

### TEUTONIC ADVANCE IN EAST; ITALIANS STAND IN EAST; ITALIANS BRING UP HEAVY FORCES

### TURKS LOSE 20,000 IN FOUR-DAY FIGHT

### NEW AND GLORIOUS PAGE WRITTEN IN RECORD OF BRITISH SEAMANSHIP

### NOTE DELAYED BY CONTROVERSY

### RUSSIANS MAKE DESPERATE STAND IN EAST; ITALIANS BRING UP HEAVY FORCES

London, July 5, 11:33 p. m.—Much activity was apparent today in all the three elements where the warring powers come into actual contact, but reports as to results generally were contradictory.

Belin uses a "reliable source" for the denial that a German battleship of the pre-dreadnought type was sunk by a Russian submarine at the mouth of the Dnieper, but the official report from Petrograd on the occurrence is accepted as correct by London, where resumption of the naval operations in the Baltic has been watched with intense interest.

Reading between the lines of the various official reports it is not difficult to deduce that the Russians are making a desperate stand between the rivers Pruth and Dniester. Grand Duke Nicholas, commander-in-chief of the Russian forces, reports that the fighting in Southern Poland is of the most desperate character, while Vienna admits that the Russians are attacking in strong force. Austro-German sources, however, declare this effort to be a forlorn hope.

**VON LINSINGEN ON ZLOTA LIPPA FRONT.**

Gen. Von Linsingen's Teutonic army, after a fortnight of terrific struggles, is reported by both Vienna and Berlin to have reached the whole front of the Zlota Lipka river in Eastern Galicia.

Berlin also claims important successes on the western front where, in the forest of Le Pretre, the German forces are reported to have compelled the obstinately resisting French to evacuate trench after trench over a fifteen hundred yard front, until a thousand prisoners, including a battalion staff, and a number of guns, fell into the hands of the attacking troops.

The Paris version of this claim is that after an extremely heavy bombardment the Germans succeeded, along a front of one kilometre, in regaining a foothold in the old lines which had been taken by the French. Both sides report sanguinary but fruitless attacks at other points along the western line.

Rumors are again rife concerning the operations at the Dardanelles, but the public curiosity will be satiated to some extent when the morning papers publish the vivid report from Gen. Sir Ian Hamilton, commander-in-chief of the allied land forces at the Dardanelles, covering recent operations on the Gallipoli Peninsula, where fierce fighting from June 28 to July 3 resulted in the check, with appalling slaughter, of a Turkish offensive, attempted under the eye of Enver Pasha, Turkish minister of war.

**FORECAST GERMAN DRIVE IN ALSACE.**

Citizens of Switzerland who have been trying to return home across the Swiss-German frontier, report that the frontier has been closed. They assert that this is the result of the massing of German troops, preparatory to an effort to drive the French from Alsace, and is part of a plan to clear German and Austrian territory from the invaders.

The expected opposition to the British national register bill has elicited the statement from Premier Asquith that the government does not contemplate the introduction of forced labor or conscription.

Not in years has the American Independence Day been less observed here. The time-honored dinner of the American Society was not given, and there was only an informal reception held by Walter Hines Page, the American ambassador, and his family. The shops and hotels, usually gay with American flags, flew the Allied flags, or none.

**Heavy Bombardment.**

Paris, July 5, 10:33 p. m.—The following official communication was issued by the French war office tonight:

"There has been relatively calm along the whole front, without infantry action. There is nothing to report except artillery activities on the part of the enemy at certain points between the Meuse and the Moselle.

"The region of the forest of Le Pretre has suffered particularly a very violent bombardment with big shells."

**Italian Bombs on Trieste.**

Rome, via Paris, July 5, 11:40 p. m.—The following Italian official statement was given out here tonight:

"On our dirigibles bombarded and seriously damaged the Cantonment at Trieste last night. The airship returned undamaged."

