

Heavy Losses Inflicted by French on the Foe

French Shipping is on Increase at Present Time Despite Sub Sinkings During War

Marconi Reveals Teuton Intrigue to Set Italy Against France in Early Days of War

Repeated Teuton Attacks Repulsed Last Night

ITALY WAS DECISIVE FACTOR

Prompt Refusal to Join Germany Enabled France to Stem Invasion

TREACHEROUS GAME Played by Huns Was to Have Italy Conceal Her Intentions

MARCONI SPEAKS OUT

New York, June 23.—Senator William Marconi, a member of the Italian war mission to the United States, which is headed by the Prince of Udine, speaking last night at a dinner given by Mayor Mitchell, in honor of the mission, declared that his country's prompt refusal to join Germany in a war of aggression, was the decisive factor which enabled France to stem the tide of invasion.

"Germany did not expect us to join in a savage attack on the liberties of Europe," said Mr. Marconi. "She did not even care whether we eventually agreed to remain neutral. Her game was a much deeper and more treacherous one. She wanted us to leave France, our great Latin sister, in doubt as to our intentions."

"On the morning of July 30, 1914, the day before Germany declared war on Russia, the Marquis di San Girolamo, who was then our foreign minister, unofficially informed the French ambassador at Rome that Italy would never side with the Central Powers in a war of aggression. This information was immediately wired to Paris, but it was not sufficient to make France feel absolutely certain that Italy's attitude was favorable to her, because there was as yet no official declaration of neutrality on our part."

"On August 2, 1914, three days before England declared war against Germany, at a council of ministers held in Rome, Italy decided formally to declare her decision. News was immediately communicated through our Charge d'Affaires, in Paris, who went to see M. Viviani, the French foreign minister, in the middle of the night."

"M. Viviani on seeing him, grew pale and drew back, for he was almost convinced that nothing but Italy's decision to join Germany would have brought the Italian Charge d'Affaires there at that hour."

"The revelation of feeling when M. Viviani read the telegram was such that he could not hide his emotion. Within half an hour, orders had gone forth for the mobilization of the north of nearly 1,000,000 men, which France would have had to keep on her southern and eastern front to guard against a possible attack from Italy."

"That million men helped to stem the advancing tide of Germans, to win the battle of the Marne and to save France. Had there been the slightest wavering on the part of Italy, France would not have dared to withdraw a single man from the Italian front, and the history of the world might have been different."

"Gentlemen, is there any man who can think, in view of what I have just told you, that Italy's conduct was not a decisive factor in the war?"

WEALTH ALSO

Edmonton, Alb., June 23.—The Baptist convention of Alberta has passed a resolution favoring "selective conscription" of manhood, and its conviction that the "available wealth of the country should not escape levy."

COALS BURNED OUT

MURDERER OF NEW YORK GIRL IS ARRESTED

Alfredo Cocchoi, Taken at Bologna, Confesses to the Crime

FIGHT EXTRADITION

Italian Fled From America After Slaying Ruth Cruger

Bologna, June 23.—Alfredo Cocchoi, under arrest here, today confessed to the Italian authorities that he had murdered Ruth Cruger in New York.

Cocchoi went to Bologna from New York in February, after the disappearance of Ruth Cruger, a girl 18 years old. When the girl's body was discovered in the basement of Cocchoi's motorcycle shop in New York, Police Commissioner Woods cabled to Italy asking for the man's arrest on a charge of murder. This was followed by a request to the same effect by the state department at Washington, and Cocchoi was arrested on June 20. He at first expressed his innocence and insisted that he had left America on account of trouble with his wife. The man's nerve broke down after he was placed in solitary confinement, although he retained a lawyer and announced his intention of fighting extradition.

VON BUELOW HOPING FOR PEACE SOON

Former German Chancellor on Birthday Speaks to Home City

SUBJECT OF WAR AIMS

Hopes for Peace With Compensations and Indemnity

Paris, June 23.—The Zurich Correspondent of the Petit Parisien quotes Prince von Buelow, former German Chancellor as saying in reply to birthday greetings from the city of Bromberg, Prussia, that he hoped this year would bring to the German people the long-sought-for peace, a peace with compensations for their sufferings and sacrifices and an indemnity which would permit Germany immediately to resume the position she occupied before the war. This is the first time Prince von Buelow has expressed himself on the subject of Germany's war aims.

