

AN MARINO, NEW REPUBLIC, TEXT TO ENGAGE IN WAR

Paris, June 4—Neutrality of the oldest yet the smallest State in Europe is seriously menaced by the entrance of Italy into the war. A serious discussion is going on in the little republic as to whether it shall join in the great struggle.

San Marino is an absolutely independent State, although it has only thirty-two square miles and is entirely surrounded by Italian territory. Its position, however, makes it more important than appears at first sight. It stands on a high mountain, only five miles from Rimini, it dominates the Adriatic. If it continues neutral, Italian aeroplanes could in time take refuge there, repair, take on supplies and return home.

San Marino dates from the late years of the Roman empire. According to tradition it was founded in this craggy recess by St. Marinus and a band of Christians fleeing from the persecutions of the Emperor Diocletian, about a year 300. A settlement that gradually grew up here around a convent is mentioned as early as 885. As a rule, the little republic avoided the Italian faction fights of the Middle Ages, and in 1500 its independence was recognized by the papacy and has been maintained ever since.

The town occupies the slope of Mount Titano, 2,487 feet high, each of its houses being crowned by fortifications. It has a population of 1,500 and the population of the republic is 11,041. It has an army of 30 officers and 100 men. San Marino is governed by a General Assembly, which meets twice a year and elected by popular vote. Of its sixty members twenty represent the nobility, twenty the land owners and twenty the ordinary citizens. From these sixty twenty are elected for six months, being thereafter ineligible for office for two years. They exercise the executive power. San Marino has no public debt. It has a treaty of friendship with Italy, renewed last year, and extradition treaties with England, Belgium, Holland and the United States. It has its own postage stamps, from which it derives a considerable income by their sale to collectors.

Hardland Notes. Hartland, N. B., June 2—Mrs. Arthur Boyd, Port Fairfield (Me.), is the guest this week of her mother, Mrs. Fred Dickson.

Miss Helen Alton returned from Sackville Friday, where she had been attending the closing exercises of Mount Allison University. She is being accompanied by her sister, Miss Tressa Alton, who has been a student at Mount Allison the last two years.

Gagetown Personal. Gagetown, N. B., June 2—Mr. and Mrs. Gabriel De Veber went down to St. John on Monday to spend a few days. Sadie Edwards, who has been seriously ill shows some improvement.

Well is your bride a good housekeeper? "She hasn't had much experience along those lines, I must admit. She thinks anybody could be satisfied with an ice cream soda for breakfast."—Kansas City Journal.

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FRENCH DRIVE FORWARD, REPULSING COUNTER-ATTACKS; LEMBERG IN PATH OF ADVANCING TEUTONIC ARMIES

GERMANS FAIL IN AUTOMOBILE DASH

Large Bodies of Troops Hurlled Forward Mainly Against Trenches Captured by French

Attack Repulsed With Such Effectiveness That 2,000 of Enemy's Dead Were Left on Ground—Teuton Drive in East Directed Against Lemberg and Prospects of Success Claimed.

London, June 7—If the Germans have transferred troops from the east to the west, as reported, they have had sufficient men on the eastern front to continue without relaxation the offensive that has carried them and the Austrians almost across Galicia.

The forces which plied Przemyśl into surrender are battering their way eastward, and according to both the German and Austrian official communications, are at one point in the southeast hardly more than sixty miles from the Russian frontier. The troops which swept through Styria continued further east, until they are thirty miles beyond that town and equally beyond Lemberg, the position of which appears perilous.

Further north they are eighteen miles to the east of Przemyśl. So that, roughly speaking, the encircling movement on Lemberg is duplicating that at Przemyśl.

The Germans are also on the offensive in the Baltic provinces. Their official statement records the crossing of the Rive Windau, to the southeast of Libau.

A Petrograd despatch received in London tonight says: "Telegrams from Riga report the Germans active to the north, northeast and east of Libau. The military authorities expect heavy fighting at Mostitz, where the Russians will make a determined stand."

Hard fighting and heavy losses on both sides, notably to the north of Aras, where the French seem determined to nibble their way forward, continue in the west, and heavy German forces, brought up by automobile, sustained severe losses.

