

RUSSIANS BRINGING UP REINFORCEMENTS TO CHECK THE ENEMY AROUND PRZEMYSL

Only Meagre Details from the War Theatres—Russians Bring Up More Men to Prevent Recapture of the Fortress by Austro-German Army—Rejoicing in Rome Over Air Raid on Austrian Naval Base by Italy's Aviators.

London, June 1.—In the face of yesterday's Russian claims that the Austro-German grip on Przemyśl has been broken and that the offensive in the great Galician struggle had passed to the Russians, came both German and Austrian official statements tonight asserting that the Austro-German troops have been successful to the north and the southeast of the fortress, that the forts girding it to the north are fallen into their hands, while to the southeast they have wrested Strzy from the Russians.

In fact the Austro-Germans say that the campaign is running in their favor everywhere in the eastern zone, from Libau, in the north, to the southernmost tip of the Galician battle line.

It is apparent that the Russians, since being forced back to the San, have been rushing up heavy reinforcements in the hope of averting the fall of Przemyśl. But the Austro-Germans, undeterred by the stupendous losses, have as yet shown little disposition to accept a purely defensive role, and the British critics seem to have been a bit premature in saying that the German thrust had definitely failed.

No British official communication was issued today. The French continue themselves, generally speaking, to recount their success at Ablain-St. Nazaire. The German official statement ignores this, and tells of minor gains elsewhere. It adds that the French effort to break through the Germans' lines has failed.

Austrians Rushing More Men to Przemyśl.

Amsterdam, via London, June 1, 9.24 p. m.—According to the Graz, Austria, the Russians are bringing reinforcements to the Przemyśl front and the Lower San to the number of at least three to four army corps.

"If still more reinforcements are brought up by the Russians," says the correspondent, "we must reckon with protracted resistance by the enemy."

Rome Jubilant Over Air Raid on Pola.

Rome, via Paris, June 1, 4.40 p. m.—Exultation is general in Rome over the Italian air raid on Pola and the amount of damage done, as Pola is the greatest military port of Austria. It is the centre of the railways of Istria and has great natural defenses and fortifications. The fact that an Italian airship was able to damage the arsenal of the railway station and other structures is taken as proof that the Austrian fleet now at that port, is not entirely safe.

There is no disposition here, however, to exaggerate the French won so far by the Italians, and the newspapers are cautioning the people against thinking that the Austrians will not make a most determined resistance behind the defenses which they have prepared.

May Refer to Attack Reported Last Month.

London, June 2.—(12.40 a. m.)—A Reuter despatch from Athens says: "It is reported from Constantinople that a British submarine has torpedoed two Turkish transports, one of them laden with troops, in the Sea of Marmora."

Whether the above item refers to a new attack by a British submarine on a Turkish transport in the Sea of Marmora, or is a belated report from Constantinople of a similar occurrence announced last month, is not known.

The British Admiralty, on May 23, reported concerning the operations of the submarine E-14 that the underwater boat in the Sea of Marmora sank a transport April 29 and on May 10 a large transport filled with troops.

London, June 1.—Further proof of the deadly character of the asphyxiating gas used by the Germans was furnished in the British casualty lists issued tonight. In one regiment, the Dorsetshire, the deaths of four officers and seventy-one men are attributed to gas poisoning.

FEELING IN ITALY THAT STATES MUST FIGHT

Otherwise American Nation is Placed in Embarrassing Position by German Reply.

Rome, via Paris, June 1.—The German reply to the American note has aroused much interest here. The sentiment in political circles is that it is entirely inadequate, so much so that it places the United States in an embarrassing position as to how to enforce her wishes if she does not go to war.

AUSTRIA TURNS DOWN ROUMANIA'S DEMANDS?

London, June 2.—According to news from the Austrian frontier, says the Morning Post's Berns correspondent, "the Austrian ministry met Monday—representatives from Berlin being present—to discuss the Roumanian note. It is understood that Roumanian demands will be refused. The relations between the two countries already are strained."

