

NEW REVOLT STARTS IN TRIESTE; AUSTRIANS ARREST 5,000

ITALIAN TORPEDO BOATS SINK SHIPS IN GULF OF TRIESTE

City Itself Reported Under Bombardment—High Mountain Reported Captured.

GENEVA, Switzerland, June 2.—News despatches declare that two Italian torpedo boats yesterday morning entered the Gulf of Trieste, sank two merchant vessels, and damaged an Austrian auxiliary cruiser.

ROME, June 2.—Unconfirmed reports reached here to-day of a fresh revolt by the civil population of Trieste. Troops are reported to have fired into the crowds, killing and wounding many citizens. Five thousand persons are reported to have been arrested.

The following official communication has been issued by the Italian War Office:

"On the Friuli frontier we have lately occupied the ridge of Monte Nero, on the left bank of the Isonzo and about ten kilometers (about six miles) to the northwest of Tolmino. On the afternoon of the 1st, the enemy tried to dislodge us from the occupied localities by means of violent counter attacks, but were everywhere repulsed.

"Capture of Monte Nero ridge, 7,000 feet high and northeast of Caporetto, puts the Italians in position to strike for control of the upper valleys of the Sava River and advance eastward toward Budapest. This watercourse and the railroad which parallels it, from Ljubljana, a junction point between forty and fifty miles from where the Italians are now operating, leads another railroad northward in an almost direct line to Budapest, a distance of approximately 300 miles."

VERONA, Italy, June 2.—The Austrian troops are withdrawing from their positions along the Piave Valley. (Part of the valley of the Sava River, to the southeast of Trieste.)

They have virtually destroyed the health resort of San Martino de' Croceni. The village contained eight large hotels, six belonging to Germans and two to Italians.

VIENNA (via Paris), June 2.—The last Italian shells have fallen in Trieste, and the capital of Italy is to be under an intermittent bombardment from a point near the mouth of the Isonzo, less than twelve miles away across the Gulf of Trieste.

37,000 "WAR BABIES" WILL NEED BRITISH CARE

Mrs. Pankhurst Says Problem Will Face Public This Year—Wants National Aid.

LONDON, June 2.—More than 37,000 "war babies" will demand the consideration of the British public at the end of the first year of the war, Mrs. Pankhurst told a big audience of women gathered to discuss the "war baby" problem in the Palladium this afternoon. The suffragettes intend to create a model institution to care for as many as possible, Mrs. Pankhurst declared.

"But we hope that the Government will later take over the institution and nationalize it," she added.

Following her appeal on behalf of the "war babies," Mrs. Pankhurst launched into a severe criticism of English women who have failed to do their part in the war. In moving the adoption of a resolution calling upon the Government to establish compulsory war service for both men and women she declared:

"The war is certain to be long drawn out and England needs her full strength. But 60,000 English women have answered the request that they register for war service, whereas half a million German women are engaged in the one task of making ammunition. Let us show Germany that the women of England stand by the men."

GERMAN OFFICERS IN FIGHT WITH TURKS

Wall of Smyrna Said to Have Had Narrow Escape From Being Shot.

BALONICA, June 2.—In a general fight between Turkish and German officers at Smyrna several were killed and wounded, and the Wall of Smyrna, who attempted to interfere, narrowly escaped being shot.

Smyrna advices to-day said the fight occurred at one of the quays. A Turkish officer shot and killed a German as retaliation for an alleged insult. All the participants who survived were placed under arrest.

Vienna Reports All the Enemy's Efforts Along the Coast Have Failed.

VIENNA, June 2.—War headquarters has issued the following statement: In the Italian war theatre all the undertakings of the enemy have been unsuccessful. The bombardment of the Plateau of Savarona, Folgarida and the Carinthian barriers, with a great expenditure of ammunition, has caused no material damage to our fortifications. No important fighting has taken place on the frontiers of Tyrol or Carinthia. On the coastal frontier an enemy attack on the ridge was repulsed with heavy Italian losses. (The Plateau of Savarona and Folgarida is east of the Adige Valley on the frontier, and Carinthia to the north of Udine, bordering on the Drava River.)

