

## RUSSIA, WITH NEW CABINET AND RE-FORMED ARMY, HOPEFUL; ITALY, AFTER BREAK WITH TURKEY, TO AD FORCING STRAITS

### RUSSIANS ON NEW LINE WITH REAR GUARD ACTION OVER; FRENCH AIR RAID

London, June 28, 10.40 p.m.—Berlin reports the fall of the Galician town of Halicz, and says that the Austro-Germans have crossed the Dniester river, which means that the five days desperate rear-guard action by the Russians has ended in their retirement. However, the stubborn resistance of this flank of the forces of Grand Duke Nicholas, commander-in-chief of the Russian armies, has undoubtedly enabled him to reform his lines along the River Bug, virtually without interference.

The River San now takes the place of the Dniester as the scene of a sanguinary battle in the Russian effort to prevent the investment of Warsaw. Petrograd admits the retirement of the Russians to the River Gula Lips, which is some eighty miles from the front, and falls into the Dniester at Halicz, but military experts do not expect heavy fighting along that river. They express the opinion that the next serious battle probably will occur along the Zlota Lips river, which runs parallel to the Gula Lips further eastward, where the Russians would benefit by the railroad with which the Tarnopol line connects. These operations and plans, according to military men, confirm the theory that the Dniester force were merely covering for the northern army.

#### CABINET RE-ORGANIZED; NATION UNITED

The re-organized Russian cabinet has returned to Petrograd, after a field conference with the Emperor and Grand Duke Nicholas. The Russian press devotes considerable attention to the re-constitution of the cabinet, the convocation of the Duma and the mobilization of industry for war purposes, one writer declaring that the pronouns "we" and "they," as applied to distinguish the government from the people, will now cease to exist.

General Polivanov, who has been designated as minister of war, was assistant minister of war during the re-organization of the army, following the Russo-Japanese war. He has the reputation of being an excellent soldier and organizer, and enjoys considerable popularity on account of his liberal views.

Through passes 5,000 feet in altitude the Italians have entered the Austrian territory south of Riva on the western side of Lake Garda. They are now within six miles of Riva, which is the only important town on this lake.

On the western front the only important actions, according to the brief French report, consisted in the repulse of German attacks on the Calonne trench and near Metzeral. On the other hand, Berlin claims that the French attacks at all points were repulsed.

The Munitions Bill will not become a law until next Thursday, the committee stage having been postponed at the request of David Lloyd George, minister of munitions, for further conference with the workers.

THIS MAN STARTED THE WAR, SAYS AUSTRIA



Wogo Tankoschich, the little man here shown, is charged with hatching the plot for the assassination of the Austrian Crown Prince and his wife, the demerit of which precipitated the present great strife in Europe. Austria's Emperor, Franz Joseph I, has ultimatum at Serbia and peremptorily demanded his extradition to face a trial on the charge of murder. Tankoschich is now a major and is now in command of a committee battalion in the Serbian army.

The assassination occurred one year ago yesterday. The German pretext for the war has fallen to pieces in the light of the revelations of eleven months' war.

### SHARP REPLY TO ITALY MAY STRIKE AT DARDANELLES

Declaration of War Against Turkey Likely to Be Followed by Despatch of Fleet to Straits

Bombardment on Lefty Peaks Successfully Carried On With Batteries Far Out of Sight—Papal Secretary of State Denies Categorical Serious Statements in Recent Interview Accredited to Pontiff.

Paris, June 28, 9.45 p.m.—Announcement was made at the French ministry of war today that according to the Italian press Italy has broken diplomatic relations with Turkey. Italy, it is added, will send troops to the Dardanelles.

ITALY'S FLEET LIKELY TO STRAITS.

Berlin, via London, June 28.—The Italian newspapers are jubilant, says the Overseas News Agency, over the announcement that Italy is to participate in the operations against the Dardanelles by sending a fleet, under the Duke of the Abruzzi, to release the larger British warships for important work elsewhere.

A declaration of war by Turkey is said to be considered imminent, and the Rome newspapers are quoted as expressing the belief that Italy's action will signify a new era in the politics of the Orient.

GERMANY FEARS BREAK WITH BALKANS.

