

BEAT BACK ASSAULTS BY 200,000 GERMANS

French Repulse Every Attack Of Enormous Hordes And, Confusing Enemy, Make Some Good Gains

Paris Cable.—The heaviest fighting of many weeks is reported by the French War Office to-night.

In the north between Souchez and Neuville, the fighting has been furious. On this front the Germans have arrayed an army of 200,000 men, with heavy reserves in the rear, and last night and to-day drove forward against the French in a desperate effort to regain the ground lost there during the last few days.

Repeated attacks were hurled back by the French forces, which, striking quickly while the Germans were in confusion, pressed forward, making important gains on three sides of Souchez, and advancing in three directions from Neuville. The French batteries during the fierce battle of the last 24 hours have fired nearly 300,000 shells, while the Germans have used probably no fewer.

DEATH TOLL HEAVY.

The death toll in the face of such artillery work has of necessity been very large. The War Office to-night admits that the French losses have been serious. It asserts, however, that the German casualties have been even greater. In spite of this fact the spirit and morale of the French troops is said to be excellent.

More than 1,000 German prisoners have been made during last night's and to-day's struggle—500 on the Souchez-Neuville front and 500 in the Vosges.

SET TOWN ON FIRE.

In the Vosges, Astenhof, a suburb of Metz, on the River Fecht, has been captured. Metz itself is on fire, set by the Germans, and is burning. Steinbeck, a little to the north of Metz, has fallen into French hands after a furious assault. It would appear that Souchez,

north of Arras, and Metzeral, in the Vosges, are doomed to fall into French hands. The new positions won about Souchez to-day and last night will give the French batteries clear sweep toward the German positions in the town and the same is true respecting Metzeral.

During the fighting on the Souchez-Neuville line French aviators were continually in the air. Squadrons of aeroplanes soared over Givency and the Bois de la Folle, where the German reserves were held in concentration, and dropped bombs, which are reported to have caused great damage.

The War Office says to-night that yesterday's bombardment of Rheims by the Germans caused considerable property damage, especially to the cathedral, on which many bombs fell.

ADMISSIONS BY GERMANY.

The German official report admits the success of the French at several points, including the loss of trenches on the Lorette hills, and the penetrating of the German position a distance of 500 metres south of Souchez. Loss of territory in the Vosges is also admitted.

Jean Hugo, a grandson of Victor Hugo, and son of George Victor Hugo, has had a remarkably lucky escape at the front. He carried a small pocket mirror with a steel back in a pocket over his heart. A bullet struck the mirror, was deflected, and grazed his ribs, wounding him slightly. At the same moment he was struck by three other bullets, none of which caused a serious wound. He is in the military hospital at St. Almo-Malo.

ZEBRUGGE BATTERIES DAMAGED.

The Daily Mail's correspondent at Rotterdam telegraphs that the German batteries at Zebrugge were badly damaged by the allied aviators on the night of June 16. The aeroplanes were located by searchlights and subjected to a severe fire. All of them, however, escaped.

ITALIANS NOW AT HEAD OF LAKE GARDA

Occupy Mori, Five Miles From Rovereto, Which Will be Hard Task. NEAR TRIESTE Outposts Are in Sight of Austrian City—Italian Submarine Sunk.

Rome Cable.—Italian troops have occupied Mori on the railroad from Rovereto to Arco and Riva, important towns at the head of Lake Garda. As there is only one railroad in this section the fall of Arco and Riva before the Italians invading the Trentino from the western side is believed to be only a question of a few days. Mori is about five miles south of Rovereto, the objective of a strong Italian movement, but the road to that place is fortified to such an extent that it will be a hard task for the Italians to force the Austrian defences.

Fierce fighting in the Monte Nero zone, north of Tolmino, on the Isonzo front, is reported in an official report from Gen. Cadorna, the chief of staff, issued to-day by the War Department. The Alpine troops are giving a good account of themselves in this region, using mountain paths unknown to the enemy, and falling upon the strongly fortified Austrian trenches. Almost all of this region is now in the hands of the Italians.

RAID BY ITALIAN DIRIGIBLE.

A daring raid by an Italian airship on a railroad station eight miles into the interior from Trieste is reported in an official announcement, which says: "An Italian dirigible passing over the enemy's entrenched camps threw high explosive bombs on Divazza railway centre. Notwithstanding the enemy's intense fire the dirigible returned undamaged."