DARING FEAT OF YOUNG CANADIAN FIRST AMONG AERIAL WONDERS OF WAR

London, June 7—For the first time on record a Zeppelin in the air has been destroyed by an aviator in an aeroplane. Reginald A. J. Warneford, a young Canadian sub-lieutenant in the royal navy, who mastered aeroplaning only this summer, has performed the feat, and tonight is somewhere within the British lines, while the Zeppelin lies in ruins sprawled on the roof and ground of an orphanage near Ghent.

Falling there a blazing mass, after being struck by the young aviator's bombs, its crew of twenty-eight men were killed, as were also several occupants of the orphanage buildings.

The theory is advanced that this Zeppelin was the craft which raided the east coast of England last night, for the fact that it was in the air over Belgium, between Ghent and Brussels, at 8 o'clock in the morning leads to the belief that it was returning from an expedition, not starting. Dawn breaks early these days, and the huge Zeppelin could be sighted far off, and it is presumed that the craft was headed for her home when Warneford came winging swiftly under the gray skies.

The Zeppelin, which was flying comparatively low, began to mount at once, but the Britisher was speedier and climbed into the air in long spirals, reaching a position, at length, over the German's vast bulk. From this position of vantage Warneford pierced the Zeppelin's shell repeatedly with his incendiary bombs.

Without a parallel in this war or any other in the story which the young aviator will have to relate, for details of the fight have not yet been told. First came the long pursuit, for, according to the admiralty report, the aeroplane was 6,000 feet up. To reach this altitude would require nearly twenty minutes, and the Zeppelin, meantime, could drive forward approximately fifteen miles.

Then followed the manoeuvring for position, and finally the dropping of the bombs, from which the dirigible tried vainly to escape. Minor explosions occurred, and, at last, one of terrific force, and the Zeppelin burst into flames.

At that moment Warneford must have been at close range over the dirigible, for almost simultaneously with the outburst his machine turned completely over, and for a moment he hung head down, with his monoplane, all control of which had been lost pitching and tossing in the swift currents of air which rushed up to fill the vacuum created.

Then by a desperate effort Warneford righted his machine far above the earth, and planned to a landing behind the German lines. He alighted unhurt, set his propeller going again and flew off to the west. Whether the Zeppelin's machine guns or rifles were turned on the aviator is not disclosed, but in order to attain such an advantageous position, the British lieutenant must have handled his machine skillfully, for this is an extremely difficult feat.

As the fight in mid-air occurred over that part of Belgium held by the Germans, hopes are raised in London that the Zeppelin will be forced to move their Zeppelin bases eastward, thus making raids on England more hazardous.

Some of the reports say that the non-combatant victims were two nurses and two orphans, and that others were injured, but a Reuter despatch received tonight says that two nurses and two children were certain, as the great craft was struck while more than a mile in the air and must have been a roaring torch before it struck the earth.

WARNEFORD'S BOMBS TOOK EFFECT AT ONCE. London, June 8, 2.15 a. m.—The Daily Telegraph's Rotterdam correspondent gives the following additional details of the destruction of the Zeppelin airship near Ghent: "Sub-Lieut. Warneford was assisted in his attack on the Zeppelin by a French aeroplane. The aeroplanes pursued the Zeppelin a long distance, harassing it with rifle fire, while the German craft replied with rifles and machine guns."

"The opportunity to use bombs did not come until the Zeppelin was compelled to decrease its speed as it was approaching its hangar near Ghent. Warneford's bombs were immediately effective. "Unhappily the airship crashed down on the Grand Beguinage De Sainte Elizabeth, one of the best-known nurseries in Belgium, which is situated in the suburb of Saint Amand."

"The burning mass fired the buildings over which it dropped. These buildings were filled with nurses and 700 Belgian women and children refugees. Terrible scenes followed. A man, bent on rescue, leaped from a window with a child in his arms, and both of them were killed. "The Zeppelin was one of the largest yet seen in Belgium. It was returning from a scouting expedition along the Belgian coast."

