

EATMAN
IN KHAKI

West Side, the distinguished athlete, has Northumberland Fusiliers, in England, enter for his mother.

SEVEN STANLEY
MEN ENLIST

Leave to Join Composite
Battalion at Halifax—Sheffield
Woman, Missionary in Con-
stantinople, Writes Home.

Frederick, N. B., June 21—(Special)

A detachment of seven men left from Stanley tonight for Halifax to join a composite battalion there. They are S. Merritt, C. Merritt, J. Merritt, S. Thomas, F. McVay, F. Bennett, and H. Flynn. A. Lyons, of Stanley, will leave later to join the same corps.

Mrs. William Thurrott, of this city, last week received a letter from Miss Annie Barker, a Sheffield lady, who has for some years been engaged in missionary work in Constantinople. The censor refused to allow her to say anything about the war, but she made an observation that she expected Cousin John in a few weeks. Cousin John referred to is interpreted to mean John Bull. Miss Barker is a daughter of the late Archibald Barker, of Sheffield, and a sister of Percy Barker, of that place.

A number of Frederick people have taken summer cottages at Sand Point on the St. John river, and will remove there as soon as school closes. Among the number are A. R. Slipp, M. P. P.; G. N. C. Hawkins, Ross Thompson, Dr. F. W. Barbour and Major Osborne.

WITH FALL OF RAWKA-RUSKA,
RUSSIANS CANNOT HOPE
TO HOLD LEMBERG

(Continued from page 1.)

gowa river to the northwest of Shavli) where we made slight progress.

"On the Narew front German forces of inconsiderable strength, protected by a violent artillery fire, attempted an offensive, which proved fruitless because of the rivers Omulew and Arjetz.

"On the left bank of the Vistula on June 20 the enemy assumed the offensive in isolated columns on the front south of the Pilica, but after a short engagement, was repulsed, losing hundreds of prisoners.

"On the Tanew front there was only artillery fire. The enemy's offensive continues in the region of Rawka-Ruska.

"On the night of the 20th, our troops retired from the Grodek Lakes on the Lemberg positions.

"On the Dniester the enemy has delivered barren attacks between Mikolajow and Jidachew, in the course of which he was driven back sustaining heavy losses. On the rest of the front in Galicia and Bukowina, although stubborn fighting continues in some sectors, the enemy has not succeeded in making progress anywhere."

FALL AWAITED
WITH CALM RESOLVE

London, June 22, 3.30 a.m.—The Petrograd correspondent of the Times says: "The fall of Lemberg is awaited here with calm resolve. Lemberg has been used by the Russians as a base for supplies, and has not been placed in a position for defense from the west."

"The Russian retirement from the Lemberg region will necessitate some readjustment of the Dniester front in favor of a less vulnerable line. In view of the strength of the Russian positions on the Tanew front, no immediate development of the Austro-German offensive is anticipated in that quarter."

Query—"Do you believe in vaccination every seven years?" Reply—"Bah! The operation keeps the girls from playing the piano for nearly a week."

WANTED
Antities of cream and milk
the 15th of every month
se commodities. Reference
ST FARM,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

The Semi-Weekly Telegraph

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FIGHTING FRONT IN EAST MAY SHIFT TO WARSAW; LABOR NOBLY RESPONDING TO LLOYD GEORGE'S CALL

RUSSIANS FIGHT AS THEY RETREAT; PREPARING FOR NEW BATTLE IN POLAND

London, June 24, 10.46 p. m.—The Russians are still retreating in the east; the French are slowly gaining at certain points on the western front.

With the fires set by the retreating Russians still burning, the Austro-Germans are now firmly established at Lemberg and have shown no sign of ceasing their offensive.

The battle of the Dniester, to the south of the city, is not yet over, but according to Berlin, Gen. Von Linsingen has been able to throw his forces across the river, a fact which is taken in some quarters to presage another Russian defeat.

With Galicia all but cleared of Russians, the weight of Austro-German forces released in that theatre must soon be felt somewhere, but opinions are divided as to whether it will be on the western front or in Poland. One theory is that the Germans will launch another Warsaw attack, similar to their drive in Galicia. This coincides with the belief that it is the Austro-German plan to batter Russia more before turning west.

Opposed to this are reports that troops from Galicia are already journeying westward and that Germany plans to start a fresh campaign in the near future along the Belgian coast.

Lemberg is celebrating the return of the Austrians, and Vienna has not yet ceased her revelry at the recapture of the city.

