

# TERRIFIC FIGHTING ON ALL FRONTS AND ALLIES EVERYWHERE VICTORS

## BEAR'S OFFENSIVE MUCH WIDER AND MORE SWIFT THAN EVEN WAS CLAIMED BY PETROGRAD

### Austrians Admit Pressure Fifty Miles South of Czernowitz Almost on Roumanian Border

### Town Captured Thirty Miles South of Capital and Nothing Apparently Will Save Huge Austrian Force From Annihilation or Surrender—Hundreds Drowned in Strips in Recent Battles—German Offensive in North Comes to Naught.

London, June 22.—The official announcement by the Russian war office of the capture of Radauts, a town of 13,000 inhabitants situated thirty miles south of Czernowitz, ten miles from the Roumanian frontier, shows how actively General Letchitsky is pursuing the broken Austrian forces. According to a special despatch from Petrograd, nothing but a miracle can avert the destruction of General Pfanner's army, as General Letchitsky now holds a stretch of twenty miles on the Sereth river.

According to a report from Rome an Austrian army under General Balin is shut up in the angle of the frontier near the town of Sereth, completely surrounded by Russians. The Austrian official communication received tonight claims that the Austrians have repulsed Russian attacks near Gura Humora.

This town is in the extreme south of Bukovina, on the Moldava river, fifty-four miles south of Czernowitz. Thus, unless some other town of the same name is meant, the Russian pursuit apparently has extended much further than the Russian claim.

### GREAT BODIES PERISHED IN RIVER.

London, June 22, 4.01 p. m.—Hundreds of Austrians were drowned in the Strips after the recent Russian success on the eastern bank to the north of Buczas, according to Reuter's Petrograd correspondent.

Troops holding some of the trenches, enveloped by the Russians from the north and the south and cut off from the bridges, rushed into the river, panic stricken. A few managed to swim across, says the despatch, but the majority perished.

### GERMANS RUSHED FROM FRENCH FRONT.

Petrograd, via London, June 22.—The last two days have brought no essential change in the situation on General Brusiloff's front. Crossing the river Sereth, in Bukovina, General Letchitsky's forces have progressed slightly further south in pursuit of the Austrian general Pfanner's army, but in the center and along the northern flank the Russian drive has been halted by the fierce counter-offensive of the Teutonic Allies.

The defence of the Kovel-Lutsk region has been taken over entirely by German reinforcements, newly arrived from the French front, who are making a determined attempt to regain the ground lost during the first ten days of the Russian advance. One group of German forces is concentrated at Kovel, where it attempted to advance toward Kerkli, but after a sharp conflict in the neighborhood of the Stokhod river was forced to retire by the Russians.

The second group of German forces defending Vladimir-Volynski has started an advance along the main road leading from Vladimir-Volynski to Lutsk, while a third group, with headquarters at Sokal, is likewise joining in the movement to press back the extended northern flank of General Brusiloff's army.

On the other points of the front further Russian operations are being delayed by the necessity for consolidating positions already won.

### Radauts in Bukovina Falls.

Petrograd, June 22, via London.—The war office today announced the capture of the town of Radauts, in Bukovina, thirty miles south of Czernowitz.

The official statement follows: "The Germans are violently bombarding the region of the Ikaluk bridgehead. On Wednesday night, following an offensive preparation, the Germans took the offensive on the front of the Dyvink position along the Pontivach railway. They were everywhere repulsed.

In the region in front of Dubatovka, twelve German sappers of Lake Vichnevska, the Germans, after intense artillery preparation, launched an offensive and seized a portion of our trenches. We hastened reinforcements to the scene and drove the enemy back to his own trenches. During the course of the day our fire brought down two German aeroplanes within our lines, one of them from the west of the Lisopovsk station, on the Bologos-Sedlets railway, and the other near the Jouk Farm, two versts southeast of the mouth of Oginski Canal. Both the machines were captured and destroyed, and their pilots killed.

In the region of Gruziatyn the enemy attacked in massed formation, but was put to flight, leaving on the ground numbers of killed and wounded. In the region west of Sokol, on the Stokhod, we repulsed by a counter attack a German offensive and captured about 600 prisoners and some machine guns. In the same region, the enemy's heavy artillery launched gusts of fire from the region of Mylska.

In the region of Radmisto, on the Stokhod, west of Svidinok and east of Vorontchine, extremely violent fighting continues. We made prisoners. This is explained by the exasperation of our troops, who refused quarter to the Germans who had been employed with explosive bullets. In these attacks, a large detachment of Territorial reserves

from Yaroslav participated. Their commander was wounded, but refused to quit the ranks.

On the Strips, west of Galvoronka, our troops captured portions of the enemy trenches.

"We are continuing our pursuit of the enemy on the extreme left wing (in Bukovina). We have occupied Radauts and taken an additional twenty-two officers and 1,000 men and three machine guns and twenty-seven packages of machine gun ammunition.