Divazza is on the railway from Laibach, the Austrian headquarters, to Trieste. It is 70 miles from the coast of the Adriatic.

NO SECRET AGREEMENT.

Your correspondent is authorized to deny that a secret agreement has been made between Italy and Germany whereby the latter would not declare war on Italy and would refrain from helping Austria provided Italy was satisfied with the occupation of the territories demanded in the negotiations with the dual monarchies, and which Austria refused to cede.

As a matter of fact, although war has not been declared between Italy and Germany, Italy is openly with the allies and is free to aid them at the opportune time against the common enemy. The present operations were arranged by the allies, which is proved by the presence of military missions of the allied nations at the Italian army headquarters, while neutral missions are not allowed to proceed to the front.

The crossing of the Isonzo, and especially the occupation of the town of Montebelluna by the Italians has had a tremendous effect on the defences of Gorizia and Trieste. Besides utilizing the waters of the Isonzo for irrigation the Austrians depended on the river for the 2,300 horse-power electric energy used in fighting Trieste and nearby cities, and also to furnish electric power for military purposes, especially for the working of the guns in the Gorizia batteries.

BATTILING IN THE ALPS.

A despatch from Udine says: "The artillery duel between Austrians and Italians in the Carnic Alps is continuing day and night. When darkness falls searchlights and rockets are brought into play to make fighting possible. The Austrians have been successful in bringing powerful artillery against the positions in these mountains held by the Italians. Up to the present time the Italians would appear to have been able to maintain their superiority. Italian troops, Customs guards and the Alpine men have made many successful surprise attacks upon the enemy, compelling them in several cases to surrender without fighting. It is their custom to advance upon the enemy in trenches considered impregnable over little-known smugglers' trails and win their flight by the suddenness of their appearance. In this manner the mountains to the west and to the south of Malborghetto have been occupied, as have also certain heights dominating the plateau of Gail."

Italian forces operating along the Gail River, in Carinthia, are said to have captured in the environs of Kolleralwald a major and five other officers of an Austrian Alpine regiment, which had been shelled out of strongly-fortified positions of high strategic importance with heavy losses.

BRIGANDS ACTIVE.

Information has been brought in to Brescia of alleged Austrian ways of procedure in the Codino district. In this locality the Austrians decided they would make no resistance. Consequently they expelled all the people who were favorable to Italy, leaving behind only those who sided with Austria. They were instructed to act as spies and to organize brigandage on the Italian rear. In order to deceive the invaders they were to pretend to be enthusiastic supporters of Italy. The Italian authorities discovered this alleged plot. In some cases they even caught and convicted offenders who had been found in possession of underground telephones and other means of signaling. But as the Italians found it impossible to watch all the people in this district, the complete evacuation of the village was ordered.

SUBMARINE SUNK.

It is officially announced that the Italian submarine Medusa has been torpedoed and sunk by an Austrian submarine. The Medusa was a vessel of 241 tons and was built in 1911. She had a speed of 13 knots above water and eight knots submerged. Her ordinary complement was fourteen men.

OFFENSIVE AGAINST TRIESTE.

London Cable.—The Rome correspondent of the Daily Mail telegraphs: "The Italians now occupy the Monte Nero heights, and are solidly in possession of Pleso, north of the mountain."

The destruction of the railway at Divazza by an Italian airship marks the beginning of the offensive against Trieste.

TO FIGHT GAS

Sir Hiram Maxim Invents Simple Apparatus to Neutralize.

London, Cable.—Sir Hiram Maxim has invented "a very simple and cheap apparatus" which he believes will counteract poisonous gas. Elaborate tests in the presence of military authorities are being made to-day. Trenches have been built, and a miniature battle was being acted wherein the attackers were to use gas, the defenders Sir Hiram's apparatus. Unfortunately, the mechanics to whom the manufacture had been entrusted managed to spoil the entire work. Consequently the tests are postponed until next week, Sir Hiram said to-day: "The idea is that when chlorine gas reaches the trenches it is very slightly heavier than air. When in a pure state at one atmospheric pressure it weighs 2½ times as much as air, but escaping from a high pressure to atmospheric the gas necessarily rises, mixing with the air until when it reaches the enemy there is one hundred times as much air as gas. My invention will force the fumes over the heads of soldiers in the trenches. This is the only way to neutralize the effects. Respirators are useless. I don't think the British could descend to use poisonous gas, and I am convinced when the Germans see how easily cheaper fumes can be dispersed they will discontinue its use."