PRZEMYSL RECAPTURED BY TEUTONIC ARMY IN DESPERATE ASSAULT

(Continued from First Page.)

flanking attacks were inside the fortress, according to unofficial reports, when the grand assault was ordered last night.

Despatches received here this afternoon said that practically all the northern forts of Przemysl were in the hands of the Austro-Germans late last night. Those despatches, filed at midnight, said that a general advance against the city had been ordered and reported the Russian fire growing more feeble.

Not only at Przemysl, but in the region north of Stry, the Russians are now falling back in the direction of Lemberg. The Austro-German captives in the fighting around Stry have been increased to 12,175 men and 60 officers. The booty includes 14 cannon and 26 machine guns.

LONDON, June 2.—When the Russians were forced to abandon some of the outer Przemysl forts they had no time to destroy the guns which, on falling into Austro-German hands, were turned by their new owners against the inner fortifications, says a despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Copenhagen.

It is understood, the despatch adds, that the Austrian railway officials, the police and municipal officers and other who fled from Przemysl when the fortress capitulated to the Russians, have now gathered at Cracow ready to return to the recaptured city.

The retaking of the Przemysl fort is characterized by British observers as one of the most remarkable feats of the war. The strength of the Russian garrison within the fortress has not been known in London.

The expenditure of the German allies in men and ammunition has perhaps outdone anything in this war, not even excepting the German rushes for Calais and the terrible struggles along the Yser River.

BERLIN (via London), June 2.—The official statement to-day says: "The fortified town of Przemysl was taken by us early this morning after the fortifications on the northern front which still held out had been stormed during the night. The amount of booty taken has not yet been ascertained."

"The army under Gen. von Linington is penetrating the district of Zydasow, northeast of Stry, and fighting for the Dniester section east of Mikolajow. The booty taken in the battle of Stry has been increased to sixty officers and 12,175 men."

The great Austro-Hungarian fortress of Przemysl, situated between Lemberg and Cracow in the province of Galicia, was captured by the Russians on March 22 last after one of the longest sieges of modern warfare. In the ten weeks which have elapsed since that time, however, the Austrians and Germans have made every effort to retake the fortress, large forces being diverted for this purpose from the other great fortresses to the west, Cracow.

Recent despatches from the Gallian front were to the effect that the Austro-German troops had been successful in their operations to the north and the southeast of the fortress and that the forts girdling the position had been taken.

When Przemysl fell into the hands of the Russians it had undergone a siege lasting 201 days. The Austrian garrison originally consisted of 178,000 men, of whom 40,000 were killed. About 120,000 Austrians surrendered when the fortress capitulated. These included 2,903 officers and officials and 117,000 men.

STEAMSHIPS DUE TO-DAY.

Pioneer, Copenhagen 11 A. M.

RUMOR OF PEACE SIFTING THROUGH TALK AT CAPITAL

Hints in Highest Official Circles Regarding Close of War in Europe.

(Special From a Staff Correspondent.) WASHINGTON, June 2.—In highest official circles there is a hint of peace, not merely peaceful settlement of the strained relations between the United States and Germany, but peace that would bring to a close the war in Europe. If the greater result could be accomplished it would solve the increasingly difficult problems that beset neutral nations who are being drawn into the conflict.

As yet, there is nothing definite or tangible about the proposition. The significant thing is that the word "peace," so long discarded and overwhelmed by the clash of warring nations, was heard again to-day in the world of diplomacy. A feeler has been thrown out informally as a mere expression of hope that the time will soon arrive when good friends may do something to help bring about cessation of hostilities for the benefit of all nations.

ASQUITH ATTACKED IN PARLIAMENT DEBATE

Irish Nationalist Says He Has "All His Life Been a Tory at Bottom"—A Speaker of Platitudes.

LONDON, June 2.—The first assembly of the Coalition British Parliament to-day had no feature striking to the eye. Premier Asquith was absent and Reginald McKenna, Chancellor of the Exchequer, was at Nice conferring with the Italian financial authorities, while A. Bonar Law, Secretary for the Colonies, and Arthur J. Balfour, First Lord of the Admiralty, and other members of the new Cabinet from the Unionist side could not take their places on the front benches until the passage of a bill permitting them to take office without re-election to membership in the House.

