

Continued from page two)

The Austrians are reported to be retreating so hastily that they are out of touch with the Russians. It is rumored that the Austrians are evacuating Lemberg.

Copenhagen, via London, June 14.—Describing the Baltic fight the Dagens Nyheder says that the Russian squadron won an important victory. The Russians had six destroyers and several submarines, and were going at such speed that the Germans were taken completely by surprise and only fired one shot, then making for port in the utmost haste. "It is believed," says the paper, "that twelve merchantmen were sunk, while a German armed trawler, which carried at Nykoping, had 150 men aboard from a German destroyer that had been sent to the bottom. The German auxiliary cruiser was the König Von Sachsen, which was also sunk, and it is supposed that all of her crew were drowned." The Dagens Nyheder names the following ten German steamers as having been lost in the attack of the Russian squadron: Norma, Umesly, Arda, Mecklenburg, Iselle, Italia, Deterro, Waser, Konial, Schultze and Algebra.

Nykoping, Sweden, via London, June 14.—Thirteen German merchantmen, which were coming from the north, conveyed by auxiliary cruiser and some torpedo boats and armed trawlers, were attacked early this morning at a point near Nykoping by a squadron of Russian destroyers, torpedo boats and submarines near the Swedish Baltic coast. The German auxiliary was dispersed, and the merchantmen fled toward the coast. It is reported that some of the vessels were sunk.

Bulletin—Petrograd, via London, June 16.—The Austrians have evacuated Czernowitz, capital of Bukovina, according to despatches to the semi-official Petrograd news agency from Bukovina by way of Bucharest.

The twelfth day of the great Russian offensive against the Austro-Hungarian and German forces from Volhynia to Bukovina, show nowhere any signs of slackening. All along the front fresh gains for the Russian troops and the capture of thousands of additional prisoners and of guns, machine guns and war supplies are claimed by the Russians. The aggregate of prisoners now exceeds 150,000. While semi-official advices from Petrograd give a report that the Austrians have evacuated Czernowitz, capital of Bukovina, the latest official communication from Austrian headquarters says the troops of the Emperor Francis Joseph are making a stand north and east of the city, and at both points have repulsed Russian attacks. In the drive westward from the region of Lutsk the Austrians are counter-attacking or entrenching themselves in new positions for a stand against the Russians. No reports of gains for either side in Galicia, in the region of Ternopol, have come through. Here, apparently there is still a deadlock between the Russians and Austrian and German forces. On the German end of the northern front in Russia the Russians near Baronovichi attacked and carried German trenches, but later were forced to give them up under strong pressure by the Germans. Infantry attacks by the Germans have occurred along the Dvina river and in the lake region south of Dvinsk, but all of these were repulsed, according to Petrograd.

The forward drive of the Russian armies in Volhynia, Galicia and Bukovina continues with apparently undiminished success. From the Pripiet Marshes southward to Czernowitz the forces of General Brusilov, 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 south-east of Lutsk, between Kozin and Ternovka, and northwest of Buczacz, have brought further

successes to the Russian arms. In an action of the Pluchevka river, south of Lutsk, more than 5,000 men were captured, after the attacking Russians had forced 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 Przewlaka.

Petrograd, June 18 via London.—The capture by the Russians of Czernowitz, capital of the Austro-Hungarian Crown Land of Bukovina, was officially announced today by the Russian war office. Petrograd, June 17, via London.—Russian troops have occupied the town of Radzilow, on the railroad sixty miles north-east of Lemberg, according to the official statement issued today by the Russian army headquarters. London, June 18.—The Russians, after bitter fighting, have captured Czernowitz, the capital of Bukovina, according to a letter despatched from Petrograd today.

Petrograd, June 17, via London.—The official statement from general headquarters issued today reads: "The Emperor has received this morning the following from the Emperor of Japan: 'With great pleasure I have received the agreeable news of the glorious victory gained by your valiant army in Galicia. I hasten to express to your imperial majesty my sincerest congratulations on the occasion of the high military feat of your army.' (Sgd.), 'YOSHIHITO.'"

Czernowitz, capital of the Austrian Crown Land of Bukovina, is in the hands of the Russians, and the Austrians, who had held it, are in retreat toward the Carpathian mountains. Hard fighting took place in the capture of the Czernowitz bridgehead, and in the passage of the river Pruth, but when finally the Russians gained the right bank of the river the Austrians evacuated the capital, leaving 1,000 prisoners and some guns in the hands of the Russians.

Paris, June 18.—Several attacks by the Germans on the new French positions in the Dead Man Hill region northwest of Verdun were repulsed, the French maintaining their recent gains. The German office announced this afternoon. The Germans suffered heavy losses, as they did also in futile attacks on French trenches in the Thiaumont sector to the east of the Meuse.

