

RUSSIANS RAPIDLY BEARING DOWN ON KOVEL; GENERAL HAIG SPEAKS OF SUCCESSSES IN WEST

ENEMY YIELDS BEFORE INCREASING PRESSURE

Russians Cross Stokhod River on Wide Front in Their Victorious March On Kovel

Dogged Allied Attack Won Ground on Sunday and Gains Are Held in Intense Heat—German Communications Menaced by Able Work of British Airmen.

London, July 31.—The Allies maintain unceasing pressure both on the western and eastern fronts, as well as the Italians on the Austrian front, and heavy battles are being fought in all theatres.

The British and French started a fresh combined attack on Sunday from Delville Wood to the Somme, and made dogged progress which brought them near the village of Maurepas. The misty weather, which has hindered the operations, has given place to clear skies with intense heat. The Germans are making the most determined counter-attacks, and officially claim that the Allies have not gained a foot of ground by Sunday's attack.

The Russians are continuing their success, and despite the strongest German resistance are pressing ever closer to Kovel. According to tonight's news they are across the Stokhod over the whole stretch between the Kovel-Sarny and Kovel-Rojitche railroads.

General Letchitzky, whose operations were suspended by the Dniester floods, is moving again and working toward Stanislaw, another important railway centre.

SEVEN TONS OF BOMBS ON ENEMY LINES.

London, July 31.—The official statement from British headquarters in France, issued tonight reads:

"There was no infantry fighting on the British front, and no incident of importance occurred."

"The Royal Flying Corps carried out several bombing raids and dropped seven tons of bombs on the enemy communications and railroads. A train was blown up, an ammunition depot was set on fire, and a hostile aeroplane on the ground was destroyed. There were many aerial combats, and several enemy machines were driven to the ground in a damaged condition. Three of our machines are missing."

"The French maintained their offensive in the region of the Somme, and a hostile aeroplane was captured."

"An enemy aeroplane attack on Conflans was answered by a bombardment of Pont-A-Mousson."

"French aeroplane squadrons sent against Muehlen and Baden were stopped near Neuenburg by our Fokkers and put to flight."

"Lieut. Hohendorf put his eleventh enemy machine out of action north of Bepenne. Lieut. Wintgens brought down his twelfth aeroplane east of Peronne. A French biplane was brought down west of Pont-A-Mousson and another was destroyed south of Thionville by anti-aircraft guns."

"Eastern theatre. In the vicinity of Friedrichstadt Russian reconnoitering detachments were repulsed."

"Attacks against our canal position west of Logischin and near Nobel, on the Stramin, southwest of Pinsk, failed."

"Continued strong assaults of Russian masses against General Von Linsingen were victoriously repulsed again yesterday. Once more we caused the heaviest losses to the attackers. The enemy brought to bear his heaviest pressure on the sector on both sides of the Kovel-Sarny railroad, between south of Stobychy (thirty miles northeast of Kovel). So far as ascertained, 1,889 Russian, including nine officers, were taken prisoner yesterday. In the battles in the last few days our aeroplane squadrons inflicted considerable damage on the enemy by attacks on shelters, marching and bivouacking troops, and on lines of communication in the rear."

"Army group of General Count Von Bothmer. Continuing their attacks in the sector northwest and west of Buczacz (southwestern Galicia) the Russians succeeded at a few points in penetrating our first line of defence. They were driven back again. All the Russian attacks were victoriously repulsed."

"On the River Stokhod our forces fighting there went forward. At one of the bends in this river in the course of an attack we have taken among other prisoners the entire Hovard Regiment with the regimental commander and his entire staff."

"At other places on the Stokhod we took twenty-one officers and 914 rank file and four machine guns."

"In the direction of Kovel fierce fighting continues."

"The enemy was pursued in the Brody district and have reached the rivers Bratski and Sereth."

"Caucasian theatre. In the region of Erzingan, our troops made a further advance. The Turks attacked in the region of Disyglaver, in the direction of Mosau, they were repulsed."

