

WOOD RUSSIA FOR A PEACE

Officials Made Secret Offer to Maxim Gorkey,

Who Prints Proofs of His Statements.

Petrograd Cable.—Maxim Gorkey, the noted Russian author, publishes a sensational account of an attempt by D. Rizov, the Bulgarian Minister at Berlin, to inveigle him into clandestine negotiations for a separate peace in the Novala Zhiza, of which Gorkey is the editor, he prints Rizov's secret despatch, occupying three columns, with concrete peace proposals, and, although he himself is an almost fanatical advocate of peace, denounces Rizov.

The peace proposal was delivered to Maxim Gorkey at Petrograd in duplicate by two German agents, acting individually. Rizov begins by proclaiming that already in January he had approached the Russian Ministers at Stockholm and Christiania with a proposal to conclude "an honorable peace" between Russia and her foes. He received a rebuff, immediately after the revolution, Rizov renewed his attempt with the Russian Minister at Christiania, who was an old acquaintance, and got, through the Minister, a reply from Professor Paul Milukoff, then the Foreign Minister in the temporary Government, that there could be no question of a separate peace.

Notwithstanding his two refusals, Rizov, announcing himself as Russia's real friend, now approaches his acquaintance, Maxim Gorkey. He attempts to refute successfully the arguments customarily used by the Russians and their allies against a separate peace. He offers to guarantee that Germany and Austria will not again undertake an offensive against free Russia, and adds that both powers are willing to evacuate the occupied territory without the expenditure of another drop of Russian blood. He declares that Germany and Austria in no wise menace Russia's new freedom. He accuses England of being the real militarist State, not Germany, and declares that Russia has no moral obligation to keep her treaty with the allies, because treaty-breaking has been common in the present war.

The Provisional Government, adds Rizov, must be forced to answer the question: "Who, after three years' massacre, gave you the right to continue shedding Russian blood?" Rizov thereupon makes the following concrete proposal: "Russia to conclude an immediate armistice with her foes, both belligerents retaining their present fronts, and to summon immediately a Russian constituent assembly, with the aim of deciding on peace or war."

This, says Rizov, is the only means to save the Russian revolution from disaster. He invites Gorkey to meet him at Stockholm or some other Swedish town, or, if that is impossible, to send a representative, who must be a Russian of authority. He invites Gorkey to acknowledge the despatch and appoint a meeting place by telegraph to a certain Grecoff, residing in the Strandvag in Stockholm, and suggests that he conceal his identity by signing the telegram with his Christian name, Alexei, or by the name Max.

In his newspaper, Maxim Gorkey characterizes Rizov's despatch as "base and stupid" and declares that his only reply will be the publication.

WHY RUSSIANS WERE INACTIVE

Lack of Sense of Duty On Part of the Troops.

Visit of New War Minister Has Been a Remedy.

Stockholm Cable.—The peace War Minister Kerensky to the front has been marked by enthusiastic demonstrations. The Minister of War declared that he will himself march at the head of the advancing battalions. Kerensky fully appreciates the necessity that the army take the offensive, not only in the interests of his country, but in the interests of its liberty. He has already done a great deal towards allaying some of the evils which threatened to convert the Russian revolution into a conflict of classes. The worst of these evils was the deterioration of Russia's military efficiency.

To the congress of delegates from the front Col. Jakovitch, the new Assistant Minister of War, delivered an address on the situation in the field. He said everything was ready for an offensive except the necessary sense of duty, which had impeded the arrival of foodstuffs and fodder. Transport supplies had improved considerably during the first days of the revolution, but gradually things got worse, until a week ago there was complete disorganization, soldiers deliberately uncoupled trucks of fodder and foodstuffs for the front, and railway officials were powerless to handle the traffic. Many were leaving the front and insisted on turning back all trains westward bound. Then there were exorbitant demands of the workmen, who were demanding 32 rubles a day of six hours. He further declared that the whole army and country were infested with German spies, and the Government found it difficult to cope with the evil.

The Cossacks in the Ural district held a convention recently and passed a resolution to give their unqualified

GERMANS NOW GROW NERVOUS

Are Worrying Over Lull On British Front.

Their Fliers Take Chances to Get News.

