

Galician Campaign Ended, Russian Officers Say

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE J. P. MORGAN AT SUMMER HOME

(Continued from page 1)

shirt and collar, and had bound across his forehead a white cloth, through which there had streaked a trickling of blood from a cut above his forehead. His greyish eyes sparkled as he spoke, and he talked at first with great animation.

As the day wore on he weakened. The quantity of blood he had lost from a terrific blow on the head—a blow that knocked him unconscious as he grappled with Mr. Morgan and his butler on the floor of hallway in the Morgan home—was great, and the strain told on him during the afternoon.

When night came and with it his confession of the Washington outrage, Holt was a wreck. He huddled back in a corner in his cell, breathing hard and apparently comatose. But the detectives refused to let him rest, and used every means known to get the prisoner to tell his story.

After two hours of this treatment, Holt wilted and replied wearily to the questions they asked.

His story was that he left Jersey City Friday morning, arrived in Washington at noon and went to a house at Delaware avenue and U street, where he rented a room. Before taking the ferry from New York to Jersey city he purchased a supply of so-called trick matches at a Sixth avenue store in New York. These he took with him.

These matches, Holt explained, were of the kind that exploded or "popped" after they were lighted. Holt said he was prohibited for Fourth of July celebrants, and so he had no difficulty in obtaining them. The popping of the matches, he explained, furnished the concussion which exploded the dynamite.

Holt said he left his room, talking the dynamite with him, and walked around the capitol grounds. He then entered the capitol and strolled around through the corridors without meeting a guard or a policeman. He spent about half an hour in the building, he added, arranging the bomb.

"I didn't want to hurt anybody," he said. "I just wanted to call the attention of the nation to the terrible murders being committed in Europe. And I didn't want to damage the capitol any more than was necessary."

Claims He Had No Accomplice

After placing the bomb, Holt went back to his room and wrote letters to the newspapers and to the President to explain why he had set the bomb.

"Didn't you have an accomplice?" he was asked.

"No," he muttered wearily, "none whatever. I did the whole thing myself. I planned it. I executed it. Nobody knew anything about it but myself."

Mrs. Morgan was a witness to the attempt to assassinate her husband, and Sir Cecil Sprin-Rice, the British Ambassador to the United States, also saw the entire occurrence from the entry of the assassin to the moment he was taken out of the house by the police.

Mrs. Morgan, it is said, ran towards the assassin as if to ward off his

attack on her husband.

The blow which ended Holt's struggle on the floor also knocked him senseless. Before he had recovered consciousness, the servants at the Morgan home bound him hand and foot with ropes and trunk straps. Holt was bleeding profusely, and lay in a pool of blood when the police arrived. A few minutes before they came he recovered his senses. He looked up at the butler.

"Kill me now, please," he said. "You might as well do it and end my suffering. For six months I have lived in hell. I could not rest because of the frightful murders in Europe."

At police headquarters, Holt was interrogated about this statement.

"Do you think you are crazy?" he was asked.

"I don't know," he replied. "Sometimes I do, sometimes I don't. I have been trying for six months to convince myself of one of two things, either that I am crazy or that I am not. And I have not been able to settle the question yet."

Due to His Connection With New British Loan

New York, July 4.—When the news of the shooting of Mr. Morgan reached financial circles in New York yesterday the question was raised as to whether the financiers' activities in connection with the European war had anything to do with the motive of the attack upon him. The house of J. P. Morgan and Company was the purchasing agent of the British government for munitions and supplies bought in this country. It was only this morning that the announcement had been made in New York papers of details of a plan of a group of bankers, of which Mr. Morgan was one of the leaders, for the flotation in this country of \$100,000,000 of the new British war loan.

In March last Mr. Morgan crossed the ocean on a mission which he himself did not disclose, but which was generally supposed to be the arranging of credits in this country for the powers at war with Germany.

The arrangement under which the Morgan firm was appointed commercial agents of the British government in the United States during the war was widely criticized. On the one hand, it was not met with satisfaction among a large number of American contractors for supplies. They complained that in some cases they were rivals of the Morgan firm in special lines of commerce. In England, the criticism of the arrangements was carried into parliament, and yesterday it was debated there. Lord Grinthorpe, a banker member of the House of Lords, urged that Canada should have the preference in the order of shells, and advised that "some reason why more orders are not going to Canada is that the big shadow of an interloper stands between her and the government."

Earl Curzon, Lord of the Privy Seal, replying to this speech, informed the House that the Morgan company was acting as British agent on a commission of only one per cent.

"Within the past 48 hours," he said, "I have seen testimony from the highest authority that the Morgan arrange-

ment has assured us the highest efficiency and economy had been most beneficial to both the government and the country."

New York, July 4.—In explanation of the part the firm of J. P. Morgan & Company has taken in the furnishing of war munitions and supplies for the European nations at war, it was stated authoritatively here tonight that the firm had handled contracts amounting to more than \$500,000,000 for the account of foreign governments since the war began.