"Professor Basileco, a Roumanian deputy, in an article in the Geneva Journal, estimates that the Roumanian army has now one million men perfectly equipped which will present a problem on a new six hundred mile front to the Austrian strategists."

A Copenhagen despatch on April 23 quoted the Roumanian minister to Italy as having said that Roumanian had demanded cessions of territory from Austria in return for remaining neutral in the war, but that Austria has refused to acquiesce. Just what these alleged demands were was not stated, but the minister was reported to have said that there existed a defensive alliance between Roumanian and Italy and that Italy would not accept any offer from Austria without having received the sanction of Roumanian.

While there have been several rumors recently concerning Roumanian and the war—that she would remain neutral and that she was negotiating with the Allies and was believed to be on the brink of war—nothing has come through of any demands made on Austria.

London, June 2.—A despatch to the Daily Mail from Rome says that all the Italian newspapers hail an accomplished fact the approaching entry of Roumanian and Bulgaria into the neutral in the war.

NEW MINISTERS BELIEVE ONE WILL NOT GO TO THE PEOPLE LIFE LOST IN MONTREAL FIRE

Bill to be Introduced Provides Ministers Will Not Have to Seek Re-election During the War.

London, June 1.—The ministers who received cabinet appointments in the recent re-constructed government will not be required to seek parliamentary re-election, as is ordinarily required by law, if a measure proposed by the government tonight is adopted.

It is officially announced that when parliament reconvenes next Tuesday a bill will be introduced providing that during the war it will not be necessary for ministers to stand for re-election. The passage of this bill, which is a foregone conclusion, will enable the ministers to take their seats in the cabinet and at once settle down to business.

POSITION OF AMERICAN AMBASSADOR AT LONDON DELICATE ONE JUST NOW

Owing to International Situation Unable to Attend Meetings Where Presence Might be Misconstrued.

London, June 1.—The American Ambassador at London, Walter Hines Page, considers himself under the necessity of leading a sequestered life in these trying times, according to L. H. DeFries, who, in seconding the motion today for the election of Lord Curzon as president of the Atlantic Union, said that they had hoped to have the American Ambassador present, but matters of international importance were in such a state of tension, and the position of the Ambassador was one of such extreme delicacy, that the Ambassador had desired him to state that he would be unable to attend even meetings of his own friends, lest some misconception should arise.

The Atlantic Union is a society which seeks to draw together more closely the various branches of the English-speaking race by means of personally welcoming visitors from the British dominions and the United States.

Loss in Bakery Fire \$100,000—Men Had Scarcely Time to Escape—Ninety Horses Rescued.

Montreal, June 1.—Fire which destroyed the rear portion of James Strachan's bakery, City Hall avenue, near St. Catherine street, this evening, and caused a loss estimated at about \$100,000, is supposed to have resulted in the death of Hippolyte Bernard, 450 Wolfe street, an employe at the bakery. The fire was discovered at 8.15, and made such rapid headway that fifty or sixty bakers had to get out without waiting to grab their clothing. The fire started in the boiler room. Ninety horses were taken out of the burning building.

WILL CONSIDER SHORTER TERMS FOR COLLEGES

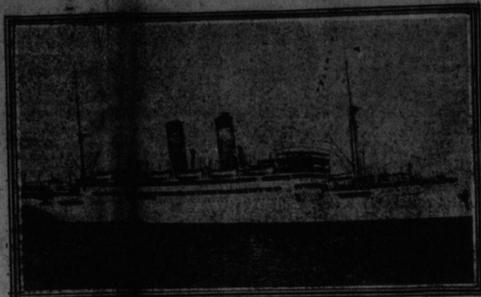
Representatives of Canadian Universities in Session at Toronto Name Committees.

Toronto, June 1.—A conference of representatives of Canadian universities was held today in the library of the Toronto University, the following universities being represented: Toronto, Alberta, British Columbia, Dalhousie, Laval, Manitoba, McMaster, Mount Allison, McGill, New Brunswick, Queens, Ottawa, Saskatchewan, St. Francis Xavier and Western.