**Fighting in Wild Country.**

Geneva, Switzerland, via Paris, July 5, 2:10 p. m.—Severe fighting is in progress on the plateau of Cornico and Dohedo between the Italians and the Austro-Hungarians, according to advices received here today from Innsbruck. The Austrians continue to cast down boulders and to blow up hidden rock galleries on the advancing Italian mountaineers.

**Russians Attacking Desperately.**

Berlin, via London, July 5, 10:50 p. m.—A despatch from Czernowitz, Bukovina, reports that the Russians are continuing desperate but unsuccessful attacks in the region between the Pruth and Dniester rivers, and are meeting with very heavy losses. These have amounted to 20,000 men in the last few days.

Violent artillery engagements raged Sunday in northeastern Bukovina, the Russians retiring, followed by the Austro-Hungarian troops across the frontier.

**German Claims of Victory.**

Berlin, via London, July 5, 9 p. m.—The official statement issued by German army headquarters and received from Berlin by way of London, deals with the campaign in the western theatre. It follows:

"Western theatre:

### RADICAL DISTRUST IN REGISTER BILL FINDS EXPRESSION

**Member for Yorkshire Declares Long's Measure Will Split the Country—Intimates Northcliffe is Directing Policy of Government.**

London, July 5, 10:35 p. m.—The National Register Bill encountered opposition in the house of commons tonight, when Sir Thomas Whittaker, Liberal member for one of the Yorkshire divisions, opposed its provisions, asserting that the passage of the bill in its present form would split the country.

The member also declared his distrust in the present coalition government, saying that he knew that the man who had destroyed the late government continued to dictate the policy of the present government.

Cries of "Name" rang through the house, and Sir Thomas said that it was Lord Northcliffe, who was advocating virtually all the clauses of the Register Bill.

Percy Alden (Liberal), on asking Premier Asquith whether he was able to assure the house that the government did not contemplate forced labor or conscription under the bill, was told by the premier that no such change was contemplated.

**Kitchener Favors Bill.**

Walter Hume Long, the father of the bill, in moving its second reading, said that the government would resist, to the utmost, any suggestion to recede from its position and withdraw the bill. He said that Lord Kitchener, secretary for war, thought that the bill would assist him to avoid the difficulties with which he had previously been confronted, men having been recruited who should have been left in the workshops.

Sir Thomas Whittaker moved the rejection of the bill until evidence was produced that the government's present powers were inadequate. He did not object to conscription or conscription, if necessary, but he asserted, the bill was needless and raised the greatest controversy of the day. The bill would be viewed with grave disgust, especially as men always came forward when asked. The powers conferred by the bill, at any rate, must not be placed in the hands of the military, who were hopeless in business matters.

He concluded by saying: "It is not a register that is wanted, but wholesale dismissals in the war office."

Conservative speakers followed, and earnestly appealed to the house to support the government bill.

**Passed Second Reading.**

The house passed the second reading of the bill, after rejecting Sir Thomas' motion by a majority of more than 200 votes. The debate proved that the opposition to the bill came from a somewhat small minority of Radicals.

That the government had taken precautions to avoid a mishap is found in the fact that a number of members, attracted in khaki, who had not been seen in the house previously this session, were present ready to vote in support of the bill, whose passage through the remaining stages may be regarded as safe.

The Labor members, Philip Snowden and Arthur Hamilton, opposed the bill, predicting that, even if passed, it would be ineffective.

The Right Hon. William Hayes Fisher, speaking in behalf of the government, declared that the cabinet was absolutely unanimous for the bill, and also that the country would have a great shock if the bill was rejected.

**BOMB WRECKS NEW YORK POLICE HEADQUARTERS**

New York, July 5.—A bomb was exploded tonight in the basement at police headquarters, directly under the Detective Bureau. Most of the windows on one side of the building were shattered.

