

TEUTONS TRY TO CUT OFF RUSS FORCES

Plan to Seize Those Remaining in Roumania and Carpathians.

FOUGHT WITH ROCKS

When Russ Ammunition Was Gone—Story of the Ending of a Panic.

Headquarters Seventh Russian Army Cable.—The immediate objective of the enemy would seem to be a bold attempt to cut off the troops remaining in the Carpathians and Roumania. For this purpose a blow is being directed between Kamienets-podolsk and Czernowitz. At this crucial point we are unfortunately unable to contain the Austro-German tide.

On July 27 we still held the line, Kollmezia-Leszczylki. Four days later we were 15 to 20 miles back of the line Kutyssia-Tymnielnic. The last named place is southwest of Kamienets, near the confluence of the Zbrocz and Dniester. Moreover, it is an unstable line. The situation suggests that it would have been well had Korniloff's insistence on the abandonment of all offensive movements or an immediate regrouping of all armies been promptly heeded.

The boldness of the enemy's movement was based on the assumption of our inability to deliver a counter-blow from the Carpathians against their right flank. On the other hand, thanks to the passing of the initiative into their hands, the enemy were able at one blow to imperil our left and secure themselves from interference from the Carpathian and Roumanian fronts in carrying out their plans for the conquest of Southern Russia.

FOUGHT WITH ROCKS.

Petrograd Cable.—Russian troops are on the offensive in the Chotin region, near the southeastern frontier of Galicia and northeast of Czernowitz. Yesterday they drove the Austro-German forces from two villages, captured a height and took more than 300 prisoners and four machine guns, the War Office announced today. Certain regiments fought with bayonets and stones between the Kimpoling road and Mount Lamuntelu, when they ran short of ammunition. These regiments exhausted their cartridges, the statement said, but fought down the mountain sides with such weapons as they could get hold of.

A Teutonic attack in the region of Brody, where the Russians are still on Galician soil, was only temporarily successful. A counter-attack restored the Russian positions that had been penetrated.

The text of the Russian communication follows:

"In the direction of Vladimir-Volynski, after artillery activity and mine throwing, the enemy attacked our positions in the region of the village of Semerinki and penetrated part of our trenches. He was driven out, however, by newly arrived reserves and the situation was restored. In the direction of Brody, in the region of Baldury, an enemy scouting party showered hand grenades upon the trenches of our barrier guards and occupied them, but a counter-attack restored the situation.

"To the west of the city of Zbaraj, in the region of the village of Ivachuv, the enemy pressed back our advance post a trifle. In the region of the confluence of the River Zbrocz our troops, developing an energetic offensive, drove out the enemy after severe fighting from the villages of Barychokovy and Wygodia and from the heights to the west of the last named village. We took prisoner seven officers and 300 of the rank and file, and also captured four machine guns.

"Northwest of the town of Sereth (Bukovina), on the front of the villages of Vaskovy and Ovruchen, our troops repulsed several persistent enemy attacks. To the southwest of the town of Sereth the enemy succeeded in penetrating our trenches, but the situation was restored through our counter-attacks. There have been fusillades and scouting operations on the rest of the front.

FOUGHT WITH ROCKS.

"Roumanian front: Between the Kimpoling road and Mount Lamuntelu the enemy made a number of attacks, most of which were repulsed. Certain of our gallant regiments, having used up all their cartridges, fought at the point of the bayonet and with stones, which they threw down the mountainside. The enemy succeeded in taking only two of the heights to the west of Dezemki and to the southwest of Sotchi. On Tuesday night our troops, occupying both sides of the Kimpoling road, retired somewhat to the east.

"During the course of Tuesday the enemy continued his persistent attacks between the Fokshan-Maraschti railroad and the River Sereth (Moldavia) and pressed back our troops to the north of Bisigechi. There have been fusillades on the remainder of the front.

"Caucasus front: In the region of Hoshaba, forty versts southeast of Van, our troops scattered a band of Kurds. In the region of Dizy, eighty versts to the west of Urm, our detachments of volunteers put to flight hands of Kurds, killing sixty-four of them and taking ten men prisoner. "There have been fusillades on the rest of the front."