WARNEFORD, HERO OF AIR, WAS KILLED

Canadian Who Destroyed Zeppelin Fell From Height While Testing New Plane.

PASSENGER, TOO

U. S. Writer, Who Had Made the Trip With Him, Also a Victim.

Paris, Cable.—Lieut. Reginald J. Warneford, the young Canadian aviator who recently won the Victoria Cross and the Legion of Honor for destroying in mid-air a Zeppelin airship, lost control of a new aeroplane he was testing near Paris this afternoon, and the machine tumbled to earth from a great height. Lieut. Warneford was killed instantly.

Henry B. Needham, the American writer in Europe to get impressions from the war, was a passenger with Warneford. His log, was killed.

The exact cause of the accident is unknown, and will remain so, as the aeroplane and its engine are a mass of tangled wreckage. But the cause may be found in part, at least, by the fact that Lieut. Warneford remarked before leaving the Hotel Ritz for the testing ground this morning that he felt sick and dizzy, and would not fly, although he had been asked to experiment with some new machines.

By the time he reached the aviation grounds, however, he had recovered his usual buoyancy of health, and immediately set about to ascend in one of the aeroplanes to be tested. He took the machine up alone, put it through some of the customary manoeuvres and alighted without mishap.

CAME PLUNGING DOWN.

Then he got into the second machine, which was of the same type as the first, and taking Needham as a passenger soared into the air. There were a few spectators on the ground, and some of the men connected with the aerial corps. The machine glided from earth, but there was no hint of anything wrong, and the young lieutenant and his American passenger had soon become but a speck in the sky. It was a perfect day for testing work. The sky was clear and there was no wind. There is no telling the exact height the aeroplane had attained when the mishap, whatever it was, occurred. But it was high that nothing out of the ordinary could be detected by the spectators on the ground until the machine came plunging downward.

Lieut. Reginald J. A. Warneford joined the British flying corps in Great Britain only a few months ago. Previous to that time he had never operated an aeroplane. He proved so adaptable, however, that he had soon been granted a military license and was sent to Northern France.

On June 7, at 3 o'clock in the morning, while reconnoitering above German ground in Belgium, he sighted a Zeppelin airship and immediately went into battle with it. By flying above the Zeppelin he was able to drop bombs on it. One of these struck it squarely in the centre, what an explosion tore the gas bag to pieces, and the airship with its crew of 25 officers and men fell to the ground from a great height. The concussion from the explosion was so great that it bounced Warneford's aeroplane up into the air and turned it completely over. He was able, however, to regain control and to make a safe landing behind the British lines.

Two days later King George bestowed the Victoria Cross on the young aviator in recognition of his distinguished gallantry. On the following day Lieut. Warneford was decorated with the Legion of Honor.

On Tuesday of this week he was recognized in the Ambassadeurs Restaurant in the Champs Elysees and was wildly cheered as the hero of the hour by a throng of enthusiastic diners.

SHORT ITEMS OF THE NEWS OF THE DAY

Manitoba Provincial Registration Will Take Place Last Three Days in June.

NEW WAR LOAN

No "Foreign Legion" is to be Enlisted to Serve in Canada's Army.

Britain announces that she has 2,500 aeroplanes and 50 dirigibles.

Baron Mersey ruled that the speed of the Lusitania had nothing to do with the disaster.

The Government has again refused Berlin's request to establish an alien registration court in that city.

Peter Pasino, 112 Westmoreland avenue, Toronto, was killed by the cave-in of a sewer excavation.

Announcement is made that the British Government has formally accepted Ontario's gift of a base hospital.

Toronto District Labor Council will take steps to secure the elimination of the dangerous running board on open street cars.

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MANY SHIRKERS

Among War Munitions Workers in France, Says Gen. Pedoya.

Paris Cable.—General Pedoya, president of the Army Committee, raised a storm in the Chamber of Deputies to-night, when the debate was resumed on the bill providing for methods to facilitate the production of war munitions by declaring that shirkers are still numerous. General Pedoya said that, while he was confident of a final victory, the fact could not be concealed that the war would be a very long one. The nation, he added, had a need for all its resources, and the passage of the bill was an urgent necessity.

Further debate on the measure was adjourned for a week.