ITALIANS BOMBARD MONFALCONE AND POLA. Rome, June 7, via Paris, June 8—A statement of the chief of the Italian naval general staff, made public tonight, says: "On the 7th, in the morning, our destroyer flotilla bombarded Monfalcone for a third time. Three batteries in position near the Duino Castle opened a well sustained fire against our destroyers which, turning their guns upon the batteries, reduced one of them to silence and set the castle on fire. Our destroyers returned undamaged. "The preceding night our dirigibles executed another raid on Pola, dropping several bombs which all exploded at points of a military nature."

SECOND READING OF MUNITIONS' BILL

Labor Members Raise Some Objections But Finally Agree to Financial Provisions

Members of Coalition Ministry Sit Together on the Front Benches—Premier Asquith Welcomes Italy as Nation Which Has Always Upheld Free Traditions of Europe—Financial Co-operation With New Ally Arranged.

London, June 7—Despite opposition by Labor members and by Sir Henry Dalziel, a Radical Liberal, the house of commons today gave a second reading to the munitions bill, and then sent the bill to a committee of the whole. The committee authorized the salary for the minister of munitions, who will be David Lloyd George. The salary is not to exceed £25,000.

The opposition to the measure was on the ground that it was, in effect, a move for the conscription of British labor. The bill will be discussed further tomorrow by the house, when Premier Asquith has promised a detailed announcement concerning the government's attitude in recruiting and the munitions question.

J. H. Thomas, a Labor member, who was the last person to speak on the bill at today's session, said that if the munitions measure was passed it was incumbent upon the government to give assurances that any relaxation in trade union rules should be only for the duration of the war.

"The government," said Mr. Thomas, "will not get what it wants by putting a pistol at labor's head. Let the government say what it wants and the labor leaders and the workers will quickly rectify any mistakes that have been made."

NEW MINISTERS ON FRONT BENCH. All the new ministers of the British coalition cabinet appeared on the front bench in the house of commons this afternoon. Premier Asquith and the new secretary for the colonies, A. Bonar Law, and others were cheered by the house. Mr. Asquith said: "During the last century there never has been a shadow of discord between the two nations. We regard her as one of the custodians of the free traditions of Europe. We warmly grasp the hand of Italy and welcome her gallant sailors and soldiers as fellow comrades in the struggle on which the liberty of the world depends."

YELLED REFERENCE TO HARMSWORTH PAPERS. Frederick G. Kellaway, Liberal member for Bedford, asked whether the government has the power of stopping the mischievous campaign of a group of newspapers which endeavored to prevent men from joining the army by refusing to publish Lord Kitchener's appeal for more men and violently attacked the government's policy regarding recruiting would be made later, the premier said, in response to questions whether conscription would be introduced.

Aluding to the intervention of Italy, Mr. Asquith said: "During the last century there never has been a shadow of discord between the two nations. We regard her as one of the custodians of the free traditions of Europe. We warmly grasp the hand of Italy and welcome her gallant sailors and soldiers as fellow comrades in the struggle on which the liberty of the world depends."

Mr. Tennant's answer was greeted with cheers. Mr. Kellaway asked assurance from the coalition government that this malignant press will not be able to continue its attacks on the leaders of the nation. Mr. Tennant, however, said he thought this action was not necessary.

Home Secretary Simon moved the second reading of the bill establishing a ministry of munitions. He explained that the new department would concentrate with the supply of munitions, but that the fighting departments would determine the nature, extent and urgency of their needs.

The home secretary said the army wanted as many shells as organized industry was capable of producing and as quickly as possible. Lord Robert Cecil, Unionist member of parliament for the North Division of Hertfordshire, and recently appointed parliamentary under secretary for foreign affairs, made his first appearance in the house of commons as spokesman for the foreign office today.

Replying to a question put by Sir William James Bull, Unionist member of parliament for the North Division of Hertfordshire, whether Great Britain had sent to China and Japan a note similar to the American note on the Chinese-Japanese treaty, Lord Robert Cecil said: "Both the Japanese and Chinese governments are aware of the views of His Majesty's government on the subject."