### Sir Ian Hamilton Reports Effective Repulse of All Attacks

**DESTROYER'S PART**

The Scorpion Enfiladed Ravine and Filled it Full of Turkish Dead—Inflamed by Wounding of Officer the Ghurkas Sprang Upon Advancing Enemy With Kukris and Wrought Terrible Execution—Turkish Officers Directed to Shoot Soldiers Yielding.

London, July 5, 9:10 p. m.—The total Turkish casualties in the Dardanelles operations between June 28 and July 2 were 5,150 men killed and 15,000 wounded, according to an announcement made tonight by the British official press bureau.

The bureau issued the following report from Gen. Sir Ian Hamilton, covering the recent operations in the Dardanelles:

"About 2 a. m. (date not given) the Scorpion, in the darkness, discovered a Turkish battery advancing near the sea to the northwest of Krithia. The Scorpion opened fire, and few of the enemy got away.

"Simultaneously the enemy attacked a knoll which we had captured, due west of Krithia, advancing in close formation in several lines. The attack came under artillery and enfilade rifle fire, the enemy losing heavily. The foremost Turks got within forty yards of the parapet, but only a few remained.

"The Turks made several heavy bomb attacks during the night, our troops being twice driven back a short distance. Early in the morning our regiments these trenches by a bayonet attack. They have since been strengthened. At 5:30 a. m. 2,000 Turks moving from Krithia into a ravine were scattered by machine gun fire.

"The operations reflect great credit on the vigilance and accurate shooting of the Scorpion. The Turkish losses in the ravine are estimated at from 1,500 to 2,000 dead.

"**GURKHAS USE KUKRIS WITH DEADLY EFFECT.**

"About 10 p. m. on June 30 the Turks again attacked with bombs a portion of the trench. The trench was captured by us on the 28th. An officer of the Gurkhas being wounded—not dangerously, as it turned out—the men became infuriated, flung all their bombs at the enemy, and then charging down out of the trench, used their kukris for the first time and with excellent effect.

"About dawn the Turks once more attempted to attack over the open, but nearly the whole of these attacks, about half a battalion, were shot down and a final bomb attack, though commenced, failed utterly.

"Further reports from the Australian and New Zealand corps as to the enemy's attack on the 29th and 30th, on our right flank state that the action was commenced with a very heavy fire, from midnight until 1:30 a. m. to which our men only replied by a series of cheers. The Turks then launched their attack and came right on with bayonet and bombs. Those who succeeded in getting into our saps were instantly killed, the remainder were dealt with by bomb and light. Here from the Seventh and Eighth Light Boreas, were shot down and killed, and many were killed while withdrawing.

"The enemy's attack was strongest on his right. The Turks were completely routed by the constant use of our constructed well above of our main line, and the dead are lying thickly in front of this. Some got into the sap, several across it. All these were wiped out by fire from the main parapet further back.

"**THIRTY SURVIVORS DULY POLISHED OFF.**

"Following the defeat of this attack the enemy attacked at 3 a. m. our left, and thirty men came over the parapet in front of the right of Quinn's Post. These were duly polished off.

"Prisoners brought in state that three British soldiers were captured by the enemy in the firing line as much as the main attack, which was made by personal order of Enver Pasha (the Turkish war minister), who, as they definitely assert, was present in the trenches on June 29. This is confirmed by the statement of an intelligent Armenian prisoner captured on that date. According to him, stringent orders were recently issued that no further attacks were to be made, because if the Turks remained in the defensive the British would be forced to attack and would suffer severely as the Turks hitherto had suffered, but Enver Pasha, when he arrived in the northern section, overrode the instructions, and orders were received by the prisoner's regiment that the Australians were to be driven into the sea.

"On July 2, after a heavy bombardment of our advanced positions by high explosive and shrapnel, lasting half an hour, the enemy infantry advanced, but were driven back to the main nullah, about a mile from our front, by the accurate shooting of the Scorpion and by our rifle and machine gun fire.

"About 7 p. m. the Turkish artillery (Continued on page 8.)