KEEP MONEY HOME

Lloyd-George Urged to Place Contracts in Britain.

London Cable.—David Lloyd-George, Minister of Munitions, is urged by the Post, in an editorial, to make every effort to place the munitions industry on a basis whereby England can supply all her own needs in war material.

"If the profits of our manufacturers are too high in some cases," says the Post, "that can be rectified, but the worst that is not so grave an evil as the sending of orders to neutral countries when by so doing we send money out of our own country and reap none of the benefits. Profits which English manufacturers and workers make will be spent among Englishmen, while profits Americans make are altogether lost to this country. We should encourage our manufacturers by offering them long contracts on reasonable terms. As to the length of the war, it is unsafe to estimate the end as less than two or three years from now."

CAN HOLD OUT

Prussian Diet Hears Trade Trouble Will Not Cripple Germany.

London Cable.—According to the Times an important debate on trade subjects and the maintenance of important industries during the war occurred in the Budget Committee of the Prussian Diet Monday. All the published reports of the proceedings were carefully edited, but it is said that Deputy Hirsch, who is reporter to the committee, said that, although trade was not brilliant, Germany could certainly, if the present state of affairs was maintained, hold out economically, whatever the duration of the war might be.

He emphasized the close connection between military and economic efficiency, and invited the War Office to pay constant attention to avoiding, as far as possible, the calling away of an excessive number of officials for military service.

It further appears that the employers and the Government have successfully resisted the establishment of committees, including the workmen's representatives, to settle questions of overtime and wages. It was urged that wages had already risen considerably, and that there was no need for fresh machinery to express the wishes of the workmen.

TEUTON LOSSES NEAR ONE HALF

Almost 4,000,000 Enemies Permanently Out of War.

Military Expert's Figuring From Reliable Data.

London Cable.—Rilaire Belloc, the military expert, estimates that the German and Austrian losses up to the present total nearer four million men than three million men. He bases his calculation on a careful analysis of the figures of the British casualties given by Premier Asquith in the Commons last week. Those figures, he points out, show one-fifth of a total of 258,069 are dead. The total British casualties, therefore, work out five to one for each life lost. The total enemy losses he estimates at six to one per man killed. Having this multiple of calculation their losses have been greater than those of the allies. Mr. Belloc believes this multiple is low, for the German lists of killed are believed to be understated, and the Austrians lost enormously more in proportion to prisoners than the British. To the Prussian lists of killed must be added rather less than one-fifth for non-Prussian lists of the German Empire and further 80 per cent. for Austria and Hungary. Multiplying these by six, Mr. Belloc arrives at 2,550,000 enemy casualties before the great Gallican effort. This, according to his estimate, cannot count for less than half a million. This makes a grand total of three and three quarter millions permanently out of the field. "The enemy's potential manhood for actual fighting within the first year," Mr. Belloc concludes, "has probably been diminished by nearly one-half from all causes."

KAISER IS INDIGNANT

Amsterdam, Holland, Cabel, via London.—A message received here to-day from Frankfurt to-day says that the Grand Duke of Baden, now at the front, has sent the following telegram concerning the recent raid on Karlsruhe by French aeroplanes to the Bugomaster of that city:

"Emperor William has telegraphed to me his deep indignation at the wicked attack upon beloved Karlsruhe. The poor innocent victims among civilians have greatly afflicted him."

WILSON'S ERROR

M. Hanotaux Thinks Notes to Germany Too Weak.

Paris Cable.—Gabriel Hanotaux, president of the Franco-American Commission for the development of political, economic, literary and art relations, and a former Minister of Foreign Affairs, has written for the Figaro an article regarding President Wilson and the world's opinion of him.

"We should be lacking in frankness to a great sister republic," says M. Hanotaux, "if we permitted it to be thought there that the three notes, particularly affectionate and friendly in tone, addressed to Germany after such misdeeds, had not caused a certain amount of surprise in France."

"America is the most important of the neutral powers, and other neutrals look to her to take the lead in a concert of protestation. If President Wilson is thinking of the time when he can present himself as mediator, and if it is his object for that reason to retain the confidence of both sides, he is turning his back on what he seeks."

"The further arbiter of peace will be the man or government who firmly upholds at the opportune time the cause of conscience, of humanity, of plighted word—briefly of international honor. President Wilson has understood this; if it were otherwise he would lose a unique opportunity to place both himself and his country on a pinnacle of history."

