

TEUTONS SWEEP FROM TWO SIDES UPON LEMBERG

Russians Stubbornly Resist Advance Five Miles East of Przemysl.

VICTORS PUSH ON NORTH OF STRY

Gar's Troops Retreating from Lost Fortress Threatened in Rear by Foe.

London, June 3. The Russians, retreating from Przemysl, are offering an obstinate resistance against the Austro-German advance, which now has Lemberg as its objective. The victors are pressing forward along all the Galician front except that on the lower Stry, in the angle between that river and the Vistula.

The Russians are making a stubborn stand around Medyka, five miles east of Przemysl, while an Austrian force at Mloszyska, ten miles further eastward, is threatening their line of communication with Lemberg. The Russians are endeavoring to hold the line formed roughly by the lower San, the Wnna and Dniester rivers, where there are strong natural positions which are covered partly by the great numbers of the Dniester. Meanwhile, the Austro-Germans are developing a movement against Lemberg in the one which ended in the capture of Przemysl, and are trying to approach the eastern fortress from two sides.

Battle Line Strengthened

The big leap which the Austro-German forces made around the Przemysl stronghold has been drawn to a straight line. At the same time, to the southeast, Stry has been left behind as General von Linsingen's forces are pushing their way northward toward the Dniester against Lemberg, seeking to avoid the great marches to the west. It was reported that some of these forces already have reached the town of Mikolajow, with Lemberg only about twenty-five miles away. The Russians are said to be in full retreat.

To the north of Przemysl General von Mackensen is now safe, having started to execute the risky plan of dividing a wedge between the Russian armies on the lower San and the fortress, and made good. In view of the complacency with which the Germans have accepted punishment in the past in order to achieve their aims, the belief here is that they have not been heartened by some of their recent successes, and that they will be content to assume the defensive.

According to information given out by the Austro-Hungarian military authorities to representatives of the press at the front, heavy fighting is now in progress along virtually the entire Galician front, and the general situation is very favorable to the Austro-Germans, with a decisive conclusion to the entire Russian campaign in Galicia in sight.

"The Russian rear guards," the statement to the press says, "are fighting delaying actions south of the Dniester River against the Austro-German forces advancing from Stry to cover the passage of the river. The Russians north of Przemysl are launching a series of the most desperate attacks against General Mackensen's army. Here they are making use of new reserves, and at the same time they are exerting heavy pressure against the troops commanded by Archduke Joseph Ferdinand in the triangle between the River San and the Dniester. The Russian offensive in Southwestern Galicia, designed to relieve this situation, has been a complete failure."

Russian Line Menaced.

The statement issued by the Austrian War Office this evening says: "During the day Przemysl was cleared of the enemy, who is retreating in an easterly direction, offering resistance on the heights southeast of Medyka. The allied troops there are attacking."

Meanwhile, the army of the Austrian General Eduard von Boehm-Fremont, that succeeded in breaking through the Russian defensive position from the south and advanced in the direction of Mloszyska, within a short distance of which our troops are now standing. In these engagements we have captured numerous prisoners. "The army under General Alexander Linsingen also has achieved fresh successes, and the Russians are in full retreat before him."

Battle Develops on Pruth.

"On the Pruth line, in consequence of the events on the San and the upper Dniester, further fighting has developed. Wherever the enemy attempts an attack he is repulsed with severe losses. We have captured 900 men. "The situation on the lower San is unchanged."

The official statement issued from Berlin says: "Our troops, after much fighting, reached the line east of Przemysl and the northeast thereof, to Boleslawowice, Ormis, Podocan and Tartawa. The body taken at Przemysl has not yet been ascertained. According to statements made by prisoners of the Austro-German army, the Russians during the night of June 23, during which Przemysl was taken by storm, had prepared a general attack over the whole front against the Austro-German troops, which was repulsed completely at the outset. Twenty-two kilometers east of Przemysl German troops under General von Mackensen are fighting on the heights both sides of Mikolajow. The army of general von Linsingen is about to cross the lower crossing of the Stry, northeast of the town of the same name."

"The most convenient directions for attack appeared to be from the north and the northwest. These are the weakest sides, and at the same time they were nearest to the German forces which had crossed the river. The indefensibility of the fortress was due to the fact that the Austrians upon their evacuation of Przemysl, coupled with the configuration of the land. This was unusable to a stubborn defense, for the reason that the undulations made it possible for the enemy to hide his approaches. "The primary idea in the construction of the Przemysl fortress had been to meet attack from the northwest. There was not sufficient time to reconstruct the damaged fortress on the west and on the north and to adapt the position to defense against attacks from these directions. "The most serious danger to the Przemysl fortress, the Russians sent out long range guns to defend their flank. As this artillery extended considerably beyond the line of the fortress, it was eventually abandoned it at the highest possible cost to the enemy. Shooting point blank to the last shell into the thick masses of advancing Austro-German troops, they were repulsed, and thus we accomplished this purpose."

