

Russians Victorious on Dneister Battle Front Bulgaria Sends Strong Protest to the Turks Seven Ships Reported Sunk by the Germans

WILSON'S NOTE A FIRM DEMAND FOR RIGHT OF NEUTRALS

Assumes Responsibility For Peaceful Status of the Lusitania, as Established by the Duly Constituted American Officials Before Clearance.

Washington, June 11.—The text of the American rejoinder to the German Government's reply to the note following the sinking of the Lusitania follows:

The Secretary of State, ad interim, to the American Ambassador at Berlin, Department of State, Washington, June 9, 1915:

"American Ambassador, Berlin: You are instructed to deliver textually the following note to the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

"In compliance with your Excellency's request, I did not fail to transmit to my Government immediately upon their receipt your note of May 28 in reply to my note of May 15th, and your supplementary note of June 9, setting forth the conclusions, so far as reached by the Imperial German Government, concerning the attacks on the American steamers Cushing and Galatia, and the information furnished by my Government to communicate the following in reply:

"The Government of the United States notes with gratification the full recognition by the Imperial German Government in discussing the cases of the Cushing and the Galatia, of the principle of the freedom of all parts of the open sea to neutral ships, and the frank willingness of the Imperial German Government to acknowledge and meet its liability where the fact of attack upon neutral ships which have been guilty of any hostile act by German air craft or vessels of war is satisfactorily established; and the Government of the United States will in due course lay before the Imperial German Government, as it requests, full information concerning the attack on the steamer Cushing.

THE FALABA CASE

"With regard to the sinking of the steamer Falaba by which an American citizen lost his life, the Govern-

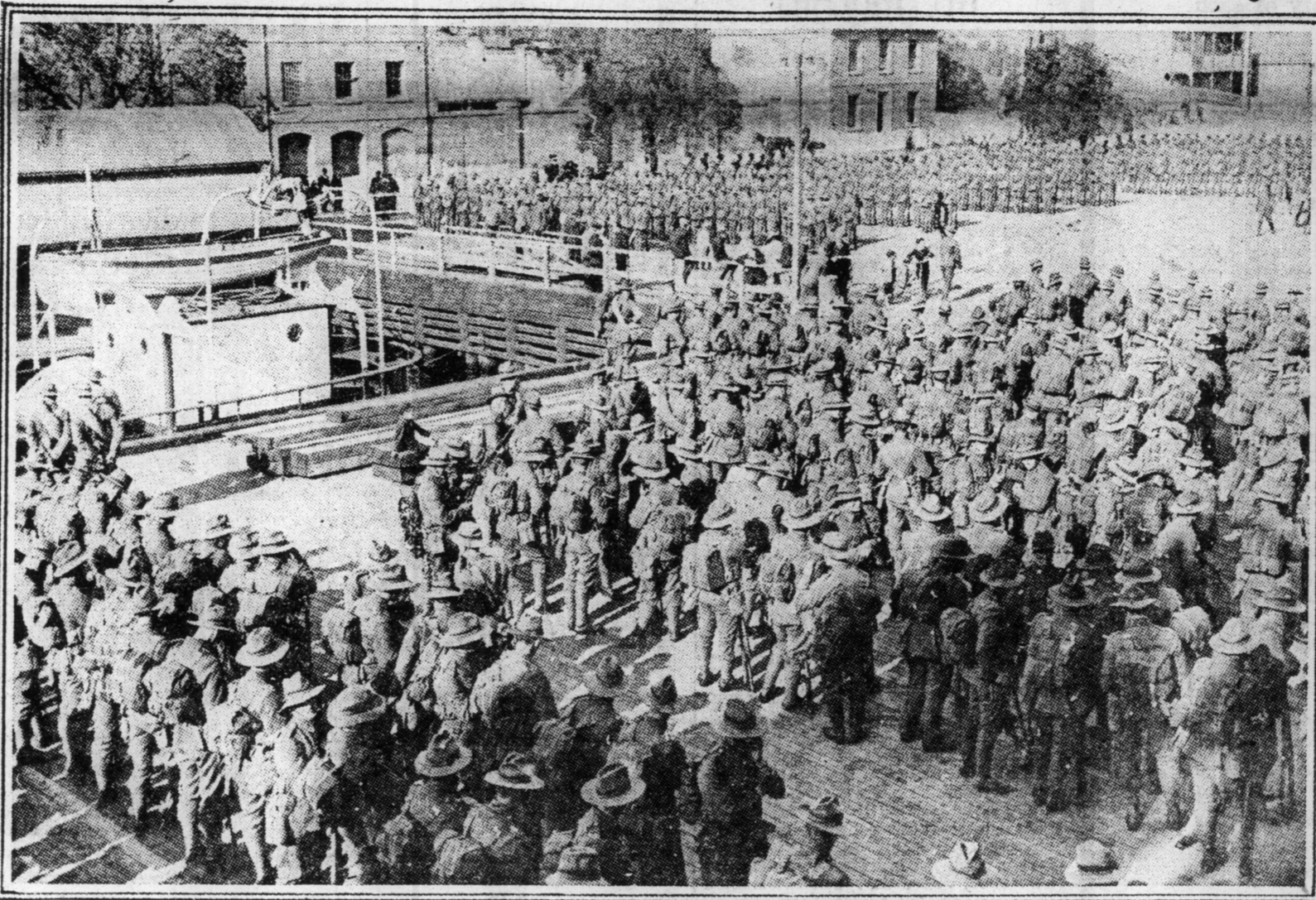
ment of the United States is surprised to find the Imperial German Government contending that an effort on the part of a merchantman to escape capture and secure assistance alters the obligation of the officer seeking to make the capture in respect of the safety of the lives of those on board the merchantman, although the vessel had ceased her attempts to escape when torpedoed. These are not new circumstances. They have been in the minds of statesmen and of international jurists throughout the development of naval warfare, and the Government of the United States does not understand that they have ever been held to alter the principles of humanity upon which it has insisted. Nothing, but actual forcible resistance or continued effort to escape by flight when ordered to stop for the purpose of visit on the part of the merchantman, has ever been held to forfeit the lives of those on board. The Government of the United States, however, does not understand that the Imperial German Government is seeking in this case to relieve itself of liability, but only intends to set forth the circumstances which led the commander of the submarine to allow himself to be hurried into the course which he took.