The Home Secretary said he regretted the absence of Premier Asquith, who was on "urgent public business," and declared that the Premier hoped to be in his place on Monday, when he would make a statement regarding the position of Italy and the war. A bill for the establishment of a Ministry of Munitions, he added, also would be introduced, and it would go to the later stages on Monday and Tuesday of next week.

By introducing the Suspensory Bill the Home Secretary explained it was purely a temporary emergency measure, and said he hoped it would be promptly passed through all its stages. The bill was seconded by Sir Robert S. Finlay, Unionist.

Laurence Ginnell, Nationalist, bitterly opposed the bill. He said the new members of the Ministry were not new members of the House or, as he expressed it, "they have not character." Mr. Ginnell then launched into an attack upon Premier Asquith. "All his life," the Nationalist member said, "the Premier has been a speaker of political platitudes. All his life he has been a Tory at bottom."

The Speaker warned Mr. Ginnell three times to desist from attacking the Prime Minister, and finally he was compelled to ask him to take his seat. The debate over the bill was somewhat prolonged, but finally leave to introduce was given and the House proceeded to the second reading.

Arthur Lynch, Nationalist, attacked the Government for the coalition Cabinet. He said the Ministers apparently had been selected without regard for their fitness, but through Parliamentary chicanery and intrigue. The Speaker said he failed to see the relevancy of such remarks to the bill.

Sir John Simon, Conservative, said a tribunal for dealing with alien enemies had been appointed consisting of Justice Hankey and Younger of the High Court and Admiral R. M. Lockwood, Donald MacLean, Stanley Baldwin and John J. Mooney, members of Parliament.

FRENCH APPROPRIATIONS TOTAL \$4,400,000,000

This Sum Since War Began Includes \$1,120,000,000 Asked for Third Quarter of 1915.

PARIS, June 2.—Alexander F. Ribot, French Minister of Finance, to-day introduced a bill in the Chamber of Deputies providing for the appropriation of \$4,400,000,000 francs (\$1,120,000,000) provisionally for the requirements in the third quarter of the present year.

M. Ribot presented with the bill memoranda showing that the extraordinary appropriations since the war began, including the estimate for the third quarter of 1915, would amount to \$2,900,000,000 francs (\$4,400,000,000). Including the appropriations already made since the war began, for the last five months of 1914, the Finance Minister said, the total rises to \$4,000,000,000 francs (\$4,000,000,000) for the fourteen months ending Sept. 5.

Scene in Trenches Showing Communicating Holes in Walls



SCENE IN THE TRENCHES AT ST. LOUIS IN FRANCE SHOWING HOLES MADE IN THE HOUSE WALLS TO AFFORD COMMUNICATION BETWEEN TRENCHES. (UNITED PRESS SERVICE)

WAR NEWS IN BRIEF.

Reports from Washington say that Ambassador Von Bernstorff has sent a warning to Berlin that the United States will make no modification of the demand for a guarantee that rights of neutrals shall be observed.

In communicating with Germany Count von Bernstorff is using the United States code to assure quick and reliable transmission of his despatches.

There are hints from the national capital of a growing hope that the time is at hand when our Government may aid in bringing the war to an end.

Przemysl has been reclaimed by Austria. Official announcement was made at Vienna that the great Galician fortress won by the Russians ten weeks ago after a long struggle has been recaptured.

While the fall of Przemysl has not been conceded at Petrograd, so far as cable advices show, the latest official statement from the Russian War Office admitted that the besiegers of the fortress had won some successes, including the capture of outer forts.

Vienna despatches say the Russians removed men and supplies from Przemysl in anticipation of its fall, and that they considered it not improbable they would lose Lemberg as well.

Roumania and Russia apparently have been unable to correct their differences concerning an adjustment of the Roumanian boundary lines. A Milan dispatch states that King Victor Emmanuel has offered his services as intermediary between these nations.

Italian reports of steady progress in the invasion of Austria are disputed at Vienna. The Austrian War Office announces that Italian offensive operations have been unsuccessful and that no material damage has been done by the Italian artillery.

It is announced from Paris that within thirty-six hours the French and Germans have each made six attacks in the region of Neuville. Neither side appears to have made material gains.