"On the Black Sea our torpedo boats sank five large sailing vessels.

## Hold Out Hope of Peace With Mexico

### Washington Believes Carranza Will Be Guided by Entente Counsels—Prisoners in Hands of Carranzistas.

Washington, June 22.—One fact stood out tonight at the close of a day of many developments in the Mexican crisis. Apparently both the United States government and the defacto authorities of Mexico hope to treat the clash at Carrizal yesterday as an incident aggravating gravely strained relations, but not of itself likely to precipitate general hostilities.

So far as the Washington administration is concerned, no final decision can be reached until President Wilson has received a report on the fight from American army officers. A despatch from General Funston late today said that General Carranza had been almost persuaded by European influences not to persist in a course certain to bring on a conflict.

Still Hope of Peace. Many officials here have not abandoned hope of a peaceful outcome, basing their hope against war on reports that Carranza government is inclined to seek a peaceful way out.

Whatever the facts may prove to be when General Pershing's report arrives, it is certain that no steps toward reprisal will be taken at least until the report has been carefully studied. One of the first actions would be to demand the release of the Americans said to have been captured.

Neither is it probable there will be any immediate move as a result of the incident Sunday at Mazatlan, where Mexican soldiers made an unprovoked attack on American missionaries, according to an official report to the navy department today, from the commander of the gunboat Annapolis.

"The Carranza light show the Carranza forces to have been the aggressors, there is also an opportunity to explain the two incidents probably would be given the defacto government before any drastic step was ordered by President Wilson.

Both cases have been officially called to the attention of the United States government by the Carranza government's ambassador designate, Eliseo Arrendondo. No details were given, but an alleged admission of an interpreter with the captured was quoted to blame the American commander for the trouble. Secretary Lansing made no reply to Mr. Arrendondo, as he has had no advice of his own.

Latin America Assured. A circular note addressed to the South and Central American diplomats by Secretary Lansing in connection with the Mexican situation was made public at the state department. The statement is a blunt statement of the purposes of the United States to defend "our national peace and the safety of our citizens."

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## CONSTANTINE BOWS TO ENTENTE WITH FLEET AT HIS DOOR

### Replacing of Cabinet and Early Dissolution of Chamber Granted

### "HIGHER AUTHORITY" SAYS DEMANDS UNTRUE

### Skouloudis Out of Office and Zaimis Takes Reins Temporarily—Britain Makes Demands Public, and Clear-Cut Wording Shows Allies Mean Business.

Athens, June 22, via London, June 22.—Under heavy pressure from the Entente powers, Greece has accepted without reserve the demands presented today in joint notes by Great Britain, France and Russia. At the most critical moment Greece was without a government. Premier Skouloudis late today announced to the chamber of deputies the resignation of himself and his associates in the cabinet and the failure for the present to obtain successors to them. Later an official statement was issued to the effect that a cabinet including men of all parties would be formed.

The ultimatum of the Entente Powers was delivered to the Greek government at noon on Wednesday. The demands, according to the newspaper Nea Hellenika, were: Complete demobilization, removal of the chief of police of Athens, popular presentation, sentencing of agents spreading German propaganda.

It was stated in the note demobilization of the Greek army must be complete and immediate.

The Allies demanded replacement of the Skouloudis ministry with a cabinet which would give all guarantees for observance of friendly neutrality toward the Entente, in harmony with the engagements of the Greek government.

Dissolution of the Greek chamber, to be followed by general elections, also to be held immediately.

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## ALLIES ACTUALLY GETTING READY FOR GREAT OFFENSIVE

### American Doctors Bring Word of Immense Stores of Shells and of Opening Many Base Hospitals

### Most Stirring Day on Western Front in Months With French Launching Air Raids Over German Cities of Treves, Karlsruhe and Mulheim, and Bringing Down Many Enemy Machines—Trenches Lost in Night Fighting Recaptured During Day—British Force Leaps Quickly Into Gap Left by Huge Mine Explosion.

New York, June 22.—An offensive movement on a greater magnitude than anything heretofore attempted is under preparation by the British and French along the entire western front, according to Dr. J. S. O'Mally and P. C. Jacobs of Chicago, recently connected with an American hospital corps in France, who arrived here today on the steamer Noordam from Palmont.

According to the physicians, this offensive was planned to begin in April, but was forestalled by the unexpected efforts of the German before Verdun. Evidence that the offensive movement is yet to take place, they said, is the vast quantities of munitions that are being gathered and stored in convenient localities, and the establishment of numerous hospital bases, fully equipped, back of the lines.

"The boys in the trenches," Dr. O'Mally said, "later, however, expressed a sense of gratitude that 'K. of K.' had been spared to complete his great work—the building of the army which Great Britain has offered to the Allied cause."