"GERMANS SAY ALL ATTACKS REPULSED."

Berlin, July 31, via London, 5.09 p. m.—The text of the German official statement follows:

"Western front: The British operations near Pozieres and Longueval lasted yesterday. They heralded a fresh great Anglo-French attack, which followed in the morning along the whole front between Longueval and the Somme, the enemy bringing into action at least six divisions. Between Pozieres and

British Losses Are Trebled With Great Offensive

During July 7,084 Officers and 52,591 Men Appeared in Casualty Lists.

London, July 31.—British casualties reported in the month of July in all the war areas totalled 7,084 officers and 52,591 men.

This shows an increase during the first month of the Allied offensive of approximately 40,000, the average casualties during the trench fighting standing at about 20,000. It will be noted with satisfaction, however, that the casualties for the entire month were slightly less than during the ten days' fighting in the taking of Loos and the Hohenzollern re-doubt last September.

MEXICAN BANDITS KILL TWO IN RAID, AND PAY PENALTY

El Paso, Texas, July 31.—Two Americans were killed and one wounded in a clash with Mexican bandits who had crossed the Rio Grande five miles below Fort Hancock, Texas, early today. There were five bandits in the party, and all were killed, according to General Bell, commanding at El Paso.

FRANCE CONCURS WITH BRITAIN IN OFFER TO ALLOW POLISH RELIEF

Washington, July 31.—United States Ambassador Sharpe at Paris cabled the state department today that France acquiesced in the recent note of Great Britain, offering to permit the shipment of American relief supplies into portions of Poland occupied by Teutonic forces, on condition that the occupying armies would not seize or remove native food products.

TORONTO SURGEON VISITING CANADIAN HOSPITALS IN EUROPE

London, July 31.—(Montreal Gazette Cable) Col. Herbert Bruce, the well known Toronto surgeon, has arrived in England, being commissioned to undertake a tour of inspection of Canadian hospitals in England, France and elsewhere.

MAN KILLED, WOMAN INJURED, IN SUNDAY FIRE IN QUEBEC CITY.

Quebec, July 31.—A man named Desre Lapierre was burned to death and a woman, Mrs. Pierre Chamberland, was seriously injured by jumping from a third story window as the result of a fire which broke out yesterday morning in St. Madeline street.

BLOODIED AT HANKOW IN REVOLUTIONARY UPHEAVAL

Peking, July 31.—In a revolutionary outbreak in Hankow last night a large district was burned and looted and many natives were killed and some Russian women injured before foreign volunteers checked the uprising.

SHARP CUTS IN BRITISH HOUSE

Henry F. Duke, Unionist M. P., New Chief Secretary for Ireland

REDMOND DISPLEASED WITH APPOINTMENT

'Castle Rule Again' Nationalist Leader's Complaint, When Premier Asquith Makes Statement—No Reduction in Military Forces at Present—Bonar Law's Wise Counsel.

London, July 31.—The Irish situation was again brought to the front in parliament today, by the motion introduced by Captain John Dillon, urging the government to disclose its plan for the government of Ireland during the war.

London, July 31, 5.46 p.m.—An announcement was made by Premier Asquith that Henry Edward Duke, a barrister and Unionist member of parliament, had been appointed to be the new chief secretary for Ireland in succession to Augustine Birrell. The new chief secretary will be given a seat in the cabinet. No new lord lieutenant of Ireland will be appointed to succeed Lord Wimborne, whose resignation after the outbreak of the Dublin rebellion, Premier Asquith stated.

Premier Asquith, in his statement, admitted that the present military control in Ireland was a makeshift arrangement, but it has succeeded in maintaining peace. It was not right to say that Lord Lansdowne was responsible for the insistence in the reduction of the representatives in the imperial parliament, as all the Unionists in the cabinet had adopted the same attitude. Dealing with the release of those arrested during the rebellion, Premier Asquith said that it must not be supposed that there was no prima facie cause for the arrests of those liberated.

In regard to the destruction in Dublin, the premier said he hoped for a loan from the treasury which would enable the undertaking of the arduous task of restoration.

