

BRITISH SUB'S COLSE SHAVE

In a certain dockyard in England is one of the finest of His Majesty's submarines, which, with her bow twisted and bent as the result of a collision with an enemy mine in enemy waters, covered a distance of almost 200 miles under her own power and arrived safely in a home port.

Through the courtesy of the British Admiralty I was permitted to see her and talk with her officers and crew. Her bow plating is torn into strips and two of her torpedo tubes are crushed. Two of her bulkheads are broken away at the bow, but the tubes are two twisted and stove in, but the quality of the high explosive and the mechanism controlling it prevented an explosion, thus saving the vessel from total destruction.

She struck a mine head on. The explosion sent the crew sprawling. The motors did not stop and the dials did not cease to register. She dropped to the bottom of the sea and the water flooded in under the doors of the torpedo tubes. But within ten minutes she had been righted, had come to the surface and turned her nose toward home.

When I looked at her it seemed incredible that she had been under the coast guns of the enemy and that she could have returned safely with the information she had been sent to obtain. Added to this was the fact that she had made the voyage in a high sea, and that for twenty hours, defenseless, she evaded the enemy patrols.

I had heard stories of German submarines sunk by a single shot, so I asked one of the officers how his boat had survived the tremendous shock of a mine explosion. "She held because of her strength," he said. "It broke her bow, and it tore off two of her bulkheads. But the last one held. The efficiency of her pumps was not impaired. Within two minutes we had them working."

He asked me if I would not come below. I went, and could see no traces of the accident. Only the wheel controlling the bow rudder was not true.

"You see," one of the officers explained to me, "we didn't know what had happened—the water spurting in and broken glass was everywhere. We didn't know how much of her was gone. We knew that every man aboard her had been knocked flat on his face, that the glasses of the dials were rattling about under foot. But we didn't know what was to become of us. We were as far down as we could go, and as for getting up—well, it didn't look like much of a chance."

"It was fine to see the crew. They got on their feet and at their stations before the commander had time to order them there. In two minutes the order to rise had gone through the engine-room, and the pumps were going. But whether we were going to rise or not remained to be seen."

"It was still enough down there after all the noise of the explosion. You could hear the motors turning—it's not much of a sound they make. But we were glad enough to hear it. And when we saw that the bubble in the clinometer (which shows the angle of inclination) was registering and that the inclination was becoming less, we knew that matters were not as bad as they might have been. Then they reversed the motors. We waited. That was a bad minute. Then the broken glass began to rattle about again. We were moving."

"We weren't long in getting up. At any time there was nothing like coming up into the air and seeing that you've been under for a bit. But this was different. Yes, this was a bit different. . . . We came up. In the silence-room there was the noise of the wireless sparking. The operator was testing it. At any rate we were floating. So we started looking her over for the damage."

"We found out what we'd come into, knew that there was no mistake about the mine. Things didn't look particularly promising. But it all came down to whether we could make a port alone or whether we couldn't. The wireless was working. That is, we could send; we couldn't receive. We took a look at the bow plating and at the bulkheads. They looked pretty bad, hanging loose in strips. But we decided we could make it. The engines were right, nothing broken there. The perspective was true. It was only her bow and her rudder that were gone. So we started back. The waves broke over the bridge and pounded on the one bulkhead we had left forward. And so we came home."

I looked again at her smashed bow and torn bulkheads, and I remembered that she had dodged the patrol, that she had sent no message asking for help, had come back broken and battered. But the work she had been sent to do she had done.—Jane Anderson in the London Daily Mail.

BLAME ALLIES.

Pro-German Greeks Protest Against Blockade.

Athens, Cable, via London, Cable—10.30 a.m.—The attitude of the Allies toward Greece was denounced at a number of meetings held here to-day, at which resolutions were passed expressing loyalty to King Constantine and confidence in the policy of Premier Skoufoulidis. The resolutions demand that the blockade of Greek ports established by England and France and denounced the conduct of the Allied military and naval operations and especially toward the president of the United States of America. A feature of the resolutions was that a king was referred to as "our glorious sovereign, King Constantine XII." This title placed the monarch in the line of the ancient rulers of Constantinople.

ITALY'S CABINET.

Premier Boselli Has It Practically Formed.