Since Italy's entrance into the war, Prince von Buelow, who at that time was German Ambassador at Rome has been living in retirement in Switzerland. It has been stated repeatedly that his presence in Switzerland was connected with German peace efforts, but according to other reports he is not in the good graces of the German Government.

Petrograd, June 23.—In spite of the disorders at Sebastopol, and anarchist threats here, there are indications of a marked improvement in the situation with a growing support of the government and a growing animosity against the extremists and their disintegration in the army. The resolution passed on Thursday by the pan-Russian congress of councils of deputies, is regarded as a signal defeat for the extremists and Pacifists, the motion supporting the provisional government being passed by a majority of more than 4 to 1. A further significant resolution admitted that the transfer of all power to the democracy would weaken the revolution. This is the democracy's own admission that it needs the knowledge

and experience of the educated classes.

By declaring the speedy attainment of "a general peace" and at the same time for "an increase in the fighting capacity of the army" the congress tacitly repudiated the programme of a separate peace. Equally important was the unanimous vote of the peasants congress, representing 130,000,000 people, approving the expulsion of the German pacifist agent Robert Grimm, and inviting volunteers to enter the army and strengthen it by their example. Speeches of similar tenor in the Cosack congress, were still more emphatic, so much so that the extremist anarchist organs to-day speak of "the resurrection of the Nagaika" the cosack whip, formerly used for

suppressing disturbances. A representative of the Amur Cosacks declared that 8,000,000 Cosacks were ready to fight in support of the revolution. A representative of the Kuban Cosacks added: "We shall support the provisional government if necessary, with rifles and swords." A delegate from the Ukraine, formerly the location of the famous Sapozko Cosacks declared that his countrymen would fight side by side with the Cosacks until Germany was beaten into dust.

Stepping on the gangplank of a Japan-bound steamer, seventeen slackers were arrested at Seattle last week twenty got away.

Enemy Sought to Continue Offensive on Aisne Front, But at Terrible Cost and With no Success--Period of Comparative Quiet During Past Two Weeks on the Canadian Front

Paris, June 23.—Continuing their offensive on the Aisne front, the Germans last night made repeated attacks in the region of Vauxaillon, and southeast of Filain. They also multiplied their efforts against the French positions north of Froidmont, where they failed yesterday. Today's official statement says the Germans made considerable sacrifices without gaining the slightest advantage.

London, June 23.—The following communique is issued by the Canadian War Records Office:—During the past week no infantry actions of a large scale have taken place since the extensive raid during the night of June 8th and 9th. The enemy has shown little offensive activity. On the morning of the 12th of June a Canadian raiding party took possession of four enemy gunpits in the neighborhood of La Culette. In this enterprise our troops captured two light machine guns, together with a large supply of bombs. Later in the morning of the same day, a small party of Canadian infantry attacked and captured an enemy concrete strong point and machine gun position north of the a hostile trench system. These trenches have now been consolidated in this affair. We captured sixteen prisoners belonging to the 118th regiment.

During the early part of the night of June 12th and 13th, the enemy attempted by a counter-attack to retake the positions captured from him. During the day our artillery at once opened up and the enemy's infantry who appeared half shaken by our barrage was completely driven back by the Lewis Gun and Rifle fire of our troops.

SWITZERLAND WAS CATSPA OF GERMANY

Investigation of Teuton Intrigues by Foreign Affairs Committee of Deputies

OVERTURES TO RUSSIA Made Through Such Swiss Socialists as Grimm and Hoffman

Paris, June 23.—Dr. Hoffmann, the former Swiss Foreign Minister, according to the Geneva correspondent of the Petit Parisien, forwarded correspondence between Count von Enlow, at Luzerne and Cerna in Italian anti-interventionist at Rome to the Swiss diplomatic pouch. According to the Matin, Dr. Hoffmann also negotiated for the return of Lenin and other Russian Socialist refugees to Russia through Germany.