(By R. T. Small, Staff Correspondent of the Associated Press.)
With the British Armies in France, Cable.—While comparative quiet continues to reign along most of the western front the war is far from standing still. The great machine behind the fighting forces continues to move with never-resting energy. Artillery duels break out by day and night along the various sectors of the long battle line, and there passes now unnoticed an expenditure of shells which two years ago would have been regarded as little short of marvellous. But the game of modern warfare is ever a progressive one, and the miracle of to-day becomes the common-place of to-morrow.

The infantry activity lately has been confined wholly to raids and minor local attacks. These are conducted mainly for the purpose of keeping in touch with the enemy's movements and intentions. Both the British and Germans have adopted these tactics, and the few hours of darkness lately are filled with trench raiding expeditions.
The Germans appear daily to grow more nervous and worried by the present lull. They are watching the British like cat-like alertness. The slightest alarm during the night sets their guns going, and many defensive barrage curtains have been projected uselessly in front of the British positions. Some of their aeroplanes also are taking desperate chances in flying low over the line, endeavoring to keep in touch with any important movement.

GRAVE UNREST IN SPAIN AGAIN

Suspension of Constitutional Guarantees Forecasted.

Demonstrations On Foreign Affairs Banned.

Madrid, via Paris Cable.—According to the newspapers, the constitutional guarantees will be suspended again in two or three days.
Former Premier Count Romanones has declared to an intimate friend that he regretted he was not invited to the mass meeting held by pro-ally sympathizers last Sunday. He said that if he had been present he would have maintained the declarations made in his letter to King Alfonso at the time he resigned. He added that many Liberals, who were partisans of the Allies, would also have liked to be present. Discussing the same subject with the correspondent of a French newspaper, Count Romanones said:

"The meeting was of enormous importance. It will perhaps exercise a greater influence on foreign than home policies."
Asked what he thought of the situation in Spain, the former Premier declared that it became more grave and more confused every day, and every hour of the day. "Questioning as to whether he thought the Corona would be announced, Count Romanones smiled and answered:

"I am not too sure of that."
Minister of the Interior Benda has prohibited all public manifestations relative to international questions as "dangerous to the interests of the country, in view of the important diplomatic negotiations now going on."
Several such demonstrations had been planned in Madrid and other cities.
The constitutional guarantees were suspended in Spain at the end of March, following several strikes and serious disorders throughout the country. It was reported in Washington that a revolutionary movement was in progress, but this was denied by the Spanish Ambassador. The operations of the censorship have cut off definite information regarding the recent internal situation in Spain.

GERMANS FEAR RUSS ADVANCE

Programme of Foe Socialists for Stockholm.

Would Restrict Sea and Air Warfare.

Copenhagen, Cable.—According to programme of the Austrian and German delegates to the Socialist conference to be held here, as formulated in a group conference, provides for no annexations, no indemnities and restriction of mechanical means which may be employed in maritime and air warfare.

The six chief points of the programme are enumerated as follows: "First—No annexations.
"Second—No indemnities.
"Third—The south Slavic lands and Austro-Hungarian Crown lands to remain in the dual monarchy, but Socialists should support the efforts

TEUTON PEACE PLAN OUTLINED

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FRENCH REGAIN LOST POSITIONS

Drove Huns From Ground Won in the Champagne.

Several German Planes Were Shot Down.

Paris Cable.—In the Champagne sector to-day the French forces in a heavy counter-attack drove the Germans from trench elements they had captured northeast of Mont Haut and re-established their former front in its entirety. To the west, in the region lying between Soissons and Rheims, there has been a continuation of the spirited artillery duels on various sectors, notably Vauxaillon and Laffaux, and south of Berry-au-Bac the Germans, for the first time in several months, carried out a sapping operation. This netted them portions of trenches which were blown up.

The official statement issued by the War Office to-night reads: "Quite spirited artillery actions occurred in the regions of Vauxaillon, Laffaux and north-west of Rheims. In the region of Hill 108, south of Berry-au-Bac, the enemy, after having exploded several mines, occupied some trench elements which had been shattered by explosions.
"In Champagne a vigorous counter-attack drove back the enemy from points where he had gained a footing the previous night northeast of Mont Haut, our line being completely re-established.
"Yesterday five German aeroplanes were brought down by our pilots. According to late information, other enemy machines, previously reported as having been damaged, were in reality destroyed."

RUSS SOLDIERS ASK OFFENSIVE

Feeling of Men at Front Has Changed Lately.

No Fraternizing Now—Desertions Denied.

