

Bear, With Fresh Armies, Presses on to Carpathians; Allied Army in Greece of 680,000 Awaits to Strike

RUSSIANS GET BETTER OF FIERCE ENCOUNTERS ALONG EASTERN FRONT

Germans Try Jets of Liquid Flame and at This Point Tzar's Men Take 1,800 Prisoners

Austrians Break Through Advancing Line at One Point and Capture Battery but Pay Dearly When Cossacks Come Up—No Halt in March to Lemberg—More Positions Fall Before Strong Italian Offensive.

Petrograd, June 19, via London, 6 p. m.—The Russians took 3,000 prisoners in the city and vicinity of Czernowitz, the war office announced today. A portion of the Austrian forces from Czernowitz have retired westward toward Kolomea and Kuty, and the remainder southward in the direction of Dornavatra.

General Pflanzer's army is now isolated and must depend upon its own resources. The Russians are now well on their way from that city and from various points along the river Pruth, driving the Austrians before them toward the Sereth river and the Carpathian mountains. Numerous additional prisoners have been captured by the Russians in their drive, and more guns, machine guns, ammunition and foodstuffs have fallen into their hands.

Heavy fighting is still in progress to the north, in Galicia and Volynia, with the Russians generally on the offensive but with the Austro-Hungarians and the Germans tenaciously battling against their further advance.

In the region of the Prut marshes to the west of Kolk, and along the Skobov street, where the Kovel-Kyiv railway crosses the stream, the Russians' attacks have been practically repulsed by the German general Von Linsingen's forces, according to Berlin, while northwest of Lutsk the Germans say the latter is going in their favor.

Today's statement admits the penetration of the Russian lines by the Austrians west of Lutsk, near the town of Lokatchi, but says that later the Russian advance was checked. The announcement of fighting in this region would indicate that the drive in Volynia has brought the Russians to within twenty miles of Vladimir-Volynsk, the head of the railway running north through Kovel.

The official statement says: "On the front of General Brusiloff's armies the enemy tried, by counter-attacks, to arrest our advance toward Lemberg. In the region of the village of Rogovitch, southeast of the village of Lokatchi, six versts (about four miles) south of the main road from Lutsk to Vladimir-Volynsk, the Austrians, in mass formation, attacked our units and, breaking through one sector of the fighting front, captured three guns belonging to a battery which resisted bravely to the last cartridge. On receiving reinforcements we overthrew the enemy, recapturing one gun and took 300 prisoners and two machine guns.

POINT BLANK FIRE CATCHES AUSTRIANS.

"In the region of Koryntynsk, southeast of Svinouki, southeast of Lokatchi, one of our valiant regiments launched a counter-attack and put the enemy to flight. Meanwhile a section of our light batteries, posted in a wood in advance, annihilated the fugitives point blank. We took in this action three officers, 100 soldiers, and four machine guns. East of Boroshof, south of Svinouki, we seized, after a desperate resistance, a wood near the village of Bojef, taking 1,000 prisoners and four machine guns.

"During attacks in the region of the southern edge of Radiviloff the enemy received our troops with jets of liquid fire. We took in this region yesterday 1,500 prisoners.

"Our troops, having occupied Czernowitz and crossed the Pruth at many places, are advancing energetically toward the river Sereth, established by the occupation of the bridgehead at Czernowitz. General Letchitsky made prisoner 49 officers and more than 1,500 men and captured, near the town, ten guns. In the course of the pursuit of the enemy we took prisoner near the village of Kocourmare 400 soldiers and captured two heavy guns, two gun carriages, numerous caissons full of munitions, and over 1,000 wagons loaded with provisions and forage.

"Near the village of Storozyntz we took two officers and 85 men prisoners. "The total prisoners made in the course of the day amounted to about 3,000.

"At Zoutchka station, north of Czernowitz, we captured a depot of engineering material.

"On the front north of the forest region and on the Dvina front the artillery duel continues.

"Caucasus front: In the direction of Gumeshan, in the region of the village of Basardjik, we repulsed a Turkish offensive."

ITALIANS HOLD GROUND AND ADVANCE.