### NEW AND GLORIOUS PAGE WRITTEN IN RECORD OF BRITISH SEAMANSHIP

**Captain Parslow, of Steamer Anglo-Californian, Died at His Post Under Fire, Then Son Took Command**

Queenstown After Four Hours' Battle With Submarine, With Sides Riddled With Shot and Shell, Nine Dead and Eight Wounded—Masterly Handling Foiled Firing of Torpedoes—French Lose Steamer and Schooner.

Queenstown, July 5, 7:40 p. m.—With nine dead sailors stretched on her deck, eight men lying wounded below, and her sides riddled with shot and shell, the British steamship Anglo-Californian steamed into Queenstown harbor this morning, after having withstood the attack of a German submarine for four hours. The ship's escape from destruction was accomplished with no other means of defense than the indomitable spirit of her captain and crew, combined with masterly seamanship, which enabled her to frustrate the efforts of her assailant to torpedo her.

The story of how Captain Parslow stood on the bridge of the Anglo-Californian, amidst a rain of shot, and calmly directed the movements of his ship until he was killed by a shell, and of how his place was taken by his son until British destroyers appeared and the submarine was compelled to flee, was told by the survivors.

The Anglo-Californian left Montreal for the British Isles on June 24. The submarine was sighted at 8 o'clock last Sunday morning. Captain Parslow ordered full steam ahead, and wireless calls for assistance were sent out.

The submarine on the surface proved to be a far speedier craft than the steamer, and rapidly overhauled her, meanwhile deluging her with shells. One shot put the wireless apparatus on the Anglo-Californian out of action. Finding that he could not escape by signaling for it, Captain Parslow devoted all his attention to manoeuvring his ship so as to prevent the submarine from using torpedoes effectively.

**CAPTAIN STUCK TO POST.**

"Our captain was a brave man," said one of the narrators. "He kept at his post on the bridge, coolly giving orders as the submarine circled around us vainly seeking to get a position from which it could give us a death blow with torpedoes. All the while the underwater boat continued to rain shot and shell upon us, and at times was so close that she was able to employ rifle fire effectively.

"At last one shell blew the captain off the bridge, killing him outright, and terribly mauling him. Just before that he had given orders to launch the boats, but this was very difficult under the shell fire. Several men were struck down while working at the davits. Ultimately four boats were got overboard, and were rowed away until picked up."

The son of Captain Parslow, serving as second mate, was standing by his father's side when the latter was killed. The son was knocked down by the violence of the explosion. Springing to his feet he seized the wheel and, as ably as his father had done, continued dodging the submarine. Another shell burst alongside him, shattering one of the spokes of the wheel, but young Parslow remained at his post.

The wireless S. O. S. calls that had been sent out at the first alarm had reached those able to give more than passive assistance, however, and British destroyers appeared. On their appearance the submarine abandoned the attack and submerged. Young Parslow was still at the wheel when the destroyers came up.

The Anglo-Californian, the British boat which was shelled by a German submarine and lost her captain and eleven of her crew killed, as reported in cable despatches, sailed from Montreal with a cargo of horses on June 23. The Alban Line is the agent for the boat. The steamer was in St. John last fall engaged in the remount trade.

The boat was in San Francisco when war was declared, and during her stay in that port the Leipzig put in for coal. The battleship left before the Anglo-Californian and put to sea, thus the latter vessel escaped.

Owing to the fact that the Anglo-Californian was taking over a large number of horses, a special crew was signed on in Montreal, and among the eleven killed will probably be several Montreal men.

When the Anglo-Californian left Montreal on June 23, she had on board a crew of 100, of whom nearly half were Canadians and Americans.

**On the Firing Line.**

Montreal, July 5.—"Merchant ships are a necessary link in the chain by which the British government maintains her part in the war. Captains and seamen stay by their jobs, just as men on shore do by theirs, where their work is necessary to the firing line as much as the soldiers at the front. One of Captain Parslow's sons was killed at the front, and another son was wounded."