Russian Army Removed.

"But with the fall of the flank defenses the fighting capacity of the fortress, especially No. 7 and No. 12, was greatly decreased. The considerations taken together with those already mentioned, led the Russian military authorities to the decision not to run any special risk, but rather to remove the army from the fortifications. Strategic considerations led to this same decision, since the Russian Przemysl army constituted a sharp wedge cutting into the German lines and subject to being attacked from every side. To defend this great, shielded front against tremendous forces, and it was clearly the desire of the Germans that numerous forces be diverted to this front for defensive purposes. Consequently, although the loss of the advantage of a supporting point, it meant the freedom of our operations. It is estimated that the proper defense of the Przemysl fortress would have required the concentration here of forces equal to those of the former Austrian garrison, namely 145,000 men. It would have been necessary also to develop to their fullest capacity no less than 1,500 guns, and to replenish all the destroyed forts, which, in the short time available, was impossible."

"The abandonment of this blood-conquered fortress certainly is a sad blow, but it is necessary to remember that Przemysl twice annihilated, once by the Austrians and once by us, has today no more importance than any other large city in Galicia. If in February the German occupation of Przemysl had little influence on the maneuvering in the future it will play no role at all. Like Jaroslaw and Tartawa, Przemysl will pass time and again from hand to hand, and it will soon again be in our possession."

Just as the Austrians destroyed the Przemysl forts before they fell into Russian hands, so the Russians methodically blew up everything possible before the occupation of the fortress by the Austrians. They destroyed bridges and everything else that might be of service to the enemy. "From the standpoint of sentiment the evacuation of Przemysl is greatly regretted by both the military and civil elements in Petrograd. At the same time it is being explained that the abandonment of the position had been regarded here for some time past as strategically imperative, and that preparations to leave it had been going on for a month. The released garrison will now be available for field operations, whereas, if an attempt had not had been made between 125,000 and 140,000 men would have been locked up at the mercy of the heavy Austrian guns."

The Russian troops on the fronts to the north and west of the fortress of Przemysl evacuated their positions on Wednesday night only after all the war materials taken from the Austrians had been removed, according to the following official statement, issued last night by the Russian general staff: "We carried away from Przemysl the materials taken from the Austrians. This finished, we removed on Tuesday the last of our batteries. The following night our troops, pursuant to orders, evacuated the fronts to the north and west of the positions surrounding the city and formed a more concentrated front to the east."

"Attacks delivered by the enemy on Monday between Przemysl and the Dniester were repulsed. "In the regions beyond the Dniester the enemy, concentrating important forces in the town of Stry, succeeded in penetrating on the Tarnopol front. They sustained great losses, however, leaving a thousand prisoners in the course of our counter attacks. "The Swiss-Lomniza front on Monday pressed the enemy on the

PRUSSIA'S LOSS 1,388,000

11 Aviators Killed, 35 Wounded and 10 Missing.

Amsterdam, June 4. The "Telegraaf" states that, according to German casualty lists, Prussian losses alone have reached a total of 1,388,000. Recent casualty lists contain the names of 56 airmen, of whom 11 were killed and 35 wounded, the remaining 10 being missing.

Wild Rejoicing Falls Germany and Austria

Berlin, June 4 (via London). The jubilation throughout Germany and Austria-Hungary over the fall of Przemysl is mingled with surprise at the speed with which the campaign against this stronghold was brought to a successful end. Vienna, Prague and Budapest all have witnessed scenes of the wildest rejoicing over the latest victory. In Berlin, these three cities are bedecked with flags. Thousands of persons fill the streets, alternately singing the German and the Austrian national anthems. "By almost all the expert observers in Berlin expected a stubborn resistance on the part of the Russian force in Przemysl. Furthermore, conditions were being looked forward to a long siege and that they had endeavored to prepare for it. A correspondent of the "Vossische Zeitung" says the Russians had brought their heavy and heavy artillery and ammunition from Lublin over the new strategic railroad, Lvangerod and Brent-Litovsk also were called upon to supply needed materials, and every thing was pushed in and set up with feverish haste."

Fortis Sprayed with Shells.