VITAL FORCE IN RETREAT.

Petrograd Cable.—The vital force of the Russian army, even in full

retreat, is shown by an eye-witness of the Galician debacle, an officer of an allied country. His judgment is that there still is hope of further activities by the army.

"I went to the front line," he said, "which was assigned to the Seventh army, accompanying a Russian captain who had been sent in investigate the report that the trenches had been deserted while a soldier council debated whether the order called for enough men to fill them. I learned that Austrians had come into the trenches searching for the Russians, which shows the state of disorganization there was before the panic among the soldiers.

"Suddenly we heard rumors that German cavalry had broken through and was surrounding us. Immediately a panic began in the soldiers' council. It was impossible to prevent a rush to the rear. The men, knowing that the death penalty had been abolished, had no fear of punishment for desertion. Almost before we realized it, the Russian captain and I were left entirely alone in the trenches. Seeking our automobile we found that the tavarish had seized it and gone."

"The allied officer repeatedly referred to the soldiers as tavarish, which is Russian for comrade, which the soldier Socialists use in addressing one another. "We ran for the main road, where we could see that a full retreat was on. The tavarish, leaving their materials and supplies, were crowding into the motor trucks and heading to the rear. The Russian captain with me, who was one of the bravest men I ever met, seized an automobile and raced ahead to cut off the masses mad with fear. It was awful to see an army throwing away its arms, coats and boots.

"The roads were jammed, so we circled the plains and got ahead of the rush. We jumped in front of the first motor truck, which was loaded with fully a hundred tavarish. The captain commanded them to halt, and when the tavarish tried to make the driver continue, despite the order, the captain leaped into the motor, jerked the driver from his seat and flung him into a ditch.

"Immediately the tavarish tumbled off in bunches. Others arriving were forced to descend, and with flinging orders the captain formed them into lines at the point of his revolver. Now the masses rushing forward on foot were halted by the newly reforming army, the tavarish yielding to the superior will of the captain, and they began entrenching on both sides of the road. Enemy aeroplanes were flying low overhead.

DEATH'S HEADS HALT DESERTERS.

"Leaving the captain in command there I continued with a detachment of the Death's Head Battalions, which had been sent with machine guns in motor trucks to help check the panic. These were all brave, devoted men and they inspired new hope. We turned toward Ternopol, where the panic was the worst, and soon encountered thousands of tavarish trucks going to the rear.

"The lieutenant commanding the handful of Death's Heads ordered the soldiers to halt and descend. Then he formed them into lines and said he would shoot each fifteenth man until they told who was the agitator that started the retreat. Before he had counted ten the fifteenth man called out the agitator's name. "The lieutenant, insisting upon receiving general confirmation of his act from the men themselves, ordered the agitator taken to the cross-road nearby and commanded the firing squad to shoot. He laid the body beside the road with a paper pinned on the breast, reading: "Shot as a traitor to Russia!" Then the lieutenant ordered the tavarish to turn back toward the battle front and they obeyed.

"There were similar scenes everywhere. The Death's Heads with Cosacks forming a thin, determined line behind the panicky tavarish. "The Austro-German advance in Galicia was one of the easiest ever made, the distance between the retreating Russians and the advancing Teutons often being only five to ten miles. The retreat taught the futility of letting the soldiers have councils to discuss orders if their officers, but with all its dramatic scenes, the retreat was dictated to prove the absurdity of these councils.

"Under the power of the Death's Heads and the Cosacks such meetings are now forbidden, these 11,000 men controlling the masses in the army who do not know why they ran."

IRISH CONVENTION.

Procedure to Sift Government Schemes Decided On.

London Cable.—The official report of yesterday's meeting of the Irish convention says: "Sir Horace Plunkett, the chairman, addressed the gathering on the task before it, and on various schemes for governing Ireland already in existence. He then suggested the procedure by which these might be thoroughly sifted and subsequently brought before the convention for discussion.

