

## BRITISH BUSY AGAINST HUNS

Airmen Have Better of the Day's Operations

And Patrols Do Damage in German Trenches.

Paris Cable.—The official communication issued by the British War Office Tuesday evening says: "Last night southeast of the Ypres salient a German attack was repulsed near the Ypres-Menin (canal). All along the front our patrols were very active, entering the enemy trenches at numerous points and inflicting many casualties, and capturing a few prisoners. Early this morning we successfully exploded two mines near Loos. In connection with one of these explosions the Leinster Regiment inflicted many casualties on the enemy during a successful raid.

"Yesterday in the air numerous hostile aircraft were encountered on the enemy's side of the line. Five of our machine guns engaged four Fokkers, two of which were brought down and fell out of control. Two more of the enemy's machines were driven down in the course of the day. Our casualties: One machine missing.

"Marked activity continued in evidence along the Franco-Belgian front held by the British and the northern wing of the French line. Numerous gas clouds are being employed by the Entente forces in the operations," the German War Office announced today.

## DEFENCE LINE FOR CASEMENT

Traitor Will Claim He Worked Only for Ireland,

But Such Got Severe Blow On First Day.

London Cable.—"Blinded by hatred of this country as malignant in quality as it was sudden, this prisoner played a desperate hazard. He played and lost, and now forfeit is claimed."

In these words Attorney-General Sir Frederick E. Smith summed up his outline of the charges against Sir Roger Casement at the opening of the latter's trial this morning in the High Court of Justice on the charges of high treason, Viscount Reading presiding.

It became clearly evident that the defence intended to insist that Sir Roger's work in Germany was carried on purely in behalf of the Irish "for the betterment of his native land," that his attempt to form an Irish brigade among the British prisoners in Germany was merely a plan to create a nationalist force to fight the Ulsterites.

This line of defence, however, received a severe blow on the very first day of the trial during the testimony of military witnesses who heard Casement's speeches and pleas in the German prison camps. Casement's counsel repeatedly endeavored to pin the witnesses to a statement that the prisoner promised to land volunteers from Germany in Ireland only after the end of the war, but every witness denied this and insisted that the brigade was to be landed after the first German naval victory.

It is impossible to predict the defence against the charge in connection with Casement's landing from a German submarine but the impression was prevalent after the first day's proceedings that the defence faces an almost impossible task and cannot hope averting the supreme punishment of the crime which the Attorney-General called "the gravest known to English law."

The prisoner failed to display the slightest interest in the proceedings. During the afternoon he fell fast asleep in the dock where three guards surrounded him. This attitude was entirely different from the careful attention he showed in the Bow Street court proceedings at every step of the investigation making copious notes of the testimony of every witness at that time. The whole testimony in the Bow Street court hearings will be gone over in the afternoon.

Several soldiers, John Robinson, Michael O'Connor and Moore, the last in uniform, and an enemy right sleeve, and John Hill, in hospital garb, gave testimony during the afternoon in the Casement treason trial. It was mainly a repetition of the police court evidence of Sir Roger's speeches and promises to Irish prisoners in Germany. The line taken in cross-examination indicated that the defence will contend that the prisoner was pursuing the activities he was engaged in before the war of organizing Nationalist volunteers.

The Solicitor-General attempted to question Hill regarding the speech a German general made to the men at the Hanover camp. Counsel Sullivan objected on the ground that Sir Roger was not charged with conspiracy, and that this was an attempt to introduce evidence of the doings of a person whom it was not proved Casement ever knew, at a place it was not alleged he had ever been.

The Chief Justice said that the court would have no hesitation in deciding the point, but suggested to the prosecution that the evidence proposed be not pursued.

Blotbe—Why do you always stand up for the street blotbees? I have to. I can never get a seat.

## WARLIKE PLANS BY WASHINGTON

Wilson to Ask Power to Rescue Troopers by Force

If They Are Not Released by To-night.

Washington Report.—Unless General Carranza surrenders the 23 American troopers held at Chihuahua City before to-morrow night President Wilson probably will go before Congress Thursday to ask for authority to rescue them by force. Pending their release the United States Government will not consider any offer of mediation or arbitration.