From one viewpoint the state of Ireland is very satisfactory, the premier said. From another viewpoint, the state of Ireland is very unsatisfactory. The country was in a very prosperous state, and there was a remarkable absence of ordinary and agrarian crime. Among the unsatisfactory matters had been the recrudescence of Sinn Fein movements in most aggressive form in some districts. Moreover, there had been deplorable manifestations of sympathy with Great Britain's enemy, but the premier asserted he had no fear of armed rebellion. He believed the vast majority of the people were loyal, but there were anarchistic forces which required vigilance. The government would not tolerate, he declared, a repetition of the recent events.

Impossible to Reduce Forces.

Martial law, he said, never had been taken in force. All proceedings had been taken under the defence of the realm act. He hoped the form of the continuance of martial law would be short, and paid a warm tribute to the tact and discretion of General Maxwell who, he said, always leaned to the side of mercy. Under existing circumstances the premier asserted it would not be right to reduce substantially the military forces in Ireland, which were put there against the misguided action of irresponsible persons, but changes in its composition might become necessary owing to the exigencies of war.

Premier Asquith said it was necessary to have the civil executive in Ireland responsible to parliament. The scheme of a provisional council to advise the chief secretary, he asserted, was impracticable. He was evidently being somewhat exasperated by a period of transition, for he had not abandoned hope that in a short time, shorter than some people imagined, they would be able to arrive at an arrangement. The premier thought, therefore, that during this period it would not be advisable to attempt ambitious experiments. The lord lieutenant of Ireland would be maintained, but it was not presently necessary to nominate a lord lieutenant at present. The important thing was to get an effective head of the civil executive.

The New Secretary.

It was proposed to appoint a chief secretary in the cabinet, who would spend the bulk of his time in Ireland. The government sought some one with a broad mind, a firm hand, and strong capacity, sympathy with the Irish people, and a desire for a settlement. The premier thought those qualifications should be found in Henry E. Duke, member of parliament for Exeter. We are rushing supplies and everything needed by the front to Perth Bay.

Mrs. Ferguson intimated that in order to assist the settlers who have been burned out Fred Duns, the loan commissioner, will be authorized to advance

"When Time Arrives Criminals Must Pay For Fryatt's Murder"

London, July 31.—"It appears to be true that Capt. Fryatt was murdered by the Germans," said Premier Asquith in the house of commons this afternoon, in reply to a question by Sir Edward Carson, leader of the Ulster Unionists.

"The British government," the premier added, "heard with deep indignation of this atrocious crime against the law of nations and usage of war. Coming as it does contemporaneously with the lawless cruelty to the population of Lille and other occupied portions of France, it shows that the German high commands, under the stress of a military defeat, have renewed their policy of terrorism."

"It is impossible to conjecture to what further atrocities they may proceed, but the government desires to repeat most emphatically their resolve when the time comes that these crimes shall not go unpunished."

"When the time arrives they are determined to bring to justice the criminals, whoever they may be, and whatever their position. In a case such as this the man who authorized the system under which the crime was committed may well be the most guilty of all."

The question of what immediate action should be taken is engaging the earnest attention of the government and I hope to make an announcement shortly."

Sir Edward Carson suggested that the house should pass a bill making it clear that Great Britain would refuse to admit Germany into the comity of nations until "such crimes are expiated."

Premier Asquith said he would consider the matter.

FIRE IN ONTARIO SWEEP OVER 100 MILES CAUSING DEATH OF 240 PERSONS

Thunderstorms Extinguished Flames and Work of Relief is Now Proceeding—Blaze Started at Nushka and Swept Through and Past Cochrane—Many Children Among Victims—Survivors Tell Harrowing Tales.

