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The Toronto World

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TWELVE PAGES—MONDAY MORNING JUNE 14 1915—TWELVE PAGES

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ITALIAN SUCCESSES With All Points of Attack Safely Guarded and Her Borders Secure, a General Offensive is Planned and the Way is Prepared for Advance on Vienna

All of Austria Will Be Italy's Before Autumn FRENCH CAPTURE IMPORTANT RAILWAY STATION AND RIDGE AT SOUCHEZ ITALIANS PREPARE TO BEGIN ADVANCE IN FORCE ON VIENNA PRELIMINARY WORK SUCCEEDS

First Moves in Coming Campaign Made to Sever Western Provinces of Austria From Capital—Troops of Italy Now Converge on Tyrol, Driving Austrians Before Them.

DISCORD BETWEEN AUSTRIA AND GERMANY IS EVIDENT

Huns Give No Sign of Going To Aid Their Allies Against the Italians. Special Cable to The Toronto World.

RUSSIAN RETREAT IN GALICIA DUE TO CHINA-JAPAN TROUBLE

Aemilius Jarvis of Toronto Says Japan Was Prevented From Shipping Ammunition Thru China to the Russian Forces.

BERLIN'S VIEWS ARE DIVIDED ON ATTITUDE TO U.S.

Some Newspapers for Peaceful Negotiations, But Others Are Bellicose.

ITALY IS ABOUT TO STRIKE HARD BLOW AT FOES

All Routes for Invasion by Austrians Are Now Completely Closed.

Special Cable to The Toronto World.

ROME, June 13.—The continued Italian advance in eastern Italy is causing much inquietude in Vienna, according to reports that have reached here.

Thus their attempt to outflank the Italian position at Montenero shows that the Austrians are determined to oppose the Italian advance northward towards Vienna.

Manoeuvres at Gradisca. The occupation of Gradisca on the way, six miles north of Montefalcone, was only announced yesterday, although it has been held since May 25.

A June Sunday—The Smell of Sweet Clover!

Yesterday was full of change, of movement, of the miracle play of summer: rain, cloud, sunshine, heat, the sweet smell of clover, of waving fields of fallow wheat, some of it here and there bursting into head.

Men! Here's What You Want for Summer Wear. Dress appropriately is good in a double sense—for real comfort and for good form.



Never Again Must Germany 'Come Back.'

A proposition has been put out in New York, said to be inspired more or less by people near the Kaiser, that the war might be speedily ended on the basis of 'Germany not being penalized in the terms of settlement. This is the most dangerous kind of doctrine.

Let us state again the great issue in this war: Germany is today an autocratic military government, irresponsible to the people and controlled by the Kaiser and the aristocratic Junker party.

The Kaiser, as war lord, absolutely controls the army, and the army is made up of every male within the war age limit, who has been trained from year to year as a soldier.

For the past thirty or forty years, the railroad system of Germany has been organized as a part of the national defence, and its use for commerce and business is a secondary concern.

There is no such thing as parliamentarism in Germany, in which we have it in England and the dominions, or the United States, for that matter, or as they call it in France or Italy. Only army rule.

As was pointed out in these columns not long ago it has taken the British people three hundred years to establish a parliamentary government in the British Isles, namely, since the time of James I, and in that time the army and navy have been reorganized under parliamentary control, which means under representatives elected by the people.

When Germany, therefore, says that she wishes not to be humiliated, she means that she wishes to maintain the system of leadership and control of the Kaiser, and over which the people have no real say.

The result is that the greatest war machine ever created has been carefully built up during thirty odd years, now, and what Germany means is that this machine must be kept intact and that it can repeat the same policy any time hereafter it may see fit.

In other words, those who propose this kind of peace, that is, to allow Germany to come back to military domination in another war, never again must Germany be allowed to come back in any such sense, and the war must be continued until Germany is humiliated to the extent that she must abandon her military system.

No, this fight must not stop; it must be continued; it must be kept going, the last dollar must be spent in securing the liberty of Europe and the world hereafter against the aggression of a warlord in control of an army outside of all parliamentary action.

Therefore no Kaiser, or any son of the Kaiser, or any member of the Hohenzollern family must be allowed to be a factor in the next German Government.

