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PROBS—SHOWERS

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BRITISH AND FRENCH TAKE THE OFFENSIVE IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM ALONG EXTENSIVE LINE

Russians Bring Fresh Recruits To Check Germans

Austro-German Army Pushing Forward in East—British Capture Mile of Trenches, but Forced to Yield Ground Gained.

London, June 16.—For the first time in weeks there has been heavy fighting over a comparatively extensive line of the British front in Belgium and France. The Berlin official communication makes note of it and describes it as an Anglo-French movement, synchronizing with the Russian reverse in Galicia.

To win a mile of front, and then to lose it before terrific German counter-attacks, was the experience of the British on Tuesday night near Pestubert. In a statement, frank, if brief, Field Marshal French records this incident, but does not state the losses, which must have been heavy on both sides.

The Germans are as frank in recording the loss of ground near Ypres, but they make no mention of having been forced, even temporarily, to yield a mile of their Pestubert stronghold.

In the east the Austro-Germans advance continues to swing forward, with the exception of the section between the Dnieper marshes and Zarawa, where the Russians holding the bridgeheads are making some headway.

General Von Mackensen, according to despatches, has given himself a fortnight in which to capture Lemburg, and it would seem that, at the rate his co-ordinate forces are going forward, this time limit will be ample if the Russians are unable to initiate a stiffer resistance than they are showing now.

The latest Zeppelin raid on England has created hardly a ripple of excitement. Aircraft protection was one of the subjects discussed today in the House of Commons, William Jackson Hicks urging a marked increase in this branch. He said that London must soon expect a serious raid, and added that at one time more than five Zeppelins of the latest type were over the English coast.

The Under Secretary for War, H. J. Tennant, besides giving assurances that bigger aeroplanes were under construction, said that since the beginning of the war the number of machines had been increased ten-fold, and the number of men engaged in this branch five-fold.

Teuton Army Fighting Russians 2,800,000 Men

London, June 16.—Reuter's Petrograd correspondent says the Russian military critics estimate the total Austro-German forces operating against the Russians as not less than forty-five German and twenty-six Austrian army corps (about 2,800,000 men). It is asserted that fourteen or fifteen German army corps (550,000 to 600,000 men), are operating on the Lubaczowka-Wlaxnia front in Galicia, in addition to the Austrian troops, while it is believed probable that the Germans have 280,000 men in Baltic provinces.

Six Victims of Zeppelin Raid Were Children and 13 Women

London, June 16.—The following official statement regarding the Zeppelin air raid was issued tonight: "Further inquiries show that the casualties in connection with the visit of a Zeppelin to the northeast coast Tuesday night amount to sixteen killed and forty injured.

"It is now possible to state more exactly the casualties resulting from an airship raid on another portion of the northeast coast on the night of June 6. The number of deaths there was twenty-four, comprising five men, all civilians, thirteen women and six children. There were also forty cases of more or less serious injuries.

"The principal fires were in drapery establishments, a lumberyard and a group of small houses.

CAPT. M'DONALD IS NOW IN FRANCE WITH TENTH BATTALION

Special to the Standard.
Fredericton, June 16.—Capt. Eric MacDonald, formerly of the 12th Battalion, and son of Rev. Dr. J. H. MacDonald, chaplain of the Divisional Ammunition Column of the Second Canadian Contingent, has joined the 10th Battalion in France. His mother, who is residing in Fredericton, while her husband and son have gone to fight the battles of the Empire, received a cablegram this afternoon from her son stating that he had arrived in France safely to join the 10th Battalion.

Russians Bring Fresh Reserves to Check Enemy.
Berlin, June 16, via London.—Special despatches from the Austrian headquarters report that the German allies are pushing the Russians vigorously from the San river to the Besarabia frontier. The latest operations are said to have resulted in bringing Gen. Mackensen's forces in contact with Gen. Von Linsingen and Gen. Pfanner.

Heavy fighting is proceeding along the whole line in Galicia, but the maximum apparently has not yet been reached. The Russians are bringing all their available forces, consisting partly of fresh recruits, to resist the advance of the German allies.

British Win Line of Trenches But Lose It Again.

Bulletin.—London, June 16.—Sir John French, commander-in-chief of the British forces in France, reports that the British troops captured and then lost a line of German trenches at Pestubert, but that the British have occupied the German positions to the north of Hooge for a distance of one thousand yards.