Berlin, June 28, via London.—The visit of Chancellor Von Bethmann-Hollweg and Foreign Minister Von Jagow to Vienna was not caused by a change in the political situation, according to the Frankfurter Zeitung, but was made merely for the purpose of continuing the discussion of questions bearing on the efforts of the Entente powers to win over the Balkan states.

MONTENEGRINS WIN IN ALBANIA.

Berlin, via London, June 28.—A telegram received here from Scutari says that the Montenegrins have occupied the Albanian harbor of Giovanni Medua, and now marching on Alessi.

ITALIANS BOMBARD WITH PARABOLIC FIRE.

Udine, Italy, June 28, via Paris.—The Italian bombardment of Malborghetto continues. This tactical phase has been repeated daily since the bombardment of the Austrian positions along the front. The attack began on June 12. To understand its meaning one must realize that the struggle is occurring in the very heart of the mountains, the heights which rise between the Italians and Austrians like a titanic wall.

The work accomplished by the Italian in this region is described by the head of the French military mission as cyclopean. A special road has been built for the transportation of artillery to the peaks. For the bombardment of Malborghetto, Donkeys and mules were used for carrying the guns, ammunition and provisions and 1,400 mountaineers and French women, climbing the heights with packs on their shoulders.

When everything was ready the Austrians bombarded the road and made the Italian position untenable. The Italian garrisons then decided to bombard Malborghetto by the mountain side. The Italian batteries behind the mountains, where the Austrians could not see them. With the assistance of signalers on top of the mountains the Italian gunners, in the presence of King Victor Emmanuel and the members of the French military mission, began the first shot fell 500 yards wide, but the second went very near and struck what the Italians call Austria's Thermopylae. Enthusiasm on the Italian side was indescribable. The king shook hands with the officer directing the gunnery, and he was also warmly congratulated by the French officers.

PORTIONS OF INTERVIEW WITH THE POPE REVEALED.

Rome, June 28, via Paris, 3.55 p.m.—An interview published in the Corriere d'Italia this morning with Cardinal Tettamanzi, the papal secretary of state, arouses great interest in Rome, as it is entirely taken up with the interview obtained last week by Louis Latapie, a member of the staff of the Paris La Libre, with Pope Benedict XV. The secretary of state says: "M. Latapie invented entirely many grave assertions. You must remember that a phrase isolated from the context can represent faithfully a thought, or what is worse, it gives a meaning entirely false.

"For instance, take the quotation regarding hostages in Berlin. What confusion! The pontiff is made to mix the Jews of Galicia, the Austrian priests of Cremona and the Belgian prelates, all of which, according to M. Latapie, was never mentioned. The pope could not condemn Russia on the sole affirmation of Austria-Hungary.

"The pope was informed that Italy had taken some parish priests of the towns occupied as hostages, but the Bishop of Cremona informed him that they were being treated with every respect. The pontiff furnishes them with funds for masses. The Pope knows all this perfectly. How, then, could he put them in a category with the Belgian and French hostages, or with the Jews of Russia.

"With regard to Gen. Von Bissing, the German governor of Belgium, neither the pope nor the secretary of state ever received a letter or a communication from him directly or indirectly. Thus the pope could not refer to such a holy father nor the ambassador of state ever received a letter or a communication from him directly or indirectly.

CONCILIATORY REPLY COMING TO U. S. FROM GERMANY, SAYS GERARD

Washington, June 28.—Favorable reply from Germany to the last note of the United States concerning submarine warfare and the sinking of the Lusitania, was predicted in an official despatch from Ambassador Gerard received today at the State Department. It was transmitted to President Wilson at Corning, New Hampshire.

While the Ambassador did not attempt to outline the forthcoming German note, he described the atmosphere in Berlin official quarters as favorable to a satisfactory reply. He referred to the visit of Dr. Meyer-Gerland, the emissary of Count Von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, pointing out that the latter's information apparently had impressed the German government with the idea that the United States did not want war with Germany, but desired a satisfactory reply to her original demands.

The fact that Ambassador Gerard took occasion to predict informally the nature of the reply was regarded as significant in official quarters here, where it was pointed out that the ambassador's forecasts in the past had been conservative and consistent.

Ambassador Gerard understands the German official purpose to be to make concessions which will affect the use of the submarine as a means of warfare on the commerce of Great Britain but to propose some way by which American lives and legitimate interests will be safeguarded. Officials here have no objection to the methods by which this object is to be attained, but from previous despatches from Berlin it is assumed that an arrangement will be suggested whereby German submarines would refrain entirely from attacks on ships of any nationality primarily used for passenger traffic, while continuing to attack the German merchant marine.