Petrograd Cable.—A conference of soldiers' delegates from units now at the front has passed resolutions relating to the attitude of the men in the trenches dealing with the so-called fraternization. The conference declares that information published in the press was exaggerated. Isolated cases were not unknown at previous stages of the war, but it did not affect the fighting spirit of the army. The truth was the army was undergoing process of transformation, from which the men would issue stronger and more conscious of duty.
With regard to deserters, the conference was of the opinion that this approach was in no wise applicable to the units at the front. The mass of desertions occurred exclusively from units in the rear. Sometimes fighting units waiting reinforcements received a red flag bearing the inscription, "War till victory," but the company which was to bring it failed to appear. The conference welcomed the order that all deserters should be punished with extreme severity.

A soldier tells me the feeling of the army at the front has changed in the past week in favor of an offensive. Not all realize how necessary this is for the cause for which democracy is fighting, but he believes the men will not fail to awaken to this necessity.

2,000 SERBIANS SHOT TO DEATH

Revolt Against Invaders Was Terribly Punished.

Tied to Stakes and Shot by Machine Guns.

London, Cable.—The Times correspondent with the Serbian army cabling from Saloniki under date of May 29, writes: "Details are given by Serbian deserters from the Bulgarian army of the insurrectionary movement in old Serbia, which was virtually stamped out at the end of May. The insurgents numbered 15,000, including many soldiers recruited in Bulgaria's disaffected provinces of Vidin and Orsova, where the majority of the inhabitants are of Serbian blood. Both German and Bulgarian troops were employed in crushing the movement. One of the main strongholds was in the hills at Nish in March. There he heard from comrades and following statement: "About 6,000 insurgents had been captured and over 2,000 were summarily executed. To accomplish this broadcast the executions were effected with machine guns. The bodies were immediately flung into the trenches and buried. To Bulgarian subjects who participated in the insurrection no mercy was shown. Every one in this category who was captured suffered death."
"The remainder of the prisoners were deported to Ash Minor. The whole of the rural inhabitants of the districts of Nish and Morinovo Bughraras were moved to Bulgaria, where they were divided into two portions, one consisting of men and women, the other of women and children, were handed over to the tender mercies of the Turks, who were requested to remove them to their Asiatic provinces.
"On the sector of the enemy front opposite Fessista and Morinovo Bughraras are employing Serbian women and children in road making and trench digging close to, if not exactly within the firing line."

Money being filthy here, you can't very well blame a man for trying to clean up a fortune.
She—The man I marry must be bold, but not audacious; handsome as Apollo, yet industrious as Vulcan; wise as Solomon, but meek as Moses; a man all women would court, yet devoted to only the one woman. He—How lucky we met!—Judge.

NOTHING TO BE HIDDEN

British Government Views as to Visit to Russia.

Allow All Sections to Advance Views.

London Cable.—In connection with the approaching visit of George H. Roberts, Lord Commissioner of the Treasury; James Ramsay MacDonald, chairman of the Labor party, and Frederick W. Jowett, president of the Independent Labor party, to Russia, the following authorized statement has been issued:
"Sincerely desirous of meeting the views of the Russian Government that they should be enabled to learn at first hand the opinions of all sections of British thought, the Government is facilitating the journey to Russia of the representatives of different political opinion. Among these are factions with a very small following, who latterly have not been over-enthusiastic in the vigorous prosecution of the war.
"The British Government has nothing to hide. They entered the war in defence of the rights of small nations and democracies, freedom and justice—a brutal war was forced upon the allies, who were in a state of total unpreparedness—and now they are in a very different position. They cannot allow Germany to profit by the gains wrested from them unscrupulously and in defiance of all right.
"Desiring, therefore, the fullest investigation and having nothing to conceal, the Government gladly will allow all sections of the public to advance their views. These delegates, including Messrs. Roberts, MacDonald and Jowett, will only further inform the Russian people how we were driven into the devastating war and will throw additional light on Germany's manoeuvres at this juncture to distort the predatory objects she had in forcing war on peaceful neighbors."

