

CANADIAN HOSPITAL SHIP SUBMARINED, MANY DRAVE ITALIAN TROOPS NOW DOWN THE AUSTRIANS

LUDENDORFF IS BETRAYED BY HIS OWN MEN

Declares French Learned of His Plans From German Prisoners.

WARNS HIS ARMY AGAINST INFORMING

Without This "Treason" Surprise Would Have Been More Successful.

By Wilbur Forrest.

(Special Cable to the New York Tribune and St. John Standard.)

With the French army, June 30—A secret army order, dated June 10, signed Ludendorff, now in the possession of the French military authorities, develops that Ludendorff has notified the German troops that a surprise attack during the last days in May, Ludendorff adds that soldiers made prisoners by the French north of Chemin des Dames on the night of May 25-26 warned the French against a surprise attack, especially the thirteen French divisions which took new positions on the heights between Aisne and West.

Costly Betrayal.

It continues "The resistance of this division cost the lives and health of many German soldiers. Without this treason the surprise of May 27 would have been more successful, even more so than it was." The document, a few lines of which were both plaintive and stern, also charges German prisoners with giving the French all details of the German attack of June 9, between Mondiviller and Noyon which caused the French to prepare such strong resistance. He says "One is struck to see the precision and richness of details which our enemies obtain from German prisoners, and strict orders are given that all German soldiers be impressed with the importance of how to conduct themselves as prisoners and that the army give publicity through papers it controls, as to the dire consequences of giving information to the enemy."

Ludendorff concludes "Most men unhappy enough to be made prisoners do not realize the measure in which their declarations, even as to insignificant details, not only imperil the lives of their comrades but compromise the success of our attacks. The infamous conduct of certain ones can notably have extremely grave consequences on a victorious issue of the war; they can cause gravest prejudices to the whole nation. The captured soldier who refuses to speak honors himself, damages his own conscience in his eyes and in those of his superiors and country and finishes by forgetting the respect of his adversary. Signed P. O. Ludendorff."

THE U. S. ARMY SHIP CALIFORNIA SUNK

Big Army Supply Ship Hits Mine Off Coast of France—Crew Saved.

Washington, July 1.—The army ship California, of 9,126 tons, has been sunk by a mine, according to announcement of the Navy Department today. The statement follows: "The navy department is informed that the crew of the American steamship California, which struck a mine off the coast of France, have been saved at a French port. Several days ago a despatch from Vice Admiral Sigsbee stated that the California had struck a mine and was sinking but further particulars as to the fate of the vessel were received here until the news of the arrival at port of the vessel, all the members of which are saved."

COMMISSION TO MEET

A meeting of the Railway Commission is to be held here today to consider some matters arising out of the trouble tracking of the C. P. R. from Seattle to Bay Shore.

234 MISSING FROM LLANDOVERY CASTLE

Inhuman Huns Deliberately Sink Eleven Thousand and Ton Canadian Hospital Ship Under Pretext That She Was Carrying Men To Serve in Allied Army When Such Was Not the Case.

All Lights Burning When Vessel Struck and Confusion Prevails As Engineers Apparently Killed and Steamer Kept in Motion After Stop Signal Given—Nova Scotians on Board.

London, July 1.—A German submarine, seventy miles from the Irish coast on the night of June 27 torpedoed the 11,000 ton hospital ship Llandovery Castle, which had been chartered by the Canadian government and has been in the service of carrying wounded and sick from England to Canada for many months past. The ship was then on her way to England. She had on board 258 persons, including eighty men of the Canadian Army Medical Corps and fourteen female nurses.

Up to the latest reports only twenty-four of those on board, including the captain have survived the treacherous attack, which came without warning. The submarine commander, who ordered the captain of the Llandovery Castle, several of his officers, and Major Lyon of the Medical Corps aboard declared that he had sunk the ship because she was carrying American aviation officers and others in the fighting service of the Allies. He added to this later by asserting that the vessel was carrying munition stores, because of an explosion which had occurred aft.