STATUS OF LUSITANIA

"Your Excellency's note, in discussing the loss of American lives resulting from the sinking of the Lusitania, adverts at some length to certain information which the Imperial German Government has received with regard to the character and outfit of that vessel, and your Excellency expresses the fear that this information may not have been brought to the attention of the United States. It is stated that the Lusitania was undoubtedly equipped with masked guns.

(Continued on Page 4)

THE FREE MANHOOD OF NEW ZEALAND RESPONDING TO THE COLORS



Here we see the free manhood of New Zealand, one of the dominions of the British Empire, responding to the call of war. From east and west, from the mountains and plains of Australia and the corn lands of Canada the call of war has been answered with patriotism. The roll of the drum echoes across the great unguarded frontier from the Atlantic to the Pacific and reaches the ears of their cousins across the border, who, still wearing the silken hose of peace and ease, yet obey the men who march to "Tipperary" and the front.

BULGARIA PROTESTS STRONGLY

By Special Wire to the Courier.

LONDON, JUNE 11.—THE BULGARIAN GOVERNMENT, SAYS A BUCHAREST DESPATCH TO THE TIMES, HAS SENT A STRONGLY-WORDED PROTEST TO TURKEY BECAUSE OF THE CONTINUED INDIFFERENCE OF THAT COUNTRY REGARDING TRAFFIC ON THE DEDEGATCH RAILWAY AND THE DETENTION OF PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT.

GERMANS REPULSED WITH SEVERE LOSSES AT TWO POINTS ON DNEISTER RIVER

Petrograd Reports Additional Successes in Galicia—German Wedge East of Stry Repulsed With Heavy Losses—Muscovites Captured Over 6,000 Prisoners, 17 Cannons and 49 Machine Guns.

By Special Wire to the Courier.

PETROGRAD, June 11.—An official announcement from army headquarters given out today recites a Russian success on the River Dneister.

After hard fighting the Russians yesterday took from their antagonists seventeen cannon and 49 machine guns, and captured approximately 6,700 officers and men.

GREAT LOSSES FOR ENEMY.

The text of the communication follows:

"By heroic efforts our troops Thursday repulsed on the right bank of the River Dneister great forces of the enemy who had crossed near Zurawna, east of Stry. On the front from Julakow to Siewki the enemy sustained great losses. After a hard fight we captured 17 cannon and 49 machine guns and took prisoners 188 officers and 6,500 men. Among the prisoners is one entire company of the Prussian Fusilier Guards.

Petrograd, June 11.—An official statement issued last night at the war office was as follows:

"We successfully repulsed German attacks on June 8 and 9 on an extended front in the Shavli region.

"Between the Orzycs and the Visula there was an intense artillery duel on the 8th and 9th.

"On the right bank of the Pilicia at dawn of the 9th the enemy attempted to attack us with small forces, but was repulsed, abandoning to us dozens of prisoners.