Of this amount \$400,000,000 worth has been purchased for the British government since the Morgan firm was appointed as agents for that government in this country, and \$100,000,000 worth for the French government, contracted for within the last month, the Morgan firm having been appointed by the French government to act in the same capacity as it does for the British government. About \$150,000,000 worth of war supplies were purchased for the British government in this country during the early months of the war, which the Morgan firm had placed in part. About one-half of the total amount contracted for in this country represents contracts for ammunition, shells, powder and the like, but of the whole amount of ammunition contracted for only a small part, it was stated, had been forwarded to the purchasers. The remainder is now being manufactured.

The Morgan firm's commissions for placing the contracts was said to be on a sliding scale, which began at two per cent and decreased in proportion to the magnitude of the contracts. All of the contracts, it was understood, had been placed with firms in the United States. The Morgan firm, it was stated, had not given any contracts to firms in which it was interested.

VESSEL HIT BY SQUALL; TWO OF CREW LOST

Hallfax, July 4.—Captain Sorensen, of the Norwegian bark West Lothian, which has arrived here from Denmark, reports the loss of two of his crew of Sable Island last Monday night. The men were aloft taking in sail when a squall struck the ship. One man was thrown into the sea and the other fell to the deck, and was instantly killed. The victims were Ashborn Peterson, and Oscar Johannesen.

LIVED 36 HOURS AT BOTTOM OF SEA IN SUBMARINE

Amsterdam, via London, July 5.—The German submarine U-30, which was sunk off the mouth of the Ems through an accident, has now been raised, and only one man of the crew, who for thirty-six hours was on the sea bottom, is dead, according to despatches to the Telegraf. The underwater boat has been towed to Emden for repairs.

ST. JOHN MARKETS

But little change has taken place during the week in the wholesale prices of commodities. Cream of Tartar is from one to two cents dearer. American clear pork is easier. Flours remain at \$7.85 for Manitoba and \$6.85 for Ontario. Jobbers report that trade has somewhat improved during the past few days. Wholesale quotations obtained yesterday are as follows:

Groceries	
Sugar, standard	66.80 @ 69.90
Rice	4.25 " 4.50
Tapioca	7.60 " 8.00
Beans—	
Yellow-eyed	3.70 " 3.75
Hand-picked	3.60 " 3.65
Corneal, gran.	5.65 " 5.75
Cream of Tartar	0.42 " 0.44
Currants, cleaned	0.08 1/2 " 0.09
Molasses	0.44 1/2 " 0.45
Peas, split, bags	5.75 " 6.00
Barley, pot	7.00 " 7.10
Raisins—	
Choice, seeded	0.09 1/2 " 0.10
Fancy, seeded	0.10 1/2 " 0.10 1/2
Salt, Liverpool, per sack, at store	0.90 " 0.95
Soda, bicarb.	2.10 " 2.20
Flours	
Manitoba	7.85
Ontario	6.85
Oatmeal, rolled	0.00 " 2.25
Oatmeal, standard	0.00 " 8.00
Canned Goods	
Beef—	
Corned 2s	5.00 " 5.55

NEW RUSSIAN LINE IS FORMED AGAINST INVASION

Petrograd, July 3.—The present alignment of the tremendous forces engaged in Galicia and Southern Russia is roughly divisible into two 75 mile fronts, one running north from Haller and the Gnila Lipka river and the other travelling east from the junction of the San and Vistula rivers.

Although the Germans recently gained new positions to the north of Haller, where they fortified the left wing of the Gnila Lipka, a preponderance of the forces and the chief aim of Austro-Germans were employed at the north end to advance into the provinces of Lublin and Kholm with front extending from the Vistula to the Bug rivers. In this region, especially in the eastern half between the River Vleprz and the Bug, the Germans are making steady if not spectacular progress. The encounters in this section have not been characterized by pitched battles, but they consist chiefly of rear guard actions followed by Russian counter-attacks and orderly retirement. Russian commentators describe the retreat from Tanew as so "artistic and secret" that there were scarcely any rear guard battles. This retreat was caused, military experts say, by the progress of the Austro-German towards Lublin and Kholm and the pressure of considerable forces along the Vistula. Being flanked on both sides the Russian Tanew position became untenable.

The Galician campaign is regarded by Russian officers to have come to an end. The new alignment of forces is intended as a defence of Russian territory against invasion.

RUSSIANS OPPOSING THE GERMANS IN POLAND



These Russians are members of the famous Tomogorjeki regiment, of Moscow. They are shown here somewhere along the Polish front. They are some of Russia's best fighters that have been called to check the great German advance.

COLS. MEIGHEN AND CURRIE SAILED FOR HOME ON FRIDAY

London, July 4.—Col. F. S. Meighen, of the 14th Battalion, Montreal, and Col. J. A. Currie, of the 15th Battalion of Toronto, sailed on Friday for Canada, for the purpose of giving special instructions to the troops now in training in Canada.

STIRRING INCIDENT AFTER CAPTURE OF GERMAN TRENCH NEAR ST. MIHIEL



FRENCH INFANTRYMEN RETURNING TO THEIR CANTONMENT AFTER DRIVING THE GERMANS FROM THEIR TRENCHES IN THE BOIS D'AILLY, NEAR ST. MIHIEL.