The report says: "Last week there was no change in the situation. The enemy exploded five mines on different parts of our front, but none of these caused any damage to our trenches, and only one caused a casualty.

"Yesterday evening we captured the German front line trenches east of Pestubert on a mile front, but failed to hold the trench during the night against strong counter-attacks.

"Early this morning, in the neighborhood of Ypres, we successfully attacked the enemy's positions north of Hooge (to the east of Ypres). We occupied the whole of his first line of trenches on a front of 1,000 yards and also parts of his second line.

"By noon today 157 prisoners had passed to our rear. The German counter-attack has been repulsed with heavy losses.

EXAMINATION OF LUSITANIA BY DIVERS FROM NEUTRAL NATIONS

London, June 16.—Examination of the Lusitania by divers from a neutral country, with a view to ascertaining what she had on board in the way of arms and ammunition, was suggested in the House of Commons today by Lawrence Ginnell. The practicability of this suggestion was questioned by Walter Runciman, president of the Board of Trade, owing to the depth at which the vessel is lying, and because that locality is not free of hostile craft.

Mr. Runciman said he thought there would be no difficulty in the way of ascertaining all the material facts by means of the Board of Trade inquiry.

Snodgrass-Ellsworth.
A pretty wedding took place last evening at 102 Victoria street when Miss Mary Mabel Ellsworth, an operator in the Telephone Company, was

married to Joseph Stephen Snodgrass of Sussex. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Nobles. The bride was attired in white silk and wore a bridal veil and orange blossoms. The couple were unattended. A large number of friends were present to witness the ceremony and a wedding supper was served. Mr. and Mrs. Snodgrass will reside at Sussex.

BILL TO BE INTRODUCED IN BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS WILL GIVE GOV'T POWER TO PROHIBIT STRIKES

Plan to Resort to Compulsion in Organization of Industries for Making of War Materials Abandoned for Present—London Times Says New Budget Most Terrific Instrument of Taxation in British Fiscal History.

London, June 17.—The government appears to have abandoned, at least for the present, any idea of resorting to compulsion in the organization of industries for the production of munitions of war. David Lloyd George, the Minister of Munitions, when he first broached the idea of compulsion in public, was vigorously attacked by Radicals and Laborites, inside and outside of parliament, who strongly opposed compulsion either in recruiting for the army or for industrial purposes, arguing that such methods would produce, in Great Britain, the alleged evils seen in the German military system.

Mr. Lloyd George's conferences with the trade union leaders has resulted in an agreement upon a bill which will be introduced in the House of Commons next week, and passed with all possible speed. This bill will give the government power to prohibit strikes or lockouts prejudicial to the national interest in controlled factories, and provide that all questions of wages and conditions of employment be settled by a specially appointed tribunal.

The bill contains no provisions for compulsion or even compulsory registration by the male population, but will enable the opening of rolls of volunteers who are prepared to work in any factory controlled by the government for a period of six months. In all such controlled establishments producing munitions all restrictive rules, and the practices of the trade unions, will be suspended, and the profits of the employers limited.

It was announced in parliament yesterday, on behalf of the government, that it was intended to impose a special tax on war profits, and that a measure with this object in view was being considered. Such a measure has long been expected, as it has been realized that the government could not demand sacrifices from the workers without making similar demands on firms providing war materials.

As far as is known the employers generally are not offering open resistance to this plan, which probably will form part of the first budget of the new Chancellor of the Exchequer, Reginald McKenna.

This budget, according to the Times, promises to be the most terrific instrument of taxation in British fiscal history.

"Members of parliament," the Times adds, "are steeling their nerves to face, not merely a surtax on war profits, but an increase in the income tax which was not dreamed of a year ago. These sensations will probably mature in the early autumn."

ENTHUSIASTIC RECRUITING MEETING HELD AT SUSSEX

Kings County Hears Empire's Call for Men from Sir Geo. E. Foster and Other Distinguished Speakers Native Sons of the County—The Duty of the Individual in Relation to Empire Brought Home in Stirring Addresses.

Sussex, June 16.—The cause of Empire and the great need of sacrifice in the present greatest conflict of all times were forcibly brought home to the people of Sussex and vicinity tonight at a grand patriotic meeting in the Opera House by native born Kings county men who have attained success and nation-wide reputations. The speakers were Sir George E. Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce; Rev. Dr. G. Colbourne Helne, of Montreal; G. W. Ganong, ex-M. P. of St. Stephen, and Dr. E. M. Keirstead, of McMaster University.