FRENCH TAKE RAILWAY DEPOT AND STRONG RIDGE AT SOUCHEZ

Turkish Black Sea Port Bombarded by Russians

Buildings at Samsun Destroyed by Russian Torpedo Boats—Many Turkish Craft Were Sunk.

PETROGRAD, June 13.—(Via London, 6.35 p.m.)—Russian torpedo boats on the night of June 10 destroyed the buildings of the Turkish sea port of Samsun, on the Black Sea, according to an official statement given out in Petrograd under date of June 12.

On the night of June 10 our torpedo boats had an engagement with the ex-German cruiser Breslau and caused her some damage. At Samsun our torpedo boats destroyed the buildings of the port and sunk many of the enemy's boats.

Pola Arsenal Wiped Out By Bombs From Airship?

ROME, Italy, June 13.—(Via Paris)—The arsenal at the Austro-Hungarian naval station at Pola, on the Adriatic, has been almost entirely destroyed by bombs dropped from an Italian airship, according to The Messenger.

ZUWARNA FIGHT GREAT DEBACLE FOR AUSTRILIANS

Sixteen Thousand Soldiers and Much War Material Captured by Russians.

WAR WELL ELSEWHERE

Russians Hold Lines in Poland and Other Sections of Galicia.

LONDON, June 13.—The battle of Zuzarna, in which a big Austrian force under Von Linsingen, which crossed the Dniester River and pushed on to join a German column under Mackensen, east of Peremya, was badly defeated, resulted in a loss of nearly 16,000 prisoners by the enemy.

The Austro-Germans were captured. The Russians also took a large quantity of arms, ammunition, wagons, field kitchens and transports.

The Russians then turned their arms against an offensive of the Austro-German army, undertaken on both sides of the River Tyamienka, to support the army at Zuzarna, and drove the enemy on the Tyamienka out of the Village of Gruzov, which he had carried. Here 43 officers and 490 men were taken prisoners.

The Austro-Germans fell in their attacks to take a Russian bridge head over the Dniester at Halber.

Attack North of Oberytn. North of Oberytn and east of the Tyamienka River the Austro-Germans began to cross the Dniester Saturday. Fighting here is proceeding.

An attempt of the Germans to outflank the Russians in the Shavli district was frustrated and the hostile column was driven back in a westerly direction.

Three Lines of German Trenches Also Taken by Assault Southeast of Hebuterne—German Prisoners Testify to Terrific Losses Inflicted on Them, and Praise Efficiency of French Soldiers.

LONDON, June 12.—Reports received from the French war office in Paris tonight show that in the fighting today the French were successful everywhere. Following up their capture of the Souchez railway station in the night, the French attacking force captured the ridge north of the sugar refinery where some fierce engagements were fought some days ago.

Lines Taken by Assault. Three lines of German trenches southeast of Hebuterne were also carried by assault this morning in a single attack and 100 Germans were taken prisoners.

Heavy Explosion. A very heavy explosion was caused by French artillery at Fuisieux near Rheims today. A big fire then broke out and a panic arose in the German ranks. French artillery here continued.

Great Struggle Soon if Germany Can Send Reinforcements.

IMPORTANT CHANGE IN WILSON'S NOTE

Bryan Says United States Protest to Berlin Revised After Resignation.

MUCH SOFTER IN TONE

Would Not Discuss Alteration When Queried About It at Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Former Secretary of State Bryan, who resigned his portfolio rather than sign the second note to Germany, issued another statement last Saturday, declaring that the note was materially revised following the presentation of his resignation.

"It is true," said Mr. Bryan, "that I saw the final draft of the note just before my resignation took effect, but it contained an important change. I had no knowledge of this change at the time my resignation was tendered and accepted.

"This change, while very much softening the note, was not, however, sufficient in my judgment, to justify me in asking permission to withdraw my resignation."

"What was the change in the note?" Mr. Bryan was asked. "I cannot discuss that," he replied. "It was suggested that the clause added to the note was that saying the United States would entertain any evidence Germany might have that officials of this government had not thoroughly performed their duty in examining the Lusitania before her departure to see that she was not armed for offensive action. Mr. Bryan only omitted the suggestion. Secretary of State Lansing also declined to discuss changes made in the note."