The Bois d'Ailly, which witnessed some of the heaviest fighting during the recent French advance around St. Mihiel, is about two miles to the southeast of that town and near the village of Ailly. The wood lies at the northwestern extremity of the forest of Apremont, straddling a height of which the southern slopes descend rapidly toward a ravine. The Germans held an angular spur, including the outskirts of the wood on the lower part of the slope. The French trenches, following the ravine, went up the path of the hill on the border of the wood until about half way up the slope. In the spur above the other, communicating with their rear by steps. All this position is now in French hands. After the action one of the regiments which had taken part in the assault returned to the cantonment for a rest, preceded by a band and with colors flying. The men were covered with mud and dust, and the coats of some of them were still stained with blood. It is this latter scene which is depicted in the above picture, drawn especially for this newspaper, the New York Herald and the London Sphere.

Cornd Is	2.75	3.35
Beans—		
Baked	1.20	1.40
String	1.00	1.05
Clams	4.00	4.15
Corn	1.00	1.05
Herring, kippered	4.55	4.75
Oysters—		
1s	1.70	1.75
2s	2.70	2.75
Pineapple—		
Sliced	2.02 1/2	2.07 1/2
Grated	1.57 1/2	1.62 1/2
Singapore	1.57 1/2	1.62 1/2
Peas	1.00	1.02 1/2
Peaches, 2s	1.85	1.87 1/2
Peaches, 3s	2.25	2.27 1/2
Plums, Lombard	1.15	1.17 1/2
Pumpkin	1.02 1/2	1.07 1/2
Raspberries	2.05	2.07 1/2
Salmon—		
Pinks	5.00	5.10
Cohoos	6.50	6.60
Red spring	8.25	8.35
Tomatoes	1.97 1/2	1.10
Strawberries	2.27 1/2	2.30
Provisions		
Pork, Can. mess.	25.00	26.00
Pork, Am. clear	25.00	28.25
Beef, Am. plate	25.00	26.00
Lard, pure	0.13 1/2	0.14 1/2
Lard, comp. tubs	0.11 1/2	0.11 1/2

RETURN DATE
Next Monday, July 5th

IMPERIAL THEATRE
"The Spoilers"

Because of Insistent Requests

The three days run of the First Engagement of this Marvelous Film Kept Thousands at Home.

MATINEE AND NIGHT ONLY!

Afternoon Prices 10 & 15c.
Night Prices, 10, 15, 25c.

400 Coupon Reserved Seats at 25 cents On Sale Now.

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Thrilling Alaskan Tale by Rex Beach

Matinee 10c and 15c - **TODAY ONLY** - Evening 10c, 15c, 25c
400 Seats Reserved at 25c

THIS IS TUESDAY'S PROGRAM:

"THE FRAUDS" - 3-Part Essanay Feature
"A FIEND AT THE THROTTLE" - Hazards of Helen
"FAIR, FAT AND SAUCY" - Vitaphone Comedy

Especially Attractive Musical Offering

THE GUS NAGER TRIO

High-Class Instrumentalists With Some Original Comedy

WED. - The Famous Gaby Deslys

TONIGHT

OPERA HOUSE

EVERYBODY IS GOING

We thought the Empire Musical Comedy Co. gave a bang-up good show last week but the program for TONIGHT—Tue. Wed. starts where the other left off and goes it one better. "IZZY at the N. Y. Winter Garden." What he saw and what he did is told in a real classy musical comedy that will eclipse anything of the kind ever seen on the local stage.

ALL NEW SPECIAL SCENERY—BEAUTIFUL GOWNS AND COSTUMES—DAZZLING ELECTRIC EFFECTS. A \$200 Production At Little Prices.

There will be a Matinee on Wednesday, with SOUVENIRS for the Ladies.

Nights only 10c., 20c., 30c. Box Seats, 50c.
Matinee, 10c., 20c. Children, 10c. to Best Seats.

There Will Be a Chorus Girls' Contest on Friday Night for Three Valuable Prizes. Big Event.

GERMAN UP

Hit by Torpedo
man Off
Mine Lay
Her Crew

London, July 4.—The German naval staff, according to reports that were made public by the Deutscher Anzeiger, leading the enemy's day's naval engagements in the Baltic Sea, was blown up and discharged by a Russian torpedo.

Admit Loss of
Berlin, July 4.—by the German relative to Friday's Baltic Sea, confirms the German mine force to win against the island of Gotland twenty of her crew fight and twenty-five The Albatross raising fine condition after fighting with four.

LORD FLETCHER GETS N

Appointed Head
tions Board
to Help Admir
Navy's Requi

London, July 4.—scientists that Gro the country's best combat German in found expression statement that Ad who recently reas Lord of the Admir ferences with Churchill, then Pim trality, has been of "The Invention being formed to in relation to nav

NEW CAR FOR P AT

Hallfax, July 4. Newcastle, Eng., Prince Edward Island for the Intercol used for carrying Cape Tormentine, Edward Island, ar ter an uneventful staunch looking cr ter here, and late tottewon.



This howitz which are doing t