Rome, via London, June 19.—Heavy attacks are being delivered by the Austrians between Magna Boschi and Boscon, in the Trentino. The war office announced tonight that all the assaults had been repulsed, and that the Italian line remained unshaken. Progress for the Italians northeast of Asiago and north of Franzela Valley is claimed.

The official statement follows: "The battle continues fiercely on the Sette Comuni plateau.

"To the southwest of Asiago the enemy made repeated efforts against our positions. To the northeast our counter-offensive is making good progress.

"Yesterday morning, after heavy artillery preparation, strong columns of the enemy made renewed attacks on the front between Monte Magna Boschi and Boscon, but each time they were turned back with heavy loss. This was followed by an intense bombardment of all calibres, in spite of which we remained firm on the line between Magna Boschi and Boscon.

"To the north of the Franzela valley the enemy tried yesterday to relieve our pressure by counter-attacks, which were everywhere defeated, thus enabling our troops to continue their slow but sure advance. The best results were attained on the right wing, where the Alpine group, which had already distinguished itself on the preceding day, carried the summit of Monte Isidoro, taking 100 prisoners and two machine guns.

27 AIR COMBATS ON BRITISH LINE

Six German Machines Brought Down With Loss of Two British

GERMAN AIR BOMBS KILL PRISONERS

Projectiles Dropped from Their Own Comrades from Air Kill Some Germans Recently Captured—Artillery Keep Up the Verdun Battle.

London, June 19.—The British official communication issued today reads: "During last night and today the German infantry carried out no enterprises along our front. Except for some heavy shelling of our trenches southeast of Neuville-St. Vaast, the enemy artillery was fairly quiet.

"Arras was shelled last night, and during the day there has been some shelling about Courcelles, Thunin, and Hilluch. East of Souchez there have been two or three trench mortar attacks. Today our artillery dispersed enemy working parties west of Hilluch, and in this region the enemy blew a small mine which destroyed one of his own posts, but did us no damage.

"The chief point of interest to record is the aerial report of yesterday, when there was a marked increase in the work of the hostile aircraft. In all there were twenty-seven combats, which the enemy suffered the following losses:

"One hostile aeroplane was brought down in our lines near Doullens; the occupants were made prisoners. Two of our fighting aeroplanes were shot down by Fokkers in the vicinity of Lens. One hostile machine was driven down damaged; the other shot down, crashed to earth from 4,000 feet. In other words, two more German machines were driven down in a damaged condition, and another brought down near Wingles."

"Hostile reconnaissance planes crossed our lines in force, were attacked and dispersed by our aeroplanes. One of our pilots reports seeing two hostile machines hit by anti-aircraft fire."

"As a result of the air combats two of our machines were brought down in the enemy's lines."

Germans Kill Own Men.

Paris, June 19.—The official communication, issued by the war office tonight reads: "Between the Arve and the Oise two enemy detachments, after a spirited bombardment, attempted to approach our lines. They were repulsed by grenades.

"On the left bank of the Meuse the artillery action was intermittent.

"On the right bank there was a violent bombardment on a village south of Verdun, where a camp of German prisoners was located. Several of these prisoners were killed or wounded.

"The day was calm on the rest of the front."

Belgian communication: "Calm prevailed today."

"Several attempts at night attacks by the enemy in Fumini wood were completely repulsed by hand grenade engagements.

"One British aeroplane fell near Lens and another north of Arras after aerial battles. Two of the occupants were killed.

"One French machine was shot down west of the Argonne. A German air squadron attacked the railway and military factory establishments at Bacarac and Raon L'Etape.

"Eastern front: On the northern portion of the front nothing of importance has occurred. On the railway line of Gachoschulminic, which were being used for military transports, numerous bombs have been dropped."

Austrians Admit Losing Initiative.

Berlin, June 19, via Seyville, 7 p. m.—Italian troops are on the offensive in many sections of the front, but are being held in check by the Austrians, the official statement issued in Vienna on Saturday says. The statement follows: "The enemy maintained spirited artillery fire between the Adriatic and the Seboul mountains. Italian attacks on our positions were repulsed.

"On the ridge south of Montefalco there was shelling with mines and heavy grenades. An attack of the enemy on Millivier failed, as did repeated assaults on our positions in the Dolomites. In the late sector, near Rabold and before Groda Del Anone, attacks delivered by the Italians broke down. Strong (Continued on page 8.)