Haleybury, Ont., July 31.—From latest reports received from the fire swept area in Northern Ontario, the death toll levied by the flames is placed at 240, made up as follows:

Nushka, 67; Monteth, 63; Ramore, 13; Kelso, 2; Iroquois Falls, 15; Matheson, 60; Cochrane, 20. It is possible that the list may be further augmented when later reports come in from outlying farms and settlements.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT TAKES CHARGE

Toronto, July 31.—With Matheson wiped out, the best section of Cochrane destroyed and numerous small settlements in ruins or entirely obliterated, the fire monster that has been raging in the northern county since last Thursday has at last ceased its career of destruction. Heavy rains which broke over the fire-swept region at 9 o'clock last night have quenched the flames. There is nothing but a smouldering ruin remain but the situation is well in hand. The worst is over and the sufferers are having their wants attended to in every possible way.

Death Total is 184.

Premier Hearst and Hon. G. Howard Ferguson have been on duty since they received messages yesterday telling of the fire. This morning they received reliable information from the north which would indicate that the reports of the fire loss have been exaggerated. The total missing added to the bodies that have been recovered amounts for 184 people and the government says that this is the outside limit.

The government's information is that at Cochrane the district west of and including the King George hotel had been destroyed. This is the business section of Cochrane. The town of Matheson, said the premier, had been entirely in the line of fire and destroyed. At Timmins seventeen houses were burned down. There was a number of small places that had been destroyed by the fire.

The information was to the effect that thirty-seven more bodies had been found at the village of Nushka and this brought the official total up to 184.

"The situation is well in hand," said the premier, "everything possible is being done. We will spare no expense to give the necessary relief. The C. P. R. and G. T. R. are co-operating with the T. & N. O. to give relief to the suffering and are running trains over the line, giving free transportation to the settlers. The reports have evidently been somewhat exaggerated but the situation is not so serious as it is reported this morning at Matheson, but should get through to Cochrane by noon."

Soldiers on Duty.

"I have succeeded in having the militia department send 100 men and three officers to the district to assist in the relief work," said Hon. Mr. Ferguson. We are rushing supplies and everything needed by the front to Perth Bay.

Mrs. Ferguson intimated that in order to assist the settlers who have been burned out Fred Duns, the loan commissioner, will be authorized to advance

INITIATIVE WITH ALLIES ENTIRELY ON ALL FRONTS

Sir Douglas Haig Tells Associated Press the Tide Has Turned

HIS MEN BEAR LOSS WITHOUT FLINCHING

British Commander Speaks of Recent Gains as Herald of Enemy's Downfall—Britain for First Time Exerting Power Commensurate With Her Resources.

With the British Army in the Field, July 31, via London, July 31.—At the close of two years of the war and of the first month of the British offensive, General Sir Douglas Haig, commander-in-chief of the group of British armies in France, in speaking of the situation, laid particular emphasis on the fact that the beginning of the third year of the war saw the initiative entirely with the Allies on all fronts, while England for the first time was exerting something like a power worthy of her numerous resources on land.

"The tide has turned," he said. "There has been with the Allies lower the tide. It is only a question of some time till we win a decisive victory, which is the one sure way to bring peace in this, as in other wars. Until this victory is won it will become a British soldier in France to think of peace."

Those who had the freedom of the battle lines the last few weeks, had glimpses of the youthful and scholarly features of Sir Douglas in a passing automobile on dusty roads, thick with moving troops and transports, and in his stilette figure, alighting from his car at the headquarters of one of the army commanders for a conference. But mostly his time is spent in a quiet room in a small chateau, which is his personal headquarters.

In the centre of this room, where he talked with the Associated Press correspondent today, was raised a map of the region of the offensive with every detail, roads, woods, villages, trenches, ridges and valleys, and all the contours revealed at a glance. The only other visible machinery of command were little sheets of reports which come from the firing line through the curtains of shell fire, giving the situation at intervals in every sector of the front.

Allies Played for Time.

"The problem of the first summer's campaign, and the second, for the Allies," he said, "was to hold the Germans from forcing a decision with their ready numbers of men, guns and shells. Whether it was the able generalship and heroism of the French on the Marne, the dogged retreat of the British Expeditionary force from Mons, the stubborn resistance of the French and British to the German effort for the channel ports, the Russian retreat last summer, Belgium's or Serbia's sacrifice, Italy's stone-wall against Austria's offensive, or France's immortal defence of Verdun, the purpose was always to gain time for preparations necessary to take the offensive away from the enemy."