Rome, Cable.—The New Cabinet which is to replace that of Antonio Salandra, which resigned last Sunday, has been virtually formed. Paolo Boselli, who will be the new Premier, but will have no other portfolio, is seventy-nine years old. He is the dean of Parliament, having been a Deputy since 1870. He held his first Ministerial portfolio forty years ago. It is asserted that Baron Sonnino has definitely refused to remain the head of the Foreign Ministry, and he probably will be succeeded by Vittorio E. Orlando, who was Minister of Justice in the Salandra Cabinet. The other Ministers will include Leonida Bissolati-Bergamaschi, leader of the Reform Socialists, and Prof. Luigi Luzzatti, former Premier, and probably William Marconi, General Paolo Morrone and Vice-Admiral Camillo Cora, respectively Ministers of War and Marine in the Salandra Cabinet, probably will retain these posts in the new Ministry.

SAFELY OVER.

Several Canadian Battalions Have Reached England.

Ottawa Report.—It is officially announced through the chief press censor's office that the following troops have arrived safely in England: 28th battalion, Ottawa; 88th battalion, Victoria; 89th battalion, Calgary and Red Deer; 90th battalion, Winnipeg; 95th battalion, Toronto; 99th battalion, London; 7th New Brunswick Siege Battery, St. John, N. B.; draft and details.

WATCHING RUSSIA.

Roumania Eagerly Tracing the Drive Upon Austria.

London Cable.—(New York Times cable)—A Petrograd dispatch to the Daily Chronicle says: Roumanian papers show an excited interest in Russian progress. Properly papers profess to consider Roumanian intervention in the war as inevitable. "It is obvious from the nature of the Russian offensive that the Quadruple Entente reveals to us the moment when we can realize our national ideas."

PEOPLE WANT LLOYD GEORGE

Not Satisfied With Weak Man as War Minister,

Though Post is Now Civil, Administrative.

New York Report.—The London correspondent of the Tribune cables: David Lloyd George is to succeed Earl Kitchener as Secretary of State for War, according to well authenticated reports current here to-day. It is understood, however, that in accepting the War Secretaryship, Mr. Lloyd George will not entirely sever his relations with the Ministry of Munitions.

Various successors have been suggested for Lord Kitchener, including Lord Milner and Col. Winston Churchill. The latter, returned from the front is again enjoying Premier Asquith's favor, while his quarrel with Lord Fisher over responsibility for the Gallipoli disaster has been patched up, and they are again fast friends. Both Lord Milner and Mr. Churchill, as far as the Cabinet is concerned, might be entrusted with the direction of the War Office. Since the creation of the War Council, and the turning over of responsibility for the operations in the field to General Robertson, chief of staff, Lord Kitchener's duties had become almost entirely civil and administrative.

But, unfortunately for Mr. Asquith, the British public demands a man of equal calibre. The people will not be satisfied with the appointment of a mere civilian or politician to the post they have been accustomed to associate with the greatness of "K. of K." Hence Premier Asquith, as he did in the munition crisis, and in the recent situation in Ireland, has had to turn to Mr. Lloyd George. He has been reluctant to do this for several reasons. In recent months the relations between the two men have been somewhat strained. The Minister of Munitions has frequently criticised Britain's share in the conduct of the war. In addition, he has been the centre, whether of his own knowledge or not of an energetic intrigue conducted by the Northcliffe press, having for its object his elevation to the premiership.

At the time of the recent conscription crisis it was frequently rumored that Mr. Lloyd George, owing to his differences with Premier Asquith, was on the point of resigning from the Cabinet. With Sir Edward Carson, it was declared, he would head a party of opposition. Then Mr. Asquith capitulated to conscription, and the break, if any threatened, was averted. An official statement, announcing Mr. Lloyd George's appointment is expected by the end of the week.

You never can tell. There are lots of men outside of the theatrical business who never had a show.

TEUTONS HAVE LOST HALF EFFECTIVES IN RUSS DRIVE

Actual Captures by the Czar's Troops in New Offensive Over 152,000

Czernowitz is Evacuated—Entire Line of the Stripa Held by Russ.

Petrograd Cable.—The Austrians have evacuated Czernowitz, capital of Bukowina, according to despatches to the semi-official Petrograd News Agency from Bukowina by way of Bucharest.

Petrograd, June 15.—Confidence prevails among Russian observers of the offensive along the southern section of the battle line that the catalogue of the successes, won by Generals Brusiloff and Letchitsky is by no means complete. It is estimated that the Teutonic losses along the front from the Pripet to the Roumanian border now total 300,000, or nearly half the original effectives.

Great satisfaction is felt at the establishment of contact with the Teutons along the whole southwestern front, but attention is chiefly centred upon the operations near Kovel, Vladimir-Volynski, Czernowitz and Kolomea, Col. Shumsky, summarizing the result of the fighting, makes the deduction from the latest Russian official statement that the entire line of the Stripa is now occupied by the Russians.