Wheat Falling One Dollar Daily; Keeping Coal at Summer Level. London, June 7—(Montreal Gazette, Cable)—Government control of the Indian wheat supply, thus preventing speculation, combined with the prospects of good harvests in Canada and the forcing of the Dardanelles, thus liberating the Russian supply, is causing wheat prices to fall at the rate of about a dollar daily. The prospect is that bread will soon be as cheap as before the war.

Americans Leaving Germany; Roumania Bound by Treaty

Basel, Switzerland, June 7—Americans are arriving here from Germany in small numbers. They describe conditions in Germany as disagreeable for them because of the apprehension that there may come war between Germany and the United States. They say that there is ill-feeling on the part of the people against the government and the people of the United States.

There would appear to be comparatively few Americans in Germany at the present time, excepting those of German descent. KING GEORGE RECEIVES U. S. AMBASSADOR. London, June 7—American Ambassador Page was received at Buckingham Palace today by King George.

IS WISH FATHER TO THOUGHT? London, June 7—The following wireless despatch was received here today from Berlin: "Political discussion in Bucharest, Roumania, brought to light the fact that there exists a formal treaty among Austria, Germany and Roumania. This treaty, which runs until 1920, regulates the relations among these countries and binds Roumania, in case of war, not to attack her allies."

NEWFOUNDLAND LIBERALS PROTEST AGAINST ORDER EXCLUDING COLONY'S MEN. St. John's, Nfld., June 7—The Evening Telegram, the organ of the Liberal, or opposition, party in this colony, in a lengthy editorial tonight, strongly protested against the Canadian immigration orders excluding Newfoundland workers from Cape Breton mines, asserting that this is an unjust step and calculated to injure better relations between Canada and Newfoundland, and calls upon the colonial government to take firm steps to urge Ottawa to rescind the order.

PEACE TERMS?

Report That Austria and Germany Soon to Announce Conditions Without Claims of Conquest. Amsterdam, via London, June 8, 4.15 a. m.—The Cologne correspondent of the Tyd says a report is current that Austria and Germany will shortly announce their conditions of peace, in which emphasis will be given to the declaration that the German allies are not engaged in a war of conquest, but seek only to insure the security of their territories.

REMOVE GERMAN FROM SUZUKI CANAL DIRECTORATE, 24 PER CENT. DIVIDEND. Paris, June 7—The management of the Suez Canal Company will ask the shareholders, at their annual meeting on June 14, to remove Phillip Heikelen, of the North German Lloyd Company, as a director of the corporation.

The company's balance sheet shows net profits of \$16,000,000. After carrying over \$2,740,000 to surplus, the company pays a dividend of 24 per cent.

British Casualty List For Day Has Names of 3,580 Men

London, June 8, 8 a. m.—A casualty list issued last night again shows heavy losses in killed, wounded or missing. The list contains the names of twenty officers and 3,580 non-commissioned officers and men. Thirty-three of the men are suffering from gas poisoning contracted on the western front.

Wheat Falling One Dollar Daily; Keeping Coal at Summer Level. London, June 7—(Montreal Gazette, Cable)—Government control of the Indian wheat supply, thus preventing speculation, combined with the prospects of good harvests in Canada and the forcing of the Dardanelles, thus liberating the Russian supply, is causing wheat prices to fall at the rate of about a dollar daily. The prospect is that bread will soon be as cheap as before the war.

The London County Council and some metropolitan boroughs contemplate purchasing coal at summer prices, with the intention of reselling it at low rates next winter, thus avoiding the heavy prices paid by the poor last winter.

DOMINICAN MONKS ARE HELD AS SPIES. Berlin, Italy, June 7—Certain details of the recent arrest here of five Dominican monks, whose pastoral windows looked out over the Adriatic, has been made public. It seems that an army lieutenant, not a length, editorial tonight, strongly protested against the Canadian immigration orders excluding Newfoundland workers from Cape Breton mines, asserting that this is an unjust step and calculated to injure better relations between Canada and Newfoundland, and calls upon the colonial government to take firm steps to urge Ottawa to rescind the order.

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