Lights Burning. All lights were burning when the Llandovery Castle was torpedoed. These included a huge electric cross over the bridge and strings of white and green lights on either side. The red cross on the sides of the vessel also were illuminated by the electric lights. It is assumed that the 14 nursing sisters reached a lifeboat, but so far as known there was no trace of them after the ship sank.

According to Red Cross information, many were killed in the engine room. There is hardly any doubt of this, as there was no response to Captain Sylvester's signals from the bridge after the torpedo struck. As the engine men were either killed or left their posts, there was no one to shut off the power, and the ship kept on her way despite the great holes torn by the torpedo, not beginning to slow down until the water rushed into the boiler room, extinguishing the fires.

Confusion Aboard. This added to the confusion in launching the lifeboats. There was no panic however, and by the time the Llandovery Castle lost her momentum most of the boats were over the side. Those above decks began climbing into them in good order but many were unable to reach the boats, and the ship was sinking rapidly. They jumped into the sea, and a few of them were picked up.

According to information received by the Canadian Red Cross here Major Lyon, from the Llandovery Castle, was forced to stand in the conning tower, despite an injured foot, while the German submarine officers questioned him. The Germans insisted that Major Lyon was an aviation officer, despite the officer's strenuous protests. The Germans even threatened to shoot Major Lyon contending that he was an officer of the fighting unit, not a medical officer.

ROUGH HOUSE IN COMMONS

London, July 1.—Having refused to leave the House of Commons when ordered to do so by the speaker for disorderly conduct Noel Pemberton-Billing, member for Herefordshire, was forcibly removed by the officials. The incident arose through Mr. Pemberton-Billing persistently attempting to discuss the question of internment of alien enemies, while other business was before the house.

HAIG'S STATEMENT

London, July 1.—Field Marshal Haig's report from British headquarters tonight says: "In a successful local operation last night northwest of Albert we captured over 50 prisoners and nine machine guns. During the night also a party of our troops rushed a hostile post south of Morlaucourt. "The number of German prisoners captured by us in the month of June was 1,367, including 30 officers."

THIRTY-NINE ARE KILLED IN IOWA

Sioux City, Iowa, July 1.—Thirty-nine persons were killed and several injured in the collapse of the building occupied by the Ruff Drug Company Saturday afternoon, according to a revised figure today. Seven persons are reported missing. All the injured are reported to be recovering. Investigation of the disaster was started today.

GRAND DUKE STRIKES AT BOLSHEVIKI

Issues Appeal To Oust Motley Crowd From Power in Disorganized and Distracted Russia.

London, July 1.—Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch has issued an appeal to oust the Bolsheviki government. The Grand Duke's appeal is based upon the dissolution of the constituent assembly which was called to elect upon Russia's form of government, the Bolsheviki act resulting in the disintegration of Russia, the manifesto declares. Amnesty for offenses will be granted all who took part in the revolution, the Grand Duke promises.

The manifesto mentioned is probably identical with one reported in an Amsterdam despatch of June 27 to have been issued about that time by Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch, a younger brother of former Emperor Nicholas.

This manifesto, it was announced, had been addressed to the Russian people upon the Grand Duke's placing himself at the head of a government in Siberia.

Dissolve Bolsheviki. London, July 1.—Czecho-Slovak forces have dissolved the Bolsheviki council of workmen and soldiers' delegates at Vladivostok, according to Reuters, Limited.

Conference Postponed. Moscow, June 25, (By The Associated Press).—The fifth all-Russian congress of Soviets, which had been summoned for June 28, has been postponed until July 3.

THE GERMANS CLAIM TO HAVE CAPTURED 191,454 PRISONERS

That is Number Berlin Gives for Period Beginning March 21 Last.

Berlin, via London, July 1.—Since the beginning of the German offensive on March 21, 191,454 allied prisoners have been captured by the Germans according to an official statement from the war office. Of these, the statement says, 94,939 were British; 59,999 were French; and the remainder were divided among the Portuguese, Belgian and American forces along the front.

