

LULL IN FIGHTING ON BOTH WESTERN AND ITALIAN FRONTS

Kuehlmann's Removal From Office Likely

Failure of Sub. Campaign Is Definitely Established

Russia to Re-enter War, Says Kerensky in London

New Hun Thrust Against Franco-British is Anticipated

ON WEST BATTLE LINE AND IN ITALIANS HILLS FIGHTING HAS CEASED

GERMAN MORALE FAILS UNDER CONTINUED STRAIN



THE ALLEN AND GREER BILLING LIBEL CASE.

In this group are figures from the trial of Neel Pemberton-Billing, M.P., who was charged in London with libelling Miss Maud Allen, the dancer, and J. D. Greer, critic and theatre manager.

GIVES PLEDGE RUSSIA WILL RE-ENTER WAR

"One Can Break Russian People, But Cannot Subdue Them." KERENSKY IN LONDON Appearance of Ex-Dictator is Sensation of the War in England ESCAPED FROM RUSSIA Is Heading For America Where He Will Plead Cause of Country DISORDER IN RUSSIA Anti-Bolsheviki Leader is Again Advancing Into Siberia FOE HOLDS IRKUTSK

Allies Wait Further Enemy Efforts Which Are Expected Soon

NEW STROKE COMING

German High Command is Afoot in Readiness to Renew Drive

SITUATION IN REVIEW

Italians Busy Taking Count of Guns and Material Won

TROUBLE IN GERMANY

By Courier Leased Wire

Along the western battle line as well as on the mountain and Piave sectors of the battle front, the Allies await further enemy efforts. Infantry activity is limited to local actions at various points.

It is believed that the German command is about ready to launch another stroke against the Allied lines. The artillery activity remains about normal on important sectors, but aerial fighting has increased remarkably. Thirty-six German machines were brought or forced to land in a damaged condition Tuesday by Franco-British airmen, while Berlin claims the destruction of twelve Allied planes the same day.

German airplanes raided Paris Wednesday night.

There is much sickness prevalent among the German troops, but this is not believed to have any effect on plans for a renewal of the enemy offensive.

In a minor operation, the British last night captured a German strong point in Flanders, west of Vieux Berquin, on the western side of the Lys salient, together with prisoners and some machine guns. Only artillery activity, which was rather lively near Couvres, southwest of Soissons, and raiding activity in the Vosges is reported from the French front.

The Italians are busy taking count of the guns and material captured from the Austrians who fled across the Piave. In the mountain zone the fighting has died down to local attacks. Unconfirmed reports received in Switzerland from Berlin are that Foreign Secretary von Kuehlmann will resign in consequence of his speech in the Reichstag Tuesday.

MINIMUM WAGE FOR WOMEN

Winnipeg, June 27.—The minimum wage of adult experienced female workers in a factory in this city where foodstuffs, other foodstuffs are manufactured shall not be less than ten dollars per week, according to a statement issued by Dr. J. W. MacMillan, chairman of the Manitoba Wage Board. Exceptions are pickle, vermicelli and macaroni factories, where the minimum wage shall be \$9.50 per week. Hours of labor shall not be more than nine hours a day.

WEATHER BULLETIN

Toronto, June 27.—Since yesterday morning, the barometer has risen very considerably over eastern Canada, while the area of low pressure in Manitoba and the middle Atlantic coast have remained almost stationary.

Some showers have occurred in some localities in the western provinces and Northern Ontario, but the weather has been mostly fine.

Forecasts: Moderate easterly and southerly winds, a few scattered showers, but for the most part fair and moderately warm to-day and on Friday.



ARCHDUKE JOSEPH OF AUSTRIA, whose army with that of Gen. von Wuenen, is reported surrounded and must surrender or be annihilated.

Conscription Not Abandoned French Warns

Will Be Enforced in Ireland the Voluntary System Fails

GOVT. IS DETERMINED

By Courier Leased Wire

London, June 27.—When his proclamation calling for Irish volunteers was issued there was no idea of abandoning the possibility of conscription, Viscount French, the lord lieutenant, declared in a speech Wednesday at Belfast.

If the military requirements set forth in the proclamation are not satisfied voluntarily, he added, the Government must deal with the situation in the interests of the army. Fifty thousand men would be accepted as Ireland's contribution, but if compulsion had to be resorted to, the number would be regulated by population.