Continuing, the "Vossische Zeitung" correspondent says the artillery attack reached its climax on Sunday when the forts were literally sprayed with shells. The moment the German commanders noticed a slackening of the Austro-German operations they were begun. The Russians defended themselves until the last moment. They had no time to rescue any guns or material. "The official article of the "Vossische Zeitung" declares that the Russian menace in Austria-Hungary has been foregone, and that Russia has been deprived of its dearest wish, the possession of Galicia, which was to have been a new Russia. "The "Lokalanzeiger" publishes a special dispatch to the effect that the Russian lines on the eastern and southeastern sides of Przemysl, which were directed by Medyka and Siedliska have been broken. It claims that the Russians are using reserves advanced in years and youths of the 1917 class throughout all Galicia in their desperate attempts to get a breathing spell. The Russian commander, General von Mackensen, is reported to be along the bank of the River San. "The "Morgen Post" says this victory shows that the strength of the Austro-Germans has not been broken and cannot be broken."

The papers hail the fall of Przemysl as an indication of the end of Russian dominance in Galicia and proof of eventual victory everywhere. They are particularly glad that the stronghold fell before the Austro-German attack in fewer days than it took the Russians months to capture it. General Alexander Linsingen, who commanded the force which captured Stry, has been decorated with the Order Pour le Merite, while many other officers active in the Galicia campaign have been given similar or lesser honors. The Pour le Merite also was bestowed on General von Mackensen and von Franke, General von Emmich and von der Vorwitz, who already possessed the Pour le Merite, were granted the Oak Leaf decoration of that order."

SCORNS DERNBURG'S 'SAFETY FIRST' IDEA

(By Cable to the Tribune.) London, June 4. The "Daily News," referring to the announcement that Dr. Dernburg is soon to leave America, remarks on the significance of his request for safe conduct before venturing the return to Germany. "That in itself," says the "News," "is interesting and is a signal of the human being most of the time. Being British, each one has his peculiar little personal peculiarities. If you sit with one of them long enough he will begin to rise in his hobby, over chattering or officer's Caesar or horses."

Officer's Reunions.

Also there are reunions all the time at that little area where Guinevere presides. Two officers are talking in a corner. Another folds up his newspaper and looks over toward them. "You were saying you went on the march to Peking," he will remark. "I was on that trek."

PRZEMYSL LEFT TO FOE IN RUIN, SAYS PETROGRAD

Russians Declare Strategic Value of Fortress Has Been Destroyed.

WILL BE RETAKEN. EXPERTS BELIEVE

Germans Conceded to Have Won "Moral Victory"—Rejoicing in Berlin and Vienna.

Petrograd, June 4. News of the fall of Przemysl apparently has awakened no apprehension here. It is conceded that the Germans have won a "moral victory," but the strategic importance of the fortress, according to the opinion expressed here, had been nullified before the Russians relinquished it. "It is pointed out that the position was weakened on account of the destruction by the Austrians of forts at the time they evacuated it, in March. Furthermore, the fortress, as such, has been left in ruins, and the territory held by the Austro-German forces, was made by them the target for attacks from three sides. Consequently it required more men for defense than the Russian military authorities believed was justified by its strategic importance."

A leading Russian military expert gives the following analysis of the situation: "Having crossed the River San with two armies which were to begin operations against the fortress, the Germans found themselves in an awkward position, the most unstable position being attacked on their left flank, they were compelled to shorten the strip of ground they occupied on the right of the San. Any reverse of the fortune would have turned the German movement into a catastrophe, since retreat to the rear would have been cut off by the River San and the pressure of the Russian forces on Sienawa, on the eastern sector. Accordingly the Germans were forced to hurl their attack against the fortress, throwing forward enormous forces."

Fortis Weakened by Austrians.

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The Abandonment of this Blood-Conquered Fortress Certainly is a Sad Blow, but it is Necessary to Remember that Przemysl Twice Annihilated, Once by the Austrians and Once by us, has Today no More Importance than any Other Large City in Galicia.

If in February the German occupation of Przemysl had little influence on the maneuvering in the future it will play no role at all. Like Jaroslaw and Tartawa, Przemysl will pass time and again from hand to hand, and it will soon again be in our possession."

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The Russian Troops on the Fronts to the North and West of the Fortress of Przemysl Evacuated their Positions on Wednesday Night Only after all the War Materials Taken from the Austrians had been Removed, according to the following official statement, issued last night by the Russian general staff:

"We carried away from Przemysl the materials taken from the Austrians. This finished, we removed on Tuesday the last of our batteries. The following night our troops, pursuant to orders, evacuated the fronts to the north and west of the positions surrounding the city and formed a more concentrated front to the east."

