on Lemberg.

The official statement says: "The front of General Brusiloff's armies the enemy tried, by counter-attacks, to arrest our advance toward Lemberg. In the region of the village of Rogovitch, southeast of the village of Lokatchi, six versts, (about four miles) south of the main road from Lutsk to Vladimir-Volynsk, the Austrians, in mass formation, attacked our units and, breaking through one sector of the fighting front, captured three guns belonging to a battery which resisted bravely to the last cartridge. On receiving reinforcements we overthrew the enemy, recapturing one gun and taking 300 prisoners and two machine guns.

"In the region of Korytzytsky, southeast of Svinoukhi, southeast of Lokatchi, one of our valiant regiments launched a counter-attack and put the enemy to flight. Meanwhile a section of our light batteries, posted in a wood in advance, cannonaded the fugitives point blank. We took in this section three officers, 100 soldiers and four machine guns. East of Borohoff, south of Svinoukhi, we seized, after a desperate resistance, a wood near the village of Bojoff, taking 1,000 prisoners and four machine guns.

1,800 More Captives.
"During attacks in the region of the southern edge of Radziviloff the enemy received our troops with jets of liquid fire. We took in this region yesterday 1,800 prisoners.
"Our troops, having occupied Czernowitz and crossed the Pruth at many places, are advancing energetically toward the river Sereth, established by the occupation of the bridgehead at Czernowitz. General Letchitzky made prisoner 40 officers and more than 1,500 men and captured, near the town, ten guns. In the course of the pursuit of the enemy we took prisoner near the village of Koutchourna 400 soldiers and captured two heavy guns, two gun carriages, numerous caissons full of munitions, and over 1,000 wagons loaded with provisions and forage.
"Near the village of Storozynetz we took two officers and 85 men prisoners.
"The total prisoners made in the course of the day amounted to about 3,000.
"At Zoutchka station, north of Czernowitz, we captured a depot of engineering material.
"On the front north of the forest re-

BRITISH AIRMEN AND TROOPS IN THRILLING COMBATS

Twenty-Seven Engagements in a Day, the British Airmen Accounting for Several Enemy Craft—Heavy Shelling of British Line but No Important Infantry Attacks.

On the front in France only one infantry action took place Monday. This was between the Avre and the Oise, where the Germans attempted to approach the French lines, but were repulsed with hand grenades. Only bombardments, violent in the northeast of Verdun, and against the British positions near Neuville-St. Vaast, but intermittent elsewhere, have taken place along the rest of the line in France and Belgium.
Numerous battles in the air, in which six German machines, among them two Fokkers, were driven down by the British, are recorded in the British official communication. The British themselves lost two aircraft.
A severe battle between the Austrians and Italians is in progress on the Setti Communi plateau, to the west of Asiago. On the various other sectors southeast of Trent, numerous Austrians attacked and have been repulsed.
The Italians report some progress for their troops northeast of Asiago the capture of 100 Austrians and two machine guns. Three Italian steamers and five Italian sailing vessels have been sunk. At least one of the vessels, the steamer Leproschia, is reported to have been sent to the bottom by Austrian submarines.
Paris, June 19.—The official communication, issued by the war office tonight, reads:
"Between the Avre and the Oise two enemy detachments, after a spirited bombardment, attempted to approach our lines. They were repulsed by grenades.
"On the left bank of the Meuse the artillery action was intermittent.
"On the right bank there was a violent bombardment north of the Thiamont fortified work, and in the sectors of Vaux, Chapreuil and Souville.
"An enemy air squadron dropped numerous projectiles on a village south of Verdun, where a camp of German prisoners was located. Several of these prisoners were killed or wounded.
"The day was calm on the rest of the front."
Belgian communication:
"Calm prevailed today."

27 Air Combats.
London, June 19.—The British official communication issued today reads: "During last night and today the German infantry carried out no enterprises along our front. Except for some heavy shelling of our trenches southeast of Neuville-St. Vaast, the enemy artillery was fairly quiet.
"Arras was shelled last night, and during the day there has been some shelling about Secourt, Thiepval and Hilluch. East of Souchez there has been reciprocal trench mortar actions. Today our artillery dispersed enemy working parties west of Hilluch, and in this region the enemy blew a small mine which destroyed one of his own posts, but did us no damage.
"The chief point of interest to record in the aerial report of yesterday, when there was a marked increase in the work of hostile aircraft. In all there were 27 combats, in which the enemy suffered the following losses:
"One hostile aeroplane was brought down in our lines near Doullens; the occupants were made prisoners. Two of our fighting aeroplanes encountered two Fokkers in the vicinity of Lens. One hostile machine was driven down damaged; the other, shot down, crashed to earth from 4,000 feet.
"In other air fights two more German machines were driven down in a damaged condition and another was brought down near Wignies.
"Hostile reconnaissance, which crossed our lines in force, were attacked and dispersed by our aeroplanes. One of our pilots reports seeing two hostile machines hit by anti-aircraft fire.
"As a result of the air combats two of our machines were brought down in the enemy's lines."