"In Galicia the enemy attacked with strong forces our positions protecting Moscsiska (37 miles southwest of Lemberg), the attack was opened with an extremely active artillery fire at 5 o'clock in the evening of the 8th. Employing asphyxiating shells after three hours cannonade, the enemy

FAVORABLE RESPONSE EXPECTED

Probable Character of German Reply is Anticipated as Favorable

Washington, June 11.—With the publication to-day of the latest American note to Germany concerning the sinking of the Lusitania, officials of the United States government and diplomats generally discussed among themselves the probable character of the German Government's answer. While there was no definite information, the feeling in German quarters was that a favorable response was likely as the note seemed to open the door to a solution compatible alike with the interests of both Germany and the United States. The note it was said, was purposely phrased so that it would give Germany an opportunity to meet the wishes of the United States with dignity and in conformity with German public opinion. Many officials wondered why Secretary Bryan declined to sign the note which they regarded as friendly in tone and carrying many expressions of good will. They claimed its friendliness was the very means that he had suggested—persuasion to accomplish the American purpose. Most everybody in official circles disagreed with Mr. Bryan that the note might lead to war.

Unofficial advices received here said that the note which had been considerably delayed in transmission, had been received by Ambassador Gerard in Berlin. It was to be presented today to Herr Von Jawow, the German foreign secretary. It is expected here, however, that Germany will await the arrival of Meyer Gerhard, personal representative of Count Von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, who now is en route to Berlin to outline the attitude of the American Government before making response. The note which brought about the crisis in President Wilson's cabinet and culminated in the resignation of William Jennings Bryan, as Secretary of State, although friendly in character, firmly renews previous demands that the German Government give assurances that American lives and vessels shall hereafter be safeguarded.

AUSTRIANS REPORT A BRITISH CRUISER SUNK

By Special Wire to the Courier.

INNSBRUCK, June 11.—(By courier to the Swiss frontier and Geneva, 10.45 a.m., and Paris, 2.50 p.m.)—Announcement has been made here by the Austrians that one of their submarines yesterday sunk a British cruiser of the Liverpool type off St. Jean Medua, in the Adriatic.

ITALIAN WEDGE CHECKED

Advance on Isonzo River Met and Repulsed by the Austrians.

By Special Wire to the Courier.

Geneva, via Paris, June 11.—A La-bach despatch to the Tribune says: "The Italians began their march against Gorizia on the morning of June 8. When the first detachments were near the city the Austrian artillery opened fire and heavy masses of infantry which were thrown forward forced the Italians to fall back several times.

Italian artillery posted east of city opened great gaps in the Austrian ranks, but up to the morning of the 9th neither side had gained a decisive advantage. The Austrians lost from 8,000 to 10,000 men. Gorizia is overflowing with wounded who are being cared for at private houses because of a lack of hospital space."

GERMAN REPORT

Cologne, Germany, June 11.—The correspondent of the Cologne Gazette attached to the Austrian army headquarters in the south, says in a despatch that the first considerable battle of the war with Italy has been fought in the region of the Isonzo River, and that it resulted favorably to the Austrians. The Italians attacked Gorizia, Gradisca and Monfalcone, supporting their advance with artillery fire from pieces of large and small calibre. The Italian advance, the correspondent says, was checked by the Austrian fire on their flanks.

CONFIDENCE AGAIN FELT IN THE SLAVS

Wonderful Recuperative Power of the Russians is Again Shown.

By Special Wire to the Courier.

London, June 11.—British observers of the war, forming their opinions on the latest despatches from Russia, believe that the Austro-German forces threatening Lemberg from the south-east have been checked in their advance. Russia, they declare, has delivered a return blow and a hard one. The great masses of Germans and Austrian troops which have forced a passage of the Dniester River near Zurawna have, according to the latest announcement of the Russian war office been flung back with heavy losses in both men and material.

LEMBERG SAFE

Thus for the moment Lemberg is thought to be safe, for nowhere else along the Galician front have the Teutonic allies been making progress recently with the exception of couriers of their southern extension into Bukowina.

News was received yesterday that Russian reinforcements were moving south along the Dniester River from Mikolajow to Rohatyn, but it was hardly expected here that they would achieve such quick results. If this victory has been decisive, it is the first real check delivered by the Russians since the start of the new Austro-German rush through Galicia. Here it is characterized as giving renewed faith to Great Britain and France to the recuperative powers of the Russian arms.

For a joke the bride of Richard Percival was stolen after the marriage at Providence, R. I., and left at a Boston hotel.

The steam yacht Loando on the way to Massau to be torpedoed for moving picture films, was wrecked off Norfolk, W. Va.

Albert Kane cast his fishing line into the Hudson at New York and caught Criss Skaley, a watchman who had fallen in.

THEATRE PROGRAM
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Bride
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W. Coal
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