Prompt compliance by Congress with any request the President may make as to Mexico was foreshadowed today by the calm which prevailed in both Houses. Although measures designed to prepare for war were under consideration and the corridors of the capitol hummed with rumors, there was no excitement and discussion of the subject on this floor was avoided. The legislative branch of the Government was plainly waiting to do its part, when what the majority regarded as inevitable should come.

Wisco Arredondo, Mexican Ambassador designate, said he had received no intimation of the course his Government intended to pursue, and had not even been advised of the receipt of the American note. On his own responsibility, however, he sent to the State Department two communications. One complained against the enforcement of a general embargo on shipments to Mexico; the other recited that Mexican citizens have been arrested without cause in California and Arizona. They warn Secretary Lansing that the present situation between the two Governments cannot fail to be gravely aggravated by these matters, although setting forth that the Ambassador assumes that local authorities, not the State Department, were responsible for the trouble.

So far as is known, the State Department has not been advised of the detention of Mexicans. It is an open secret, however, that a practical embargo on commerce between the United States and Mexico is being enforced effectively by Customs and army officers without the authority of a formal proclamation.

## HUN ULTIMATUM TO SWITZERLAND

Paris Cable.—A Zurich agency to the Matin says that Germany's demands on Switzerland for the exchange of commodities are in the form of an ultimatum which expires at 6 o'clock Thursday night.

Announcement was made in the Swiss Parliament last week that Germany had demanded that the Swiss Government permit the exportation of cotton and foodstuffs collected by German agents, which if the demands were not complied with Germany would prohibit exportation of coal, iron and other materials essential for Swiss industries. The Swiss authorities asked for time to reply, and sent a delegation to Paris to confer with representatives of the Entente Allies.

## THE ORPET TRIAL.

Prisoner in Lambert Case Still Under Examination.

Woukegan, Ill., Report.—Another section of the ordeal of cross-examination was in store for Will H. Orpet, accused of murdering Marion Lambert, his former sweetheart, when his trial was resumed today.

Orpet's cross-examination may occupy not only today, but a part of to-morrow. This was indicated when it was stated that prosecutor Joslyn will seek to develop the State's theory upon four points set up by the defendant in his testimony thus far. Preface, it was said, will attempt to show that the bottle of molasses and water found in the woods was "planted"; that Orpet saw no white powder on the girl's face and hands; that he witnessed no conversation when she died; and that his alleged "brain storm" never took place.

The State claims that the poison which caused Miss Lambert's death was in liquid form, and that it was given her by Orpet. The defence asserts that the poison was in the form of powder, and that the gift procured it from the garage on the estate where she lived, and took it with suicidal intent.

A decision with reference to the cross-examination of Orpet on the subject of his relations with Miss Celestia Youker, which is expected to have an important bearing upon the case, is to be handed down by Judge Donnelly today.

Mr. Joslyn told the court that the engagement of Orpet to Miss Youker, if proved, would furnish the motive for the slaying of Marion Lambert, sent to the jury. The State, in support of its belief that Orpet testified

STOPPED BY TEUTON SUB. Madrid, June 2.—The owner of Spanish steamer Comercio, which recently arrived at Alicante from Cetta, reported to the Foreign Office today that the steamer had been stopped at sea by a submarine flying the Austrian colors. The captain of the Comercio was compelled to give full particulars of all the ships which were in the harbor at Cetta at the time he sailed.

## RUSS HOLD THE GERMANS FIRMLY IN THE NORTH

Kuropatkin's Troops Check the Drive Started to Aid the Austrians.

Latter Have Lost 198,972 Men to the Czar, and 1,000 Guns.

London Cable.—On the front in Northern Russia the Germans have bombarded Russian positions and followed them up with infantry attacks. Petrograd says that all the attacks were put down by the Russian fire.

In Bukovina the Russians have made further progress. The situation is unchanged in Volhynia and Galicia.

Tonight's Petrograd War Office report contains this statement: "According to the latest reports from General Brusiloff's army the total prisoners and booty captured between June 4 and 23 amounts to 4,031 officers, 194,941 soldiers, 219 guns, 644 machine guns, 198 bomb-throwers, 146 artillery caissons and 28 searchlights."

## ARMORED AUTOS WON FIGHT.

Petrograd, June 27.—The Belgian armored automobile detachment fought its first battle in Galicia a few days ago and rendered valuable aid to the Russian infantry in conjunction with whose advance it operated. In the course of the action, the detachment was killed by the enemy. The detachment was killed by the enemy. The detachment was killed by the enemy.