Turkish Statement.
Constantinople, June 19, via London
"The front north of the forest re-

gion and on the Drina front the artillery duel continues.
"Caucasus front: In the direction of Gumshashan, in the region of the village of Baseardjik, we repulsed a Turkish offensive."

German Statement.
Berlin, June 19, via London (4.25 p. m.)—The following statement on military operations was issued today by the German war office:
"Western front: South of the French frontier, as far as the Somme, fighting continues.
"A French hand grenade attack near Chavonne, south of Vally, was repulsed.
"Explosion of a German mine on La Fille Mort height in the Argonne gave good results.
"In the Meuse region the firing increased appreciably towards evening and during the night it attained great intensity on Dead Man's Hill and to the west of the hill, as well as in the sector of the front from Thiamont wood to Fort Vaux. As previously reported, during the night of the 17th an enemy attack at Thiamont wood was repulsed. Yesterday further attempted attacks were frustrated by our fire. In the fighting of the past two days 100 French were made prisoners.
"Several attempts at night attacks by the enemy in Pumin Wood were completely repulsed by hand grenade enagements.
"One British biplane fell near Lens and another north of Arras after aerial battles. Two of the occupants were killed.
"One French machine was shot down west of the Argonne. A German air squadron attacked the railway and military factory establishments at Bacarot and Raon L'Etape.
"Eastern front: On the northern portion of the front nothing of importance has occurred. On the railway lines of Gachochschimnic, which were being used for military transports, numerous bombs have been dropped."

Gov. General at Niagara Camp.
Niagara, Ont., June 19.—The Governor-General struck bad weather at Niagara Camp today. With his party he (the Duke) arrived on the special train at 11.15 and was met by Gen. Logie and staff. Rain was falling and he decided to witness one march past and take the salute.
The Duke took off his raincoat when he saw all the men and officers were without theirs and reviewed the troops in the falling rain with no other protection than his field marshal's uniform.

TROLLEY AND TRAIN COLLIDE, TWO KILLED

Train Hits Car Loaded with Passengers Killing Two and Injuring Several Others.

St. Catharines, Ont., June 19.—Killed: I. Abbey, Welland; R. Adams, Welland; injured, not seriously, Robert Colley, Welland; William Suesse, Ridgeway; A. Bechar, Port Colborne; Miss King, Hamberston; Stephen Lammpan, Welland; S. Major, Welland.
Above is the casualty list resulting from a collision between a closed trolley car on the Welland division of the Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto railway with a passenger train on the Buffalo and Goderich branch of the Grand Trunk at Port Colborne, early this evening. The cars met on the diamond crossing of the two roads.
The trolley was the regular six o'clock car from Port Colborne and was well filled with passengers, the majority of whom were working people returning to Welland and vicinity. The train struck the rear end of the trolley, just before it had cleared the tracks.
How the accident occurred is unknown as the crossing is fitted with modern half-interlocking derails, by which it is necessary for the trolley conductor to throw the semaphore against the oncoming passenger train before the trolley is able to cross.
The two trolley passengers killed were either knocked off or jumped from the car and were run over by the train. Adams was instantly killed and Abbey died shortly afterwards.

More Food Riots.
Amsterdam, via London, June 19.—Another demonstration against the high prices of food was held here today. A large procession, composed mainly of women paraded the streets. The telegraph announces that the police have prohibited all street demonstrations after today.

Austrians from the Italian Front.
London, June 19.—Among the Austrian prisoners captured in Gallia were many who had recently been captured on the Italian front, says a Reuter despatch from Kiev. They were weary and ragged.

London, June 19.—A portion of the Austrian forces from Czernowitz have retired westward toward Kolomesa and Kuty, and the remainder of the forces in the direction of Dornavatra, telegraphs Reuter's Petrograd correspondent. General Pliarsky's army is now isolated, he adds, and must depend upon its own resources.
Petrograd, June 19, via London.—The Russians took 2,000 prisoners in the city and vicinity of Czernowitz, the war office announced today.

HUNS CANNOT HOLD OUT VERY MUCH LONGER

Judging by Food Served Out to the Soldiers and Civilians, Canadian Released from Prison Camp Says.

