

SETTLEMENT OF IRISH QUESTION LOOKS NEARER

STEAMER WHICH FORMED SUBJECT OF CONTROVERSY IS SUNK IN COLLISION

The Wilhelmina Sent to Bottom by Naval Transport—Seizure of Cargo by British in Feb. 1915, Caused Stir in Diplomatic Circles.

Ria Janeiro, July 5.—The American steamer Wilhelmina, from New York for this port, via Barbados, was sunk this morning in a collision with the Brazilian naval transport Sargento Albuquerque. It is not believed that any lives were lost.

The Sargento Albuquerque was entering Ria Janeiro harbor when she collided with the Wilhelmina.

The Wilhelmina, a steamer 1,696 tons gross, was built at West Hartlepool in 1888, and was owned by the Southern Products Trading Company. She left New York on June 5 for Rio Janeiro.

The Wilhelmina figured prominently in international interchange for more than a year after her cargo was seized by the British authorities on Feb. 11, 1915, while she was bound from New York for Hamburg, Germany, with a load of grain, flour and other foodstuffs. The food was shipped by a St. Louis commission house. Shortly after the seizure the cargo was turned into the prize court. The steamer herself was released on April 21.

It was not until June 4 of this year that it was announced that both sides had presented their briefs to Baron Mersey, who is to decide upon the amount of the payments to be made the owners of the cargo.

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"By nightfall he was obliged to evacuate his positions and withdraw to the town of Kermanshah. In the morning, without leaving the enemy time to organize street fighting, our troops in three detachments penetrated the town, forcing the enemy to flee.

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SUMMARY OF WAR EVENTS YESTERDAY

The entire second position of the Germans south of the Somme, over an extent of approximately six miles, has fallen into the hands of the French, who have also captured the village of Hem, near the northern extremity of their line, and have completed their conquest of Estrees.

The British line has apparently failed to advance, except slightly in certain sectors, as the British war office puts it. None of the ground gained by the British has been lost, however, and the further statement of the British that the fighting all along the battle front was mostly in the nature of local struggles for the possession of strong positions, would seem to indicate that each side is devoting particular attention to the organization of its positions and the strengthening of its hand for further attack or defense.

The number of German prisoners reported by the British and French has reached about 16,000, while the German casualties have been unofficially estimated at sixty thousand. On their part, the Germans report the taking of a considerable number of British soldiers.

Comparative quiet, for the time being, has settled over Verdun, although the bombardments of necessity continue. But while the respite is on at Verdun the Germans have opened a new attack on the French lines near Lorraine frontier some miles to the east of Lunville. They delivered strong assaults against the French trenches in this sector and entered them at three points, only to be driven out shortly afterwards.

A success of the first importance is reported by the British and French to have cut the railroad running from Lemberg, the capital of Galicia, to Delatyn. This is the main line of communication for the Austro-Germans, and the German line will hold and that German control of the territory now occupied in France and Belgium will remain steadfast. The successes so far attained by the French and British are looked upon as of minor importance.

Constantinople officially reports that the Russians have been driven out of Kermanshah, in Western Persia, while the Russians claim to have captured the Turkish line east of Burt.

The Russian war office, in a late communication, also claims the rout of the enemy forces on the right bank of the Dniester.

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KERMANSHAH IN WEST PERSIA TAKEN BY TURKS

Amsterdam, July 5, via London.—Kermanshah, in Western Persia, has been evacuated by the Russians and occupied by the Turks, according to a Constantinople despatch received here by way of Vienna.

The message states that after a fierce battle west of Kermanshah, on June 30, the Russians retreated and finding themselves unable to maintain themselves in that city abandoned it to the Turks, who occupied it on July 1.

Constantinople, July 5, via London, July 6.—The text of the statement follows:

"After the Russians had been beaten in a battle west of Kermanshah, which lasted all day and night, our troops entered the town.

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IRISH HOUSE OF COMMONS PART OF LLOYD GEORGE PLAN

Seventy-Eight Members Now Sitting in England Will be Transferred—Unionist Electorate Provided for in Senate—Details of Scheme Given to Public.

London, July 6.—The complete details of Lloyd George's scheme for providing a home rule for Ireland was published in the morning papers. The following are the principal features:

"First—An Irish house of commons will be constituted by the transfer of the Irish parliament of seven members now sitting in the English commons for the twenty-eight home rule counties. The total Irish representation in the imperial house of commons is 108, of which twenty-five members sit for the six Ulster counties provisionally excluded from home rule.

"Second—Of the 78 members to be transferred to the Irish house, 76 are Nationalists or Independents, while two are Unionists, namely Sir Edward Carson and J. H. M. Campbell, attorney-general for Ireland. These two members represent Trinity College, Dublin. They have both consented to sit in the home rule parliament, and on this fact some hopes are based for future amity.

"Third—Members of the Irish commons will retain their seats in the English house, and will often be seen there, as the Irish body is not expected to have much business to transact at first.

"Fourth—Considerable representation of the Unionists in the south and west of Ireland will be provided through the nomination of their representatives to the Irish Senate. It is proposed that the Senate sit and act with the Irish Commons during the temporary settlement, thus safeguarding the interests of the Unionists.

"Fifth—The temporary settlement is to continue until one year after the termination of the war. At that time the whole arrangement will come under the review of the great imperial conference, which is to be held to adjust the government of the empire.

"Sixth—The framework of Irish finance in the home rule act will not be altered, but some increases will be made in the sum to be transferred to Irish revenues from the imperial treasury.

"Seventh—A new lord lieutenant will shortly be appointed as a preliminary to the adoption of the new arrangement.

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SIR EDW. GREY IS RAISED TO THE PEERAGE

London, July 6.—The King has decided to confer a peerage upon Sir Edward Grey, secretary of foreign affairs, according to the Daily Chronicle.

The great battle of the first days of June, 1866, which was referred to in last week's dispatches as having occurred just two and a half centuries to a day before the Horn of Riff fight, was between Monk and the fiery Prince Rupert on one side, and De Ruiter on the other. It lasted four days and was a most sanguinary and bitterly contested affair. The British lost no less than twenty ships sunk or captured, and finally had to seek protection in the Thames. Only a month or so later, two years after the present war, another British victory was won, the rival fleets numbering about 100 sail.

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