The London-Latta Company's steamship Anglo-Californian before the great war was chiefly engaged in carrying nitrates from Chili to United States ports. She came to Montreal from Sydney (N. S.) and this was her first trip up the St. Lawrence river.

**Submarine Hit by Shells.**

Paris, July 5, 5:20 p. m.—The French steamer Carthage was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine near Cape Helle on July 4, according to an official statement issued this afternoon. Sixty-six members of her crew were saved.

Two German submarines were sighted yesterday in the English Channel by French squadrons. Both submarines plunged, but one was hit by several shells before it disappeared.

The French steamer Carthage was built at Newcastle in 1910. She was 408

### German Admiral Writes That American Military Strength Must Not Be Despised

**COMPROMISE PROPOSED**

Useless to Alienate the United States Says Von Truppet, if Submarine War Will Not Bring England to Her Knees—Answer to Wilson Not for Several Days.

Berlin, July 5, via London—Admiral Oscar Von Truppet, at one time governor of Kiang-Chau, the German concession in the Chinese province of Shantung captured in November by the Japanese, contributes an article today in Der Tag warning his compatriots not to underestimate the danger of a breach with the United States and asking them to weigh seriously the question whether the value of Germany's submarine warfare against British commerce is enough to justify a continuance of its present form at the expense of a rupture with the trans-Atlantic nation.

The article is remarkable not only for its open statement regarding the wide-reaching effect which the participation of America in the hostilities in the future course of the war—effects which Admiral Von Truppet says are greatly underestimated in Germany—but also as a contribution heard from a naval officer. All the naval publicists of Germany hitherto heard from have been devoting their energies to accelerating public opinion against any modification of the submarine campaign and endeavoring to prevent or to limit concessions to American demands in the forthcoming German note to Washington.

The campaign between the advocates and the opponents of a compromise is intense and delivery of the note within a few days ago was scheduled for Monday or Tuesday will probably be delayed several days.

**AMERICA'S STRENGTH NOT TO BE DESPISED.**

Admiral Von Truppet in his article in Der Tag writes:

"A German-American war, or even a rupture of diplomatic relations, the effect of which would be to limit concessions to American demands in the forthcoming German note to Washington.

"The campaign between the advocates and the opponents of a compromise is intense and delivery of the note within a few days ago was scheduled for Monday or Tuesday will probably be delayed several days.

**CAN ENGLAND BE BEATEN TO KNEES?**

The kernel of the problem, from a German standpoint, concludes Admiral Von Truppet, is contained in this question:

"If the answer is in the negative, our submarines can find better employment against hostile warships, particularly in the hunting grounds of the Mediterranean, the Dardanelles and the Suez Canal. Submarine warfare against merchantmen in that case could be modified or abandoned to obtain a more favorable neutrality from, and the friendship of, America, which would be of great value to Germany after the war."

"If the answer is in the affirmative, then the law of self-preservation would justify us in the situation which England has forced upon us in using, to the fullest extent, our superiority in submarines, and we can calmly accept all the consequences of it."

**COMPROMISE WOULD BE UNFAVORABLE RECEIVED.**

Berlin, via London, July 5.—The Kreuz Zeitung, in its weekly review, says that limitations upon submarine operations would cause widespread and deep agitation among the German people.

It is probable, however, the newspaper adds, that in the forthcoming note to America a form will be found which will offer a prospect of settling the questions, so far as passengers are concerned.

**LOSINGEN UP IN BUDA PEST.**

Paris, July 5, 8:30 p. m.—Beginning Sunday next, five flour will not be mixed in wheat flour in the Hungarian capital, and the daily ration for each person will be increased from seven to ten and a half ounces, according to despatch received by the Havas News Agency today from Budapest by way of Geneva.

**BRITISH CASUALTIES GROWING STEADILY**

Officers.	Men.
659	19,000
2,667	26,000
2,200	62,000

**DRIVE IN POLAND GATHERS FORCE**

(Continued from page 1.)