"I must say plainly and emphatically," Lord French asserted, "that the Government in Ireland will carry out its duty in this respect unflinchingly without fear or favor and in the face of whatever opposition—whether of criticism or of actual force—may unfortunately or inadvertently be attempted."

French Official Bulletin: Paris, June 27.—Lively artillery duels south of the Aisne are reported in the official statement from the war office to-day. In the Vosges, the French took prisoners in raids.

The statement says: "The activity of the artillery is rather lively south of the Aisne in the region of Cœuvres (north of Villers-Cotterets). In the Vosges we took prisoners in various raids."

British Official Bulletin: London, June 27.—British troops last night took a German strong point west of Vieux Berquin, east of Hazebruck and captured prisoners and machine guns, says the official statement from Field Marshal Haig to-day. The German artillery has been active on the Lys salient.

The statement reads: "By a successful minor operation during the night, we gained possession of a hostile strong point west of Vieux Berquin and captured a number of prisoners and some machine guns. The hostile artillery has been active at different points between

REPORTED MURDER OF EX-CZAR IS REPEATED

Word From Kiev Insists That Nicholas Romanoff Was Assassinated by Bolsheviki Troops in Retreat on Yekaterinburg

By Courier Leased Wire. Bulletin, Paris, June 27.—A dispatch from Kiev, under date of Wednesday, June 26, declares that the report of the assassination of former Emperor Nicholas of Russia has been confirmed. It is declared he was killed by Bolsheviki troops during the retreat on Yekaterinburg.

The Kiev message was received at Basel, Switzerland, and forwarded here by the Havas correspondent in that city.

The first report of the assassination of Emperor Nicholas was received in Copenhagen through Stockholm on Tuesday, although it appears that rumors

that the former emperor had been killed by the Bolsheviki had been circulating in Russia for some days previously. The Copenhagen message quoted the Russian Vija as saying that Russian Red Guards had murdered the ex-emperor in his residence at Yekaterinburg, where he was removed recently from Tobolsk.

An Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Moscow, dated June 21 and received in this country on Wednesday, declared there was no foundation, however, for the rumors of the assassination, and dispatches from German sources last week reported that the former emperor was not at Yekaterinburg, but had been removed to Moscow for safe-keeping.

Several Epidemics Spreading Among Troops on the West Front—German Deteriorating in Marksmanship, and Spirit of Disaffection Spreads

With the British Army in France, June 26—By the Associated Press—German troops on the western front are suffering from an epidemic of grippe which incapacitates them for a week or ten days. There are also many cases of typhus and dysentery within the German lines, southwest of Lille. There is no evidence, however, that these illnesses are responsible for the postponement of the new offensive. It is believed that the German high command has nearly completed its preparations for the next great attack against the Allied front. The artillery activity in the last two days has been rather below normal.

The German infantry in Flanders has been complaining of the bad shooting by German batteries. Captured German orders show many turps of this kind and it is indicated the German troops have been suffering badly from the British fire.

A captured order signed by a colonel of a German regiment shows the anxiety of the German command to ascertain the exact strength of the Allied forces opposite. The order complains of the failure to secure prisoners and raise a renewed attempt by an ambush patrol because information of the dispositions of the British behind the front is scanty. The patrol went out as ordered. The officer in charge was captured by the British and the men with him bolted back to their own lines.

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KUEHLMANN UNDER CRITICISM FOR HIS SPEECH IN REICHSTAG; MAY BE REMOVED FROM POST

Retirement of Foreign Secretary Quite Probable—His Reference to Peace by Negotiations, Not by Military Decisions, Most Contentious Point—Internal Unrest in Central Powers.

By Courier Leased Wire. LONDON, June 27.—One of the most criticized points in the Reichstag speech of Foreign Secretary von Kuehlmann, was his reference to negotiations, not military decisions, ending the war, according to dispatches reaching London.

Dr. Gustav Stresemann, the National-Liberal Leader, Count von Westarp and others, protest warmly against this statement. Dr. Stresemann said the speech had a most depressing effect. It offered the German people, he added, stones for bread. The deputy declares that not negotiations but hammer blows brought peace in the East, and said the reason the world refused to believe in German victories because German statesmen are almost afraid to mention them.

In reply the foreign secretary explained that what he meant was that military success must be followed by diplomatic negotiations. Chancellor von Hertling also emphasized the same point, declaring that von Kuehlmann's statement must not be regarded as weakening the German determination for victory.