Latest war news indicates that the Russians are sweeping the Austrian forces before them towards the Carpathians. Advices from the battle front in France are as favorable as at any time.

New War Contest

A new form of sport at the front, in the shape of an exciting tree felling competition "somewhere in the woods," is described by Mr. Percival Phillips, the special correspondent of the Daily Express, with the British armies in the field. It began, he says, with a friendly argument in a forest about the best method of cutting down a tree. The French woodsman admitted that the Maori was nimble and expert, but for his part he preferred a heavier axe and the less wasteful policy of shearing the trunk off close to the ground, thereby gaining at least three additional feet of good timber. The Maori carried his opinion of French woodmanship back to the trenches, and the Anzacs took it up. Australian bushmen and New Zealanders found that they differed on certain points of procedure. Then the Canadians heard of it, and stalwart log cutters from the Yukon had a word to say about the methods of the Northwest. Thus a competition was inevitable. Who shall agree when

experts differ? Canadians, Australians, New Zealanders, Maori and Frenchmen agreed to pit their axes against each other in a contest of skill. The meeting place was chosen, the trees marked, programmes printed and an arena laid out with seats for all who cared to come. No less distinguished a warrior than General Birdwood agreed to take charge of the proceedings. As he indicated, the army needed wood, and this "was a pleasant and instructive way of getting it."

The tournament began at ten o'clock in the morning in the heart of a fine old forest. There were five competitors; one of tree felling by groups, an exhibition of felling by the French cutters regularly employed in the forest; a log chopping contest; a competition of ex-manipulation and one of crosscut sawing. It was a tournament of experts, watched by experts. I do not suppose there has ever been a more critical audience than the picturesque assemblage of sun-baked Anzacs, swarthy Maoris, broad-shouldered Canadians and the sturdy old French wood cutters who were the hosts of the forest and did the honors with befitting courtesy and kindness. Even more instructive than the tree cutting itself was the spirit of good fellowship which prevailed among these craftsmen gathered together from the ends of the earth. The French inhabitants of the British army zone got on particularly well with the Canadians and Anzacs. They like the breezy demonstrativeness of the men from the Dominions—and the feeling of cordiality was greatly intensified by this meeting in the forest. Queenslanders who knew, no French exchanged wholly intelligible comments with gray bearded "Bucherons" of the Pas-de-Calais; to see a Maori and an ancient woodsman interpreting each other's signs was to realize the slight importance of being a linguist. Perfect understanding was established between the men of the forest as they sat under the beeches and watched one tree after another totter and fall with a crash.

The partisans of each group of competitors gave them hearty encouragement. There were three groups of Canadians, two of Australians, one of New Zealanders, one of local French woodmen—each group having its own trees marked by a distinguished colored band. Unfortunately the competing teams could not embrace representatives of all the best talent, for some of the units of the Anzacs and Canadians are engaged in other duties in the front trenches. Had all the Dominion troops been available certain experts busy for the moment with hand grenades and sniping operations would have wielded an axe instead. Service axes were used by all the competitors save the French foresters, who preferred a domestic pattern of considerably heavier weight. Some of the Dominion entrants declared frankly that they could have made a much better showing with a heavier axe. Nevertheless, their records were very creditable. New Zealand won the tree felling contest—each group to cut down three trees, the time being taken for each separate tree in each group—the trio being brought to the ground in twenty-two minutes forty seconds. As soon as one axeman felled his tree he joined his neighbors on the next, so that all three were chopping furiously at the remaining tall elm.

Australia came second, bringing down three trees in thirty-one minutes eight seconds, while Canada was third at forty-five minutes, twenty-two seconds. It must be remembered that the Canadian team had to be changed at the last moment owing to the original competitors being called away on their duties. The Australians proved themselves the fastest log choppers and their neighbors from New Zealand were close behind. Canada won the honors at crosscut sawing and again New Zealand was second. Three little French boys were the competitors in the exhibition of tree felling by native woodsmen. They were given comparatively small trees, which they cut down with tremendous vigor, amid sympathetic cheers from the men of the Dominion, and there were more cordial cheers from Anzacs and Canadians when Berthe and Desire Albert were

called forward to receive the first and second prizes from General Birdwood. The best axeman proved to be a Maori and a French-Canadian gained second place. General Birdwood made a little speech, pointing out the advantages of sportsmanship, and the tournament ended in informal discussions between the champions and their adherents, which proved conclusively that each method of cutting a tree was without doubt the best.