The foreign affairs committee, of the Chamber of Deputies examined the detrimental situation caused by German intrigue in Switzerland. Premier Ribot and deputy Andre Lebey, communicated a series of documents relating to the Grimm-Hoffmann incident and respecting a Swiss who, in agreement with the Berlin Government, directed from Berne and Zurich the anarchist peace campaign in Russia.

HUNS MADE RULERS OF BELGIUM

Prussian Officials Are Appointed as Chiefs of Administration

VARIOUS DISTRICTS Of Invaded Country Placed Under Command of Teuton Tyrants

Amsterdam, June 23.—An official announcement published in the German newspapers gives as an Imperial order, dated June 14, appointing Herr Schabel, a Baden official, as chief of the Finnish part of Belgium with a residence in Brussels.

Herr Schabel's jurisdiction will extend to the provinces of Antwerp, Luxembourg, East Flanders and West Flanders and districts of Brussels and Louvain.

Herr Haniel a Prussian official is appointed Chief of the Administration of the Walloon district with a residence in Namur, his charge embracing the provinces of Hainaut, Liege, Luxembourg and Namur and the district of Nivelles.

Herr Pochhammer of the Prussian Ministry of Finance, is appointed director of the finance department of the governor-general of Brussels. A civil cabinet has been attached to the governor general. Its director will be another Prussian official Herr von Wilmowski.

Secretary Nail then pointed out that Germany had lost 2,500,000 tons, fifty per cent. of its entire fleet and declared that reports that Germany was building hundreds of ships were mere bluff. Deputy Bouisson declared that the secretary was too optimistic, that the merchant fleet was in a dangerous situation and that it was due to the governments inertia. He said that ships must be built at once or France would not be able to feed herself. The deputy declared that the question took precedence over all others even that of effectives and that England preferred to lend France ships and build for herself. He concluded by demanding that the government insist upon the allied powers giving France the help they owe her.

Premier Ribot then mounted the tribune. He said he recognized that the situation was not heavy, but he pointed out the difficulties in buying ships. Commissioner Tardieu had bought some in America and had asked the French ship owners to buy others but the Premier said he must admit that they were slow about it. The question of paying cash was another difficulty and while it would be better to build he declared that the nations activity must be concentrated on the manufacture of munitions. In addition raw materials were scarce and skilled labor insufficient.

Died in France.

Paris, June 23.—Paul Deschanel, President of the Chamber of Deputies yesterday delivered a funeral discourse over the body of Jean de Dieu Reille Nout, Duke of Dalmatia, who was a member of the Chamber of Deputies for Tern.

The Duke who was 23 years of age, was killed by a German shell near St. Quentin. While commanding a section of an automobile battery he was wounded by the fragments of one shell. He continued to advance, however, until he received a mortal wound from another shell.

AVIATOR KILLED

Winnipeg, June 23.—Flight Lt. Melville Sayer, only son of C. R. Sayer, secretary of the Baptist Union of Western Canada, has been killed in action. Lieut. Sayer was 23 years of age, and left England for France on May 25. He was killed on June 17,

FRANCE TO INCREASE MARINES

Placed Under Control of One Department

LOSSES DURING WAR

Total 560,000 Tons, But the Fleet is Larger Than Ever Before

ENEMY LOSSES HEAVY

Half of Hun Shipping Has Been Destroyed During the War

Paris, June 23.—The resolution adopted by the Chamber of Deputies calling for the work of increasing the French merchant marine to be placed under the control of one department, was accepted by the government and voted by a show of hands. The resolution was signed by forty four members of the merchant marine committee and invited the government to centralize the work of building, buying and chartering merchant ships, a task which has been up to the present divided among several ministers.

Louis Nall under Secretary for the mercantile marine answering criticisms said that the French merchant fleet was 2,500,000 tons at the beginning of the war and since that time had lost 560,000 tons, 460,000 by acts of war. During the same period 680,000 tons had been built or bought, and another 140,000 was on the stocks so that the fleet was actually greater now than before the war.