London, June 15.—(Montreal Gazette cable)—Premier Morria, of Newfoundland, arrived in London tonight. He deferred any definite statement, but it is gathered that he will take up several matters of political and financial interest regarding the colony. Lady Morris was already staying in London.

Sir George Foster intends to remain in Paris a little longer, although the other delegates of the Economic Conference returned to London today. The Canadian Trade Commissioners reach Bordeaux today from Paris, where they had a busy time, both from a commercial and social point of view.
A fifth Highlander of Montreal, who is among the latest arrivals in Switzerland from German prison camp, writes Mrs. Bulkeley Rivers, of the Canadian Red Cross, that it is now unnecessary to send parcels of food. He speaks in glowing terms of the kindness shown by the Swiss, which makes him feel as if he is dreaming after experiencing long months of German cruelty. Judging by the food served to soldiers and civilians, he thinks, the Germans cannot hold out much longer.
Cardiac failure, due to gastric irritation, was the verdict returned at the inquest at Shorecliffe on Leslie P. McCormick, 526466, of the Medical Corps, found dead with a morphine syringe in his pocket a fortnight ago. The theory of suicide was dismissed.
Cultivation of the ground in Bramshot Camp for growing vegetables is the subject of a recent order by General Watson, and soldiers are already doing garden work. Efforts are being made in various directions to induce ordinary citizens to cultivate house gardens with a view to easing the anticipated rise in food-stuffs next winter. The price of meat has risen so high that the press is advocating that the government should commandeer all supplies.

WASHINGTON PREPARED FOR A WAR WITH MEXICO

On Carranza's Reception of Refusal to Withdraw Troops Hinges Question of War—Flame of Popular Sentiment Against U. S. Being Kindled Throughout Mexico.

Washington, June 19.—Upon Gen. Carranza's reception of a stern refusal to heed his demands for recall of American troops from Mexico hinges the question of the Mexican war, in the opinion of President Wilson's close advisers. They were prepared tonight for the possibility of open hostilities after the note, which will be sent forward tomorrow, has reached Carranza's hands.
While the diplomatic steps were in progress today the nation was stirring throughout its width and breadth with the movement of national guardsmen mobilizing to guard the border. At least 100,000, and possibly a far larger number were preparing for active service under President Wilson's call. For the present their mission will be purely one of defense; but should war come, they will be ready also for that.
No marching orders for the new forces had gone out tonight. They will not be assigned for border duty until mustered into the federal service. Even when mobilization is completed only such units will be ordered south as Gen. Funston desires to fill the gaps in his 3,500 mile guard line. The remainder will rest on their arms at the state mobilization camps for the present, awaiting the turn of events. Official reports from many quarters show that a flame of popular feeling against the United States is being kindled throughout Mexico. Apparently it is being done with the sanction of Gen. Carranza, for the acts in

many cases are those of his authorized military or civil agents.
From Juarez to the west coast of Mexico posters have appeared calling the people to arms, and asserting that the United States is preparing to hurl its armies into Mexico. Chaotic conditions prevail everywhere, it is said, and relations are strained to the breaking point.
Neither the state department officials nor members of the diplomatic corps have been able to satisfy themselves as to Gen. Carranza's motives. There are some, however, who believe he hopes to ride into popularity on a diplomatic triumph over his powerful northern neighbors, or upon a war wave which might establish his cotinuing government in popular estimation. Once the war was on and a certain defeat of his armies foreshadowed, these observers say, Gen. Carranza might sue for peace, trusting to the magnanimity of the Washington government to leave him.
Declares War on U. S.
San Diego, Calif., June 19.—The governor of the State of Sinaloa has declared war on the United States, according to a radiogram today from Commander Arthur Kavanaugh of the gusboat Annapolis, now at Mazatlan. No further details of the alleged declaration of hostilities were given in the message, which was directed to Admiral Winslow, of the Pacific coast fleet here.

Thirteen N. B. Men in Casualties
The casualty list sent out by the militia department last night contains the names of several Maritime Province men. Of these thirteen are from New Brunswick, Lieut. J. Edgar March being the only St. John man mentioned in the list.