Canadian Soldiers In Action

Ottawa, June 18.—The following eye-witness report reached the minister of militia from Canadian headquarters at the front: "About midday on June 18th the enemy opened a violent bombardment on the left sector of our defence. In the afternoon four mines were exploded directly under our front line system at Hoge. The companies of our Twenty-eighth and Northwestern Battalion holding this section, suffered severely, and the remnants of the garrison were unable to hold the Germans in check when they launched an attack immediately after the explosion. The enemy occupied our front line but all his attempts to advance beyond this point were defeated by machine gun and rifle fire directed upon him from our support trenches and strong points. 'Simultaneously with this attack the Germans attempted to seize trenches further to the south, but were everywhere repulsed with loss. At one point of the front, a snail-pail of the enemy succeeded in entering one of our advanced trenches, but was quickly ejected, leaving behind one badly wounded man. During a bombardment of our lines a large German mortar shell weighing over sixty pounds pitched on the parapet fell into a trench held by our Fifth Western Cavalry Battalion. A lance corporal, Roy A. Edmonds, of this unit, dashed forward and picked up the bomb and pushed it back over the parapet. A second or two later the missile exploded. By his prompt and gallant action Edmonds undoubtedly saved the lives of several comrades."

Following the attack on Hoge, artillery duels occurred daily. "On June 12th all our batteries combined in a bombardment of the positions captured from us on June 2nd. The fire was continued until dusk, and was resumed at midnight with increased intensity. At one o'clock in the morning of June 13th, an attack was delivered by our infantry. 'On our left, the Western Ontario Battalion bombarded its way up to our original line although encountering considerable opposition, while two of our Scottish battalions and a Toronto battalion bombed its way up to our original line, although encountering considerable opposition, while two of our Scottish battalions and a Toronto battalion, in a magnificent advance, rushed rapidly forward until they had recaptured the whole of the high ground known as Mount Sorrel and Observatory Ridge. About 150 wounded Germans, including three officers, were taken prisoners. Assisted by our supporting battalions, our troops entrenched themselves on the approximate line of our original front trenches, which had been almost obliterated by the German bombardment of June 2nd. The length of the front recaptured was over 1,500 yards. Several attempts at counter-attacks by the German infantry were frustrated by our artillery fire."

Stephen McLean, a native of Clear Spring, 29 years of age, died at the Victoria general hospital, Halifax, on Monday, night, as a result of an injury received in an automobile accident in the vicinity of Halifax. His remains reached here last evening on the Car Ferry and went forward by the eastern train this morning.

Miss Rena M. McLean, daughter of Hon. Senator and Mrs. McLean, Souda, engaged as an army nurse with the forces in England and France, arrived here on the Car Ferry Monday night to spend a brief furlough with her parents. Miss McLean's name appeared recently in the King's Honor list, among Canadians entitled to the King's medal for services rendered. She is entitled to the letters R. R. C. Royal Red Cross.

A sad drowning accident occurred at the Marine Wharf here about 10.45 Monday night. Mr. John Haslam a resident of this city went on board the Car Ferry Steamer, and fell over the stern from the lower deck. He was drowned before assistance reached him. The noise of his fall into the water brought persons who were not far away; but he sank before they could effect a rescue. Grappling for the body was immediately commenced, but the body was not recovered till 12.35. Deceased was about 28 years of age and leaves a wife and one child.

ascended to the quarter deck. Subsequently four military officers were seen there, walking aft on the port side. The captain also read Lord Kitchener to enter the boat. It is unknown if Lord Kitchener entered it, or what happened to any boat. The Hampshire, was proceeding along the west coast of the Orkneys. A heavy gale was blowing and seas were breaking over the ship, which necessitated her being partially battened down. Between 7.30 and 7.45 p. m. the vessel struck a mine and began at once to settle by the bows, heeling over to starboard before she finally went down, about fifteen minutes after. Orders were given by the captain for all hands to go to their established stations before abandoning the ship. Some of the hatches were opened, and the ship's company went quickly to their stations. Efforts were made, without success, to lower some of the boats. One of them was broken in half and its occupants were thrown into the water. Large numbers of the crew, used life-saving belts and waist coats, which proved effective in keeping them afloat. Three rafts were safely launched, and with about 50 to 70 men on each got clear. It was daylight up to about eleven. Though rafts, with these large numbers of men, got away in one case out of over 70 men on board, only six survived. The survivors all report that the men gradually dropped off, even dead aboard the rafts from exhaustion and exposure to cold. Some of the crew must have perished in trying to land on the rocky coast after such a long exposure. Some died after land.

Local and Other Items.

The Maritime Liberal Government in Nova Scotia, was sustained in the general Provincial elections yesterday.

The first meeting for the season of the Prince Edward Island Chess board takes place in this city next Friday.

Despatches of the 17th from Berlin quote the Lokal Anzeiger as announcing that Germans 17 years old, have been called to the colors.

A British armoured automobile detachment, under a naval commander, reached Moscow on June 17th and started two days later for the Russian front.

A London cable of the 19th says: The American steamer Seacomet of Philadelphia from Archangel to London with timber struck a mine on Sunday and went ashore on Scrobby Sands.