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### OVERT GERMAN WARNING TO U. S.

(Continued from page 1.)

On a country hostile to Great Britain denied by the shippers.

The cargo of the Neches was loaded at Rotterdam, and the steamer was on way to New York when she was seized.

The shippers maintain that the cargo of Belgian origin.

This is the second time that the shippers have been seized by the British authorities. Several weeks ago she was taken on a voyage from the United States to Holland, with 4,000 tons of iron, and the steamer was allowed to proceed, instead of having to journey to a neutral port.

London, June 24.—With the object of aiding undue detention of vessels with small portions of their cargo ordered to a neutral port.

General Skinner has proposed to the British government that such parcels should be unloaded at Kirkwall, in Scotland, and the steamer allowed to proceed, instead of having to journey to a neutral port.

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London, June 24, 9.26 p.m.—An agreement has been reached between the British and German governments relative to the supply of coal from the British Isles to Denmark.

A special bureau, the correspondent says, will be established in Copenhagen to deal with coal coming from England and Scotland. Eight coal steamers are in Copenhagen today from England.

Irony.

"Lippincott's" the summer day, I went my way, And brought me to a stop Straight straight before the open door Of an ironmonger's shop.

And, at a whim, I said to him, "Oh, ironmonger, dear, Tell me, I pray, why do you stay Moping your iron here?"

Well, well, you see, he said to me, "I'm going my iron, for when I've many a lot, much coin I've got 'To pay my debts to men."

Oh, then," said I, "the while you ply Your ironmonging trade, For ample fee, pray bring to me The best iron you have made."

The iron you seek I mang last week, He said; "but more I'll get." "There has been no important development along the entire front."

In Carnia, mountain artillery was being used with difficulty to a summit, and used effectively on the enemy's camp on the other side of Valle Piccola.

### MORE BOMBS DROPPED AT FRIEDRICHSHAFEN

Paris, June 28.—The following official statement was issued tonight:

"The day has been relatively calm on the whole front. There has been an artillery action to the north of Souchez, at Neuville and at Rodincourt. Arras has been bombarded by heavy guns.

"In the Argonne and on the heights of the Meuse, at their check of last night, have made further attacks.

"On the morning of June 27, one of our airplanes was downed in dropping with success eight shells on the Zeppelin hangars at Friedrichshafen. Motor trouble obliged him to make a landing during his return to the base, and he reached Swiss territory at Kheinfelden."

TEUTONS DOMINATE DNIESTER RIVER.

Berlin, June 28, via London.—The statement issued by the war office today is as follows:

"In the western part of the Argonne the French attempted to capture positions they had lost. Notwithstanding the heavy masses of their heavy artillery the attacks failed completely.

"In the Meuse hills an infantry attack extending over a width of two kilometers (one and a quarter miles) on the left bank of the river had the same result. After unusually large losses the enemy fled back into his positions.

"The Argonne and the Meuse hills were especially successful in the southernmost parts of our battlefield against enemy aviators. In an aerial battle two enemy flying machines were shot down north of Schlucht Pass and at Gardiner. Two other aeroplanes were forced to descend by our artillery at Laitson, and at Rheinfelden on the Scheldt, in Swiss territory.

"In the eastern theatre: "Russian attacks north and northeast of Przasnysz which were mainly directed against the new positions captured by us June 25 to the southeast of Oglenda, broke down with heavy losses to our opponents.

"In the southeastern theatre: "The town of Halicz was occupied by our troops and the Dniester river has been crossed today. The army of Gen. Von Linsingen thereby succeeded in capturing or dominating all the crossings over this river on the entire front.

"After five days of heavy fighting further to the north our troops are pursuing the defeated enemy towards the Gula Lips river of the Dniester.

"Since June 28 the army of Gen. Von Linsingen has taken 6,470 Russians as prisoners.

"Northwest of Lemberg we are approaching the Bug region. Further to the east, as far as the region of Gienow, the allied Teuton troops are progressing. They have made several thousand of Russian prisoners and have captured a number of cannon and machine guns."

BAD WEATHER ON ITALIAN FRONT.