"This suggestion was considered at some length, and finally it was proposed by the chairman, and seconded by the Bishop of Raphoe, and unanimously resolved that a standing committee, not exceeding twenty persons, five to form a quorum, be appointed to consult with the chairman on general procedure and the exercise of other powers delegated by the convention.

"It was further resolved to re-appoint the committee which had to do with the selecting of the chairman to advise the chairman on the composition of the standing committee. The convention then adjourned until to-morrow."

"Miss Gotrox—Nearly all my admirers think I should be able to get tips from you on the market. Gotrox—Encourage them in the idea, my dear. It won't be long before I'll be ready to unload the stock I'm carrying.—Boston Transcript.

COLD-BLOODED MURDER BY SUB.

Survivor of Belgian Prince Tells Tale of Horror.

U-Boat Captain Made Victims' Fate Certain.

Liverpool Cable.—William Snell, a negro of Jacksonville, Fla., the only American survivor of the British steamship Belgian Prince, which was sunk July 31 by a German submarine with the loss of 38 lives, to-day gave details of his experience to the Associated Press. He said: "A torpedo hit the engine room. A submarine then quickly came to the surface about 200 yards to starboard and fired at our wireless apparatus. We left the Belgian Prince in three boats and had 500 fifty yards from the ship when the submarine came alongside and asked for our captain. He was taken aboard and inside the U-boat.

"The members of the crew were ordered to hold up their hands and the Germans asked us if there were any survivors. Although there were two of us, 'No,' the Germans next asked us if we had any pocket knives.

"We were then ordered to the deck of the submarine where we were ordered to remove our lifebelts and to lie on the deck. This we did. Then the commander went into the boats, threw the oars into the sea and had his men remove our provisions. After that the plugs were taken out of the boat's in the boat, which were then cast adrift.

"The submarine went to the northeast for twelve miles, the commander taking the lifebelts to the top of the conning tower and throwing them overboard. I hid myself under a raincoat and as the submarine began to submerge I tied it around my neck and jumped into the sea. "The rest of the crew stayed on the deck until they were swept off by the sea as the boat dived. It was a terrible sight. One by one they threw up their hands and went down, or fighting to keep up, they splashed the water as they disappeared."

U-BOAT TOLLS INCREASED TWO

21 Over, and 2 Under, 1,600 Tons, Were Sunk.

13 Ships Were Attacked Unsuccessfully.

London Cable.—There was a slight increase in the loss of British merchant vessels by submarines or mines during the week, according to the official summary issued to-night. Twenty-one British vessels of more than 1,600 tons were sunk last week, thirteen of which were attacked unsuccessfully. No fishing boats were lost.

"The weekly statement of the Admiralty follows: "For the week ending August 5: Arrivals of all nationalities over 100 tons, 2,822, sailings, 2,756. "British merchantmen sunk by mine or submarine, over 1,600 tons, 21, including two the week ending July 29; under 1,600 tons, 2. "Fishing vessels sunk, none. "British vessels unsuccessfully attacked, including one of the week ending July 22 and two the week ending July 29."

The number of vessels over 1,600 tons sunk last week is an increase of three over the number sunk in the previous week, when eighteen were lost through submarines or mines. There is a decrease of one in the vessels of less than 1,600 tons, three having been reported lost the previous week. The total for the present report, 23, is an increase of two over the previous report, and is one less than the number recorded lost for the week ending July 22, which was the highest since the week ending June 24, when 25 were lost.

BRUTAL CRIME.

Women Alleged to Have Killed Child as Troublesome

St. Johnsbury, Vt., Cable.—Attorney-General Barber assumed personal charge to-day of the investigation into the death of eight-year-old Alice Bradshaw, who disappeared from her home here on July 5, and whose body was found last night on a farm in Lyndon, near her father's home. Arrangements were made for the performance of an autopsy.

Missetta May Hicks, housekeeper for John Bradshaw, father of the little girl, and Mrs. Alvin Kenniston, a neighbor, have been held in the county jail here since their alleged confession on July 6th that they killed the child because of her crippled condition, due to infantile paralysis, made the care of her too troublesome. Before the finding of the body on the edge of a swamp it had been announced that the case would be presented to the September term of the grand jury, and that the two women probably would be taken to the State prison for observation as to their mental condition.

