

THE WEATHER.
Maritime—Increasing southerly to westerly winds, rain in western portion, generally fair in eastern portions.

The St. John Standard,

NEW BRUNSWICK, CANADA.

OPERA HOUSE
TODAY—Afternoon 2.15 and 8.45.
Evening 7.15 and 8.45.
HAZEL DAWN IN
"THE SALESLADY"

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GEN. BRUSILOFF'S ARMY SWEEPING FORWARD ON FRONT FROM PRIPET MARSHES TO CZERNOWITZ

AUSTRIAN DEFENCE CRUMPLES BEFORE GREAT RUSSIAN DRIVE

THIRD OF MILE OF GERMAN TRENCHES WON BY FRENCH IN THURSDAY'S ATTACK

LIEUT. MORISON GIVES LIFE FOR THE EMPIRE

Sussex Man Killed in Action on June 8—Member of the Bank of New Brunswick Staff at Sussex Before Amalgamation.

Special to The Standard.
Sussex, June 16.—Word has been received of the death of Lieut. Robert Morison, of Sussex, who left St. John attached to the 26th Battalion. He was killed in action somewhere in France on the 8th instant. Lieut. Morison was transferred after his arrival in England to another corps and at the time of his death was in command of trench mortar battery.

ANOTHER VERSION OF CHANCELLOR'S PEACE SPEECH

Report Sent Out Yesterday from Berlin by Semi-official News Agency Varies in Wording from Previous One.

New York, June 16.—Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg, the German imperial chancellor, in his speech in the Reichstag June 5 regarding peace, was quoted in the dispatches sent out from Berlin, by wireless to Amsterdam and London, as defending himself against charges that he was the "cause of the world catastrophe." In the version of the speech, as transmitted by wireless today from Berlin to Sayville by the semi-official Overseas News Agency, the chancellor answered reproaches made in certain pamphlets for attempting to reach an agreement with Great Britain prior to the outbreak of the war.

Attempts at Counter-Attacks Futile in Face of Relentless Charge of Czar's Forces in Volhynia, Galicia and Bukowina

Total Number of Prisoners Now Almost 170,000—Regiment of Youths Ford River in Eagerness to Come to Grips With Foe—King of Italy Sends Message of Congratulation.

The forward drive of the Russian armies in Volhynia, Galicia and Bukowina continues with apparently undiminished success. From the Pripet Marshes southward to Czernowitz the forces of General Brusiloff, according to reports from Petrograd, are throwing back counter-attacks and are advancing steadily against the Austrian armies. In thirteen days the Russians have made prisoner almost 170,000, and have captured immense stores of war booty, says the Russian war office.

Battles southeast of Lutsk, between Kozin and Tarnovka, and northwest of Buczacz, have brought further successes to the Russian arms. In an action of the Pluichevka river, south of Lurak, more than 5,000 men were captured, after the attacking Russians had forded the river.

The fighting continues northwest of Buczacz, where the Germans are co-operating with the Austro-Hungarians, but the Russians report the capture here, thus far, of 6,000 men from the Teutonic Allies.

Attempts of the Austrians and Germans to take the offensive on many sectors of the long front were repulsed, according to Petrograd. The Russian war office also chronicles the repulse of attacks in the region of Skul, southeast of Kovel, one of the objectives of the present Russian drive. Berlin reports the capture of 400 Russians during the attack on a German position north of Przewolka.

MESSAGE FROM ITALIAN ALLIES.

The text of the statement follows: "The supreme commander, the Czar, has received the following telegram from the King of Italy: 'I am in harmony with the whole Italian people in expressing the sentiment of profound admiration for the victorious development of the powerful offensive of your majesty's armies, and in sending to you the warmest and most friendly congratulations. Being convinced that the efforts thus happily commenced will lead to difficult success, I pray you to accept the assurance of my unchangeable friendship.'

On the front of the armies south of Polesie the fighting continues. The enemy has suffered heavy losses in encountering our troops. The following details of the operations in many sectors have been received:

"In the course of a powerful but fruitless counter-attack by the enemy in the region of Sokul, north of Rojitcha, we took prisoner twenty officers and 1,750 men.

"In the region west and southwest of Lutsk, during the pursuit of the enemy, our cavalry fought several successful actions. Northwest of Kremenez our bold soldiers of General Sakharoff's force, after a desperate fight, dislodged the enemy from his fortified positions on the River Pluichevka, between Kozin and Tarnovka, by a vigorous assault. One of our young regiments, led by Colonel Tataroff, after a fierce fight, forded the deep river which was up to their chins. One company was engulfed and died a heroic death, but the valor of their comrades and their officers resulted in the disorderly flight of the enemy. Seventy officers and 5,000 men were taken prisoner, and two guns, a great many machine guns, 1,000 rifles, cartridges and enormous reserves of barbed wire were captured in this action.