Rome, via Paris, June 28, 11.58 p.m.—The following Italian official statement was given out here tonight:

"There has been no important development along the entire front. In Carnia, mountain artillery was being used with difficulty to a summit, and used effectively on the enemy's camp on the other side of Valle Piccola.

In the theatre of operations bad weather continues.

### CANADIAN DEEDS OF BRAVERY WILL INSPIRE AN ILIAD

Officer Writing from Front Tells of the Gallant Stand of First and Third Battalions—Two Regiments Under "Dry Canteen."

London, June 28.—(Montreal Gazette Cable)—Major J. L. Newman, writing to an officer at Shoreham after the fighting of June 16 and 18, in which the First and Third Battalions were particularly engaged, says:

"One 'cool box' wiped out eight men of my platoon. The third man following me was killed. It happened while coming up the communication trench, about fifty yards behind the line trench. Captain Morrison, of the Engineers was killed by his explosion. I thought my time had come. I felt as if I was in a vice with my hands being squeezed out of me. I was stunned, but escaped without even a scratch. They shelled the devil out of us, and I saw some awful sights. Our trench was full of killed and wounded, some torn to bits. It is wonderful how anyone emerged alive."

The description from British headquarters today of the recent actions is thus commented upon by the Evening Standard: "The Canadians have taken part in some of the most furious fighting of the war. They have not only done all that was expected of them, but much more. Their deeds of bravery would make any Iliad, which a Canadian poet may some day write."

The statement appearing in the Canadian papers of June 18, to the effect that every regiment of the Second Division had been transferred to France is not supported by the facts. The Montreal Gazette correspondent was at Shoreham on Sunday, and saw many battalions, and also conversed with the officers of the headquarters staff, none of whom entertain any idea of an immediate move.

A church parade to a service conducted in the Garrison church by Captain Hughes, under Colonel St. Pierre Hingray, the 4th Highlanders, and Captain the Rev. Gordon, of Winnipeg, was attended by several Canadian units yesterday.

Two battalions at Shoreham are being run under a "dry" regime, they being the 21st, under Colonel St. Pierre Hingray, and the 4th Highlanders, under Colonel Thompson. Captain the Rev. C. W. Gordon told the Gazette correspondent that he had seen nothing to confirm him of the advantages of a "wet" canteen.

FRENCH BARK SUNK WITH CARGO OF BALEY.

London, June 28, 6.50 p.m.—The French bark Dumfriesshire, of 2,665 tons gross, which sailed from San Francisco, January 22, for Dublin with a cargo of bales, was sunk today by a German submarine.

The crew was landed at Milford Haven, Wales.

### U. S. Refuses to Recognize Belligerent's Right to Destroy Neutral Vessels

Frye's Sinking Not Matter for Courts

Washington, June 28.—By agreement with the German foreign office the state department made public tonight the text of the note sent on June 24 by the United States, asking Germany to reconsider her refusal to settle by direct diplomatic negotiation, instead of by prize court proceedings, the claim presented on behalf of the captain and owners of the American ship William P. Frye, sunk with her cargo of wheat by the commerce raider Prins Eitel Friedrich.

Ambassador Gerard called that he had delivered the note last Saturday afternoon. The American government officials said that the German government has refused to consider the claims of the Frye, under the treaty of 1899, prize court proceedings are unnecessary, and not binding upon the United States.

Right to Destroy Ships Denied.

Aside from the question of how the indemnity should be paid, the German government's refusal to accept the contention that Germany has a right to stop the carrying of contraband by American ships, and the destruction of the contraband and the ship carrying it.

While no mention of submarine warfare was made in either the German or the American note, the German government has taken to deny this right, because of a belief that admission of it now might in the future be used as a justification for submarine attacks on American ships.

"If the government of the United States persists in insisting that the German government is bound by every provision of the imperial German government as now presented," says the American reply, "it is that the provisions of article 19 of the treaty of 1799 between the United States and Prussia, which is continued in force by the treaty of 1828, justified the commander of the Prins Eitel Friedrich in sinking the William P. Frye, although making the imperial German government liable for the damages suffered in consequence, and that such a method for ascertaining the amount of indemnity to be paid, that question must be submitted to the German prize court for determination."

"The government of the United States, on the other hand, does not find, in the treaty stipulations mentioned, any justification for the sinking of the Frye, and does not consider that the German prize court has any jurisdiction over the question of the amount of indemnity to be paid by the imperial German government on account of its admitted liability for the destruction of an American vessel on the high seas.

