

C.P.R. BLDG.

King and Yonge.  
OFFICES FOR RENT.  
Suits on tenth floor, containing 2,000  
feet and six private offices. Apply  
to H. H. WILLIAMS & CO.  
35 King Street East.

PROBS—Light, variable winds; fine  
and warmer.

# The Toronto World

MONDAY MORNING JUNE 12 1916—FOURTEEN PAGES

STORE FOR RENT

6 and 8 Shuter Street.  
Well lighted, steam heated, three good  
display windows; good entrance at rear.  
One of the best locations in the downtown  
district. Apply  
H. H. WILLIAMS & CO.  
35 King Street East.

VOL. XXXVI.—No. 12,997

## RUSSIANS TAKE 2 TOWNS Win Fight Near Czernowitz 108,000 Prisoners in 6 Days Canadian Deeds Heroic in Bloodiest Action Since Loos CANADIANS RESISTING TO END FOILED PLAN OF GREAT DRIVE CZAR'S MEN BREAK ALL FOE FRONT AND GREATLY INCREASE SUCCESSSES

**Germans Rushed Confidently Forward After Five Hours' Tremendous Bombardment, But Unwavering Heroism of Defenders Checked Assault—Many Stirring Tales of Individual Gallantry.**

**BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, June 8, via London, June 11.**—Talks with officers who have been relieved of duty in front line trenches show that the fighting in which the Canadians were engaged on June 2-3 was the bloodiest on both sides that has been fought on the British front since the battle of Loos.

"The Germans attacked in larger force than was at first supposed, evidently having decided to use their Verdun tactics to push into the Ypres salient. Five hours of artillery fire from guns of every calibre and from trench mortars—cross-fire as well as frontal fire being directed at the salient angle, where a water-sub-soil makes digging impossible—utterly leveled the trenches at some points. Against the German curtains of fire the British guns sent their fire curtains.

**Equipped for Big Drive.**  
"The German infantry which survived the British fire rushed into the trenches after the bombardment had ceased. They had full packs with blankets, each carried a flask of rum and one of coffee, a pocket electric flash light and full rations, evidently having prepared for a big advance. When they pressed on, still confident that their guns had biased a way, they were checked by the fire of the Canadians, who unflinchingly stuck to the support trenches under a shower of shells that lasted from 8.30 o'clock in the morning until 11 o'clock at night, when reinforcements came and a counter-attack was begun.

**Colonel Shaw's Heroic End.**  
"Tales abound of the heroism of small units at points where the battle was most violent. At one place on the front line, where the trenches had been smashed to the level of the ground, the surviving Canadians rushed out to face the overwhelming German charge and die. At another place, a square pit in the earth, Colonel Shaw and 70 or 80 men who were wounded, fought the Germans hand to hand without offering to capitulate. Colonel Shaw was killed and the men who succeeded to the command told the men remaining to escape if they could. They succeeded in doing so. The last they saw of the major was he fired his revolver and then threw it in the face of a German, grappling with him before they went down.

**Americans in Fight.**  
"A number of American units among the Canadians, a company that held a vital point of support, with aid unable to reach it because of the curtain of shell fire, stuck gallantly to its post all day, under the command of a captain formerly of the Seventh Regiment of New York, who was killed.

**Tremendous Shelling.**  
"The attack finally broke under the rifles of a battalion in a maple copse, which held its fire until a charge developed a good target. Visiting some of the units which had borne the brunt of the shock and were quartered on farms to the rear, the correspondent found them playing baseball after a good night's sleep.

**OTTAWA, June 11.**—The following communiqué has been received from the Canadian general representative at the front:  
Canadian Corps Headquarters in France, via London, June 11. During the first week of the month heavy fighting occurred on the Canadian front. Early in the morning of June 2 the enemy opened a tremendous bombardment over the area of our left division.

The weight of fire was greater than any hitherto experienced by the Canadian troops and in spite of the retaliation of our artillery continued in steadily increasing volume for four hours.

The front and support trenches were severely damaged and in many places obliterated. Entanglements were destroyed. The smoke and fumes of thousands of bursting shells, high explosives, gas and lacrimatory, hung heavily in the air and rendered observation almost impossible.

Major-Gen. M. S. Mercer, C.B., and Brig-Gen. V. A. S. Williams had arranged to inspect certain front works on this morning. The generals were

### Heroism in Repulsing Raid Wins Honors for Canadians Lieut.-Col. Griedbach Awarded D.S.O.—Medals Are Bestowed on Members of Rank and File.