BRITISH SUBMARINE TORPEDOES TRANSPORT

Dives Under Mine Fields to Get Her, Some Sixty Miles From Constantinople.

LONDON, June 2.—A British submarine operating in the Sea of Marmora torpedoed a large German transport in Panderna Bay yesterday morning. This announcement was given out officially in London to-day, as having been received from the Vice Admiral in command at the Dardanelles. It is said also that this submarine was one of several operating in these waters.

Panderna Bay lies sixty miles southwest of Constantinople off the Asia Minor city of Panderna, and is formed by the arm of the peninsula of Cysicus. To attack the German transport it was necessary for the British submarine to pass under Turkish mine fields in the Dardanelles, a feat recently equalled by the British submarine E-11 in torpedoing Turkish ships in the harbor of Constantinople.

BRITISH CAPTURE TURKISH POSITION IN MESOPOTAMIA.

LONDON, June 2.—British troops have captured an important Turkish position in Mesopotamia, the India Office announced this afternoon.

Body of Missing Man Found Buried in Woods. GLOUCESTER, Mass., June 2.—The body of Charles L. Hopkins, a fisherman who had been missing since February 12, was found to-day in a shallow grave in the woods. The grave is near the spot where Drew Hopkins, the dead man's son, says he parted from his father on the day of the latter's disappearance.

MISS PEET MARRIES MR. WILMERDING IN ST. STEPHEN'S

In Hurry After Getting License, Call on "Cupid" Scully for Aid.

With the statement that they wanted to get married just as expeditiously as possible, Cuthbert Mortimer Wilmerding, who said he was a broker, twenty-six years old, living at No. 188 Madison Avenue, and Miss Josephine Lewis Peet, twenty years old, of No. 247 Fifth Avenue, went to-day to the marriage license bureau.

After they had made out the application blank Miss Peet said to City Clerk Scully: "I wish you would help us out. I am a Catholic and Mr. Wilmerding is a Protestant. What shall we do? I have just come up from my home at Great Neck, and we'd like to be married as soon as possible."

Mr. Scully, who is always first aid to Cupid, took them to St. Andrew's Catholic Church in Duane Street. There the assistant to Mgr. Luko J. Evers told them that he didn't think they could be married in that parish, and suggested that they call upon the office of the Chancellor of the Diocese in the Archbishop's residence in Madison Avenue.

This resulted in the suggestion that the eager pair hasten to St. Stephen's Catholic Church in Twenty-ninth Street near Third Avenue, and they immediately set forth.

Mr. Wilmerding and Miss Peet had arrived at the license bureau shortly after 11 o'clock, but it was not until much later that they were able to get under way for St. Stephen's. In an application for marriage license Mr. Wilmerding gave his father's name as Louis Karl Wilmerding, and his mother's as Sadie Schenck Wilmerding. Miss Peet wrote her father's name as George E. Peet and her mother's as Anselm P. Peet. Inquiry by telephone at the Great Neck home to which Miss Peet referred resulted in the information that Mrs. Peet had gone to New York with her daughter to attend the wedding, but that she would be at her city home, No. 247 Fifth Avenue, in the evening.

GERMANS ADMIT AIR ATTACK ON CUSHING

Ambassador Gerard Gets Note to That Effect With Promise of Full Reparation.

BERLIN (The Hague), June 2.—In the latest note handed to Ambassador Gerard the German Foreign Office admits that in all probability the American steamer Cushing was attacked by German aviators. It was learned to-day.

The ship, which was carrying 1000 tons of supplies, was attacked by German aviators, who reported that the ship they flew over was the Cushing. Germany has guaranteed full reparation.

MELD IN POLICY CRUSADE.

As a result of the raids on policy dealers last week, three of the alleged backers of the game were to-day indicted by the Grand Jury. Five of the seven employees arrested at the policy headquarters, in West Eleventh Street, have pleaded guilty to having policy slips in their possession. They were returned to the Tombs to await sentence next Tuesday. It was rumored that these men told the Grand Jury what they knew about the game. Those who were indicted to-day are John J. Saul, of Jamaica, L. I., said to be a policy dealer; William J. Fisher, of Halsey Street, Brooklyn, and Sol Goldstein.