It was on the Lemberg road that the battle took place. It was fought by five big, heavily-armored automobiles. The crews were all Belgian volunteers who formerly owned cars or were chauffeurs. The work on hand, they learned, was to smash the machine guns on the first-line trench crossing the Lemberg road and the railway line a little south of the village of Tsebrova, northwest of Farnopol.

Early in the afternoon Russian batteries broke down the barbed wire defences and considerably damaged the trenches. Many Austrian machine guns remained, threatening death to hundreds of men when the Russians should be ordered to advance. Five cars started at brief intervals, three armed with quick-firers and machine guns and two with only machine guns. The first obstruction encountered was a number of felled trees, but the heavy-wheeled forts right up to the enemy trenches.

Here they swerved around and ran back a little distance, the Austrians pouring a hail of rifle and machine gun fire at them, thinking that it was a retreat.

Having turned their cars, the Belgians halted within a few yards of the Austrian trench. Some moments after a shell put the steering gear of one of the cars out of action, and another car approached to give aid. The work of fixing the rope with which to haul the lamed car back was fraught with great danger. It was then that De Bekker offered to hook the cars

## STILL HAMMER HUNS IN WEST

Panther Went Down After Collision in Whitefish Bay

Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., Report.—The steamer Jas. J. Hill, of the Pittsburgh Steamship Co., of Cleveland, arrived here today with the crew of the steamer Panther, owned by the Massey Steamship Company of Duluth. The Hill collided with the Panther in a dense fog late last night off Persian Island in Whitefish Bay. The latter steamer sank.

The Hill was upbound for ore. The Panther was downbound with a cargo of wheat. The Panther was struck amidships. The Hill's bow remained in the Panther's side until the crew was rescued. When the Hill backed away the Panther listed and sank. The Cleveland boat was slightly damaged. It may be possible to raise the Panther.

The Panther was built in 1890 and formerly was owned by W. P. Rend, of Chicago. She was 248 feet in length and her gross tonnage was 1,634.

The one man who is always on the job, who needs no physical culture course to keep him keyed up, is the chronic kicker.

together. As the armored door clanged back he sprang out and successfully fixed the tow rope, but he was shot dead just as he was regaining shelter of the car. His comrades seized the body, slammed the door, started the engine and returned, hauling the disabled car.

Meanwhile the other three cars fought on, and by 7 o'clock, when the Russian infantry advanced, attacked and occupied the Austrian trench. It was found that only one machine gun had escaped destruction.

## RUSSIAN REPORT.

Petrograd Cable.—The following official communication was issued today: "On the Riga front, and near the Raskul bridgehead, there have been artillery duels. Attempts by the enemy infantry to take the offensive in some sectors were easily repulsed.

"The enemy opened a violent fire on some of our Dvinsk positions and attempted to take the offensive north of the Raskul bridgehead. In one of these sectors commanding officers distinguished themselves, particularly Lieut. Norkine and non-commissioned officer Kononenko, the former receiving 15 wounds.

Enemy aeroplanes have dropped bombs on various places, including the Town of Dvinsk.

"Yesterday evening, north of Lake Minkol, the enemy bombarded our trenches between Lakes Dolja and Volchikino with heavy and light artillery and then took the offensive, which was repulsed by our artillery fire. A second German offensive also failed, the enemy being thrown back to his trenches."

"In the region of the Slutsk road on Monday night the Germans, after short artillery preparation, attempted an offensive, but were repulsed by our offensive in the region of Metairil, southwest of Linsk and northeast of Lake Vygonovskoye, succeeded in getting a foothold on our side of the Shara, but was later dislodged and fell back. We again occupy our old positions.

"On the Kolki front, at Bogoushevka on the Stokhol, the enemy continued the bombardment of our lines with heavy guns. Further south there has been artillery and infantry firing.

"In the region of Nesvitcha, southwest of Lutsk, an Austrian aeroplane, hit by our guns, fell. The aviator and observer, who were wounded, were taken prisoner.

"On the Middle Stripa the enemy began heavy artillery fire at many points. On Sunday our aviator, Sub-Lieut. Orloff, who ascended that day for the tenth time to a height of 2,400 metres, pursued by an enemy aviator, forcing him by machine-gun fire to vplane suddenly near Podgaitzy.