**OTTAWA, June 11.**—Sir Max Aitken, Canadian eye-witness at the front, reports the following awards have been made to officers and men for gallantry on the occasion of a German raid on our trenches during the month of May:  
Distinguished Service Order, Lieut.-Colonel W. A. Griedbach, 49th Battalion.  
Distinguished conduct medal, Color Sergt.-Major C. Miles.  
Military medal, Sergt. J. Wallis, Corp. F. Bennett, Pte. A. L. McKinnon, Pte. G. W. Tomkinson.

### GERMAN LOSSES THREE MILLIONS

Enemy's Casualty List to End of May Shows Huge Total.

**FIGURES INCOMPLETE**  
Germans Slow to Publish Losses—Naval Casualties Not Included.

**LONDON, June 11, 2.45 p.m.**—Germany up to the end of May had lost 2,924,536 soldiers, of whom 734,413 were killed, according to a British official statement of the German casualty lists given out here today. The compilation did not include German losses in naval engagements or in the fighting in the German colonies. The British official statement quotes the German official casualty lists for the month of May as placing the total German losses in killed, prisoners and wounded at 102,507. This number, it is pointed out, brings the German total losses, exclusive of naval and colonial casualties, to 2,924,536.

The German figures in the May list, as enumerated in the British account, are as follows:  
Dead, 22,471; wounded, 72,075; prisoners and missing, 7961; total, 102,507.

The German official lists of casualties up to the end of May gives these totals:  
Dead, 734,412; wounded, 1,851,652; prisoners and missing, 338,622; total, 2,924,536.

### BEATTY PRAISED GALLANT SAILORS

Admiral Told Men of Fleet They Had Done Duty Nobly.

**CLEARLY WON VICTORY**  
Ships Must Be Made Ready, However, for "Second Round."

**LONDON, Monday, June 12, 3.04 a.m.**—The Weekly Dispatch says:  
"After the crews of the battle cruiser squadron had landed at their base on their return from the battle in the North Sea they were drawn up and inspected by Vice-Admiral Sir David Beatty, who received rousing cheers. His face aglow with pride, the admiral in a speech to his men said:  
"Gentlemen and men of the Tiger, Princess Royal and Lion, I offer you my sincere thanks for what will ever remain in history as a gallant day. I told a lot of you here present what we hoped to do. What I said then is that what we have now carried out."  
"I suppose most of you have girls, some of you more than one, who will ask you what you have done. Tell them that you did your duty, which the British always are doing. You can take it from me now that the damage we inflicted on the enemy was greater than that which they inflicted on us. They lost two battleships and two battle cruisers of the most modern type, including the Lutzow, four light cruisers and so many destroyers that we have not managed to count them."  
"I offer you my sincere sympathy. We all lost relatives, friends or shipmates who have given up their lives in the most gallant manner. Their valuable lives were not wasted and the day will come when we can take further for them."

## WAR SUMMARY

THE DAY'S EVENTS REVIEWED

THE main centre of importance in the war continues to be in Bukovina, Galicia and Volhynia, where the Russians have added to their successes. General Russian headquarters now assert that the total result of the violent attacks of their troops between June 4 and June 10 is the forcing of the vast front between the wooded regions of southwestern Russia and the Rumanian frontier. Thus the great blow launched a week ago has in six days carried everything before it. Saturday saw the greatest number of prisoners yet brought in, over 35,000, who, with the 5500 captured the preceding day, bring the total number taken in the fighting up to 108,000. These are, of course, unwounded, for the allies do not follow the German practice of counting the wounded among the captives.

At some points in his line the enemy has fought desperate engagements to stem the Russian tide, and at one point he forced Russian detachments back to the Sty, which they had crossed. But by Saturday night the Russians had made dispositions to attend to these isolated efforts. But the whole front of the enemy being broken along a distance of over 300 miles, brings upon his arms an irreparable disaster. The Russian successes have extended to Bukovina, where they defeated the Austrians about 13 miles from Czernowitz, taking 18,000 prisoners, and they probably hold Czernowitz by this time. This stroke cuts off the rail communications of the central powers with Rumania and makes the Hohenzollern prince who occupies the Rumanian throne tremble in his boots over his recent commercial treaties with the enemy. The Austrians also officially admit the withdrawal of Austrian forces before "a greatly superior enemy" in northeastern Bukovina.