6,000 More Prisoners.

"By an equally impetuous coup, our infantry, with powerful support from the artillery, captured Rostock Wood, south of the Lower Potchaleff, taking prisoners, machine guns and bomb throwers.

"By a heroic effort, the troops of General Stecherbatchoff's army yesterday overthrew the Austrians in the region of Gouvoronka and Gulovodny, on the west bank of the Stripa.

"Northwest of Buczacz the engagement with the Austrians and the Germans continues unceasingly. So far the offensive in many sectors were everywhere repulsed by our fire.

TO RESTRICT SPECULATION ON BERLIN BOURSE

All Transactions Must be on Strictly Cash Basis, and with Date of Delivery Strictly Prescribed.

Berlin, June 16, via London.—The managing committee of the Berlin Bourse today adopted the outline of a plan to restrict speculation which, although without official sanction of the Bourse, has grown remarkably active in recent months. The committee ordered that all transactions shall be on a strictly cash basis, and with the date of delivery strictly prescribed. Option and time trading will be prohibited, as will also the circulation privately of price lists.

MARTIAL LAW AT SALONIKI

Greek Army Being Transferred to Volo, on coast of Thessaly, 100 Miles North of Athens.

Paris, June 16.—It is reported from Saloniki, says a Havas despatch from Athens today, that in consequence of the establishment of martial law by the Allies in that district and the taking over by them of the postal, telegraph, railway and customs administration, the Greek military base, as well as the troops occupying the forts around Than, have been transferred to Volo, on the coast in Thessaly, about 100 miles northwest of Athens.

New York, June 16.—A dispatch from Athens today to the New York Journal says:

"The Greek army is being transferred to Volo as the result of the establishment of martial law at Saloniki. 'British warships have bombarded Klemas Skrofa, in Asia Minor. The Turks, fearing that an attempt would be made to force a landing, rushed troops from Smyrna.'

New York, June 16.—A news agency despatch from Saloniki today says:

"The Germans continued their bombardment of the Allies' position between Lako Arzmandkallindir, it was officially announced today.

"The artillery violently shelled the position 200 projectiles of large calibre being fired at one point."

Refuses to Head Finance Board.

Toronto, June 16.—Mr. John A. Paterson, K. C., announced today that he had refused the appointment of the Presbyterian general assembly to the chairmanship of the finance board. The task of raising \$1,631,000, the amount of the budget for next year, was one which required the undivided attention of the appointee to the position. He had too much business to look after to be able to discharge the duties of that office, in addition.

"Our brave Don Cossacks have taken prisoner seven officers and 600 men; the approximate total of yesterday's capture is 100 officers, 14,000 men and a quantity of war material.

"On the Drina front and farther south in the region of Polesie, there has been an exchange of artillery and rifle fire. Our artillery made a violent attack yesterday in the region of Divinsk. Enemy attempts to take the offensive in many sectors were

CANADA PROUD OF GALLANTRY OF HER SONS, PREMIER SAYS IN MESSAGE TO GEN. BYNG

SPECIAL TO THE STANDARD.
Ottawa, June 16.—Canada's pride in the splendid work of her troops who, last Tuesday morning, re-took 1,500 yards of trenches from the Germans was expressed by Sir Robert Borden in the following message to General Byng, commander of the Canadian army corps in France.

REMOVING CAUSES OF COMPLAINT

British Government Daily Perfecting Mail Censorship System which Formed Basis of Protest by United States.

London, June 16, 4.30 a. m.—Sir Maurice De Bunsen, under secretary of the foreign office, and formerly British ambassador at Vienna, made the following statement today regarding the American note protesting against the interference with neutral mails which was forwarded to the French and British governments May 24:

"The note is being examined by the British and French governments in consultation. The views of the French government have not yet been received. This point in the memorandum was communicated to the United States ambassador here, April 14, explaining that the postal censors had perfected the organization of a separate department to deal with such matters, and in view of this improved organization it is possible to assure the government of the United States that in the absence of wholly exceptional circumstances the total delay caused by ordinary correspondence of neutrals, from the time the mails were unloaded on ships carrying them, until they were delivered to the censors of the British post office for transmission to their destination, would not, in the future, be more than three or four days.

Will Welcome Inquiries.

"The British government has not been content with this mere assurance but every day is attempting still further to perfect the organization of censorship, and they believe that in the future American citizens will have less and less cause to complain of delays in the passage of their correspondence to neutral European countries.