MAY BE REMOVED. London, June 27.—The removal from office of Dr. Richard von Kuehlmann, the German foreign secretary, can be anticipated judging from comment in conservative and his German newspapers, the Berlin Reichstag speech, the Berlin correspondent of the Frankfurter Zeitung says, according to a Central News Dispatch from Amsterdam.

AUSTRIAN SITUATION. Paris, June 27.—Austria is in serious difficulties, but there is great danger in hoping too much from Germany, says a French official summary commenting on the situation in the dual monarchy. Little hope is seen in the possibility of a successful revolt. Austria cannot negotiate a separate peace and it would be a "bad policy" to extend a hand to her now.

"It is admitted in responsible circles, the statement reads, "that the news from Austria reveals a very serious and unstable situation in that country, but it would be a great danger for the Allies to exaggerate the importance of possible consequences. Austria has allies who could easily provide the troops necessary to re-establish order if revolt arise."

"The Austrians are submissive and have not the energy to start a strong revolutionary movement. Besides the two trouble-making elements in the country could not combine easily. In Vienna the Labor Party is German, while in Budapest, it is Magyar. Their claims are quite different from the Nationalist claims of the Czechs-Slovaks and other races

and no union between them is likely. "The army itself is never influenced by Labor trouble and it is always possible to oppose the latter by mere military force. "Austria is in no way ready to negotiate separately, but as an ally of Germany she is only a deadweight. It would be a bad policy to extend a hand to her now for our attitude would be used against the nations which stand against her. It is our interest to support these nations in their claims."

SUBMARINE EFFORT HAS DEFINITELY FAILED

Offensive by Sea Maintained During May, But British Shipping Losses Were Light—U-Boat Campaign Has Collapsed

By Courier Leased Wire. London, June 21.—The offensive by sea was being still maintained during May with the utmost vigor, but in spite of the unprecedented number of submarines sent to sea, only 224,000 tons of British tonnage was lost, as compared with 374,000 in May of last year," says Archibald Hurd, distinguished naval authority, discussing the figures for May, just published.

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Although exact figures are wanting of the sinkings of submarines it is known they reached a higher figure last month than in any period since the submarine campaign began.

"The democracy of Russia," concludes the Express, "needed a voice to become effective. Kerensky could have given it voice, but failed, and the diplomacy which was based on faith in him failed too. The Allies made the mistake of appealing to Kerensky when they should have upheld the authority of the Constituent Assembly."

The Graphic, on the other hand, sees in Kerensky's appearance in London a welcome sign of possible fresh developments in Russia. It urges allied action in Russia through

By Courier Leased Wire. London, June 27.—Alexander F. Kerensky, the short-lived dictator of Russia, whose sudden appearance before the British Labor Conference yesterday, startled not only the laboring men, but the British public generally, looks towards America as the goal of his journey. He hopes to be received there as the spokesman of his countrymen and plead the cause of the new born Russian democracy.

To-day Kerensky has promised to address the Labor Conference. Within a few days he will go to France and thence to the United States. His friends say the former premier does not like the word "intervention" in relation to Allied aid to Russia, but prefers the phrase, "help and reconstruction."

How Kerensky escaped from Russia and how his comrades aided him from Bolsheviki cannot be told until the time comes. That probably will be when they are not endangered by the revolution, as at present he is evading all unwelcome visitors.

Kerensky's sudden arrival apparently caused more excitement in newspaper offices and among book publishers, photographers and motion picture agents than has occurred in Europe since Dr. Cook appeared in Copenhagen with equally startling suddenness from out of the northern mist.

No conjurer milking a white rabbit from a silk hat ever startled an audience of wild-eyed children more thoroughly than Arthur Henderson surprised the British Labor Conference yesterday in introducing Kerensky. Amusement pervaded the meeting hall, to be followed by cheers as a slight, youthful, dark-haired and smooth shaven, foreign-looking man stood up beside Dr. Henderson.

Kerensky told the Labor delegates that the Russian people, fighting against tyranny now, would soon take part again in the lists against the Central Powers. The situation in Russia to-day, he summarized as follows:

"One can break the Russian people, but one cannot subdue them." The morning newspapers devote much space in their news columns to Kerensky's appearance in London, but only two of them comment editorially upon the event.

One of these, The Daily Express, describes the former Russian premier as a man of words, not of action. Few men, it says, have made a more picturesque or a more pliable mark on the history of the war.

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