ON CARRANZA DEPENDS WAR OR PEACE WITH U.S.

Reception Tendered Note Refusing to Withdraw Troops to Decide Issue

RELATIONS STRAINED TO BREAKING POINT

First Chief Calls People to Arms and Washington is Prepared for War With 100,000 National Guardsmen Gathering in Every State in the Union.

Washington, June 19.—Upon General Carranza's reception of a stern refusal to heed his demands for recall of American troops from Mexico hinges the question of the Mexican war, in the opinion of President Wilson's close advisers. They were prepared tonight for the possibility of open hostilities after the note, which will be sent forward tomorrow, has reached Carranza's hands.

"The diplomatic steps were in progress today the nation was stirring throughout its width and breadth with the movement of national guardsmen mobilizing to guard the border. At least 100,000 and possibly a far larger number were preparing for active service under President Wilson's call. For the present their mission will be purely one of defence; but should war come, they will be ready also for that.

No marching orders for the new forces had gone out tonight. They will not be assigned for border duty until mustered into the federal service. Even when mobilization is completed only such units will be ordered such as General Funston desires to fill the gaps in his 1,500 mile guard line. The remainder will rest on their arms at the state mobilization camps for the present, awaiting the turn of events.

Carranza Inflaming Mexico.

Official reports from many quarters show that a flame of popular feeling against the United States is being kindled throughout Mexico. Apparently it is being done with the sanction of General Carranza, for the acts in many cases are those of his authorized military or civil agents. From Juarez to the west coast of Mexico posters have appeared calling the people to arms, and asserting that the United States is preparing to hurl its armies into Mexico. Chaotic conditions prevail everywhere, it is said, and relations are strained to the breaking point.

Neither state department officials nor members of the diplomatic corps have been able to satisfy themselves as to Carranza's motives.

There are some, however, who believe he hopes to ride into popularity on a diplomatic triumph over his powerful neighbors, or upon a war were which might establish his towering government in popular estimation. Once the war was on and the certain defeat of his armies foredoomed, these observers say, General Carranza might sue for peace, trusting to the magnanimity of the Washington government to leave him in power.

Warning to Embassy.

Washington, June 19.—Communications from the Mexican embassy announcing that there had been a clash between a boat crew from the gunboat Annapolis and Carranza soldiers at Mazatlan yesterday and asking that in the present tense situation no men be landed in Mexico from American warships under any circumstances, were delivered to the state department today by an embassy secretary.

The secretary sought an engagement with Secretary Lansing for the ambassador designate, Eliseo Arredondo, but was informed that Mr. Lansing was very busy and was making no appointments for the day.

State of War Declared.

Galveston, Tex., June 19.—The Mexican government in Yucatan has issued a proclamation ordering all Americans out of Mexico and declaring a state of war existing between the two countries, according to passengers arriving here today on Norwegian steamer Mills from Progresso.

Ordered Home from Canada.

Boston, June 19.—Members of the Massachusetts National Guard assembled at their armories throughout the state today, in preparation for service on the Mexican border.

In their mobilization at the Framingham camp the troops will have the benefit of first hand information from the camps in Canada. Col. Graves, commanding, having been in the dominion on special detail as special observer for several weeks.

He was ordered to return today.

ALLIES READY WITH SUPERIOR FORCE TO LAUNCH BALKAN DRIVE

GERMAN STEAMER IS TORPEDOED IN BALTIC

British Submarines Again Active Off Coast of Sweden

AMERICAN STEAMER WITH LUMBER LOST

Two Austrian Submarines Required to Sink One Little Italian Steamer—Two Other Italian Steamers and Four Sailing Craft Reported Missing

London, June 19.—The German steamer Ems, from Christiania for Lubeck, was torpedoed this morning off the coast north of Pallenberg, Sweden, supposedly by a British submarine, says a Reuter despatch from Stockholm today. The crew was saved.

The German steamer Ems was a vessel of 600 tons gross, built in 1907, and owned in Hamburg.

The American steamer Seacoast, of Philadelphia, from Archangel to London with timber, struck a mine on Sunday and went ashore on the Scroby Sand. She has since become a total wreck. The crew was landed at Yarmouth.