Northwest of Buczacz a number of good roads run westward to the Podgaitse Railway, which is regarded as accounting for the vigor of the resistance in this sector to the Russian advance. The village of Kozia, fifteen miles southwest of Dubno, captured by the Russians, is on the road to Brody, which leads thence to Lemberg.

The precipitancy of the retreat of the Austrians in many sectors is shown by the fact that the Russians found several telegraphic and telephonic installations intact, and are now using them. The cartridges captured in the Stripa trenches would have sufficed for the use of the Austrians in the most intensive sort of firing for several weeks.

NO SIGN OF SLACKENING. Meanwhile the twelfth day of the great Russian offensive against the

Austro-Hungarians and Germans from Vclhynia to Bukowina shows nowhere any signs of slackening, all along the front fresh gains for the Russian troops and the capture of thousands of additional prisoners and of guns, machine guns and war supplies are claimed by the Russians. The aggregate of prisoners now exceeds 150,000.

In the drive westward from the region of Lutsk the Austrians are counter-attacking or entrenching themselves in new positions for a stand against the Russians. No reports of gains for either side in Galicia in the region of Tarnopol have come through. Here apparently there is still a deadlock between the Russian and the Austrian and German forces. On the German side the northern front in Russia the Russians near Baronovitch attacked and carried German trenches, but were later forced to give them up under strong pressure by the Germans. Infantry attacks by the Germans have occurred along the Dvina River and in the lake region south of Dvinsk, but all of these were repulsed, according to Petrograd.

THE OFFICIAL STORY.

The following statement was given out by the Petrograd War Office to-day: "Supplementary reports give the exact number of prisoners taken up to the present as 1 general, 3 commanders, 2,467 officers, 5 doctors and 152,000 men. We also have captured 162 cannons, 206 machine guns, 129 trench mortars and 22 mine throwers."

"The offensive of Gen. Brusiloff did not stop yesterday. In various regions on the front fresh prisoners were made, and more military booty was taken. The enemy continues to deliver counter-attacks at several points and elsewhere is busy entrenching himself in new positions."

"On the Dvina front and southwest of Lake Narocz, the enemy artillery at some points opened a violent fire, followed by attempts of the Germans to débouch from their trenches. These were all repulsed. "In the region of Baranovitch, a local action took place, in which we carried enemy trenches, but afterwards, under German pressure, fell back to the point whence we started."

SHORT ITEMS OF THE NEWS OF THE DAY

All Teuton-born Members of London Stock Exchange Are Barred.

TRAINS KILL THREE

Canadian Distilleries Protest Against Exclusion From British Markets.

Sixty thousand men are to be trained at Camp Borden.

Russian torpedo boats sank two German steamers in the Baltic Sea.

The trainmen's unions in the United States will proceed to vote on the question of a strike.

Dr. Chas. H. Mayo, of Rochester, Minn., was elected President of the American Medical Association.

Duncan McLaren, jun., a farmer of Hibbert township, was run over and terribly mutilated by trains at Dublin station.

A majority of members of Toronto City Council are opposed to the appointment of Geo. H. Kilmer as Corporation Counsel.

Harold Leggett and Hubert McKay, of Gananogue, about eight years of age, were killed by a light engine at Lansdowne crossing.

Ex-Chief of Police A. W. Gummerston, of Orillia, was arraigned on a charge of assaulting Mayor W. J. Elliott, and was fined \$20. He will appeal.

Peter Gunn, M. P. for Lac Ste. Anne, in the Alberta Legislature, has resigned his seat, and has been appointed Sheriff of the Peace River District.

The Presbyterian General Assembly appointed a committee to take steps towards consummating organic union with the Methodist and Congregational Churches.

London Chamber of Commerce passed a resolution requesting all members of German or Austrian birth, even if naturalized subjects of Great Britain, to resign.

James Berwick, President of the Norwood Press, and a former head of the American Typothetae, died sud-

denly at his home at Norwood, Mass. He was 76 years of age.

Mrs. Priscilla Kirby, of Toronto, died in Grace Hospital from the effects of severe burns which she received Wednesday night. Mrs. Kirby was carrying a lighted lamp down stairs when she tripped.

A vigorous protest, by the Canadian distillery industry, against the exclusion of Canadian spirits from the British market has been forwarded by the Government to the Imperial authorities.