EX-PRESIDENT TAFT ILL.

Clay Centre, Kansas, Report.—Ex-President Taft is ill. Mr. Taft has refused all nourishment since Tuesday, according to Dr. Morgan, who states that what Mr. Taft desires and should have is rest and quietness. "Dr. Morgan said Mr. Taft had communicated with Mrs. Taft, who is in Canada. He has not sent for any of his friends or relatives, according to Dr. Morgan, believing that he will recover rapidly.

A natural born thief will steal where it isn't necessary. Many a fellow will steal a kiss when the girl is perfectly willing to give him one.

GERMANY IS ON HER LAST LEGS

But Her Feet Are Still Firmly Planted.

Swiss Says Victory Near If Allies Persevere.

Paris Cable.—Germany is on her last legs, but her feet are still firmly planted.

This is the summary of the situation by a prominent Swiss manufacturer, whose position enables him to obtain exceptional knowledge of affairs in the Central Empire. "I am surprised," he said, "to find how many persons here fail to realize the state of affairs in Germany. Your optimists exaggerate the stories of starvation and bloody revolts; your pessimists say gloomily, 'Germany is as strong as ever,' and no one seems to be able to judge the question on its merits without prejudice.

"If Frenchmen knew how steadily and inevitably the war pressure on Germany is increasing there would be none of this talk about their own difficulties. Remember Japan at the end of her war with Russia. The world knows now that Japan was exhausted, and that had Russia persevered she must have been victorious. That is the situation to-day.

"If the Allies can surmount the 'last quarter of an hour,' victory is in their grasp. "I will tell you the facts on which my opinion is based. At the beginning of this year well-informed Germans admitted freely that their situation was desperate. The peace diversion has failed, and Germany has to meet the combined forces of the Allies at maximum strength with her own army so shattered by losses as to be almost a skeleton.

"They will probably never learn the real figures of German losses. Even the high officials tell you that much has been suppressed, 'in the public interest.' Heroic measures were necessary, and they were adopted. "Germany has contrived to pass 1917, but in doing so she has reached her limit. There is now no issue from her difficulties, and her leaders know it.

"There has been much talk in the allied countries about the shortness of the German food supply. It is true that her food is reduced, but make no mistake; Germany will never fall by starvation. I should not be surprised if half of these stories were deliberately circulated by the German Government to distract attention from their real weakness.

"No Germany's weak spots are to be sought elsewhere. They are three: men, transport and allies. The first two are intimately connected. Apart from the never-ending and gigantic drain of the armies, Germany has made colossal efforts to cope with the huge demand for war materials. By concentrating on a standardized pattern of their most useful weapon, the cannon, she has been able to reply to the allied artillery augmentation and still increase the output of other growing necessities, like grenades and machine guns.

"Her allies, too, are a continual drain on Germany's vitality. Bulgaria and Turkey need money always, and men often. Austria needs men, money, and above all, peace. For the moment the Russian collapse has silenced the Austrians' murmurs, but the German leaders have no delusions on the subject. They know the victories in Russia, like the exploits of their submarines, are only palliatives which soothe and stimulate the people without affecting the main issue. The evil day is merely postponed, that is all. They have a little more time in which to try to evade destiny, and nothing further."

SHORT ITEMS OF THE NEWS OF THE DAY

W. J. Beil, B.S.A., Heads Ontario Farm School at Kemptonville.

BREAD CARDS IN PARIS

Italian Government to Manufacture a Standard Shoe.

Greater Toronto Labor party has nominated seven candidates for the next Federal elections. Earl Gaul, of Kensington, was killed by lightning at Brockville. Allens offered bribes in New York to be exempted from military service.

An anti-draft meeting was held under the dome of the Capitol at Washington. One of the pioneers of Deerham Township has been called by death in the person of Mrs. Sarah Piper, in her 96th year.

Foreign Minister Terestchenko has allotted 2,000,000 rubles for the financial aid of political refugees returning to Russia.