In Volhynia, on the north, the Russians have captured Dubno, one of the celebrated triangle of fortresses, and their troops in some places have got well across the Sty River. On their left centre the Russians occupied the important railway centre of Buczac, 75 miles northeast of Lemberg, on Saturday at dawn, and they have advanced along the Dniester and captured Sclanka Village.

Quantities of war material, too vast to be enumerated, have fallen into the hands of the Russians. It appears from the variety and amount of

### ROOSEVELT TO ASSIST HUGHES IF STAND BOLD

Republican Nominee Must Not Be Pacificistic or Pro-German.

**PARTIAL TRUCE MADE**  
Colonel's Refusal of Progressive Nomination is Conditional One.

**CHICAGO, June 11.**—Charles Evans Hughes and Charles Warren Fairbanks were nominated for president and vice-president by the Republican national convention yesterday. Theodore Roosevelt was nominated for president and John M. Parker of Louisiana for vice-president by the Progressives.  
Hughes accepted the Republican nomination, giving out a statement in which he made clear his position in national and international affairs.  
Justice Hughes in his telegram of acceptance attacked the Wilson administration, especially the foreign policy, and particularly Mexico. Touching on the "hyphen" Justice Hughes in his telegram, said:  
"I stand for an Americanism that knows no ulterior purpose; for a patriotism that is single and complete. Whether native or naturalized, of whatever race or creed, we have but one country, and we do not for an instant tolerate any division of allegiance."  
Col. Roosevelt sent a tentative declaration of the nomination, with the understanding that it was to stand if Hughes turned out to be sound on the

### BEGIN OFFENSIVE AGAINST ENEMY

Italians Start General Advance After Victory Over Austrians.

**BEAT OFF FOE ATTACK**  
Troops of Italy Now on Ascendant in Tyrol Campaign.

**Special Cable to The Toronto World.**  
LONDON, June 11.—After inflicting a severe defeat on the Austrians who engaged them in battle for the past three weeks, the Italians have started an offensive on the battlefield between the Adige and Brenta. The Austrians hurled a division in massed formation against the Italian positions on Monte Lemire, but these troops were driven back with heavy losses. The enemy did not attack the Italians after his repulse on June 8, until Saturday. His principal attack has been confined to violent cannonading. Italian guns replied at many points and masses of the enemy appeared to be caught under the fire of the Italian batteries. The Italian offensive on the commencement made some progress in the upper Adige valley in the Mount Novogno sector, at the bottom of the Aetia valley, on the western slope of Monte Cengio, and along the upper Boite and Ansel valleys.

This initial advance is being followed up by the making of fresh progress on two watersheds of the Vals Arsa, along the heights south of Posina and Antico, at the head of the Fransa valley, and on the left of the Maso torrent.

On the Isonzo front the fighting has been chiefly confined to artillery and minor infantry fighting. In all the Italians have taken 566 prisoners in recent action.

Austrian aviators have dropped bombs on various places in the Venetian plain, wounding seven persons and doing slight material damage. They also dropped bombs on Fuvassoo, a village 22 miles southwest of Belluno, but inflicted no casualties or damage.

### WERE CANADIANS SACRIFICED AT YPRES?

Sir Sam Hughes Thinks So and Blames War Office and the Kite Charges.

A surprising situation has been created at Ottawa, Sir Sam Hughes, in effect, says that the holding of the Ypres salient was a military mistake and was the cause of "our (Canada's) best and bravest." He says he pressed this fact on Lord Kitchener and that Kitchener had tears in his eyes.  
Later, on Friday night, Sir Robert Borden gave out a statement justifying the action of the British military staff in maintaining the position. Heavy losses were sustained in the past two weeks by Canadians at this point, as the casualty list is unfolding.  
Nothing quite so painful has happened in many a day as this charge of Gen. Hughes. He said, "I strongly urged that the Ypres salient be abandoned. I pointed out that it was being held more for sentimental than military consideration. I told him how losses among British troops holding this bloody angle had been 100 per cent."