A committee, consisting of President Tory, Alberta University; President McKenzie, Dalhousie; J. A. Nicholson, McGill, and Dean Pakenham, was appointed to examine into the existing systems of junior matriculation. A committee was also appointed to report on the question of reducing the length of the session of Canadian universities. A committee consisting of the presidents of Toronto, Manitoba, McGill and Alberta universities was appointed to draft a constitution and nominate officers for the next conference.

Regarding the recognition of courses of instruction in medicine, and recognition by universities in the east, and applied science and engineering, it was agreed that the universities should name their representatives, with Dean Clarke of the Toronto University, as chairman of the former, and Dean Adams of McGill of the latter.

GREECE'S NEWEST AND LARGEST STEAMSHIP



Here is Greece's largest and newest passenger steamship, which arrived at New York on her maiden voyage. She is the Vasilis Constantino, or the King Constantine, and belongs to the National Greek line. Her tonnage and speed make her the finest and fastest vessel in the Mediterranean service. The King Constantine is a vessel of 18,000 tons displacement. She is 490 feet long and of fifty-eight feet beam. She was built by Cammell, Laird & Co., of Birkenhead, England, and is capable of developing a speed of eighteen knots. She has accommodations for 60 saloon, 550 second class and 1,950 steerage passengers, and no detail of modern steamship construction is missing.

"Baby Killers" Take Lives of More Innocents In Air Raid on London

German Aviators Dropped Incendiary Bombs Causing Several Fires and Killing Another Baby and Couple of Women, besides Injuring Number of Private Citizens.

London, June 1.—Ninety bombs were dropped in the raid on London last night by Zeppelin airships. Four persons were killed and a few were injured. No public building was damaged. This information was given out officially today.

The statement of the authorities reads as follows: "In amplification of the information which appeared in this morning's newspapers, the following particulars of last night's Zeppelin raid in the metropolitan area are now available for publication:

"Last night about ninety bombs, most of them of an incendiary character, were dropped from hostile aircraft in various localities not far distant from each other. A number of fires, of which only three were large enough to require the services of fire engines, broke out. All of them were promptly and effectively dealt with and only one of them necessitated a district call. The fires all were caused by the incendiary bombs referred to.

"No public building was injured, but a number of private premises were damaged by fire or water.

British Submarine Sank A Transport Carrying Turks to Dardanelles

London, June 2.—Despatches from Athens say that a British submarine sank near Constantinople the Mahusein steamer No. 62, carrying Turkish troops to the Dardanelles. It is stated that because of the activities of a British submarine Turkish troops now are being despatched by rail to the Gallipoli Peninsula.

SOCIALIST LEADER, HEAD OF COMPANY OF ITALIANS, STARTS FOR THE FRONT

Udine, Italy, via Paris, June 1.—Leonida Bisolati-Bergamaschi, the eminent leader in the Chamber of Deputies of the Reform Socialists, dressed in the uniform of a sergeant of the Alpine regiment, arrived here today with his company.

Sergeant Bisolati attempted to leave the station without attracting attention, but a group of Bersaglieri saw him and shouted "Viva Bisolati." The Deputy even then tried to make his escape, but he was soon surrounded by a crowd of officers, soldiers and young and old men, and girls and women, who cheered him vociferously. The Deputy finally took refuge in a cafe, where an old man tottered up to him and said in a trembling voice: "God bless you. Hold what opinions you please, since you are ready to go forward when your country calls you."

A priest who was going to the front as a lieutenant asked Sergeant Bisolati to write a line in his note book. Bisolati complied with the words "greeting to the Christian priest who is fighting for civilization."

To another priest, a chaplain, Bisolati said: "At the front you will dispense comfort to the wounded, but also (pointing to the chaplain's revolver) dispense some of these pills among the Austrians."

GERMAN REPLY MUST BE UNEQUIVOCAL IS CABINET DECISION

Germany Must Answer Definitely and Promptly Whether or Not She is to Follow International Law and Respect the Rights of Neutrals.