ANOTHER RAID

Paris, July 2.—Enemy airplanes crossed the French lines last night proceeding for Paris. The alarm was given at 12:24 a. m. in Paris and the "all clear" was sounded at 12:39. It is officially announced that there is nothing to report on the raid.

TWO BODIES FOUND IN ST. LAWRENCE

Quebec, July 1.—Two bodies have been fished out of the river, that of Miss Fradette and that of her little niece, Claire Samson, of Lezard. The two were drowned last Friday week, with a little boy, when it is surmised Miss Fradette jumped into the river in a fit of despondency. The little boy's body has not yet been recovered.

THE GALLANT ITALIANS WIN ANOTHER VICTORY

Capture Important Positions From Austrians and Hold Them By Repulsing Heavy Counter Attacks, Enemy Masses Being Mowed Down By Terrific Artillery Fire—Italians Take 2,000 Prisoners.

Col Del Rosso and Col Di Chelo on Asiago Plateau Wrested From foe—Italians Hold Monte Di Val Bella, Scene of Great Victory Sunday—Bitter Fighting.

Rome, July 1.—Heavy attacks launched against Monte Di Val Bella by the Austrians were repulsed by the Italians, "the enemy masses being mown down by artillery fire," according to the official communication from headquarters. More than 2,000 prisoners were taken by the Italians. The statement says: "On the Asiago Plateau our troops yesterday morning opened action again. The formidable Col Del Rosso was carried with spirit. Col Di Chelo was the theatre of a bitter struggle throughout the whole day."

"In the end the bravery of our troops conquered the enemy's stubborn resistance, and the contested positions remained in our hands. "About mid-day and in the afternoon the enemy launched two heavy attacks against Monte Di Val Bella, but the enemy masses, mown down by our artillery fire, were completely arrested by our infantry and forced to retire. "Our airplanes daringly participated in all phases of the fighting."

Very Heavy Losses. "The losses suffered by the enemy on Saturday and Sunday are ascertained to have been exceptionally heavy. Eighty-five officers and 1,398 men were made prisoners. Our losses, thanks to the decisiveness of the attack and excellent co-operation of the artillery, were very slight. "The remainder of the front the fighting activity yesterday was normal. "In the Doane Valley and in the region of Giudicaria we surprised small enemy posts, securing a few prisoners and machine guns. In the Meugna region an enemy attack was repulsed."

Many Prisoners. Washington, July 1.—An official despatch from Rome today says the Italians and French forces on the Asiago Plateau, in capturing Monte Valbelle took 1,500 Austrian prisoners. Vienna Admits Loss. Vienna via London, July 1.—The Austrian war office today admits the complete evacuation by the Austrian forces of the two important strategic positions of Col Del Rosso and Monte Di Val Bella, on the western end of the Italian front.

The statement says: "Southeast of Asiago violent fighting has again developed. Since the maintenance of Col Del Rosso and Monte Di Val Bella could only have been effected at the cost of great sacrifices the occupants of the points were withdrawn into their former main positions at Stemple Wood. "Our land and naval aviators carried out successful flights over the regions at the mouth of the Piave against enemy military establishments and returned without losses."

GERMANY IN BAD SHAPE PHYSICALLY

Food and Clothing Situation Worries Teutons.

Amsterdam, July 1.—In a despondent article on the present food situation in Germany the Socialist newspaper Verzuert of Berlin frankly points out that the general shortage is undermining the morale of the people. Among them it declares, the question of "an early end to the tragic world war has again become of urgent importance."

The German imperial clothing department issued an ordinance today under which new clothing cannot longer be obtained unless the application is accompanied by a properly certified statement giving a list of the clothes already in the applicant's possession.

THE U. S. GOV'T WILL TAKE THE WIRE SYSTEMS

Western Union, Telephone and Postal Co. To Be Expropriated.

STRIKE DECLARED ON THE WESTERN UNION

Latter Corporation Refused To Obey the War Board.

Washington, July 1.—Government control and operation of the Nation's telegraph and telephone systems was recommended to congress today by President Wilson. In the face of an impending strike of union operators employed by the Western Union, an effort will be made to put through before the recess of congress this week pending legislation empowering the president to take over the systems. President Wilson today informed the House Interstate and Foreign commerce committee that he is heartily in favor of legislation authorizing the government to take over the telegraph and telephone lines.