On Friday afternoon last, Sir Sam Hughes gave the following statement to The Evening Journal of Ottawa:  
"The last time I saw Kitchener," said the Minister of Militia, "I strongly urged that the Ypres salient be abandoned. I pointed out that it was being held more for sentimental than military consideration. I told him how losses among British troops holding this bloody angle had been 100 per cent."  
"Kitchener was deeply affected by what I said. There were tears in his eyes as he spoke of British losses in this sector, and he was altogether sympathetic with my views. He told me to give my proposition in writing, that he would communicate to Gen. Sir Douglas Haig, the British commander-in-chief. Next day, however, I received a cable informing me of the charges made against me in parliament. There was nothing for me to do but to come home and face my accusers; the question of holding the Ypres salient remained in abeyance, and our boys were left to hold a position that was almost untenable. Had it remained in England I believe I would have succeeded in convincing Kitchener to abandon the salient, and the bloody battles of the past few days, with their losses of our best and bravest, would have been avoided."

**Sir Robert Borden's Statement.**  
Late Friday night, after Sir Sam Hughes' statement had appeared in public, the following statement was issued by the British War Office:  
General Gwatkin, chief of staff for Canada, said: "In view of the heavy losses sustained by the Canadians in the Ypres salient, and the fact that notwithstanding the serious losses incurred, it is thought that the position should be maintained, the various attacks have been greater than our own, and at other points the British line where the Germans have attacked the losses on both sides have been no less serious."

### ENEMY BOMBARDS CANADIAN LINES

Attack on Sanctuary Wood Fails to Take Block-House.

**DO MUCH SHELLING**  
Germans Fire at Trenches, Ypres and Region in Rear.

**Special Cable to The Toronto World.**  
LONDON, June 12.—The Germans have resumed their violent artillery bombardment of the Ypres front and they made a small attack on a Canadian blockhouse in Sanctuary Wood, round our trenches north of the Ypres-Comines Railway were heavily shelled from 1 to 3 o'clock this (Saturday) afternoon and hostile artillery has been active throughout the day against our positions west of Hooge.

"Since last night the Ypres salient has again been the chief scene of activity. On the western portion of it from Hill 60 to a point about 1500 yards north—the enemy shelled our trenches heavily for about three hours during the day on this front beyond the Ypres-Comines Railway. The bombardment was preceded in the morning by the shelling of the Town of Ypres and the back area southward. North of the Menin road our trenches were shelled intermittently throughout the day.

There were no infantry actions during the day on this front beyond an attempt by the enemy to rush one of our blockhouses in Sanctuary Wood. This was repulsed."

### Muscovites Take Thirty-five Thousand Prisoners in Saturday's Fighting and Hold Enemy's Positions From Russian Wooded Region to Rumanian Frontier.

**Special Cable to The Toronto World.**  
LONDON, June 11.—Sweeping onward in Bukovina, Galicia and Volhynia in a whirlwind of shells, the Russians by Saturday night had taken over 108,000 prisoners, their general headquarters announced today. Such great numbers of guns and immense quantities of booty are being taken that the statistical department says that it is impossible as yet to give full figures. For instance, the Russians seized a large artillery park and great quantities of shells at the Village of Potok Zloty. Up to Friday they had counted among their captures 94 guns, 167 machine guns, 53 bomb-throwers, and a large quantity of other war material.

On Friday the Russians took 97 officers and 5500 men prisoners, and 11 guns. On Saturday they took as prisoners one general, 409 officers and 55,100 men and captured 30 guns, 13 machine guns, and five bomb-throwers. Up to date they have captured 124 guns, 180 machine guns, and 58 bomb-throwers.

The army of Gen. Tschitsky, operating in the direction of Czernowitz, Bukovina, overwhelmed the Austro-Hungarians and took 18,000 prisoners. The fighting here was south of Dobronovetz, 13 miles from Czernowitz.  
The Russians say that the fierce attacks of their troops are throwing into their hands thousands and thousands of prisoners and booty of all kinds, the exact estimate of which is impossible. Fighting with German and Austrian rear guards, Russian forces have crossed the Sty River above and below Lutsk and are pursuing the enemy who is endeavoring to hold his positions in the rear.

**Big Battle Near Tarnopol.**  
Heavy fighting is proceeding for the possession of heights in the Gliadki and Tschibul regions, north of Tarnopol, Galicia. These heights have changed hands several times.  
Piercing the Austrian front in the region of the Strypa, the Russians have captured a fortified position on the eastern bank of the river and at dawn Saturday they entered Ruziczka, about 75 miles north of Tarnopol, on the railway to Stanislaw and Lemberg.