Premier Borden, at a conference of Dominion and Provincial authorities, promised a more equitable scheme of recruiting, any proposed changes to be general over the various Provinces.

Count Buzhion, Minister of Finance, has introduced a bill in the Spanish Chamber of Deputies prohibiting dealing in foreign securities in Spain except in the case of those authorized.

The City Council of Berlin, Ont., at a special meeting, decided to appoint a committee composed of Aids. Schnarr, Reid, Rudell, Gallagher, Huch-nard and Mayor Hett, to meet the special committee of the Waterloo Town Council, for the purpose of discussing the proposed terms of amalgamation.

NO MORE LOANS TO CONSTANTINE

Athens Cable.—via London Cable—16.—The international financial commission to-day repeated its protest to the Greek Government against permitting the National Bank to issue an additional 20,000,000 drachmai (\$6,000,000) in paper currency. The Franco-British members of the commission stated that Greece could not expect financial assistance from either France or Great Britain so long as the issue remained in circulation, nor would any further Greek loans be admitted to the London or Paris markets.

ITALIANS WIN.

Positions Near Head of Gulf of Trieste Taken.

London, Cable.—The fighting on the Austro-Italian line in Tyrol seemingly has died down in a quiet, only a short distance from the head of the Gulf of Trieste, the Italians have captured Austrian positions and made prisoners of 49 officers and men.

It isn't always good policy to emulate the man who gets through life simply because he is a good guesser.

FLEET IS AIDING.

Italian Navy Shelling Austrians On the Coast.

Rome Cable.—The Italian fleet is now engaged in violent bombardment of the Austrian positions on the Austrian coast in the vicinity of Parenzo and Trieste, according to an official announcement to-day.

Since June 7 the Austrians have been compelled to abandon between 35 and 45 square miles of Italian territory which they gained during the first rush of their offensive. The Austrians have evacuated Chiese in the fear that their retreat would be cut off.

The Austrian general who was appointed Governor of the Italian Province of Verona is said to have been captured with his troops at Dubno by the Russians.

THE ORPET TRIAL.

State Will Try to Disprove Victim's Chum's Story.

Waukegan, Ill. Report.—Verne Jackson, a schoolmate of Marion Lambert, for whose death Will H. Orpet is on trial, is expected to be called by the prosecution to-day to describe the last meeting between Orpet and the girl.

Miss Jackson is said to be ready to testify that on the morning of Feb. 10, the day the body was found on the snow-covered ground of Helm's Woods, she observed Orpet behind a large tree in the woods. It is expected the state will attempt to prove, through Miss Jackson, that Josephine Davis' statements, which have gone far toward creating an opinion favorable to Orpet, are not entirely facts.

State's Attorney Dady announced that he will himself take the witness stand, to repeat the story Miss Davis told him shortly after the tragedy.

NO PESSIMISM ABOUT ASQUITH

Talks to Constituents On Various War Phases.

The Naval Fight—Long Pursue to Win Struggle.

Ladybank, Scotland, Cable.—In observance of the thirtieth anniversary of his election to the House of Commons from East Fife, Premier Asquith to-day visited his constituency for the first time since the outbreak of the war, addressing a great meeting of his supporters and many who in past years had been his opponents. The Premier made a touching reference to the death of Field Marshal Earl Kitchener as "leaving a place in our constitutional life that none else can fill and a memory that will live as long as the British Empire."

Lord Kitchener had bequeathed to the country an array of armies, said the Premier, and it was for the country to make the best use of these. In his view of the situation, Premier Asquith declared that the Russian advance was one of the most brilliant feats of the war.

The Italians, Mr. Asquith said, were making resistance to the Austrian onslaught which every day was becoming more effective. As for the French, he said, they were maintaining the defence of Verdun. Co-operation among the general staff of the Allies was becoming more intimate and complete every month. British assistance had been offered to General Joffre, and the steps which would be taken were those dictated by sound strategy.

"This war is not merely a struggle of armies," the Premier continued, "it is a struggle of material and economic resources, and these will prove in the long run to be the deciding factors."

THE NORTH SEA FIGHT.

After speaking of the effectiveness of the navy's blockade, Mr. Asquith said: "Owing to the richness of the enemy we were allowed to see another and more stirring dramatic aspect of the navy's qualities a fortnight ago. The naval action of May 31 was worthy of the best and most treasured traditions of the British navy. The Germans were driven back into their ports without so much as making an effort to escape what really was a rout as a complete victory. A couple of nothing left of the German navy worth speaking about. The truth is slowly leaking out, and its full extent is not yet realized or appreciated. Our command of the sea, so far from being impaired, has been more firmly established."