"For these reasons, even if it is assumed, as your excellency has done, that the cargo was contraband, your contention that the destruction of the vessel is justified by the provisions of article 18 does not seem to be well founded."

The note concludes by suggesting that the imperial German government "reconsider the subject," and "the government of the United States renews its former suggestion that an effort be made to settle this claim by direct diplomatic negotiations."

### RUSH SUPPLIES FOR ALLIES OUT OF NEW YORK

Bethlehem Steel Company Said to Be Delivering 35,000 Loaded Shells Every Day

LEE-METFORD RIFLES READY FOR EXPORT

Liberal Member in British House Recalls Premier Asquith's Statement That Allies Have Not Been Hampered for Lack of Equipment—Report That Belgian Harvest is Reserved for Civilians.

New York, June 28.—It was reported here today that several concerns making war supplies for the Allies had begun shipments nearly a month ahead of the schedule previously indicated.

Shrapnel shells and explosives have been going aboard vessels lying in Gravesend Bay, about three miles off shore, for about a week now. Every day huge lighters, flying a red flag, denoting that they carry explosives, are being sent down New York harbor, and as they pass out of the Narrows and head over into Gravesend Bay, the waiting steamers also haul up red flags to warn all shipping to keep away. Sometimes as many as three lighters are lying around the vessel, discharging shells and cases of cordite, dynamite, or melinite, into the holds. The ammunition now being delivered, it was said, was to be sent straight to France.

The Bethlehem Steel Company was today reported to have been sending out 35,000 loaded three-inch shrapnel shells for the British field artillery every day since last Monday. The Dupont Powder Company was also, it was said, delivering considerable shipments of new explosives, and it was understood that the Stevens Arms Company, whose plant was bought by the Westinghouse Electric Company for the purpose of turning out Lee-Metford rifles for the British army, was beginning to deliver guns for export.

PREMIER ASQUITH TAKEN TO TASK.

London, June 28.—Premier Asquith's authority for the statement in his speech at Newcastle, April 20, that neither Great Britain nor her Allies was hampered by a lack of munitions, was again demanded of the cabinet leader in the house of commons this morning, and his refusal to give information on the subject was met with the assertion that his statement was "absolutely without foundation."

Sir Arthur B. Markham, Liberal member for the Mansfield division of Nottinghamshire, who raised the point, angrily charged the premier with perverting the truth, attempted to heckle Mr. Asquith. Sir Arthur said the original statement was a slur upon Field Marshal Sir John French, who was in no way responsible for it.

Mr. Asquith's only reply was that Sir Arthur Markham was raising just the sort of point which would be most undesirable for both the interests of the army and the campaign to raise a larger army of the nation, which the premier refused to be drawn further. Sir Arthur blurted out: "Is it in the interests of the nation that the prime minister should make a statement which is absolutely without foundation?"

Cries of "Shame" and protestations of "It's the truth" led by Field Marshal Sir John French, who was in no way responsible for it.

BEELIUM HARVEST ONLY FOR CIVILIANS.

London, June 28.—Herbert C. Hoover, chairman of the American Commission for Relief in Belgium, has concluded an agreement with Gen. Von Bissing, military governor of Belgium, providing that the wheat and dry crops in the zone occupied by the Germans shall be reserved for the civilian population.

Aeroplane Over Jail Where German Prisoner Confined

Windsor, Ont., June 28.—The Sandwich Company's first Essex Fairliers was mobilized early this morning, and was under arms for several hours, as the result of the appearance of an aeroplane over the Essex county jail, which William Laffer, the Detroit German under arrest in connection with last week's dynamiting outrages here, is confined.

Scores of citizens declare that they would refrain entirely from attacks on ships of any nationality primarily used for passenger traffic, while continuing to attack the German merchant marine.

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Ambassador Gerard understands the German official purpose to be to make concessions which will affect the use of the submarine as a means of warfare on the commerce of Great Britain but to propose some way by which American lives and legitimate interests will be safeguarded.

Officials here have no objection to the methods by which this object is to be attained, but from previous despatches from Berlin it is assumed that an arrangement will be suggested whereby German submarines would refrain entirely from attacks on ships of any nationality primarily used for passenger traffic, while continuing to attack the German merchant marine.

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