LITTLE SAN MARINO GETS INTO THE WAR

Republic on Adriatic, Surrounded by Italian Territory, Declares Against Austria.

LUGANA, June 2.—The tiny republic of San Marino has declared war against Austria, according to news agency despatches.

San Marino, a republic of only twenty-two square miles, is on the Adriatic, but entirely surrounded by Italian territory.

San Marino is on high land a few miles from Rimini. The fact that the republic has joined with Italy is the war makes it impossible for Austria-Hungary to make use of its territory as a neutral point.

There are 29 officers and 800 militiamen in this, the smallest republic in the world.

The republic declared war against Austria more than fifty years ago and never called a halt to "hostilities."

SIX ATTACKS ON EACH SIDE BY FRENCH AND GERMANS

"Labyrinth," Near Neuville, Converted Into Field Covered With Dead and Wounded.

PARIS, June 2.—Whirlwind attacks by both sides is converting the "Labyrinth" region southeast of Neuville into a field of dead and wounded.

Within twenty-four hours each side has launched at least six separate attacks. The Germans rushed forward, hurling bombs and hand grenades, only to fall back, their ranks broken, and in disorder. The French attacked with bayonets and made slight gains. The war office reported this afternoon that losses on the enemy's side have been very heavy and declared the French have taken many prisoners.

Artillery engagements are proceeding everywhere in the region north of Arras. During last night there was violent infantry fighting east of Notre Dame de Lorette, but the engagement resulted in no change in the positions of either side.

The text of to-day's War Office report is as follows: "In the region to the north of Arras artillery fighting was continued during last night. There was also some very violent infantry fighting to the east of Notre Dame de Lorette, but the positions here on neither one side nor the other have undergone any change. There was also infantry fighting in the region of 'The Labyrinth,' where we made some progress."

Mr. Wilmerding and Miss Peet had arrived at the license bureau shortly after 11 o'clock, but it was not until much later that they were able to get under way for St. Stephen's. In an application for marriage license Mr. Wilmerding gave his father's name as Louis Karl Wilmerding, and his mother's as Sadie Schenck Wilmerding. Miss Peet wrote her father's name as George E. Peet and her mother's as Anselm P. Peet. Inquiry by telephone at the Great Neck home to which Miss Peet referred resulted in the information that Mrs. Peet had gone to New York with her daughter to attend the wedding, but that she would be at her city home, No. 247 Fifth Avenue, in the evening.

GERARD ARRANGES TO QUIT BERLIN IN CASE OF TROUBLE

Assured by Secretary von Jagow That Americans Will Be Fully Protected.

AMSTERDAM, June 2.—American Ambassador Gerard already has taken steps to safeguard Americans in Berlin in case of any unforeseen events. This was learned to-day from authoritative sources.

The American Ambassador asked the German foreign office for assurance that the embassy staff and their families, American Red Cross workers and Polish Relief Commissioners and American newspaper correspondents be permitted to leave Berlin on a special embassy train in event of any breach between the two countries.

Secretary von Jagow gave full assurance of every protection.

Girl Seizes Burglar Away. Miss Annie McGuire, a maid in the apartment of Vincent A. Clark, an insurance man living on the third floor of No. 15 East Eighty-seventh Street, was aroused by a noise near her bed at 3:45 A. M. to-day and in the dim light saw a man. She screamed and jumped out of bed, and he knocked her down. Running to the window he went down the fire escape and got away. Nothing was stolen. The girl said the man was white and wore a cap and dark clothes.

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DIED.

DAVEY—In New York City, on June 2, THOMAS Davey, 87 years, beloved husband of Mary Davey. Funeral from his late residence, 820 E. 84th St., Saturday, 8:30 A. M.; thence to St. Gabriel's R. C. Church at 10 A. M., where a mass will be offered for the happy repose of his soul. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend. Interment in Calvary Cemetery. Arrangements by Undertaker William Newson.

MURKIN—At Rutherford, N. J., June 1, JAMES MURKIN, beloved husband of Winifred Murkin (nee O'Donnell). Funeral from his late residence, 88 Park Avenue, Bridge at 8 A. M., thence to St. Mary's R. C. Church, where a solemn high mass will be offered for the repose of his soul. Interment at Holy Name Cemetery, Jersey City.

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