South of this point the Russians began an advance along the Dniester River and carried Sclanka Village. In general the group of Russian units in the region of the Dniester is in pursuit of the retreating enemy.

Russian forces operating in the Dubno region have captured the town and fort of Dubno in the Volhynian fort. The Russians are chasing the retreating enemy, being right at his heels.

They have forced the enemy from his Mylnoff point of support to surrender and have captured him from his principal position north of Boutchatsch, taking many prisoners and a large quantity of arms. They have also overthrown the enemy on the Strypa River. They also bent the enemy near Zaleszky and he retreated blowing up the Yurkouts railway station. Turkoman cavalry charged the foe and turned his withdrawal into a disorderly rout.

**Resolute Counter-Attacks.**  
The Russians also repulsed counter-attacks made by the enemy at many places in an attempt to save the situation. At dawn Saturday a greatly superior enemy force drove back the Russian advanced elements in the Semki region, east of Kolki, but the Russians the same day arrested all further developments of this offensive.

The Austrians and Germans are resisting with especial desperation in the Torgovitz region, north of Lutsk, where they are fighting with great desperation.

Summing up the results of the battle to date, Russian headquarters says: "The total results of the violent attacks of our troops carried out from the 4th to the 10th without giving the enemy a moment's respite, place in strong relief the fact that they have forced the enemy's organized lines on the vast front from the wooded region of southwestern Russia to the Rumanian frontier."

**Austrians Admit Beating.**  
The Austrian official communication issued today admits the withdrawal of the Austrian forces before "a greatly superior enemy" in northeastern Bukovina, where the fighting is extraordinarily heavy.  
The Russian official statement is issued Saturday follows:  
"On the western front, troops under Gen. Brusiloff continued the offensive and their pursuit of the enemy. Fighting with the enemy rear guards, our troops have crossed the River Sty above and below Lutsk. The forces which crossed the river are pursuing the enemy who is endeavoring to hold his position in the rear."  
"In Galicia, northeast of Tarnopol, in the region of Gliadki and Tschibul, the heavy fighting is proceeding for the

possession of heights, which have changed hands several times.  
"Belgian armored motor cars are leading most useful assistance to our troops."  
"The piercing of the enemy front in the region of the Strypa has resulted in our occupation of a fortified position on the east bank of the river. At dawn today our troops entered Buczac and developing the offensive along the Dniester River carried the Village of Sclanka. In the Village of Potok Zloty we seized a large artillery park and large quantities of shells. The offensive continues."

"During yesterday's furious fighting we captured 97 officers, 5500 men and 11 guns, making the total up to the present 1240 officers, about 71,000 men, 94 guns, 167 machine guns, 53 bomb-throwers and a large quantity of other war material."  
The text of the Russian official statement of Sunday follows:  
"Our offensive in Volhynia, Galicia and Bukovina obtained fresh successes yesterday. The enemy armies continue to suffer enormous losses in prisoners alone."  
**Prisoners by Thousands.**  
"The fierce attacks of our troops are throwing into our hands thousands upon thousands of prisoners and booty of all kinds, the exact estimate of which is as yet impossible."  
"For instance, in a single sector on the enemy front we captured 21 search lights, two convoys, 29 field kitchens, 7 trains of machine guns, 15,000 pounds of barbed wire (a pound is equivalent to 36 pounds), 1000 concrete planks, 7,000,000 pounds of concrete blocks, 6000 boxes of hand grenades, 1000 useable rifles, four machine guns, two anti-aircraft guns and a Norton portable pump for the extraction of drinking water."  
"The capture of such enormous war materials prepared by the enemy for various operations affords proof of how opportune was our coup against the enemy."

"During yesterday's fighting we took as prisoners one general, 409 officers and 55,100 men and captured 30 guns, 13 machine guns, and five bomb-throwers. This makes the total up to the present 1240 officers, about 71,000 men, 94 guns, 167 machine guns, 53 bomb-throwers and a large quantity of other war material."  
"The capture of such enormous war materials prepared by the enemy for various operations affords proof of how opportune was our coup against the enemy."

### NEXT BRITISH MAIL.

The next British and foreign mail, via England, will close at the general postoffice at 6.00 a.m. and 11.15 a.m. tomorrow for letter and registered matter only.