The Seacoast was a vessel of 2,994 tons, 247 feet long, built in 1911. She was owned by the Harper Transportation Company, of Philadelphia.

Two Submarines Sink One Steamer.

Toulon, France, June 19.—The Italian steamer Leporevitcha has been sunk in the Mediterranean by two Austrian submarines. The crew was brought here. Six vessels gone.

London, June 19.—The Italian steamers Bondine and Tavolara, and the sailing vessels Francesco Padre, Era, Antonio, V. Annetta and Adella have been sunk, according to despatches to Lloyd's.

TORONTO CLOSES YEAR WITH SURPLUS OF \$5,199,827.10

Toronto, June 19.—City Auditor Sterling has issued his report on the audit of the civic accounts for the past year, which shows that the city has a surplus of assets of \$5,199,827.10, over liabilities of \$831,107 over the previous year.

The gross assets, exclusive of public works and services which have been provided at a heavy cost, are valued at \$118,881,878.05 and the liabilities at \$107,486,500.89. The gross receipts for the year were \$46,574,948.17 and the expenses amounted to \$41,898,121.07, leaving a balance of cash on hand and in the banks at the end of the year of \$5,199,827.10.

Lively Naval Duel in Black Sea

London, June 20.—Four units of the Turkish fleet attacked a Russian warship in the Black Sea, off Sullina, Romania, while the Russian ship was conveying lighters to Odessa, says the Times Bucharest correspondent. A lively battle followed, but the combatants eventually parted, without a decisive result being reached.

HOLLANDERS UNEASY TO SEE RATE THAT COST OF FOODSTUFFS GOES UP.

Amsterdam, via London, June 19.—Another demonstration against the high prices of food was held here today. A large procession, composed mainly of women, paraded the streets.

The telegraph announces that the police have prohibited all street demonstrations after today.

WEARY AND RAGGED PRISONERS TAKEN FROM ITALIAN FRONT.

London, June 19.—Among the Austrian prisoners captured in Galicia were many who had recently been fighting on the Italian front, says a Reuter despatch from Kiev. They were weary and ragged.

Report From Saloniki Tells of 680,000 Well-Equipped Troops On the Ground

Predicted Month Ago That Stroke Would Come Late in June or Early in July and Would Synchronize With General Allied Offensive—130,000 Reorganized Serbians, Remainder Mostly British.

Saloniki, May 28.—(Correspondence)—The Allied offensive in Macedonia, originally scheduled for mid-May and postponed on account of the condition of the Serbian army on its arrival in Corfu, is confidently anticipated towards the end of June or at latest, early in July, when the Allies will have 680,000 men on the ground ready to launch against 300,000 Bulgarians.

The activity of the Bulgarians east of the Struma the past week, and a gradually increasing extension of artillery operations, have led to the assumption, from time to time, that General Sarraill's plans might be hastened, and the Allied attack begun at once. This is possible; but the general opinion is that the activities of the Bulgarians are merely in the nature of taking up the slack in their line, and that they will not precipitate an attack.

The outbreak of cholera among the Serbs on their arrival in Corfu proved a mixed disadvantage. It made their transport to Saloniki in time to participate in an offensive impossible.

Moreover, it reduced their numbers very materially; a great many more Serbs died than will ever be known, not simply of cholera, but from gastritis, inanition and sheer exhaustion.

The Serbian army is in far worse shape after its retreat through Albania than had been supposed. The entire force needed full re-equipment, and the recruits from Serbia and the volunteers from America required drilling. Marshal Putek was no longer physically able to command, and many of the leading officers were dead, or too worn by their late hardships to continue active service, and a new set of officers had to be taken. All of this demanded time.

The idea of any offensive from Saloniki in May was therefore given up, and a word of warning to the Serbian army was pushed as rapidly as possible.

This decision, however, entailed an alteration in the general plans of the Allies. Instead of striking a first blow in the Balkans to draw off the German reserves from the west front, while a decisive action was being planned in France, it was decided to make the Macedonian offensive of the Allies coincide with, instead of precede, the general allied offensive on all fronts, generally supposed to be scheduled for mid-summer.

150,000 Serbs Ready for Fry.