Four persons were drowned at Cornell N.Y. last Friday night and property damaged to a considerable extent as a result of floods along the Canistero River near there caused by the recent heavy rains.

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Local And Other Items.

Any one requiring the best fencing wires at best prices, should read the advertisement of Rogers Hardware Co. in this issue of the Herald.

A heavy earth shock was reported at 3.25 o'clock Friday morning at Forli, a town of central Italy, having a population 50,000 and at Rimini, a town with the same number of persons 28 miles further east. There were no casualties.

The Canadian manufacturers Association in session at Hamilton Ont. recommend that the government liberally encourage, by subsidies or otherwise the establishment of a shipbuilding industry in Canada on a permanent and profitable basis, and that a special committee press for action and work out details.

Workmen in a factory at Ford Ont. last Friday night found 120 sticks of dynamite in 12 packages hidden in the back of the building, on the second floor, enough to blow the town off the map. The building was formerly a munitions plant, but recently was taken over for another industry. The dynamite must have been placed there recently.

According to the political writers in the London morning papers of the 19th the appointment of David Lloyd George, Minister of Munitions as Secretary of State for War to succeed the late Lord Kitchener has now been definitely decided upon. The Morning Post's political correspondents says: It has been decided that Mr. Lloyd George is to succeed Lord Kitchener as Secretary of State for War. There remains to be settled the relations of the new minister to the munitions department. It is stated that the two offices will not be combined in which case it will be necessary to appoint another minister of munitions.

The prosecutor in the court-martial trials in Dublin on the 16th, revealed that three German officers and twenty blue jackets were captured at Cork, when they tried to land from a German gunrunner which accompanied the submarine on which Sir Roger Casement came to Ireland. The men, the prosecutor said, had been interned. A despatch from London on the 19th, the day following the capture of Sir Roger Casement, said that 22 Germans, picked men from the navy, had been captured in connection with the filibustering expedition to Ireland. The arrest took place at Tralee, which is 59 miles west northwest of Cork.

Recent London advices say: Lieut. Col. Johnston, of Charlottetown, has been detailed for duty with the Canadian Medical stores department in France, Major Guest, of St. Thomas, Ont., succeeds him as commandant of the convalescent hospital at Buxton, which has been opened and is in use to nearly its full capacity of three hundred patients, the majority of whom are suffering from rheumatism and like ailments. The accommodation in the Canadian section of the hospital at Epson has been increased by a thousand, making total facilities for 2,500 patients. It is intended that Epson shall shortly be devoted entirely to treatment of Canadian patients which will give them 8,800 beds. Major Irving of Toronto is the commandant.

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The Market Prices.

Butter	0.32 to 0.34
Eggs, per doz.	0.22 to 0.24
Fowls each	0.50 to 0.80
Chickens per pair	0.85 to 1.00
Flour (per cwt.)	0.00 to 0.00
Beef (small)	0.10 to 0.14
Beef (quarter)	0.08 to 0.00
Mutton per lb.	0.08 to 0.09
Pork	0.12 to 0.14
Potatoes (bush)	0.80 to 0.90
Hay, per 100 lbs.	0.75 to 0.80
Black Oats	0.52 to 0.53
Hides (per lb.)	0.00 to 0.16
Calf Skins	0.14 to 0.00
Sheep Pelts	0.05 to 0.80
Oatmeal (per cwt.)	0.90 to 0.00
Turnips	0.12 to 0.15
Turkeys (per lb.)	0.20 to 0.00
Pressed Hay	14.00 to 17.00
Straw	0.30 to 0.35
Ducks per pair	1.55 to 1.60
Lamb Pelts	0.75 to 0.80

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No trouble at all give you a perfect fit. To Size 2½ to 11. \$4.50 to \$5.50.

ALLEY & CO.

135 Queen Street, Sole Agents.

DIED.

WARREN—At New Glasgow, June 17th, William J. Warren aged 43 years.

SHAW—At Roxbury, Mass., on June 17, 1916, Edward P. Shaw, South Bend Ind., formerly of Brackley Point, this Province, leaving to mourn his wife, formerly Miss Jessie Gillespie, Charlottetown and one young son.

GOVERNMENT GRANT Towards Rural Telephone Extensions.

No application for grant towards the construction of Rural Telephone Lines will be entertained by the Government of this Province unless cedar or juniper poles are used and unless the application for such grant is made prior to the commencement of construction of the line. The practice of granting aid to Rural Telephone Companies using spruce poles has been discontinued.

By Order,
ARTHUR NEWBERRY,
Clerk Executive Council.
June 21, 1916—21

Morson & Duffy

Barristers and Attorneys

Brown's Block, Charlottetown

P. E. Island.

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April 26, 1916—17