INFANTRY.
Killed in Action.
Judson Woodworth Eaton, Granville Centre, N. S.
William Arthur Eiderkin, Wolfville, N. S.
Died of Wounds.
David John Coleman, Springhill, N. S.
Hanford Stanley Allaby, Salt Springs, N. B.
Missing.
Thomas Gordon Casey, Milltown, N. B.
Wounded.
Corporal Joseph E. Bars, Wolfville, N. S.
Suffering from Shock.
Neil Francis Wilson, Dominion No. 1, C. B.
Missing.
David Newton Bryanton, Bryanton, N. B.
David John Coleman, Springhill, N. S.
Wounded.
Daniel F. McKay, Stellarton, N. S.
Arthur Young, Campbellton, N. B.
Richard Stephen Cole, Sussex, N. B.
Suffering from Shock.
Ernest Archibald, Upper Musquodobbolt, N. S.
Wounded.
Henry Thomas Lee, Summerside, P. E. I.
Percy James Legassy, Bathurst, N. B.
Raymond Lorette, Middle Sackville, N. B.
Lieut. Harold Graham Longley, Paradise, N. S.
Hugh McDonald, Baddeck, C. B.
Theo McDonald, 197 1/2 Gothering street, Halifax, N. S.
Harold McKiel, Brown's Flats, N. B.
Hugh McKinnon, 318 Charles street, Sydney, N. S.
Lieut. John Edgar March, 95 Coburg street, St. John, N. B.
Napoleon Myers, Sydney, N. S.
Avar O'Brien, Bridgewater, N. S.
Thomas Partington, Westville, N. S.
John Percy, Brigus, N.B.
James Poole, North Sydney, N. S.

ALLIED DRIVE THIS MONTH IN MACEDONIA?

Serb Army Weeded Out and Ready to Play Role.

ALLIED ARMY OF 680,000 SOON ON SCENE?

Entente Army Ready to Strike While Teutons are at Great Disadvantage.

Saloniki, May 28.—Correspondence.—The Allied offensive in Macedonia, originally scheduled for mid-May and postponed on account of the condition of the Serbian army on its arrival in Corfu, is now confidently anticipated towards the end of June or at the latest, early in July.
The activity of the Bulgarians east of the Struma the past week, and a gradually increasing extension of artillery operations, have led to the assumption, from time to time, that Gen. Sarrail's plans might be hastened, and the Allied attack begun at once. This is possible; but the general opinion is that the activities of the Bulgarians are merely in the nature of taking up the slack in the line, and that they will not precipitate an attack.
The outbreak of cholera among the Serbs on their arrival in Corfu proved a mixed disadvantage. It made their transport to Saloniki in time to participate in an offensive, impossible. Moreover it reduced their numbers very materially; a great many more Serbs died than will ever be known, not simply of cholera, but from gastritis, malnutrition and sheer exhaustion.
The Serbian army was in far worse shape after its retreat through Albania than had been supposed. The entire force needed full re-equipment, and the recruits from Serbia and the volunteers from America required drilling. Marshal Putek was no longer physically able to command, and many of the leading officers were dead, or too worn by their late hardships to continue active service, and a new set of officers had to be taken. All of this demanded time. The idea of any offensive from Saloniki in May was therefore given up, and the work of re-making the Serbian army pushed as rapidly as possible.
This decision, however, entailed an alteration in the general plans for the Allies. Instead of striking a first blow in the Balkans to draw off the German reserves from the west front, while a decisive action was being planned in France, it was decided to make the Macedonian offensive of the Allies coincide with, instead of preceding, the general Allied offensive on all fronts, generally supposed to be scheduled for mid-summer.
The Serbs are now safely in Macedonia. Already they have begun to take up their positions on the frontiers of their native land, from the Vardar west of Lake Prespa.

Serb Army Weeded Out.
There are now some 120,000 first class Serbian troops in Macedonia. All the old and the unfit have been weeded out. What is left is an army tried and capable. Roughly, there are some 350,000 British and French in Saloniki today. The major portion, are British. Now that the transportation of the Serbs has been completed, transports are beginning to arrive every day with new contingents of French troops—despite Verdun. General Mahon has gone to Egypt to superintend the selection and embarkment of the larger part of the British armies concentrated there when a German attack on Egypt was regarded as possible. According to experts estimate 200,000 men have been available from this quarter. Their transportation has already begun.
By mid-June, there will be some 650,000 men on the ground here ready for the Macedonian offensive. Expert estimates hold that it is 600,000 men, that sufficient for every purpose of attack.
When the Macedonian offensive was first discussed it was assumed that a certain number of Turks have accumulated troubles of their own at home, and have no stomach for widely extending their line. The Austrians need every possible man for the Russian and Italian fronts; there are no Austrians in front of Saloniki. The Germans, little by little, have with-

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GERMAN SHIP TORPEDOED

London, June 19.—The German steamer Ems, from Christiania for Lubeck, was torpedoed this morning off the coast north of Falkenberg, Sweden, supposedly by a British submarine, says a Reuter despatch from Stockholm today. The crew was saved.

The German steamer Ems was a vessel of 690 tons gross, built in 1907 and owned in Hamburg.