The Serbs are now safely in Macedonia. Already they have begun to take up their positions on the frontiers of their native land, from the Vardar west of Lede Respa.

There are now some 130,000 first class Serbian troops in Macedonia. All the old and the unfit have been weeded out. What is left is an army tried and capable of standing up to any German force.

Roughly, there are some 850,000 British and French in Saloniki today. The major portion are British. Now that the transportation of the Serbs has been completed, transports are beginning to arrive every day with new contingents of French troops—despite Verdun. General Mahon has gone to Egypt to superintend the selection and embarkment of the larger part of the British armies concentrated there when a German attack on Egypt was regarded as possible. According to experts' estimate, 300,000 men have been available from this quarter. Their transportation has already begun.

Bulgars Greatly Outnumbered.

By mid-June there will be some 600,000 men on the ground here ready for the Macedonian offensive. Expert estimates hold that it is 600,000 more than sufficient for every purpose of attack.

When the Macedonian offensive was first discussed it was assumed that a certain number of Turks would be available to assist the Bulgarians. But since that time the Turks have accumulated troubles of their own at home, and have no stomach for widely extending their line. The Austrians need every possible man for the Russian and Italian fronts; there are no Austrians in front of Saloniki. The Germans, little by little, have withdrawn their forces from Macedonia to fill up the holes in the home lines made by the losses before Verdun. Only four German divisions remain in the neighborhood of Saloniki. Even the Bulgarians cannot give their entire attention to General Sarraill's army, as they have to keep a watchful eye on Roumania. They have, therefore, according to belief here, only some 300,000 men at most to be counted on to repel an attack from the south launched by the 680,000 Allies.

Are Bulgarians Attacking?

Paris, June 19.—The Havas correspondent at Saloniki telegraphs that news-

is the casualty list resulting from a collision between a closed trolley car on the Welland division of the Niagara St. Catharines & Toronto Railway with a passenger train on the Buffalo and Goderich branch of the Grand Trunk at Port Colborne, early this evening. The cars met on the diamond crossing of the two roads. The trolley was the regular 6 o'clock car from Port Colborne and was well filled with passengers, the majority of whom were working people returning to Welland and vicinity. The train struck the rear end of the trolley just before it had cleared the tracks.

How the accident occurred is unknown as the crossing is fitted with modern half-interlocking deraill, by which it is necessary for the trolley conductor to throw the semaphore against the Grand Trunk train before the trolley is able to cross.

The two trolley passengers killed were either knocked off or jumped from the car and were run over by the train. Adams was instantly killed and Abbey died shortly afterwards.

ROYAL DUKE DOFFS RAINCOAT AS TROOPS MARCH BY IN RAIN

Niagara, Ont., June 18.—The governor-general struck bad weather at Niagara Camp today. With his party the duke arrived on the special train at 11.30 and was met by General Logie and staff. Rain was falling and he decided to withdraw only three or four feet of a decline in the demand for either.

The duke took off his raincoat when he saw all the men and officers were without theirs and reviewed the troops in the falling rain with no other protection than his field marshal's uniform.

received word that her son, Lance Corporal T. E. Oulton, who has been in England some time, attached to the Canadian Ordnance Corps, is now in France on duty in the firing line.

Word has been received at Dorchester by relatives that Lieut. Carleton Huntington, son of Mrs. Henry Huntington, of Vancouver, and formerly of Dorchester, has been seriously wounded and is now in a hospital in France.

Private Elliott Wounded.

Joseph Elliott, of the Maritime Lumber Company, has been advised that his son, Private Joseph Elliott, is officially reported wounded at the front. Private Elliott went over with the 58th Battalion and was drafted to another unit at the front. His many friends at Musquash, his native town, will regret to learn of his being wounded.

Private Devoo Wounded.

Word was received yesterday by Mrs. Robert McCordick that her brother, Private Walter James Devoo, of Fredericton, who has been at the front for some months, had been wounded and admitted to No. 22 General Hospital at Camlagers.

Lieutenant Walsh Wounded.

Lieutenant George Victor Walsh, son of Captain J. T. Walsh, superintendent of the marine department, the C. P. R., and well known in this city, was reported wounded on Wednesday last. This is the second time that Lieutenant Walsh has been wounded.

Private Neal Dead.

