

SWEEPING THROUGH GALICIA ON RELENTLESS DRIVE CZAR'S ARMIES CAPTURE KOLOMEJA KEY TO LEMBERG

Town of Obertine and Several Villages Fall Before Russians---Austrians in the Region of the Dniester in Retreat and Abandon Supplies in Their Panic.

Occupation of Obertine Represents a Further Gain in the New Drive of Over Twenty-Five Miles of Front.

Petrograd, June 30, via London, July 1.—The Russians have captured the town of Kolomeja, in East Galicia, according to the Russian official communication issued today.

Petrograd, June 30, via London.—The war office announced today the capture of Obertine, south of the Dniester river, and villages north and south of that point.

In the region south of the Dniester we are pursuing the enemy. The Austrians panic-stricken in their flight, are leaving behind a large number of convoys. Military material and more prisoners have been brought in.

"According to telegrams received here, the town of Obertine was taken after a fight as well as villages in the neighborhood north and south.

"Northwest of the confluence of the rivers Lpa and Styr our detachments under command of Col. Grembecky approached unperceived the settlement of Coveban and a village of the same name and took possession of the village. After having put the garrison of Coveban to the bayonet we took possession of the village to which the enemy had fled in panic. Some prisoners were taken by us."

London, June 30.—Obertine, the capture of which is reported in today's official Russian communication, is 14 miles northeast of Kolomeja. Its occupation represents a further gain in the new drive over 25 miles of front which, according to yesterday's Russian and Austrian communication forced the Austrians to retire on a part of the front.

German Yarn.

Berlin, June 30, via London.—The official report says:

"Southeast of Tabor, and near Matson De Champagne advancing French detachments were sanguinarily repulsed."

"On the left bank of the Meuse (Verdun front) we made progress on Hill 304. On the right bank of the river there was no infantry activity. The total number of prisoners taken by us since June 23, and during the repulse of the great French counter-attack was 70 officers and 3,200 men."

"On the evening of June 27 Lieut. Boelke shot down his nineteenth enemy aeroplane, near the Thiaumont farm, and yesterday Lieut. Parschau brought down his fifth enemy aeroplane, near Peronne. In the region of Bourouilles, in the Argonne, a French biplane was brought down by our anti-aircraft guns."

"Eastern front: Apart from an encounter which resulted in our favor north of Lake Ilsen southwest of Drinak, nothing of moment is reported from the northern portion of the front."

"Army group of Field Marshal Von Linsingen: Counter-attacks made on positions from which our troops recently drove the Russians were futile. We captured more than 100 prisoners and 7 machine guns."

"Balkan front: The situation is unchanged."

Casement Degraded Of Knighthood By Order of The King

London, June 30.—The appeal filed in the case of Sir Roger Casement alleges three reasons for setting aside the verdict of guilty of high treason, found against him, under which he was sentenced to death, as follows:

First—That no crime had been committed under the statute of Edward III, by which Sir Roger was tried, because no such crime as treason "with out the realm" was perpetrated in the statute.

Second—That the Lord Chief Justice erred in the use of the term "aiding and comforting the enemy."

Third—Because the Lord Chief Justice, in his charge to the jury did not properly set forth the defendant's side of the case.

Sir Roger was today transferred to Pentonville prison. Patrick Francis Doyle, his counsel, found him in a cheerful mood when he visited him. It is expected the argument on the appeal will be heard within three weeks.

The home office announced today that King George had directed Sir Roger be degraded from his order of knighthood.

BRITISH ARE SHOWING ALLIES NEW TACTICS

Methods Now Employed Last Word in Scientific Warfare.

IMMEDIATE SUCCESS NOT TO BE EXPECTED.

Results May Seem Small to Uninitiated but Men on the Scene Can Tell Different Story.

Paris, June 30.—The plan of operations now being used by the British troops on the French front and which the French seem to be adopting, is the "last word in scientific warfare," declares a French officer who has been in close touch with operations since the beginning of the war.

"The nocturnal expeditions of British patrols into German first line trenches," he said, "which seem to many of the uninitiated as without result, become the essential feature of the attack on lines fortified as those held by the Germans on this front. The first thing in order is the destruction, by heavy artillery, of the concrete shelters perfected with consummate science. The second is to reconnoitre and make sure that the destruction is complete, for a single machine gun left intact under a shelter can inflict upon an infantry assault. The third is the destruction of the barbed wire defenses and it is only then that infantry can be prudently ordered to attack."