Petrograd meanwhile continues to depreciate the military importance of the achievement, professing confidence that it will have no bearing on the ultimate outcome of the war.

The first day of David Lloyd George's appeal for munitions workers seemed to indicate that an identical number is being enrolled. The whole country is now in the throes of a recruiting campaign more intense than any previous appeal for fighters at the front.

HOLDING ENEMY IN GALICIA

London, June 25, 3 a.m.—A despatch to the Times from Petrograd says that owing to the undiminished fighting power of the Russian army the Austro-Germans will be unable to transfer either to the Warsaw or the western battle-fronts troops now in Galicia.

"As yet," the correspondent adds, "the retirement from Lemberg has not affected the Dniester front, where modifications are likely to occur only if the Germans succeed in advancing eastward, thus threatening the Russian rear and flank. It is affirmed that the enemy has concentrated on the Russian front all the Austrian cavalry, some eleven divisions, and almost all the German cavalry, namely four divisions, but that their activity is not very marked."

French Retain Gains

Paris, June 24, 10.25 p.m.—The following official communication was issued by the war office tonight:

"In the region to the north of Arras there have been no infantry actions today. Our troops have organized themselves in the conquered positions. A lively cannonade occurred in the sector of Arras-Ecurie."

"The enemy last night and today very violently bombarded Berry-Aux-Bac and the neighborhood of Saigneville. This bombardment caused us only insignificant losses.

"In the Argonne and on the heights of the Meuse there is nothing to report, except artillery actions.

"In the Vosges, at Fontenelle, a German attack was repulsed. The Germans have bombarded the outskirts of Metzeler and the ridges to the east of the village, where our progress has continued to a slight degree."

Belms Across Dniester

Berlin, June 24, via London—A further victory for the Austro-German forces in Galicia was announced today at army headquarters. The army of Gen. Von Linsingen, which has been meeting with stubborn opposition from the Russians along the Dniester river front, has succeeded in crossing the river.

The statement given out here today says:

"Western theatre of war: "We drove the enemy out of a section of a trench on the eastern slope of the Lorette Hill, which they captured recently."

"South of Souchez fighting continues with good results for our side. Our position in the Lorette Hills, south of Neuville was maintained after stubborn hand-to-hand fighting in the face of a strong attack begun during the night."

"In the Meuse Hills there were further bitter engagements. We took 150 French prisoners. The enemy suffered heavy losses in two unsuccessful attacks."

"Operations against the hill at Ban-Du-Sapt, which we captured yesterday were repulsed. The number of prisoners was increased by fifty."

"Eastern theatre of war: "Northwest of Kursany the Russians left more than 100 prisoners in our hands after an attack which we repulsed."

"On the Omulew river (Russian Poland), the German advance resulted in the capture of the village of Kopsceyka. South of the Vistula, in Poland, several enemy attacks were frustrated."

"The army under Gen. Von Linsingen crossed the Dniester between Halicz, which is still being held by our enemies in three battalions. This army engaged in a three day battle."

"In the neighborhood of Lemberg and Zolowka the pursuit continues. Between Rawka-Ruska and the San, as far as Ulanow, nothing of importance has occurred. In the angle between the San and the Vistula the Russians have retreated behind a branch of the San; also on the left bank of the Vistula, south of Halicz, they retreated toward the north."

Austrian Statement

Vienna, via London, June 24, 11.30 p.m.—The following official communication was issued by the war office today:

"The general situation in Eastern Galicia has not changed. The east and north-east of Lemberg, battles with strong Russian rear guards are still proceeding."

GERMAN KILLED, 4 WOUNDED AT AMHERST CAMP

Attempt at Escape from Compound Leads to Use of Firearms by Guard—Dead Man Had Started Melee.

Amherst, N. S., June 24—Considerable excitement was caused on the streets of Amherst today by the report that a concentrated effort had been made by a squad of German prisoners confined in the detention camp here to escape and as a consequence one of them had been shot.

Those competent to give the facts of the affair, gave out the following statement:

"While the prisoners of war in the detention camp here were being conducted to the compound for physical exercise, one of them, Fritz Claus, by name, assaulted one of the detachment camp police, knocking him insensible."

The guard was called to quell the mutiny, and in the melee, which followed, the originator of the trouble was shot dead, and four of the other prisoners more or less seriously wounded."

SULTAN OF TURKEY UNDER THE KNIFE

London, June 24—The Sultan of Turkey has undergone an operation for stone in the bladder, according to a Constantinople despatch received by Reuters' Telegram Company by way of Amsterdam.