London Cable.—The Rome correspondent of the Times, telegraphing from Italian headquarters under date of May 31, states incidents in the recent fighting: "On the third night of the struggle between Carso and the sea, when the weary troops of the Arezzo brigade had pushed up the lower slopes of Hermaid and were hanging grimly to positions they were near the end. For two days they had had nothing to eat but emergency rations, and for many hours had had nothing to drink. The sun had been fierce. They were under heavy shell-fire, and enemy aeroplanes raked them with machine guns. They had had no sleep since they swept over Hill 77. The third night of strain was trying them hardly. Two o'clock in the morning, when the general, like then men, was midway between sleep and waking, when the voices of an orderly soldier and his servant, who should have been miles away, broke on his weary ears, 'Signor Generale, we brought dinner. They were roundly scolded while they stood in silent content as the clatter of many hoofs was heard on the hard, stony hillside. A long mule train was arriving with hot food and coffee for all the brigade. Here is a grimmer story. Near Hill Log there is, or was, a crossroad where two communication trenches intersected. By that way supporting troops came and messengers passed back. But on the third day of the fighting the trenches no longer existed. They were filled with broken rock and broken bodies of Italians and Austrians. A messenger came to the crossroad, hesitated, and asked where the communication trench was. 'There is none,' he was told, 'but follow the dead bodies and you can't miss the way.'"
CAPTURED THEM ALL.
"News has come that more of the enemy guns have been abandoned in what is now No Man's Land. The enemy's practical loss of guns is far from being represented in the Italian figures of guns captured.
"The Austrians seem to have become more Germanized as the war proceeds. Apart from the presence of German uniforms, helmets and infantry boots, there are everywhere signs of German spirit. Near San Giovanni di Duino there are two tunnels on a railway line which were turned into regular fortresses by the enemy. They were loopholed with machine guns, and the men who filled them were chained by the leg and waist to their guns. The tunnels were surrounded and all the men taken prisoner.
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GUNNERS ALL CHAINED TO THEIR GUNS

Austrians Are Becoming Taunted With German Brutality Now.

A FEARFUL THREAT Families of Deserters Will Be Killed as Punishment.

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BLACK TRACKERS. Marvelous Skill of Australian Aboriginal Hunters.

In endurance and speed the Australian aborigine is not the equal of the American Indian, and his weapons of wood are poorly fashioned stones are effective only at short range; but as a hunter only at short range; but as a hunter only at short range, however animal which leaves a track, however dim in sand, on rock, or in grass, falls an easy prey to the black fellow. Children are taught to track lizards and snakes over bare rocks and to find their absent mother by following tracks too indistinct to serve as a guide for an European. When a white man is lost in the desert or a child strays from home, the final resort is to secure a "black tracker."

He decoys pelicans by imitating their cry, catches ducks by diving below them, locates an opossum in a tree by marks on the bark or by the flight of mosquitoes, finds snakes by observing the action of birds, and follows a bee to its store of honey. Any animal which leaves a track, however dim in sand, on rock, or in grass, falls an easy prey to the black fellow. Children are taught to track lizards and snakes over bare rocks and to find their absent mother by following tracks too indistinct to serve as a guide for an European. When a white man is lost in the desert or a child strays from home, the final resort is to secure a "black tracker."

AUSTRIANS WIPED OUT

KAISER LOVES THE BRITISH

From a Staff Correspondent of the Associated Press with the British Armies in France (via London). Despatch.

The German Government continues to fill the air with wireless propaganda against the British, virtually ignoring all the other allies, including the United States. The trench version in the Arras district of Emperor William's recent speech was to the effect that no British prisoner should be taken; that the Germans should hate all the British, and if the could not avoid taking some prisoners they were to treat them with the greatest severity. Emperor William was at Douai and at Tournai, May 23, and made speeches at both places.
Bobbs—Why do you always refer to young Saphede as "One Degree Above Zero"? Slobs—Oh, he's next to nothing.

BRAZIL JOINING, CHILE TO FOLLOW

Rio de Janeiro, Cable.—The Brazilian Senate voted to-day authorizing an alliance of Brazil with "other States to defend the American Republics against the world."

Washington, May 31.—Despatches to the State Department from Chile indicate that the course in Brazil in relation to the war between Germany and the United States has created a profound impression upon the Chilean press. There were indications that public sentiment in Chile favors action on the part of the Chilean Government similar to Brazil's. The Chilean press is insisting that the solidarity of American republics ought not to be broken up.

American diplomatic officers in Latin America are effectively meeting and defeating the ends of the pro-German propaganda being conducted throughout South America. In most instances the pro-German agitation is met by interviews with American diplomats. A Latin America diplomat said to-day it is only necessary for the United States to expose the German inspiration of the widespread propaganda to neutralize its effect.
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