In reference to Ireland, Mr. Asquith said the recent rioting, leading to the loss of many innocent lives, had created a situation which seemed to a majority of responsible Irishmen of all parties to call for a settlement. The history of the relations between Great Britain and Ireland exhibited a tragic series of missed or misused opportunities.

"Don't let us add another to this number," said the Premier.

What he desired, he explained, was a provisional settlement for when the war came to an end the country would have to take stock of its internal relations. The fabric of the Empire would have to be re-fashioned and relations between Great Britain and Ireland and the Dominions would of necessity be brought into close and connected review.

FINAL SCENES AT FORT VAUX

Grim Story of French Heroism Well Told.

Huns Captured Ruins and Wreck-Out Men.

Paris, Cable.—The last message received from Major Reynal, commander of Fort Vaux, before the fortress fell into the hands of the Germans a week ago, was made public here to-day. The message read: "We are reaching the limit. Officers and soldiers have all done their duty. Vive La France!"

Since the beginning of the real attack on the fort in March the Germans fired no less than 8,000 projectiles daily, and in the last days before its fall this number was greatly increased, according to details of the fighting given out officially to-day. An "eye-witness" is quoted as saying: "What the infantry was powerless to realize was accomplished by artillery. For a long time there was only one outlier at the fort which could be utilized. This was a subterranean passage to the northwest, access to which later became impossible. Then followed the cutting of communication."

"The men suffered greatly from lack of water, but held out, occupying and utilizing the ruins in the interior. In windows and between the ruins of the shattered walls machine guns were installed and barricades erected at all corners. All about the outer works the bodies of Germans were thick. "The combat continued under extraordinary conditions. The Germans conceived the idea of filling buckets with grenades. These were let down by cords from windows of buildings dominating the French positions, and exploded on top of the defenders. The garrison fought on, but human force was reaching the limit of endurance. On the morning of the 27th, a stretcher bearer Vanier led a number of wounded, who did not want to be captured, through an air hole, whence they escaped. Others crawled toward the French line through the piles of corpses and heaps of debris. Later aviators observed great columns of smoke and an explosion. On the 27th the Germans announced the capture of the fort. In reality they captured only worn out men among uninhabitable ruins."

GREEK HEADS SEEK TROUBLE

Are Openly Flouting the Entente Allies.

Athens Police Engineered Monday Riots.

New York Report.—A Paris dispatch to the New York Times says: The news received here from Greece is not at all satisfactory. No attempt is made by the Government of Premier Skoufoulidis to preserve a prudent and becoming attitude toward the Entente. Demonstrations organized by pro-German agents with the assent of the police have taken place before the Allied legations in Athens.

It would seem that the object is not merely to give general annoyance, but to obtain an excuse for imposing martial law, under cover of which Venizelists and the leading friends of the Allies would be persecuted. Foreigners belonging to the Allied nations have been insulted in the street, and offensive films have been shown in the cinematoms, which are the product of the German propaganda.

Members of the Government do not take the trouble to deny their complicity with the enemy agents. In the Chamber yesterday, M. Loumaris, Minister of the Interior, made a reference to the action of the Allies, the impotence of which was scarcely veiled.

POLICE CAUSE RIOTS.

London Cable.—The Times publishes an alleged uncensored dispatch describing the rioting in Athens last Monday night. "Scenes of disorder occurred in various parts of the town," says the dispatch. "The centre of disorder was a band of 400 ruffians, composed partly of secret police, and escorted by fifty uniformed police. This group visited the residence of the French Minister Legation, and hoisted and howled at the Entente, and insulted the representatives of the Allies. An employee of the British Legation was attacked by the mob, but escaped unhurt."

"The chief of police drove through the streets while the demonstration was on, but made no effort to interfere. At a military fête the same evening members of the secret police were posted in an impudent manner around the seats of the members of the British Legation."

The Times declares that the Athens authorities are openly hostile to the Entente and are doing everything in their power to interfere with and annoy the representatives of the Entente.

QUIET ON BRITISH FRONT.

London, Cable.—The British official statement issued Thursday night reads: "In the past twenty-four hours quiet has prevailed on most sectors of the front. Last night there was intermittent shelling on both sides on the front lately retaken on by an enemy Zillibek, but no infantry action, and the situation is unchanged. "To-day trench mortars and artillery have been active on both sides in the sector about Anzous. Mine warfare continued actively in the Loos special. Otherwise there were no special incidents."