The operation was performed on the advice of Prof. Israel, the German specialist, who has been at the bedside of the Sultan for some days.

Masses Demanding Peace Commensurate With Sacrifice

New York, June 24—President Wilson does not see any prospect for an early peace in Europe.

Col. E. M. House, his close friend and unofficial envoy to Europe, gave the president today the results of his sojourn of several months in the principal capitals of Europe, where he talked intimately with the responsible officials of the British, French and German governments, and the information he imparted in the long walks and talks which they enjoyed today reflected definitely the ideas held by both diplomats and the military element in each of the countries at war.

He also disclosed the various beliefs and currents of public opinion in each country as to what might be the possible terms of peace, and the trend of public opinion toward the different peace proposals that have been brought forward from time to time in informal discussions by the press and peace organizations.

The president has been guided largely by what Col. House has reported to him by cable and letters in handling the delicate question of renewing the efforts of the United States to bring about a general acceptance of mediation. Mr. Wilson said himself last Tuesday to the Washington correspondents that his foreign friends of good offices had been made to the warring powers, but that all foreign governments well understood the willingness of the United States to be of any service in any way possible to pave the way for an approach to peace.

One fundamental thing, the president has learned, which has affected the efforts of the United States to make peace is the unpreparedness of public opinion in some of the belligerent countries as to terms which they fear their adversaries might advance, or that are already discussed. Colonel House observed during his trip to Europe that public opinion in some of the countries was most insistent on terms which the governments of those countries already had learned would be commensurate with the sacrifices in blood and treasure that had been made by the people. If left to the diplomats in Europe since a return to the territorial status quo would perhaps not be difficult, some of the information indicated.

In Germany, it seemed, according to reliable information given to the president that the object of the large and influential party was to prepare public opinion for a realization of the idea that Germany's best interests lie in colonial expansion and the incidental development of overseas commerce, rather than in territorial extension in Europe proper.

The question, however, which Col. House thinks likely will play a most important part in any peace negotiations is "freedom of the seas."

Neither the president nor Col. House, would make any formal statement tonight on their confidences.

RETIREMENT NOT REGARDED AS DEFEAT

Russian Military Critics Compare Situation in East to Marno Retreat

NO ADVANTAGE FROM
FALL OF LEMBERG

Czar's Troops Still Standing Firm on Tanew Front—Germans Say Warsaw Will Be Next Objective—The Italians Meeting Austrian Attacks With Caution.

Petrograd, June 24, via London—The Russian retirement from Galicia, entailing the evacuation of Lemberg, is looked upon by Russian critics to Gen. Joffre's retreat to the Marne in the first part of the war. They explain that such a successful retirement, keeping the army intact, is nowise equivalent to defeat.

As General Joffre was not afraid to permit the Germans to approach near Paris, so the Russians claim not to be alarmed by the approach of the Austro-German forces to Russian territory. The evacuation of Lemberg, it is felt here, can have no strategic importance, other than the loss of a largely populated centre.

The firmness of the Russian stand on the River Tanew leads to the belief that the Russian army will soon reach its own border where, upon being reinforced, it may give the German detachment over victory to have been premature.

This belief is strengthened by the fact that the German army was unable to make material progress at other points along this front.

Thus far the German operations in the region of Lemberg have exerted no apparent effect on the situation along the Dniester river. At only one point on the entire length of this river, which for weeks marked the southeastern fighting front, have the Austro-Germans managed to establish themselves with any permanency on the right bank. Hence in the region near Nizlow the Germans effectually crossed the river, but, according to details learned today of a severe battle at this point, the Austro-Germans have been repulsed with heavy losses and compelled to sacrifice many strongly fortified positions. They still maintain, however, their position on the right bank of the river.

On the front extending from the Tanew to a line west of Rawka-Ruska the Germans have been successfully held, and no weakness in the Russian position is in evidence here as a result of the Russian evacuation of Lemberg. Russia observers are optimistic regarding the early re-capture of the Galician capital. The city suffered no property damage.

New Front in Galicia

London, June 24, 8.50 p.m.—A despatch to Reuters' Telegram Company from Petrograd says:

"Although the buildings in Lemberg were left intact, the engineers effectively destroyed the roads behind the retreating Russians. The rear guard corps were brilliantly handled and gained important successes in the course of the German advance north of Lemberg and also to the west and south of the city. The new Russian front, which was referred to in Wednesday's official communication as the point on which the Russians were retiring, is on Galician territory."