Western theatre of war:

Our positions here are unchanged, booty taken during June amounted to two flags, and 25,000 prisoners, of a 120 were officers; seven cannon, mine-throwers, fifty-two machine guns and one aeroplane, besides much material of war.

South-eastern theatre of war:

After bitter fighting the troops under Von Linsingen yesterday stormed Russian positions east of the Gnila river, near Knucice and Luczyna, to the north of Ronatyn. Three officers and 2,328 men were made prisoners and five machine guns were captured.

East of Lemberg the Austro-Hungarian troops have pressed forward into enemy's positions. The army under Field Marshal Von Mackensen is moving to press forward between the Pruth and Vistula rivers. West of the Pruth, after stubborn fighting by the Austrians, the Teutonic allies are advancing on both sides of the Kamenna in the Pruth.

The total amount of captures during the week by the Teutonic allied troops under Gen. Von Linsingen, Field Marshal Von Mackensen and Gen. Von Richthausen amounts to 400 officers and 500 men and 80 cannon and 398 machine guns."

**American Shells.**

Paris, July 1.—With reference to an article published in America, in which Ruppert of Bavaria was quoted as saying that fifty per cent. of the shells used by the French were manufactured in the United States, the military office of the Associated Press has the following official statement:

Neither now nor at any time since the beginning of the war has the French army made use of any shells manufactured in the United States."

**RICHIBUCTO NEWS**

Richibucto, June 30.—F. J. Robidoux, P., and Mrs. Robidoux, after spending a week at their home here, returned yesterday to their home at the request of the president, Mrs. J. Robidoux, the Red Cross Society held their last regular meeting elected a president, Mrs. B. E. Johnson, who has been very devoted to the interests of the society, was elected to the office of secretary, and Mrs. A. Hutchison, treasurer.

Misses Florence and Marguerite, students at the convent at St. Louis, Quebec, are home to spend vacation with their parents, Dr. and Mrs. T. Bourque.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred A. Pine and two daughters arrived recently from New York to spend the summer.

William and Edgar Leger, pupils at the convent at Tracadie, came on Saturday to spend vacation with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Z. Leger. Vincent Doucet, student at the school at Tracadie, is home to spend vacation with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Doucet.

**NORTON NEWS**

Norton, July 1.—The Norton, Superintendent had his closing exercises Wednesday afternoon. There was a large number of visitors present. After a short entertainment by the scholars the teachers and pupils of the final examinations. Miss Jean Adams will remain as principal. Miss Annie Corbett and Miss Truax have resigned and their places will be filled by Miss Smith, of St. Martin's, and Miss Robinson, of St. Joseph's. Miss Corbett and Miss Truax are called to the front of the room and presented with addresses and handkerchiefs. The exercises were presided over by the singing of the national anthem.

Rev. T. and Mrs. Moses, of Weymouth, N. B., are visiting here in Dorchester (Mass.). Mrs. Fannie Robinson has gone tonight to Pasadena (Cal.).

Mr. and Mrs. George Keirstead are spending a few days with friends and relatives in St. John.

W. H. Heine and family have gone to the lake at Chevre for the summer months. William Morrison, conductor on the N. B. railway, moved his family to the lake at Norton for the summer.

Miss Lottie Allison, of St. John, is visiting friends in Norton.

Miss Jean Adams left today for her home in Adamsville, Northumberland county.

Miss Buttin, of St. John, is the guest of Miss Edith Myers.

Miss Myrtle Pierce has returned to her professional work in Dorchester (Mass.) after spending some months at her home.

Mrs. M. Nugent and family, of St. John, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Robert Young, of Toronto, is spending a few days with his friend, Ambrose Murray, on visiting friends in St. John.

**HYDRO-ELECTRIC ROAD IN OPERATION**

London, Ont., July 1.—Today saw the official operation of electric trolleys over a electrified London and Port Stanley highway, the first hydro-electric railway in Ontario, the official opening of which is to take place on July 22.