WELSH FUSILIERS GALLANTLY RETRIEVE MINE DISASTER. London, June 22.—A British official communication, made public at midnight today, says:

"Early this morning (Thursday) the enemy exploded an exceptionally large mine in the neighborhood of Givenshuf, just north of La Bassee Canal. The explosion was followed by a hostile bombardment of our trenches, under cover of which the enemy entered our trenches on a narrow front.

"Troops of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers immediately delivered a very gallant and successful counter-attack, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy and driving him completely out of our position. Considering the size of the mine and the intensity of the fire our total casualties were comparatively light. Since then the situation in this neighborhood has been quiet.

"Further south during the night (Wednesday) the enemy exploded a mine in the neighborhood of the Holzmoeller road, and occupied the lip of the crater.

"Today (Thursday) passed quietly everywhere. Southeast of Arrientieres our artillery was successful in silencing enemy guns which were shelling behind our lines near the Holzmoeller Wood. Yester (Wednesday) in the air there was a marked decrease in activity by the enemy, while our machines carried out great work in this work in co-operation with the artillery."

French Take Trenches Back. Paris, June 22.—The official communication issued tonight, reads:

"In the region to the south of Lasaigne a strong German reconnaissance attacked one of our advance positions after artillery preparation. Repulsed by our fire, the enemy dispersed, leaving several dead on the ground.

"On both banks of the Meuse the bombardment, with shells of heavy calibre, continued throughout the day with extreme violence. On the left bank the enemy energetically directed his fire against our positions on Hill 304 and Le Mort Homme, and on our second lines in the region of Ennes and Chateauvert.

"At 6 o'clock in the evening an attack, directed against our trenches between Hill 304 and the Bethincourt Brook, was completely repulsed after very spirited fighting.

"On the right bank a counter-attack, carried out by us in the afternoon enabled us to re-occupy the greater part of the elements where the enemy had gained a footing last night between Fumain Wood and Chateauvert.

"The bombardment from 6 o'clock took on a character of unprecedented violence on the front to the north of the Thiaumont fortified works, the Vaux Wood, Chateauvert, and the sector of La Lanthe (one of the detached military works of Verdun).

"In the Woivreux the artillery action has been intense in the region at the foot of the Meuse Hill.

"Quite spirited cannonading has been carried on the rest of the front, notably in the sector of the sector of Mont Tete.

Three German Cities Raided. "Aviation: In reprisal for the successive bombardments carried out by the Germans the last few days on the open sectors of Bar Le Duc and Lunerville our aerial squadrons have executed several operations in enemy territory.

"On the night of June 21-22 eighteen shells were dropped on the town of Treves, where a great fire broke out. Today a flotilla of nine aeroplanes dropped forty shells on Karlsruhe (175 kilometres from Nancy).

"Another group of ten aeroplanes set out to bombard Mulheim (on the right bank of the Rhine). Fifty shells were dropped on the military establishments of that town. Pursued by a squadron of Fokkers on their return from Mulheim, our machines gave battle in the course of which a Fokker was brought down. One of our machines was obliged to make a landing by reason of motor trouble.

"In the course of the day our pursuit aeroplanes likewise displayed activity. Sub-Lieut. Nungesser brought down his eighth aeroplane, which came to earth at Lamorville, in our wire entanglements.

"To the south of Liblins a German aeroplane, simultaneously subjected to machine gun fire by Sergt. Chaintat and Sub-Lieut. Guynemer, crashed to the ground. Sergt. Chaintat had brought down, up to that day, four aeroplanes; Sub-Lieut. Guynemer, five.

"Finally, in the region of Enville, north of Lunerville, an enemy aeroplane was brought down by the fire of our artillery.

"The two German aeroplanes which fell yesterday morning to the northeast of St. Mihiel and near Fort Cenocourt, were brought down by Sub-Lieut. Chaptat, who had accounted for six enemy machines up to that time."

"Belgian communication: 'Calm prevails on the front of the Belgian army.'

Night Passed in Fierce Fighting. "The morning statement recording the loss of the trenches recaptured during the afternoon follows:

"On both banks of the River Meuse last night was marked by a series of pronounced attacks by the enemy, which followed bombardments of great severity.

"On the left bank of the river, the Germans attacked our trenches upon the southern slopes of Dead Man Hill. During the course of a spirited engagement with hand grenades our troops were successful in completely repulsing the enemy and in retaining all their positions.

## LESS GRAIN ALL AROUND GROWN IN CANADA THIS YEAR

### Government's Greater Production Campaign Seems to Have Gone Wrong—Seeding Late in Eastern Canada.

Ottawa, June 18.—A press bulletin issued today by the census and statistics division gives the usual preliminary estimate of the areas sown to grain crops in Canada and the condition of these crops as reported by correspondents on May 31. The reports show that the spring this year is late, and that heavy rains throughout the dominion have in many places made it difficult to work the land. In eastern Canada seeding at the end of May was considerably behind hand, especially as compared with last year; and in parts of the west the sowing of oats and barley had not been completed.