TECHNICAL DISCUSSION OF POINTS IN REPLY WILL NOT BE TOLERATED.

Unfavorable Answer Would Lead to Severance of Diplomatic Relations—U. S. Government Will Give Moral Support to Coalition of Best Elements in Mexico.

Washington, June 1.—President Wilson determined today that the United States must ascertain definitely and very promptly from Germany whether the Imperial government intends in the future to be guided by the accepted principles of international law and the rights of neutrals, or to follow its own rules of maritime warfare.

The President listened to a varied expression of opinion at a meeting of his cabinet, taking little part in the discussion himself. Later he began the preparation of a note to be despatched before the end of this week, embodying his own ideas and what seemed to him the consensus of his official family.

The verdict of a majority of the cabinet was that the German reply to the American note following the sinking of the Lusitania was unresponsive and unsatisfactory, disregarded the good will of the United States, doubted its facts, and disclaimed all blame for the destruction of the merchantman with American lives.

The questions of facts raised by Germany was regarded as irrelevant at this time. The trend of opinion among the cabinet was that the United States must inquire, and obtain an early answer, as to whether Germany intends to recognize the hitherto accepted principle that neutrals may travel anywhere on the high seas on unarmed merchant ships, whether or not such vessels carry contraband, and that merchantmen which do not resist capture must be visited and searched, and the passengers and crew transferred to a place of safety before the vessel is destroyed.

An unfavorable answer to this inquiry would lead, it was predicted in official quarters, to a severance of diplomatic relations on the ground that the United States could not continue intercourse with a government which repudiated these principles. Steps then would be taken to inform Americans of the dangers to which they were exposed as a result of this action, and such measures as necessary adopted to safeguard the lives and interests of citizens of the United States.

Should Germany accept the principle in a way that would constitute a guarantee for the future, the American government then would reiterate its demand for a "strict accountability" for violations of this principle and the killing of Americans in the torpedoes, without warning, of the Lusitania.

The decision to base the American note on the principles of international law, to obtain an affirmative or negative reply, and not enter into a technical discussion of details raised in the German communication, which avoided the main issues, was the single development of the cabinet council. Some of the cabinet members favored even excluding any reference to the facts asked for by Germany, settling first the point as to whether Germany intended to disregard the American warning of last February, that it would insist on the exercise of the right of visit and search with respect to vessels on which Americans were travelling.

Tomorrow Count Von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, will call on President Wilson. He declined to say tonight what he proposed to discuss, but revealed that his action was taken without instruction from his government.

WILL SUPPORT COALITION OF BEST ELEMENTS IN MEXICO

Washington, June 1.—President Wilson and his cabinet today adopted a new policy to be pursued by the United States toward Mexico. It has for its object restoration of order and the relief of millions of non-combatants from the devastations of Mexico's military elements which have brought about conditions regarded as intolerable.

The President read to the cabinet a statement which is to be communicated tomorrow to the leaders of all Mexican factions, serving notice that unless they, themselves, propose the situation, some other means will be found by the United States to bring about the establishment of a stable government in the republic. The statement was approved after prolonged discussion. It will be made public tomorrow.

The specific course the United States will pursue in the event the contending factions fail to agree is not outlined in the President's statement, but the administration's present purpose is to give moral support to a coalition of the best elements in Mexico, and accord the government thereby created full recognition. With such recognition would come an embargo on arms permitting the constituted government to receive munitions of war to the exclusion of all other elements and factions.

GLOVER DEFEATS WELLS.

Boston, June 1.—Mike Glover, of this city, won a decision over Matt Wells, the British welterweight, in a twelve round bout tonight. Wells had the advantage in only two rounds.

SIR HERBERT CHURCH DEAD; NOTED CHEMIST AND AUTHOR

London, June 2.—Sir Arthur Herbert Church, famous as a chemist and author of numerous books on chemistry is dead. He was 81 years old.