The speakers in stirring addresses showed the need of everyone doing his part and making sacrifices for the Empire and liberty. The people of Canada were enjoined to thank God that the scene of this gigantic struggle was in Europe and not in Canada. Each man, woman and child was urged to give personal consideration to his or her duty at the present time. Britain in this struggle was fighting for liberty for the world, and to uphold pledges made by her, and for this she was supported by all right thinking people.

Judge W. B. Jonah acted as chairman. The Sussex band was present and rendered selections.

G. W. GANONG
Chairman expressed regret that Geo. W. Fowler, M. P. was unable to be present and preside. He considered it an honor to introduce four distinguished speakers, in their busy lives they had found time to come here. He first called on G. W. Ganong, ex-M. P., a native of the County of Kings, who has attained success in business.

"On my last visit here," said Mr. Ganong, "there was no blaze of trumpet or roll of drum, but today I saw a martial aspect in your streets, and this leads us to think what was the cause of this. A man in Europe conceived the idea that he should rule the world, and especially the British Empire. In carrying out his ideas he has used all the atrocities capable of a Turkish conqueror. The Kaiser had an idea that he would shake the British Empire to pieces. He figured on the instability of the different parts of the Empire, but his ideas were all astray and Canada, Australia and India have come to the aid of the Empire. We still have much work to do here in Canada. We have sent battalions and we will continue to send them while the call continues. The bubble of the Kaiser's kuttur has not yet been pricked, but it will burst with a great explosion and these men in uniform here will assist in the work. They will remember the actions of the Germans. You will see your Canadian boys in at the plucking. Now what has each one of us done? What have I done? We in New Brunswick have not felt the war. There is a great body of men which has not done its duty. We have sent our sons. One family in Charlotte sent four boys. We have sent half a million who have subscribed a paltry hundred dollars or so. "God bless the women; they have done a great work for the Empire."

Frederick Palmer, who is at the front in France for the Associated Press, sends the following: British headquarters in France, June 16.—King Albert of the Belgians, who has not had many afternoons off during the last eleven months, took one off to see a show—a gymkana. He has stuck as close to his job in what remains of his Kingdom as has many a desk-ridden business man who cannot be induced to go to the mountains or to the seashore.

Whether living in their own houses, or refugees whose houses in the fighting zone have been demolished by shells, the French people in the rear of the British front have not had many afternoons off either. The women, the old, the crippled and every child who could hold a hoe, had taken the place of the able-bodied men away at war. With the crops all in, and the wheat ripening, word came that strange, picturesque mortals from somewhere beyond the Arabian Nights' country, known as the British Indian troops, who had been refrigerating through a raw Flanders winter in French barns and out-buildings, were going to give an exhibition of horsemanship.

Like a Wild West Show
Everybody was invited, and there was no admission fee. It was like a free Wild West show on the outskirts of a New England village, with a chance to see a heroic King, and if he really was as tall as the people had said.

The scene was a small plateau hardened by hoofs of the cavalry drill, the one space in Northern France which the industry of those too weak to fight had not made green with cultivation. Across the sweep of fields and groves which hid the trenches and batteries along the British front was an almost unbroken silence, but farther north a section of the horizon was roaring like a gigantic muffled drum.

There French guns, hundreds of French guns, were busy tearing away at the German works known as "The Labyrinth." There men were being killed or wounded every minute, but those living near the front thought nothing of that. They are as used to it, as is anybody living in the neighborhood of Niagara Falls to their roar.

Joy was in the Indians' hearts, the joy of a warm sunshine to children of the sun fairly out of a winter ice-box at last.

They were free of swaths, the clothing which the King-Emperor had supplied to them to keep out the Flanders cold. Sunshine had oiled their muscles under their bronze skins. Broadway and Kansas in dog-days would not be too hot for them. They would be something like India and home.

Those who had survived the trench warfare were going to show how well they had kept themselves through the winter. Particularly they were going to show how well they had kept their horses amid the mud and slush. As with the Cossack, praise their horses and you praise them.

Contrast and picturesqueness, if you please, were in the trot past of these Easterns, a bit out of Durban and Delhi in an obscure corner of Northern France, as they were reviewed by this giant, fair-haired King, with drooping, streak-colored mustache, giving him a Viking air, who personified the cause for which the allies now are fighting.