"The British government wish particularly to emphasize a readiness to receive from American citizens inquiries regarding any particular delay or missing letters, together with particulars, such as the date of the sailing of the ship on which the mails were carried and in the case of registered letters the registered number on the package, in order that they may inquire into each case thoroughly, and immediately avert misunderstandings and detect lapses in the organization where such have occurred.

"They wish it realized in America that an enormous organization is needed to deal with the thousands of mail bags in a few hours, and the extent of success already achieved in dealing expeditiously with all this mass of correspondence.

"The American note embodies various difficult legal arguments, and in fact it takes the Allied government

some time to examine them and consult together. The answer does not in the least, affect the energy with which the British government are attempting to meet the practical needs of the situation in a business-like spirit by perfecting their organization, and thus preventing hardships to neutrals resulting from the application of principles."

Further Progress by the British Forces in Mesopotamia.

GAINS ALSO MADE IN GERMAN EAST AFRICA

British on North Bank of Tigris have Pushed their Trenches to Within 200 Yards of the Turks at Sannayat.

Around Verdun the French and German armies were inactive during the day, there having been only intermittent artillery bombardments. Paris says it has been confirmed that the French attack of Thursday on the slope south of Le Mort Homme resulted in the capture of German trenches on a front of about two-thirds of a mile.

While London claims further advances for the British forces in Mesopotamia, in the region of Kut-el-Amara Constantinople asserts the British have retired from within the range of the Turkish guns. The occupation of Imam Mansura, on the south bank of the Tigris river, and the pushing forward of British trenches to within two hundred yards of the Turkish forces at Sannayat, on the north bank of the Tigris, are claimed by London.

On the other hand, the Turks say the British camp has been removed from Felahie, on the Tigris, below Kut-el-Amara, owing to the activity of the Turkish guns against it.

British forces operating in the eastern part of German East Africa have made further advances, and have occupied two villages. Near the coast the British have taken Korogwe, and also have seized positions in Victoria Nyanza sector.

200 Yards from Turk Trenches.

London, June 16, 5.35 p. m.—The British official press bureau today gave out a statement dealing with the operations in Mesopotamia as follows:

"On the north bank of the Tigris, east of Kut-el-Amara our trenches have been pushed to within 200 yards of the Turks at Sannayat.

"On the south bank, Imam Mansura has been occupied. This place is 2½ miles south of Masanis.

"A successful punitive expedition has been made against the Arabs, who persistently cut the telegraph connection north of Hamar Lake.

"Two hundred cartloads of grain and some sheep were taken from the raid on hostile Arab tribes.

"Three of our Tigris barges were sunk by Turkish artillery on June 10.

"The imaginative Turkish communique of Thursday was founded on the above."

Push Forward in East Africa.

London, June 16.—British forces operating in the eastern part of German East Africa have made further advances, occupying the village of Kilimanjaro and another village nearby. A large German force is confronting the British in this sector. Further south, near the coast, British have occupied the important post of Korogwe, and to the northwest have seized positions in the Victoria Nyanza sector. These announcements are made in an official statement issued tonight as follows:

"Kwedewa, six miles north of Handeni, has been occupied; also the village of Kilimanjaro, close to Handeni. A large German force is entrenched near the Handeni water supply.

"The important station of Korogwe and the wagon bridge over the Pangani river has been secured by the British.

"The Island of Ukerewe, north of the German post of Masnis, on Lake Victoria, has been occupied, and two Krupp guns and stores taken."

London, June 16.—The official statement of the campaign in Belgium and France, issued by the war office tonight follows:

"Last night we successfully exploded mines in the neighborhood of the Sonchez quarries and Cuisy. An enemy mine was exploded near Oivency, but did no damage.

"Today the hostile artillery was unusually active immediately north of La Bassée Canal and in the Loos salient. Our trenches east of Zillebeke were shelled heavily for a short period this afternoon. The remainder of the front was quiet."

FAY WANTS CHANGE TO RETURN TO GERMANY AND DIE FOR COUNTRY

New York, June 16.—Lieut. Robert Fay, sentenced to eight years in the federal prison at Atlanta for plotting to attach bombs to vessels carrying supplies to the Entente Allies, admitted today that he had written to President Wilson asking that he be deported to Germany, instead of being sent to prison. He is now in the Tomba in this city. In his letter Fay said he asked that he be returned to his native land, to "rehabilitate" himself by offering his life to his country. The punishment he would receive for deserting from the German army, even to "aid" the German cause in the United States, he declared, would be more severe than the prison term to which he was sentenced.

"If my life has to be wasted," he said, "I might as well waste it for my country, and be of some use to somebody. So far as punishment is concerned, one day of drum fire is worse than ten years in prison."