"In the direction of Czernowitz we drove the enemy as far as the Dourovets River, an affluent of the Pruth, which it joins near Zablotoff."

## BERLIN CLAIMS MORE SUCCESS

More than 199,000 men, of whom a large proportion are prisoners of war, are at work strengthening the defences of Kovle, according to the Bourse Gazette. The new defences extend more than ten miles from the town.

The crossing of the Danube southwest of Buczacz by the Don Cossacks is regarded here as another nail in the coffin of Kolomea. The Cossacks are now expected to sweep around the Cierniava River from the west.

## HUNS TRYING TO STAVE OFF RUSS

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## TURKS LOSE MEDINA CITY

New York Report.—A New York Journal despatch from Cairo today says: Arab tribesmen in Arabia who rebelled against the Turkish Government have occupied Medina after a siege.

## CASEMENT TO TAKE STAND

Traitor to Make Statement in His Own Defense.

Motion to Quash Indictment Overruled.

London Cable.—Dramatic developments are expected at to-day's session of the trial of Sir Roger Casement for high treason. Chief among these is a statement in his own defense which Sir Roger is prepared to make from the dock.

Francis P. Doyle, the Philadelphia attorney, who is acting as solicitor for Casement, announced before the opening of court that no witnesses would be called for the defense, but that the arguments of counsel would be supplemented by a statement from the prisoner. As was indicated yesterday, the main defense will rest on the argument of counsel for the quashing of the indictment on the ground of lack of jurisdiction.

In reference to the decision of Casement's counsel not to call any witnesses, Mr. Doyle said: "Inasmuch as this trial affects not only the life of Sir Roger Casement, but also the aspirations of the Irish nation, it has been deemed advisable not to call any witnesses in this jurisdiction." He added that no witnesses were available in this country, and that it would have been necessary to go to Germany for them, but the Government would not permit it.

Alexander Sullivan, chief counsel for Sir Roger, resumed his argument in an attempt to show the indictment was faulty when the court convened after he had concluded his address to the court overruling his motion to quash the indictment.

(Continued On Page 4).

## HUNS REPULSED BY THE FRENCH

Made an Assault On Tuesday Upon Fleury.

Used Enormous Forces About Thiaumont.

Paris Cable.—There has again been a slackening in the intensity of the bombardment on the various sectors around Verdun, and only one infantry attack was attempted Tuesday. This was launched by the Germans on the part of the village of Fleury, northwest of Verdun, which is held by the French. It was repulsed.

The French press and public are intensely interested in the simultaneous forward movement by the Italians and the Russians, and the current expression is assuming a tone of caution and confidence. The Temps in its summing up of the military situation says:

"It is now the turn of the Germans to be harried ceaselessly with the explosive shell. To-day they are no longer masters."

Nine German divisions (180,000 men) concentrated in the recent attack on Thiaumont, north of Verdun, have been definitely identified, according to a statement supplied from semi-official sources today.

Between Arcourt, on the extreme left of the French front at Verdun, and St. Mihiel, on the extreme right, a total of 23 divisions (460,000 men) including six and a half Bavarian divisions, have been identified, the statement adds.

The official communication issued by the War Office Tuesday night reads: "In the Argonne, in the region of Belante, we occupied the southern edge of a crest caused by the explosion of a German mine."

"On both banks of the Meuse the bombardment was less intense during the course of the day. It was more violent in the Woivre in the sector of Dix."

"On the right bank the Germans about 2 o'clock in the afternoon delivered an attack on the part of the village of Fleury, which we occupy, but were completely repulsed."

## SANK MANY SHIPS.

U-Boat Which Visited Spain May Cause Trouble.

Paris Cable.—Rear-Admiral Degouty, retired, writes to the newspapers that the German submarine U-35, which recently took a letter from Emperor William to King Alfonso, has since sunk a number of French, British and Japanese steamships. He asserts an investigation should be made as to the right of Spanish authorities to welcome the submarine at Cartagena and deliver supplies to it when it was on the eve of making raids on shipping.

ROUMANIAN RIOTERS SHOT. Amsterdam, via London, June 28.—According to Bucharest despatches in German newspapers received here, four persons were killed and five wounded by the police at Galatz, Roumania, Monday, while repressing a demonstration of foodstuffs. The despatches add that the workmen of Galatz declared a general strike Sunday owing to the authorities having prohibited meetings and demonstrations in protest against the high cost of living.