Alexander Gillespie, for twelve years past resident engineer at the Waterworks Department, Brantford, has tendered his resignation.

Kitchener's shoe manufacturers, following a hospital following a

The Government has abolished all existing restrictions affecting Catholic Uniate Churches within Russia's jurisdiction.

Robert H. Boyd, for over 20 years keeper of the lighthouse on the St. Lawrence River, near Brockville, died at his home near Lyn, aged 64 years.

The impending bread cards which will be introduced in Paris probably in October will be necessitated in part by the unprecedented bad weather prevailing during the past seven weeks, which has affected the crops.

The Ontario Railway and Municipal Board has ruled against the establishment of a municipal fuel depot at Ottawa by refusing to approve of the by-laws passed by that city.

The Prussian franchise bill is to be introduced in the Diet in the immediate future, Chancellor Michaelis informed Herr Hirsch, one of the handful of Socialists in the Diet, when the member was received recently by the new head of the Government, according to Berlin advices.

Mr. W. J. Bell, B. S. A., has been appointed principal of the Agricultural School which the Ontario Government is establishing at Kemptonville for Eastern Ontario. Mr. Bell comes from Dufferin County, and taught school a number of years.

Bishop Williams, of Huron, has appointed Chas. K. Masters, M.A., B. D., formerly of Warton and of Halifax, N.S., to the rectorship of St. James' Episcopal Church, St. Mary's, to succeed the late Rev. Rural Dean Taylor.

A syndicate has been formed in Montreal and plans are about completed for the building of concrete steamships on the local water front. The Atlas Construction Co., of Montreal, are the prime movers in this enterprise, and the members of the syndicate which will provide the initial working capital are well known business men of Montreal.

In view of the great increase in the price of footwear, the Italian Government has decided to manufacture a standard shoe of stout make and at a reasonable price. Three hundred thousand pairs will be turned out monthly in Italy and another 200,000 pairs will be imported.

As the train was moving out from Parry Sound to Nobel works, a young lead-burner named Thomas Mack attempted to board it, although it was moving quite rapidly. He fell under the wheels and was killed.

UNARMED SHIP SINKS U-BOAT

London Cable.—Another unarmed merchantman has sunk a submarine, but, because of the fate of Captain Charles Fryatt, of the British steamer Brussels, who was executed in July, 1916, by the Germans, for attempting to ram a submarine, the names of the captain and crew of the steamer and particulars concerning their achievements cannot be published.

The captain and crew of the vessel, however, have been presented with \$2,500 by Sir William J. Tatem, chairman of the Tatem Steam Navigation Co., for their deed.

HUN IN WINNIPEG.

U. S. Officials After Plotter Against India.

Chicago Report.—Agents of the Department of Justice are to-day en route to Winnipeg, Man., carrying extradition papers for George Paul Boehm, wanted here by the Government in connection with an alleged plot to foment a revolution against the British Government in India in 1915.

Boehm was indicted, together with Gustav H. Jacobsen, real estate leader; Albert Wehde, curio dealer; Baron Kurt von Reizwitz, formerly acting German Consul here; Adolph Scovitz and nine Hindus. Boehm is the last of the important witnesses in the case to be apprehended.

The arrest of Boehm was made three weeks ago. It is said, but secrecy was maintained until the necessary papers could be obtained.

ALLIES KNOW SUCCESS SURE

London Cable.—Paul Painleve, the French Minister of War, according to the Evening Standard, said before leaving London at the conclusion of the Epitome Allied conference: "America is quickly solving the tonnage problem, and will become a fruitful field for airplanes, machinery, steel and food. She already has sent many specialists and is sending more especially airman and engineers.

"When, in time for the decisive battles, will come her great armies. Together the British, American and French armies will exert continuous pressure on the enemy, with staggering blows at such intervals as the high commands think fit.

"The Russian trouble will pass. We must be calm and patient. "Complete accord in aim exists between the Entente Allies, and their determination is strong.

"British and French soldiers know that success is certain, and that it depends only upon the valor and steadiness of themselves and their allies."