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SUPPORT GROWING DAILY FOR RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT

Despite Disorders at Sebastopol and Anarchistic Demonstrations Through Various Parts of the Country, Provisional Government Gradually Gains Control and Authority—Nation Rapidly Reorganizing

Petrograd, June 23.—In spite of the disorders at Sebastopol, and anarchist threats here, there are indications of a marked improvement in the situation with a growing support of the government and a growing animosity against the extremists and their disintegration in the army. The resolution passed on Thursday by the pan-Russian congress of councils of deputies, is regarded as a signal defeat for the extremists and Pacifists, the motion supporting the provisional government being passed by a majority of more than 4 to 1. A further significant resolution admitted that the transfer of all power to the democracy would weaken the revolution. This is the democracy's own admission that it needs the knowledge

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NIVELLE GLO-FRENCH

of French Commander-in-Chief Daugh- of English Clergyman

Nivelle, who has succeeded Joffre as commander-in-chief of the Western front, is of French origin. Although the General in the French army is 61 years of age. His slender, gives him both a bearing and vigor of a younger man. In fact, as described in the smart blue uniform of an army—which has been since the war broke out, and of the khaki in London. But he is said not to be a quiet, fascinating expression of General Joffre.

Nivelle's mother was the of an English clergyman, Cavell was. As a child the General used to visit England, and lately during his official visits to England the pleasure that the sight of the cliffs of Dover gave him. His father, of course, was Franco-German war of 1870, commanded the legion of National at Dunkirk, near General Nivelle. Like other officers, had not profited in the slow course of until this war broke out when a Col. of artillery and to retiring age had peace.

But war came in October he was appointed Brigadier in December of 1915 he commanded an army corps. Nivelle Before Paris.

the coolness of General on the night of Sept. 1914, when the German tide turned from Paris, that won him the Germans, under night, poured a terrible rain on General Manoury's way opened through heavy Retreat seemed almost un- for the infantry of the of the 63rd Division had at all its officers. Colonel permission to use his He got it. Then he flung stries of the 75's, and un- throw-back of the German infantry regained cour- they rushed forward to land they had lost.

An instance of what the dider-boy admirer as audacious this quality which gives trust in Nivelle's com- His readiness to act confidence in his adapt- any plan.

Verdun, when it was ated whether the "pollis" able to advance in the face a concentration of fire. If I ask them they will.

Victory at Verdun.

1916, is called the cul- point in the attack on Ver- might be called, looking in- history, the culminating of the Hohenzollern dynasty. He knew the importance of mt. and he addressed words to his soldier-democrats.

our is decisive. Feeling s trapped on all sides, the are delivering on our front and desperate onslaughts in of reaching the gates of fore being attacked in turn ed forces of the allied ar- comrades, you will not sit to pass! The country de- you this supreme effort.

Verdun will not be in- by those German shells, whose assaults it was the past four months. It how to preserve its glory

the army of Verdun did then world and Germany knows old guard stood better did that of Napoleon, and they rushed forward to ret Douaumont. What won it that Gen. Nivelle a Grand Officer of the Le- honneur. His work on the front in co-operation with has shown the same dash fidence of victory that he Verdun. No higher praise given man by tongue of

LE OR RENT—To desir- enant, 11-roomed house, bathous street. First-class ally located; all modern ces. Vacant 1st of July. s. Acrot, 32 Palace, or F. s. City Hall. A134

ah! How's This

nati authority says corns dry up and lift out with fingers.

al records show that every cent a corn you invite lock- hood poison, which is need- a Cincinnati authority, who that a quarter ounce of a ed freezeone can be obtained post from the drug store but ut to rid one's feet of every soft corn or callus.

mply apply a few drops of on a tender, aching corn- ness is instantly relieved. he entire corn can be lifted and all, without pain. rug is sticky but dries at is claimed to just shrivel corn without inflaming, or itating the surrounding skin.

fresh agent to south winds, shows and local thunderstorms, chiefly to-night and on Sunday.

weather Bulletin

Several shallow depression exist on the continent this morning, the most pronounced of the series being situated in Wisconsin. Scattered showers have occurred in all the provinces but the weather on the whole has been fair.

Forecast: Fresh agent to south winds, shows and local thunderstorms, chiefly to-night and on Sunday.

weather Bulletin