It is felt here that the Russian army accomplished everything that was possible with its available resources."

Warsaw Threatened

London, June 24—A despatch from Amsterdam to the Central News says that the Germans, following their victory in Galicia, have already made preparations for another attempt to capture Warsaw. According to this despatch, German troops from Galicia, already have been transferred to the Bruna front west of Warsaw.

Italians Saving Men

Verona, Italy, June 24—According to reliable information that has reached Verona, the Austrians have received such reinforcements as to enable them to meet the offensive throughout the front, but are constantly being repulsed everywhere with heavy losses.

The fundamental idea of the plan of campaign adopted by Lieut. Gen. Count Cadorna, chief of staff of the Italian army, is to cause the Austrians the greatest expenditure of men with the least damage to the Italians.

Turkish Propaganda

Rome, June 24, via Paris, 12.20 p.m.—Reports received by officials of the government indicate that Turkey, with the support of her allies, planned to give assistance to the German army in their uprising against the Italians in Libya. The purpose of this movement is said to have been to compel Italy to keep a large number of troops engaged in Northern Africa.

This purpose was not achieved, however, the Italian government having decided to purchase arms and munitions in the interior. In consequence Italy now requires a smaller force than hitherto in Libya.

Monster Shells Fall Regularly in Dunkirk

German 16-Inch Guns Heave Thirty-six Tons of Explosives and Metal Into French Coast Town From Distance of Twenty Miles—Several Killed, the Living Continue Business as Usual.

Dunkirk, France, June 23, via Paris, June 24, 2.20 p.m.—Thirty-six tons of explosives and metal were fired into Dunkirk yesterday from the German positions somewhere behind Dixmude. Several civilians were killed or wounded, and considerable material damage was done, but not a single shell reached the port or any other point of military importance. The impression on the inhabitants differed in no way from that made by preceding bombardments, and the first trains out of the city today carried no more than the usual number of travelers.

The first shell struck in the city at the break of dawn, and others followed at intervals of 25 minutes until a quarter past six in the evening. They came without warning, for, though Dunkirk constantly hears the guns of the Allies along the Belgian front, no sound comes from the monster weapon that hurls these 16-inch shells from a spot more than twenty miles distant. The shriek of the shell gives no warning of the missiles coming, as the noise is heard only in the last 200 yards of flight and almost simultaneously comes an explosion that makes the earth tremble.

Scarcely had the smoke of the first shell lifted when red-colored notices reading, "Refuge in case of alarm," began to appear on the fronts of buildings having cellars safe from the shell fire. Many people, hastily clad, hurried to these shelters. Still more ran in the direction of the explosion hoping to aid the victims. Whenever one of these monster missiles falls, however, the work of rescuers is reduced to a minimum, as the destruction the shell works in the immediate vicinity is nearly complete. The streets were strewn in many places with broken plate glass, crushed paving stones and other debris before the work of clearing away began.

In the intervals of this fifteen-hour bombardment melancholy calm prevailed in the city. There was little excitement at any time, and no panic whatever. When the fire was over the streets resumed their ordinary war-time aspect, and among the crowds who went about their affairs, in neither haste nor confusion, street arabs swarmed about stricken spots hunting fragments of shells to sell to passers-by. The electric current was cut off in the city, but gas could be burned as usual. Persons who had sought cellars came out before morning to the sound of violent cannonading from the Allies front that had continued all night.

COVERT GERMAN WARNING TO U. S.

Journey of Submarine From Bremen to Dardanelles Held Up as Threat to American War Party—Great Britain Makes Specific Explanation of Shipping Delays—Germany's Note on Frye's Sinking Answered.

London, June 24, 7.30 p.m.—The correspondent at The Hague of the Exchange Telegraph Company transmits a telegram received there from Munich concerning an article published by the Deutsche Nachrichten, of Munich, commenting on the voyage of a German submarine from Wilhelmshaven to the Dardanelles.

This paper points out that the distance from Bremen to New York is only 3,600 miles, and expresses the hope that this submarine exploit "will make the war party in the United States think twice."

German Contentment Not Accepted

Washington, June 24—The reply of the United States to the last German note regarding the case of the American merchant ship, the Frye, sunk by the commerce raider Prinz Eitel Friedrich, was dispatched to Berlin today.

In substance the note reiterates the contention that the sinking of the Frye was in violation of international law and of the Prussian-American treaty of 1898, and asks for reparation, without reference to prize court proceedings. Germany has agreed to make reparation under the treaty of 1898, but justifies its inconvience to neutral commerce resulting from the order-in-council against trade with Germany, Austria and Turkey, and asserts that American citizens have no just ground for complaints on account of the treatment accorded their cargoes.