BRITISH FLIERS RULED THE AIR IN BIG BATTLE

Foe Planes Swept From Skies During Recent Flanders Drive.

CLEAR MASTERY

One Airman Chased Staff Officers in Auto for Five Miles.

London Cable.—"Continuous rains and fogs have made the past week one of little activity on the western front," said Major-General Frederick B. Maurice, Chief Director of Military Operations at the War Office, in his weekly talk to the Associated Press to-day.

"The German communiques in their usual fashion," continued the general, "reported numerous British attacks repulsed with heavy loss. That shows the Germans were jumpy and nervous. As a matter of fact, there has only been one British attack, that on St. Julien, which was an entire success. The German communiques made a deal of an alleged British attack from Nieupoort, which was, in fact, only a minor raid."

"Summing up the situation on the Russian front, Gen. Maurice said: "The Russian retirement has been conspicuously less in the last week. Premier Kerensky and Gen. Korniloff, the Russian commander-in-chief, are making strenuous efforts, with considerable success to re-establish discipline, but it would be premature to say that the Russian leaders have yet succeeded in setting a limit to the German advance. It would be premature even to regard the situation as more satisfactory."

"BRIEF BREATHING SPACE. "It is natural to expect that the Germans, after advancing 50 miles and reaching railways of a different gauge must pause awhile and bring up communications and supplies. All that can be said to-day is that the Russians have gained a brief breathing space, which we hope they will use to the best advantage to prepare for the next German move forward."

Gen. Maurice gave an interesting resume of the detailed reports which he had received on the air-fighting situation in the Flanders battle of July 31 and the amazing superiority which the British aeroplanes had displayed on that day, owing to their determined onslaught on Germany's air-fighters during the preceding fortnight.

"On the day of the attack," says Gen. Maurice, "the weather conditions were as nearly impossible as could be imagined—low clouds of great density, haze and mist. The observation was almost nil, and as a result the artillery was under a severe handicap, having to work without adequate aeroplane observation.

"SWEPT GROUND WITH GUNS. "But the aeroplanes were enormously busy in other departments. More than one hundred engagements were fought by aeroplanes with the forces of the enemy on terra firma, our planes in these cases descending often to within less than fifty feet of the ground and sweeping the hapless enemy with their machine guns or bombing them. The enemy aeroplanes were well nigh helpless to interfere.

"Less than twenty fights in the air occurred because the enemy did not dare come up, and in these fights we downed six enemy machines, while we lost only three of our own. There were eleven cases of machine gun attacks on German aerodromes by British machines. Our airman swooped down to an altitude lower than the tree-tops and fired stinging after stinging into the German hangars, killing mechanics, damaging machines and blowing up workshops. Similar attacks were made repeatedly on parties of marching troops, on working parties and on transports.

"CHASED OFFICERS' CAR. "During the afternoon one of our airmen, cruising aloft several miles behind the German lines, spotted a German staff car, containing four staff officers, speeding along a country road. He swooped down and chased the car five miles. The excited passengers, while urging the chauffeur to find shelter, stood up in the car, drew their revolvers, and fired wildly into the wings of the big bird which was circling overhead.

"The British pilot finally got the car into the right position in front of his machine gun and swept the car with a hail of bullets, killing two of the officers. The car then stopped abruptly and the two other passengers rushed to a farmhouse for refuge.

"That is the sort of thing which went on behind the enemy's lines throughout the day of the attack. We had absolute command of the air. There was not a single instance of a German airman trying any such tricks behind our lines. We won this absolute command, however, only by persistent air offensive during the weeks before. There is no evidence that this mastery is permanent. We shall have to fight again for it, but our airmen are confident that they can repeat when necessary."

FOE REPULSED IN MACEDONIA.

Paris Cable.—The War Office report on operations of the army of the East says: "The enemy attempted a surprise attack against our trenches in the region of Lake Prespa, but was repulsed. Some prisoners remained in our hands.

"Further spirited artillery fighting has taken place on both sides of the Vardar River and in the Cerna bend. "British aviators have successfully bombed the aerodrome at Ulanovo and the enemy's depots in the regions of Eren and Stojakovo."