## ROUMANIA TO JOIN ALLIES

New York Report.—A news agency despatch from London, published here today, says:

Interest in the expected grand offensive of the Allies shifted temporarily to-day to the situation in the Balkans, with the revival of reports that Roumania is preparing to join the Allies.

A heavily censored Bucharest despatch, telegraphed via Athens, reported that Bulgaria had closed her frontier against Roumania. Bulgarian troops were reported to be concentrating along the Roumanian frontier. The Evening News received a Bucharest despatch reporting that the Roumanian Cabinet, at a special session, took certain steps as a result of Bulgaria's movements. The despatch bore evidence of having been heavily censored. It gave no indication of what steps were taken, but the censor passed the statement that Roumanian military chiefs participated in the Cabinet conference.

## PAPEN'S PLANS TO BLOW CANAL

Von der Goltz Tells Story On the Witness Stand

At the Trial of Captain Hans Tauscher.

New York Report.—Captain Hans Tauscher was almost a perfect symphony in purple when he appeared today before Judge Hand to stand trial on the charge of participating in the plot to blow up the Welland Canal in Canada. He had a purple necktie that harmonized with the purple stripes of his silk shirt and his purple silk stocks.

The chief witness against him today was von der Goltz, whose right name is Franz Wachendorf and whose stately air on the witness stand again suggested the royal purple. Wachendorf, alias von der Goltz, alias Bridgman Taylor, told a story of his management of the enterprise under the direction of Capt. Franz von Papen, the German military attaché in this country. Roger B. Wood, assistant United States Attorney, produced telegrams and other documents to support his story, driving home his points with the jurors, while Captain Tauscher's array of counsel stood off, made no attempt to quash the charge of the military enterprise out of court.

In fact, before von der Goltz began his story, Mr. Smyth, in his motion to dismiss the indictment, admitted that von der Goltz and von Papen did develop a plot against the canal, but insisted that it did not comprise a military enterprise and argued that Capt. Tauscher, while supplying dynamite and pistols to von der Goltz, did not have any knowledge of the purpose to which the articles were to be put.

The witness gave the details of the plan, outlined by von Papen for the blowing up of the Welland Canal and said he received money from von Papen and began to hire men to assist him in the scheme. He said that von Papen gave him a letter of introduction to Captain Tauscher, who was to furnish the dynamite and the pistols. "When I met Captain Tauscher we first talked about the war and got down to the point of getting the dynamite," said von der Goltz. "I told him I also needed fuses and an electric generator and while I was there he telephoning was done to see where fuses could be obtained. Captain Tauscher said that after my experience in Mexico I ought to be familiar with the methods employed for blowing up railroads by means of explosives. He also told me he would see that I got the pistols."

Von der Goltz then told of getting an order for the dynamite from Captain Tauscher and getting it from a barge down the bay. He told of getting the pistols in Hoboken and insisted he never paid for either. Asked what was the purpose of the receivers, von der Goltz said:

"We were to use them to make a clean getaway after we had done our work." He said that he got the generators and the fuses from Captain von Papen at the German Club where he resorted to von Papen almost daily. Von der Goltz then told of his trip to Buffalo and Niagara Falls, said he made a trip to Welland, situated on the Welland Canal, and also to Niagara Falls. He said that he detailed Alfred Britzen and Frederick J. Busse to make a trip to St. Catharines, also on the canal, to study the course of the canal. At Welland, the canal by means of an aqueduct passes over a river, and it was at this point that the plotters are accused of having planned to cause an explosion.

The witness identified a cheque which von Papen made payable to him, also telegrams which von Papen sent to him under the name of Stefens and Stefens. He detailed his experiences, and the work that he did until recalled by von Papen. He denied that he had received a promise of immunity from the Federal Government for his testimony, but said that the British Government had promised not to punish him.

## ALGERIAN REVOLT QUELLED.

Bat, Morocco, via Paris, June 28.—French troops have quelled a serious revolt of tribes in the El Oud region in Algeria, after fierce fighting. The rebels offered desperate resistance, and were only defeated after their principal stronghold had been stormed by two French columns. Their leaders then surrendered.

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