On Wednesday word was received in Amherst from France that Neal, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. Neal, of that city, had died of wounds recently received in battle on the western front, and that Private Devoo, Montserrat, son of Mr. Montserrat, manager of the C. P. R., had been killed in the same place, had been killed in action. Much sympathy is felt for the bereaved relatives.

Private Welton Wounded.

Word has been received that Private James Welton, of Fredericton, has been wounded while fighting with an infantry battalion in France. Official notice was received on Wednesday by relatives. He has been with the 58th Battalion and was transferred to another unit on the western front, with which he was fighting at the time he was wounded.

Both Sons Missing.

Joshua P. Clayton, superintendent of Fernald, yesterday received word that both of his sons have been reported missing. The young men, Joshua and Ernest G. R., enlisted at the same time in the 6th C. M. R., with whom they went overseas, afterwards being transferred to another unit. Mr. Clayton is anxiously awaiting further word in the hope that they may still be alive, even if prisoners.

Mr. Clayton, himself a veteran of the imperial army, put no obstacles in the way when his sons wanted to enlist and even gave his consent when a younger boy, only sixteen years of age, determined to get into the army. They had been accepted by a local battalion, but when his age was discovered, was given his discharge. Both of the boys at the front were given non-commissioned posts, one in the paymaster's office and the other in the officers' mess, but both said that they had gone over to fight and wanted to get into the front line. They were advised to wait until they could hear from their father, but replied that they knew him too well to have any doubts about his answers. Their wish was granted and they have borne their share of the fighting and have shown the stuff of which they are made.

P. E. I. Soldier Killed.

Sergeant Fred Bagnall, B.A., aged twenty-seven, the second Prince Edward Islander reported killed in the recent battle, was a graduate of Acadia University and was in Y. M. C. A. work in Montreal before enlisting in the Grenadier Guards. He was in the 10th, which left Charlottetown for Valcartier on Tuesday, the other at the front.

Pte. C. J. Moore.

Mrs. John Moore, of Moncton, has received a telegram from Ottawa, stating that her son, Pte. C. J. Moore, who was admitted to hospital in Benelux, suffering from gunshot wound in the head.

Pte. F. MacKinnon.

Absalom MacKinnon, of Scotch Settlement, has received word from Ottawa that his son, Pte. Frank MacKinnon, is in hospital at the 6th C. M. R., suffering from severe shell shock. He has two brothers, Sergeant Neil and Pte. A. L. MacKinnon, also in khaki.

Stewart Campbell.

Isaac Campbell, who lives in the Hickey road, and is employed at Courtenay Bay, receiving word yesterday morning that his son, Stewart Campbell, who went to the front with a local unit, is suffering from a gunshot wound in the leg.

George W. Campbell.

The news that Private George Wilnot Campbell has been admitted to No. 23 general hospital at Camlagers, France, suffering from gunshot wounds, was received yesterday by his mother, Mrs. F. J. Campbell, 40 Kennedy street. Private Campbell was formerly a moultier with T. McAvity & Sons, Ltd., but was living in Portland, Me., when war was declared. He returned to St. John and enlisted in the 6th C. M. R.; afterwards was transferred to the 58th, and from that unit was transferred to another at the front. He has been in the trenches since last September, and this is his first wound.

Is Prisoner of War.

Friends of the family in this city have been greatly relieved to hear that Percy W. Ogilvie, son of John Ogilvie, formerly of this city and now of Vancouver, who was reported missing some time ago, has now been reported, unofficially, as a prisoner of war at Giessen, Germany.

Private Bell Discharged.

Heber Bell, formerly of Hampton, who joined the 32nd Battalion a few days before they sailed from St. John last winter, has returned from the front, having been discharged as the result of injuries. He was on an ammunition transport wagon when it was blown into a ditch; two other men on board were killed, another seriously injured, and Bell was rendered unconscious and injured to his back and left arm. The battalion had reached such a high state of efficiency before they left Canada that they were sent to the front after only two months of training.

Bell was injured only twenty-eight days afterwards. He is now employed in the Royal Hotel, but is anxious to get to the front again.

The breeding of horses seems to keep pace with the manufacture of automobiles, and is a constant subject of a decline in the demand for either.