He mentioned the days of Ypres in the fall of 1914, when the British had only battalions where they have divisions now, and fought with flesh and blood against superior gunfire. Since he had taken command of the army, which he had to train and form, his favorite word has been patience to his subordinates and callers.

"Our unpreparedness at the start of the war, due to its unexpectedness, is no secret," he continued. "While France, Italy had a great national army, and universal service, was giving all her strength, we had to begin building from the bottom. The majority of our best regular officers had been killed or wounded in the early fighting. With the remainder as a nucleus to drill and organize the volunteers, who were raw, but had the spirit that quickeneth, we undertook to create an army of millions, which must be officered largely by men of no military experience, to fight the German army with its forty years of preparation. We had to make uniforms before the men who had enlisted could be taken out of civilian garb to build plants for the manufacture of rifles before we could arm our recruits, and to build guns and munition plants before we had artillery."

"Meanwhile we had to keep on stonewalling in France with such troops as we had ready against that prepared foe, whose line was the sturdier in his efforts for a decision owing to his realization that time was against him. Now the new army has had its first practical experiences in attack on a large scale."

Awful News of Battle Stroke.

After his plans were made and the order was given to advance on July 1,

(Continued on page 8.)

Smoked herring	0.18	0.18
Pickled shad, half-bbls.	8.00	12.00
Fresh cod, per lb.	0.06	0.07
Blowers, per box	0.90	0.90
Halibut	0.12	0.18
Kipperd herring, per box	0.00	0.06
Swordfish	0.12	0.18
Haddies	0.07	0.08
Salmon	0.17	0.24

OILS.		
Palatine	0.00	0.19 1/2
Royalite	0.00	0.16
Turpentine	0.00	0.16
Extra No. 1 lard, pure	0.00	0.58
"Premier" motor gasoline	0.00	0.88 1/2

HIDES.		
Hides	0.15	0.16 1/2
Calfskins	0.25	0.30
Shearings	0.40	0.50
Spring lambskins	0.85	0.90
Wool, washed	0.47	0.50
Wool, unwashed	0.83	0.85
Tallow	0.07	0.07 1/2

HILLSBORO NEWS

Hillsboro, July 25.—Rev. S. W. Schurman, Mrs. Schurman and family are spending a vacation with friends in Buc-touche.

Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Bain have returned from Charlott, where they were guests of Mr. Bain's parents.

Miss Annie Dunn, of Maynard (Mass.) is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. O'Connor.

Mrs. Thomas Woodworth has returned from Upland.

Mrs. Herbert Brewster, of Moncton, is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. W. H. Duff.

Daniel McDonald and daughter, Miss Eliza, have gone to Eastport (Me.).

Rev. and Mrs. D. H. Loweth are in Dorchester this week.

Messrs. Vaughan West and Gordon Keith have returned to Moncton.

Misses Sara, Jennie and Marion Steeves have returned from Montreal.

Miss Kathleen McLatchy, of Moncton, is the guest of Mrs. Dash.

Dr. and Mrs. W. P. Kirby and family have been guests of Mrs. Kirby's parents in Gagetown.

Roy and Miss Lottie McWilliams, of Newcastle, are guests of their aunt, Mrs. Harvey Steeves.

Mrs. J. Earl Steeves and her mother, Mrs. P. Mann, of Petticoats, are guests of relatives here.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Layden, of Boston, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. O'Connor.

Miss Ethel Jerrett, of Brigan, Newfoundland, is a guest of Misses Dora and Adella Steeves.

Messrs. Lester Woodworth and William Downey have returned from a trip to Western Canada.

Miss Alice Marven, of Chatham, is the guest of Miss K. Steeves.

Joseph Smith has returned to Moncton, having been the guest of his sister, Mrs. Alex. Lowe.