Was President's Request. A resolution authorizing the president to take over the lines was recommended by the committee.

The president's views were communicated in a brief note endorsing the legislation, but making no reference to the strike of Western Union operators called for July 8 by the Commercial Telegraphers Union, after the Western Union had refused to abide by rulings of the War Labor Board on the discharge of smog operators.

Letters of approval were also sent by Secretaries Daniels and Baker and Postmaster General Burleson, whose opinions had been sought by the committee.

ENGLISH-SPEAKING PRIEST IS JESUIT PROVINCIAL NOW

Montreal, July 1.—For the first time in the three hundred years of history of the Jesuit Order in Canada, an English speaking priest has been named Provincial, in the person of the Very Rev. John Milway-Filion, until recently vice-rector of Loyola College in this city. The appointment was received to day from the General of the Order, Father Ledochowski, at Rome.

Father Milway-Filion is still a young man, having just completed his fortieth year. He is a man of great ability and fine presence. Born at Arundel, Que., in 1878, he entered the Jesuit Order in 1900 and after ten years of teaching and studying in Canada and the United States went to England, where he completed his theological training and was ordained priest. Returning less than a year ago to Montreal he was appointed professor of philosophy and later vice-rector of Loyola College here. He now becomes the head of the Jesuit Order in the Dominion, the whole of Canada, constituting one Jesuit province, hence the title Provincial.

PRES. LINCOLN SUNK

Portsmouth, Va., July 1.—Capture of the German submarine which sank the American transport President Lincoln was announced in a telegram received here today from Lieut. Edward Victor Isaacs, U. S. N., who was taken prisoner by the Germans when the transport was sent down. Isaacs telegraphed that he was safe in England.

A SERIOUS FIRE

Amsterdam, July 1.—In a fire at Kartal, on the Sea of Marmora, near Constantinople on Friday 300 houses and 35 shops were destroyed. The Berlin Vossische Zeitung reports. One church and three schools also were burned.

PROTEST TO TURKEY

Washington, July 1.—The United States government has formally protested to the Turkish government the report that Turkish troops attacked and sacked an American hospital at Tahrir, Persia, and asked the American consul there with a request for an explanation.

FRENCH PUT OUT 21 AIRPLANES

Six Captive Balloons Set on Fire—Little Infantry Activity in France.

Paris, July 1.—The French airmen have played their part in the increased aerial activity which has been displayed along the front in the last few days. Yesterday they brought down or put out of action twenty-one German planes, and set on fire six captive balloons, according to the war office announcement tonight. The statement says: "On June 30 twenty-one German airplanes were brought down or put out of action and six captive balloons were set on fire. The following night our bombing machines dropped 22 tons of projectiles on aviation grounds in Picardy, the Bois Railway Station and munitions dumps at Villers-Carbonnel, where a violent explosion occurred. "There was no event of importance along the whole front."

MONTREAL JOY RIDERS' HARVEST OF DEATH

Montreal, July 1.—Thirteen persons were killed and twenty-eight injured in twenty automobile accidents in or near Montreal during the month of June. The accidents were in the main caused by speeding and in one case the chauffeur of a machine is still at large under a charge of manslaughter recorded by a coroner's jury. In all the other fatalities verdicts of accidental death were returned.

LIEUT. BOURQUE OF MONCTON WOUNDED

Special to The Standard. Moncton, July 1.—Mrs. W. J. Weldon is in receipt of word from her son, Capt. D. B. Bourque, M. C., that he has arrived safely in England. Capt. Weldon left for overseas three weeks ago after spending a short furlough home here.

Dr. L. N. Bourque has received a telegram from Ottawa informing him that his son, Lieut. Alfred Bourque, M. C., has been wounded. Lieut. Bourque has been at the front about two years. He has two brothers, also at the front.

Lieut. Bourque is a nephew of Mrs. Louis Comeau of St. John.