"The only means in gaining the objective assurance of the first object attained is to go to the spot, and in these operations British troops are showing the Germans as well as the French, something new in the tactics of siege operations."

"Personally," added the officer, "I think important results will be obtained."

The sporting aspect of these raids and the indefiniteness of the results so far made known puzzles the public, which anticipated rapid developments. Military experts caution against the hope of immediate and sweeping success, as the demolition of defense works is a long operation and must be effected over a wide front before an advance can be undertaken. It is calculated that 30,000 shots from field guns are required to make sufficient breaches in barbed wire defenses to permit a single army corps to go through, while the fire of the heavier guns necessary to level trenches and destroy the concrete shelters and machine guns is far more extensive.

HIS INJURIES PROVED FATAL

Charles J. Stackhouse, Injured in Saw Mill Thursday Died in Hospital this Morning.

Charles J. Stackhouse, who was so badly injured in Randolph & Baker's mill on Thursday, died in the hospital early this morning. The opinion of men who have been employed in the I. C. R. for years, and others living in the neighborhood of the burned structure was to the effect that it could not have been accidental as there was no fire in the building and the watchman saw no signs of any earlier in the night.

About 12.30 smoke was seen coming from the shed and an alarm was sent

BRITISH GUNS HURL MILLION SHELLS A DAY AT ENEMY

Sweeping German Line Like Tornado, British Bombardment Demolishes First and Second Lines, Cuts Barbed Wire and Plays Havoc with Enemy—Sky at Night Illuminated for Thirty Miles.

British Headquarters in France, June 30, via London, 2:47 p. m.—Along the British battle line the bombardment was maintained with great severity throughout yesterday and last night. Patrols have reported that German trenches at several places were deserted and that the defenses were in a state of confusion. The weather is dull but showed signs of clearing this morning.

British Big Guns Play Havoc With Enemy.

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At other parts the German line is strongly held. Great alertness and spasmodic bursts of machine gun fire and rifle volleys indicate a condition of apprehension.

British infantry carried on raiding as usual and brought back prisoners from several places. Hostile artillery retaliation, although heavy, in one or two localities, for the most part has been of a half-hearted character.

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NAVAL BATTLE IN THE BALTIC SEA

Russian and German Squadrons Reported to Have been Engaged.

London, July 1.—A despatch to Reuters' Telegram Company from Stockholm says that steamers which have arrived in port witnessed a battle Thursday night fifteen miles south of Landsort, south of Stockholm. They

I.C.R. WAREHOUSE BURNED TO GROUND AND PIER BADLY DAMAGED; LOSS \$100,000

BELIEF THAT FIRE WAS OF INCENDIARY ORIGIN AS NO PERSON IN SHED AFTER 6 O'CLOCK — A SPECTACULAR BLAZE—ALL APPARATUS OF CITY PROPER CALLED OUT TO FIGHT BLAZE.

Between 12.30 and 3 o'clock this morning the big warehouse owned by the Intercolonial Railway and known as No. 13 warehouse on the wharf adjoining York Point slip was totally destroyed by fire. The wharf itself was badly burned and the loss will run well into \$100,000. Whether the fire was of incendiary origin was not established this morning. The opinion of men who have been employed in the I. C. R. for years, and others living in the neighborhood of the burned structure was to the effect that it could not have been accidental as there was no fire in the building and the watchman saw no signs of any earlier in the night.

About 12.30 smoke was seen coming from the shed and an alarm was sent in from Box 8. This brought a portion of the apparatus, a second and third alarm brought to the scene all the fire fighting apparatus the city possessed and soon twelve streams were in operation, the engines fighting the fire from the wharveside while a scow moored at Starr's wharf did effective service as an impromptu fireboat.

The flames, however had gained such headway that it was impossible to successfully combat them, and although there was a good water pressure and the firemen worked like demons, the blaze practically burned itself out. It was 2.30 this morning before it was under control, and at one time it was feared that the brick warehouse owned by Mr. Robertson and the McIntyre vinegar factory adjoining would catch. The efforts of the firemen, however, were successful in preventing this.

FRENCH FORCES HAVE WON BACK THIAUMONT WOOD

Carry the Position by Brilliant Attack in Face of Heavy Curtain of Fire from Enemy Guns—Germans Redouble Efforts to Expel Them, but Driven Back with Heavy Losses

FRENCH WIN BACK THIAUMONT WOOD.