The Wheat Crop. According to the preliminary estimates of correspondents, made in many instances before the completion of seeding, wheat in Canada this year will occupy a total area of 11,868,000 acres. This is 1,464,800 acres or 11.5 per cent below the high record of last year, when 13,332,800 acres were harvested, but 1,197,000 acres or 11.7 per cent above the harvested area of 1914, which was 10,665,800 acres. The area to be harvested of fall wheat for 1916 is 1,042,200 acres, leaving the area estimated to be sown to spring wheat as 10,444,400 acres. In the three northwest provinces the area sown to wheat is estimated at 10,471,200 acres, as compared with 11,744,700 acres, the area of 1916, and with 9,388,400 acres, the harvested wheat area in the northwest provinces for 1914. In Manitoba the area sown to wheat for 1916 is placed at 2,504,400 acres, as compared with 2,902,900 acres last year; in Saskatchewan it is 5,889,100 acres, as against 6,888,100 acres, and in Alberta 1,677,700 acres, as against 1,668,700 acres.

Areas Under Other Field Crops. It is estimated that the area devoted to oats for 1916 is 10,469,500 acres, as compared with 11,868,000 acres in 1915. This is a diminution of 866,500 acres, or 4.8 per cent, as compared with 10,661,000 acres, the area harvested in 1914. The area sown to barley is estimated at 1,317,500 acres, as compared with 1,509,400 acres last year; the area sown to other grain crops being as follows: Rye, 109,000 acres, as against 112,800 acres; peas, 189,200 acres, as against 196,210 acres; mixed grains, 295,000 acres against 466,600 acres. The acreage under hay and clover is reported as 7,650,000, as against 7,875,000 last year, an increase of 88,000 acres, and under alfalfa the acreage is 85,700, as against 92,600 last year.

Monthly acreage in percentage of standard 100 as representing full crop, the condition of the principal field crops on May 31 was as follows: Fall wheat, 84; spring wheat, 82; all wheat, 89; oats, 90; barley, 89; rye, 91; peas, 90; mixed grains, 89; hay and clover, 98; alfalfa, 94; pastures, 97. Converting this scale into one where 100 represents the average condition at May 31 of the past six years, 1910-1915, the condition of the principal grain crops may be expressed as follows: Fall wheat, 101; spring wheat, 98; rye, 100; oats, 97; and barley, 97.

Although the past few weeks have experienced considerable wet weather, it is held by those who are best qualified to judge that this period of rain has had a good effect upon the country. If of course has had an injurious effect upon some crops, but it must be remembered that it has promoted the growth of grass and other crops which are one of the controlling features in the agricultural activities of this province.

In the prairie provinces wheat is the principal crop; farm production in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta is measured almost entirely in terms of wheat. In upper Canada and the maritime provinces, however, grass is the principal crop, used for pasture and for hay.

This is the crop that is mainly responsible for dairy output and beef, and therefore in these provinces mainly determines the value of the farm production. With the present high prices for butter, cheese, beef and hay, grass is the controlling factor and its abundance or scarcity has given the eastern provinces the growth of grass which promises to establish a record. In a mixed farming population abundance of rain is preferable to too little rain. With clearing weather the farmers may still adapt their grain growing to such conditions. In place of oats there will probably be an increased acreage of buckwheat, millet and barley.

## FAIR VIEW ITEMS

Fair View, June 17.—Herbert Brown, who has been away from his home here for about two years, on account of ill health, returned here last night. Mr. Brown has been undergoing treatment in St. John and Boston and is now in fairly good health again. His many relatives and friends here are glad to have him among them again.

Mrs. Ernest Daley, who has been in poor health for some time, suffering from lung trouble, went to St. John last week for medical examination. She has now returned to the Sanatorium at St. John for treatment.

Rev. T. S. Crisp, who has been stationed on this circuit for the last year, is to be stationed at Newtown, Kings county, for the coming year.

Rev. Mason Linton is to be stationed on the St. Martins circuit for the coming year.

Rev. F. J. Leroy, of St. Martins, has not been able to hold his services here lately, as he has been in very poor health.

The building of the Salmon River mill for the Pelepost Paper Company, Green Bay, is rapidly progressing and will probably be completed in a month or so. The new mill is to be larger and more effective than the one destroyed by fire in November last.

Chester Black and Bert Gamble attended Orange lodge at Great Salmon River on Friday evening.

Chester Black, who has been employed by Frank Boone, Gardner's Creek, returned to his home here on Wednesday.

Miss Louise Daley has returned to her home here from St. Martins, where she has been for some time.

The road work in this section of the district is now being done under the superintendence of George Brown.

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