Groups of Indian officers in the watching crowd rubbed elbows with French peasants. The French of different regiments, after a greeting, referred to some comrade who had fallen since they last met.

War's Horrors Forgotten in
The Horrors and its horrors were forgotten in the British love of sport. An Indian, emitting a fierce screaming yell, galloped down the field and impaled a small wooden peg, stuck in the ground, on his lance.

"Bravo," called the officers as he rushed by at top speed. Another Indian tried the same thing and failed. "Too bad," was heard, but there were more "bravos" than "too bads" spoken in the quiet way the British express their emotions.

These officers were in India in spirit. They were the leaders who had made soldiers out of the human clay of the East, and had held them fast in the face of German shells as a part of the working of that extensive plant called the British Empire.

When it came to demonstrativeness the French were real fans. Grandfather, mother and children were having the time of their lives. It beat the "movies" in town, as there was nothing to pay either. They liked the way the Indians yelled. That made them seem like real, sure-enough Indians. A British cavalryman would only pick up a peg. He could not yell.

As four riders, looking as wild as any theatrical manager would desire, came tearing down the field abreast their white teeth gleaming as they uttered their screaming challenges, picked up four of those bits of wood at the same instant and waved their lances aloft, a token of their success to the King, one old Frenchman said: "I wish it had been four Germans they had speared in a charge."

It was a great day for the hard worked French peasants when they could see both the hard worked King of the Belgians and the Indians. And the roar kept coming from that distant section of the horizon where the steady hail of shells was eating its way into the German trenches with the mechanical routine of steamshovels cutting into the side of a hill.

Belgian King Takes Day To Watch Performance By The Indian Troops

Indians Forget Horrors and Hardships of Winter in Trenches In Joys of "The Gymkana"—King Albert and French Peasants and Soldiers Enjoy the Unique Spectacle.

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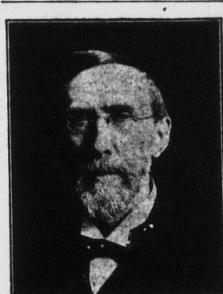
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SIR GEORGE E. FOSTER

GOV. GENERAL SPENDS A BUSY DAY IN HALIFAX

Inspects Military and Naval Centres—Attends Patriotic Meeting and Dines Aboard Warship.

Halifax, June 16.—His Royal Highness, the Duke of Connaught, who arrived in Halifax at eleven o'clock this morning on a special train, was given a busy day inspecting various naval and military centres and activities.

His inspection included the Royal Canadian Naval College at the dockyard, the prisoners of war at the Citadel, the military hospital, the school cadets at the armories. He attended a meeting of the patriotic fund executive, Halifax committee, and ladies' auxiliary at the Board of Trade rooms and the Halifax committee of the Red Cross Society at the Women's Council House. His Royal Highness lunched aboard one of the warships in port, and dined aboard tonight, with Lieut.-Gov. MacGregor, attended by Captain Hicks, A. D. C., General Rutherford, Commander Martin and Col. Powell, as guests.

Twenty-two of British Steamer's Crew Lost

London, June 16.—The British steamer Strathairn was torpedoed today off the Scilly Islands and sank. Twenty-two members of the crew, including the captain, were drowned.

The crew was composed of nine Englishmen and twenty-four Chinese, and of these only one Englishman and ten of the Chinese were saved. These were landed at Milford-haven.

The torpedo struck the steamer amidships and blew up one of her boilers. Four of the ship's boats were hastily launched, but two of them capsized, while another was smashed against the steamer's side. The other boat, with the eleven survivors in it, was picked up later and the men taken to Milford-haven.

The survivors say that after the Strathairn was torpedoed the periscope of a submarine was seen nearby, but that the underwater boat made no attempt to rescue the drowning men.

The Strathairn, which was a vessel of 4,336 tons, was bound from Cardiff for Archangel, Russia, with a cargo of coal.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS TO APOHAQUI GUESTS OF MR. AND MRS. GEO. B. JONES

Apoahqui, June 16.—The handsome residence and grounds of George B. Jones, M. L. A. and Mrs. Jones presented a very patriotic appearance today, the veranda and lawn being profusely decorated with flags, the bright colors making a striking contrast with meeting in that town last evening.