Paris, June 30.—The French forces, fighting in the region of Verdun, have recaptured from the Germans the Thiaumont Wood, northeast of the fortress, according to the French official communication issued tonight. The communication says:

"On the left bank of the Meuse the bombardment continues in the region of Hill 304, but no infantry action took place."

"On the right bank of the Meuse stubborn fighting was in progress all day. In the region of Thiaumont this morning about ten o'clock our troops, in the course of a very brilliant attack, carried the Thiaumont wood, notwithstanding the heavy curtain of fire brought to bear by the enemy."

"This afternoon the Germans multiplied their efforts to expel us. In the course of this offensive they sustained considerable losses. Toward three o'clock the enemy succeeded in re-entering the fort, but a vigorous counter-attack enabled us at 4.30 o'clock to regain complete possession of it."

"A particularly violent bombardment occurred today in the Fumin and Chenois woods."

"The Belgian communication:

"On the whole front the artillery actions increased in intensity. We carried out a very efficacious and destructive fire on German trenches near Dixmude, Driegraeten and Steenstraete. The enemy repelled especially to the south of Dixmude."

Bavarians Refused to Sacrifice Themselves on Verdun Front

Through raids, covered by a continuous bombardment the British this week have taken prisoners by whom they have identified every German battalion opposite their lines. Some of the prisoners say that the British fire has been so heavy that it has destroyed the communicating trenches, and that the Germans have been unable to bring up food to their front line trenches for their troops for three days.

It is stated that the Germans have withdrawn from their Verdun front the 11th Bavarian Division and the 22nd Reserve Corps, and from their Champagne front the Tenth Corps for the reinforcement of Field Marshal Von Hindenburg on the Russian front.

It is said that it is probable also that three additional divisions were sent to Russia from the British front recently. One report has it that the 11th Bavarian Division refused to attack Verdun again, whereupon an order was issued that every tenth man be shot, but that the King of Bavaria intervened and Emperor William decided that the 11th Division should go to the eastern front.

There has been no cessation in the British bombardment, along the whole line from the Ypres salient to the Somme in the last twenty-four hours. The weather continues overcast, with now and then rain squalls. Wherever the correspondent has gone along the line, the British have appeared to be firing two shells to the Germans' one. At some points in the face of the British concentration the German guns have seemed strangely silent, as if awaiting events.

The Official Report.

London, June 30.—The British official communication issued this evening says:

"Our patrols and reconnoitering and raiding parties have continued active on the whole front, and have entered German trenches at many points and captured some prisoners. South of New Chapelle a strong raiding party penetrated to the German support lines."

"During the night we successfully exploded a mine south of Auchy Les La Bassée and occupied the crater. Under cover of a heavy bombardment the enemy attempted a raid in the same neighborhood, but was driven back by our rifle fire. Northeast of Ecurie and about Hohenzollern and Givency the enemy exploded mines without damage."

"The weather yesterday was unfavorable for aerial work. As the result of one of the few air combats, however, an enemy aeroplane was killed with a damaged engine."

"German heavy artillery has been in action during the day on the front between Souchez and the Hohenzollern redoubt, and also about Otzelle."

Austrian Report.

Vienna, via London, June 30.—The following official communication was issued today:

COMMISSION TO STUDY THE RAILWAY QUESTION CHOSEN

Personnel will be Announced Tuesday—Mr. Underwood of Erie System Said to be One of Men Selected.

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, June 30.—Sir Robert Borden and Hon. Frank Cochrane's mission to New York in connection with the Canadian railway situation was evidently successful as an official announcement of the personnel of the commission of inquiry will be forthcoming on Tuesday. At the same time the government directors for the Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk Pacific will be announced. The western representative on the Canadian Northern board will probably be W. J. Christie of Winnipeg, and on the Grand Trunk Pacific board Peter McCra, former mayor of Regina. It was originally intended to appoint Sir John Eaton, Toronto, and Mr. Huntley Drummond, Montreal, as eastern representatives on the Canadian board and J. L. Englehart, Toronto, and Mr. H. Leaporre, Montreal, to similar positions on the Grand Trunk Pacific directorate, but Messrs. Englehart and Drummond were unable to act so that the government has had to secure others, whose names will be announced on Tuesday. It is believed that the mission of Sir Robert Borden and Hon. Frank Cochrane to New York was to consult with Mr. Underwood of the Erie system and that they succeeded in securing his services for the commission of investigation.

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