HUNS' PROGRESS COST THEM DEAR

Their Losses in the Fighting in Galicia Were Enormous.

Lost Tens of Thousands in Failure Near Helachow.

Petrograd Cable.—via London.—An official review of some recent occurrences along the Austrian battlefield, which, among other things, calls attention to the fact that the progress of the Austro-German forces in Galicia has been dearly bought, was given out in Petrograd to-day. It reads as follows:

"The development of the battle along the Tisimentza-Svika front, along which one of the six armies attacking our forces in Galicia is operating, will serve to give some idea of the magnitude of the actions in this region. The significance of the operations in the vicinity of Stry is found in the fact that they were endeavoring to turn our front opposed to the phalanxes under General Von Mackensen. The eventual success of the enemy in the direction of Stry and Lemberg would have been of great help to the offensive of General Mackensen. Failure on the other hand, would have meant that Mackensen's operations were merely a series of fruitless frontal attacks."

"The above referred to sector on the Dniester River, however, was not the scene of the principal fighting, even with regard to the numbers of troops engaged. On May 15 the enemy, closely following our troops retiring from the Carpathians, and our opposition in the region to the east of Drohobycz, northwest of Stry, and in the vicinity of Helachow. On the 19th the enemy brought all his forces into action, but at the end of two days he was compelled to quit this offensive, having lost tens of thousands of men."

"His only success in eight days' fighting was the turning of our right wing near Slonsko, with the threat of a possible outflanking movement. During this week we remained passive, confining our operations to exterminating the enemy as he approached our trenches. The next four days were devoted by the enemy to bringing together heavy artillery and supporting detachments."

"May 25 saw the beginning of the decisive attack, and the crisis came on the fifth day of the fighting. A powerful force, composed of three German divisions, succeeded, at the price of incredible sacrifices, in carrying the Stry. Perceiving the exhaustion of the Austrians attacking us—they constituted the right wings of the opposing army—we took the offensive and drove them back."

"For three days, May 30, May 31 and June 1, we were undecided whether to attempt to turn the Germans, who had broken through our front near Stry, or to fall back on the Dniester River. The general situation in Galicia finally caused us to adopt the latter course. The night of June 2 the enemy demonstrated against our bridge heads in the direction of Mikalajow, losing several thousand men."

"The principal attack was delivered by the army under General Von Bothmer, at a point more to the east. The attack against Zidaczow was repulsed, but on the night of June 6 General Von Bothmer crossed the River Dniester, near Juravno, and on June 8 occupied the left bank of the river for a distance of 15 miles."

June 8 and June 9 the bulk of the German forces were decisively defeated and thrown back across the Dniester. Nevertheless, on June 13, the German commander, beginning a general offensive, delivered a new attack with the remains of his regiments. The principal German force moved along the right bank of the River Stry, and attacked our bridge head near Zidaczow."

"Toward the 15th of June the time came for another reverse of the enemy. At Berzeczica and Krulevka alone we killed with the bayonet and buried 1,000 Germans who had abused the white flag. Between May 29 and June 15 we captured in this sector 40,000 prisoners, including 800 officers; over 100 machine guns, and two dozen cannon. The total losses of the enemy on a front of 38 miles were between 120,000 and 150,000 men."

"Dense additional columns descended the slopes of the Carpathian mountains daily and reinforced the enemy. Many supplementary detachments, originally destined for eastern Prussia, met their final fate in the valley of the Stry. Other supplementary detachments joined the fighting on their own initiative, before they were able to attach themselves to the units to which they had been assigned. The addition of considerable reinforcements brought into the scene of operations the German army under the command of General Von Boehm-Ermolli."

"We have noted serious symptoms of demoralization, which are beginning to show themselves in the ranks of the enemy in the vicinity of Mikalajow. It has been interesting to trace the reflection of events on the Dniester in the official military announcements of the enemy. Every step, before it has been completed by the Germans, has been reported in their announcements as a German victory, and a disorderly flight on the part of the Russian army. The following day the German army was successfully resisting the pressure of the Russians, and on the third day the declaration would be made that the Russians had great forces at their disposal in the region in question. Such a sequence and method of reporting has been noticed in the German announcements on three different occasions during the thirty days' fighting on the River Dniester."

Mrs. J. D. Hill, 29, of Savannah, Ga., is already a grandmother.