Mrs. Hugh Lawrence and children have returned to their home in St. George.

Miss Mollie King is the guest of friends in town.

Mrs. A. E. Leavey is in Eastport (Me.).

Misses Audrey and Lois Cross have returned to their home in St. John, having been the guests of Miss Flora Peabody.

Miss Vivian Warnock, of Boston, is the guest of friends at Edgett's Landing.

Miss Evelyn Edgett was successfully operated upon at her home at Edgett's Landing on Friday for appendicitis. The operation was performed by Dr. Dash. Miss Laura Dawson is the nurse in attendance.

Miss Florence Erb is in Gagetown, the guest of her grandmother.

Miss Mabel Lister, of the teaching staff, Woodstock, who has been spending some time at her home here, has gone to Amherst.

Mrs. J. B. Steeves is in Moncton owing to the illness of her son, Winnet L. Steeves.

The marriage of J. Blight Steeves and Della Pearl Connor was solemnized at the Baptist parsonage, Moncton, on Friday evening, July 21, by Capt. Ber. G. A. Lawson. They were attended by Miss Lavita Connor and J. L. Steeves. Mr. and Mrs. Steeves are spending their honeymoon in Wolfville (N. S.).

The Howard Lodge, I. O. O. F. and A. O. U. Hillsboro, was favored with an official visit from W. W. Grand Master Dr. Bridges, of Fredericton, and other Grand officers on Wednesday evening. There was a good attendance. The first degree was demonstrated and much appreciated. After the meeting the visiting members were entertained at supper at the Prince Albert Hotel. A number from the lodge at Albert were present.

On the following day the grand officers, accompanied by several members of the Hillsboro lodge, visited the Albert lodge, where the third degree was demonstrated. A banquet was given after the meeting.

On Monday evening of this week, July 24, a number of friends gathered at the home of Mrs. Archibald Steeves to celebrate the 16th wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. George Wallace, of Pictou (N. S.). There were about 40 guests, and a very pleasant evening was spent. Music and dancing furnished the evening's entertainment, a special feature being a reading by Miss Mollie King, of Pictou (N. S.). A number of gifts were received by Mr. and Mrs. Wallace.

Mrs. Steeves, of Winnipeg, is the guest of Mrs. Manfield Steeves.

Mrs. Joe Osborne and daughter, Mrs. Geo. Dowling and two children, of Boston, are in town.

On Monday evening, W. A. Armstrong gave a musical party at Ward's Hotel in honor of Miss Alice Marven, of Chatham, and Miss Mollie King, of Pictou. The guests were Miss Alice Marven, Mollie King, Nellie Ward, Kathleen Steeves, Messrs. Conrad Osman, Roy Steeves, Josh Ward, W. R. Armstrong.

GERMANS THEMSELVES ARE THE ONES TO BLAME

Berlin, July 27.—The Dutch Christian Seamen's Union, says the Overseas News Agency, has endorsed the protest of the Dutch Ship Owners' Association and Sailors' Union against the action of the British authorities in sealing Dutch fishing boats, virtually all of which have been taken possession of, according to the News Agency.

London, July 27.—Naval officials here say that the British authorities found that they must take steps against Dutch fishing boats, as the Germans in certain areas were making use of disguised fishing boats, not only to secure information, but for actual attack. Some travelers, even dressed under sail, are being provided with torpedo tubes. It is denied here that the English are declining to buy Dutch fish.

Poultry should be marketed undrawn and with heads and feet still on. When the carcass is full drawn and the head and feet removed it decomposes most rapidly.

ENGLAND ATTACKED BY AIRSHIPS IN FORCE AND BOMBS DROPPED ALL NIGHT

London, Aug. 1.—The eastern and southeastern counties of England had a visitation from German airships last night, and at this hour the attack is still proceeding. An official communication just issued says:

"An attack by a number of hostile airships developed before midnight. The raiders are reported as having crossed the coast line along the eastern and southeastern counties. Bombs were dropped off the Thames estuary. The attack is proceeding."

(Continued on page 8.)