The foreign office emphasizes the "very special concessions made in favor of United States citizens."

According to a summary of ships detained, there are twenty-seven vessels which cleared from the United States now held in ports in the United Kingdom. Of these eight are said to be unloading cotton which Great Britain has agreed to purchase; seven will be allowed to depart as items of their cargo placed in a prize court have been discharged, and the other twelve—three of them American ships—are the subject of investigations not yet completed.

Regarding the complaint that undue delay has occurred in the prize court, the memorandum points out that delay is frequently caused by the request for adjustment of cases by counsel for the claimants, and quotes from the records of the prize court one specific instance

ENROLLING MEN FOR WORK ON MUNITIONS

Two Hundred Bureaus Already Open in Britain for Registration of Laborers

"GET IN FACTORY LINE
TO HELP FIRING LINE"

Lloyd George's New Slogan is Catching On—Labor Promises Support in Raising New Loan—"No Time for Pessimism," Says French Premier in Reply to Turbulent Member

London, June 24, 9.57 p.m.—The enrollment of war munitions volunteers is engaging more attention, for the time being than the enlistment of recruits for the army. It is a striking proof of how David Lloyd George, the minister of munitions, has succeeded in awakening the country to the paramount necessity of concentrating on the production of shells and other war material.

At 6 o'clock this evening munitions work bureaus were opened in nearly two hundred towns in various parts of the country, of which fifty-three are in London alone, and in a large number of other buildings, to give British workmen an opportunity "to get into the factory line and supply the firing line."

According to a page advertisement, in big type, printed in all the important newspapers, these bureaus were opened in the evening in order that the men might enlist for munitions work, without losing time in their present situations.

Work For Everyone

"Every skilled worker, who is ready to go will be put into his new job with the least possible delay," said H. E. Hoggins, a well known business man whom Mr. Lloyd George has impressed to help mobilize the new army of skilled workmen. "There will be no long period of waiting. The need is too urgent. The loyalty of the British workman, is such, we know, that he is prepared to make sacrifices to help his pals on the firing line."

The workman of Great Britain was never before the object of so much consideration. Both on the firing line and in the factory line he is regarded as the saviour of the country.

The papers credited with a large circulation among the wealthier classes print a big advertisement appealing to the employers of skilled workmen to "make it easy for them to enroll as munitions workers and easy for them to get their old jobs back."

The chancellor of the exchequer, Reginald McKenna, in the meantime is appealing to the workmen to subscribe to the new war loan. At the treasury today he received a deputation representing the principal trades unions and other organizations which exercise great influence on workmen's savings, and urged upon them the necessity of their cooperation to make the loan a success.

"There is no suggestion of compulsion in the matter," said the chancellor. "We appeal to the workman on the ground of national need. We have tremendous financial resources, but there is no good in having that asset unless we use it, not only for ourselves but also for our Allies. If we make the loan a success we shall win the war and triumph."

"We will do our share towards getting the loan up," was the response of Charles Bowerman, an influential Labor member of parliament.

To enable the poorer classes to participate in the loan it was suggested that loan certificates as low as two shillings each be issued. Already it has been arranged to issue five shilling certificates, and the chancellor promised to consider the smaller sum.

Taking Stock of Resources

London, June 15—Now that the agitation for munitions is at its height, England is going to take stock of her resources. A bill providing for "the registration of national resources" is to be introduced in the house of commons next week by Walter Hume Long, president of the local government board, according to announcement made tonight by Wm. H. Fisher, Unionist member for Fulham. Just what will be the scope of the inventory, and whether it will include men, as well as supplies, has not been made known.

French Member Critical

Paris, June 24—An animated scene occurred in the chamber of deputies today when M. Accombay, in discussing the war appropriation, criticized the ministry of war. He declared defects had been proved in shell making. Objections and protests from various parts of the chamber interrupted M. Accombay and the speaker reminded him that he should stick to the question under discussion.

M. Accombay affirmed that the responsibility of the war was responsible for the deaths of many soldiers. He regretted, he said, that the national resources were being extravagantly disbursed, and deplored the lack of foresight displayed in preparing for adequate supplies and munitions. The minister of war, he declared, ought to possess technical training sufficient to fit him for general direction of the army's supply services.

Protests from the right and the centre frequently interrupted M. Accombay.

(Continued on page 10)