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GERMANS SEEK TO MAKE D'ANNUNZIO OUT A POLE

(By Cable to the Tribune.) London, June 4.—The "Frankfurter Zeitung" declares that D'Annunzio is a Pole. The great Italian poet has suddenly lost all popularity in Germany, and as Poles are regarded by the Teuton as a very inferior people, it is only natural that an attempt should be made to connect the hated poet with them. The report seems to have arisen in a Budapest newspaper, which alleges that D'Annunzio's father was a Jewish lawyer in Russian Poland named Rappaport, who entered the service of a former Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs, Count Goluchowski, on one of his Galician estates. Rappaport afterward emigrated to Rome. The paper says, where he assumed the name of Ruppazzi. His son simply annexed the name of Annunzio and the predicate of nobility. Count Goluchowski himself is given as the ultimate authority for the story. It is needless to say there is not a word of truth in it. D'Annunzio's parentage is well known. He was born fifty-one years ago at Pescara, in Abruzzi.

BRITISH LOSSES DUE TO LACK OF SHELLS

Thousands Sacrificed for Lack of Forethought, Says Officer.

SOLDIERS CONDEMN APTHY OF WORKERS

Ask What if Battalions Should Strike for a Day Off the Firing Line?

London, May 23. The following speech by Captain Jersey De Knop, of the Cheshire Yeomanry, emphasizing the thousands of casualties in the British forces caused directly by shortage of ammunition, was published in "The Manchester Guardian," but the Press Bureau censored refused permission to certain of the London newspapers to reproduce it. Captain De Knop is a well known provincial political leader and the probable candidate of the Unionist party for the next vacant seat in the House of Commons. He is at present home from the front, recovering from two severe wounds. The speech was delivered at the annual meeting of the National Unionist Association. "We are just about approaching the crisis of the war," said Captain De Knop, "and it depends upon the behavior of the people of the country whether the war is to drag on into the years. "Many things have concluded to the tone of opinion now prevalent among a large section. Before the war many believed there could be no such thing as a war, and that it was stupid to spend money on war munitions. This last people into a comfortable frame of mind, and they can scarcely be blamed for not even yet realizing the state of affairs. But they must be told. "England Only Half Aroused. "I arrived from the front on Monday. There was nothing in London to suggest that I had just left, only sixty miles away, a life-and-death struggle. Any number of young unmarried men were wondering about the streets, and they certainly did not seem to be detained by business of vital importance. In the country districts the only indication of war was the notice in the railway carriages to draw down the blinds, and this was generally disregarded. "But the people must be made to realize the position, for every minute's delay is jeopardizing thousands of lives. "I was sent on the wild goose chase of trying to relieve Antwerp. Then my command joined up with the main army, which hung on simply by the eyelids, and kept the Germans from breaking through to Calais. Thousands were killed, largely through lack of ammunition on our side. The men were kept in the trenches day after day, night after night, simply because there was nobody to relieve them. They hung on and fought as well as Britons ever fought since the world began. They fought, and they died for want of it. "On the day I was hit we were relieving men in the trenches who were so dog tired that they could scarcely move. At 4 o'clock in the morning the shelling by the Germans began. I had some men to relieve them in the trenches, but everybody agreed with me that there never had been anything like this in the history of warfare. Ten, twelve, fifteen shells at a time were bursting up and down the line. Our gunners could do practically nothing. "The reason of all this was that we

Russians Use Forts to Cover Retreat

Austro-Hungarian Army Headquarters, June 4 (via London). Przemysl's recapture by Austrian and Bavarian troops, according to latest reports from the front, resulted from the taking of five forts in the northern sector and the simultaneous threatening of the forts on the south and west fronts. With the forts on the north side in the possession of the besiegers, with a Bavarian corps pressing impetuously through the breach against the city, and with the Austrian 10th Army Corps within striking distance of the southern and eastern sectors, the Austro-German army already had reduced sufficiently for attack, the Russians decided to evacuate the town and all the forts except those on the eastern and southern sectors. This movement was executed by the Russians during Wednesday night. The Bavarians resumed their attack at dawn on Thursday and entered Przemysl upon the heels of the retiring Russians. The Austrian 10th Army Corps simultaneously started toward the west and south fronts, but found the forts there had been evacuated. An attack now in progress against the forts still held by the Russians, those positions being defended apparently with the object of covering their retirement."

LLOYD GEORGE ASKS TRADE UNIONS' AID

Urges Rules Be Relaxed to Allow Greater Production of Munitions.

Liverpool, June 4. Continuing his campaign for the organization of the munition trades of the country and the speeding up of the output of shells and other war materials required by the army, David Lloyd George, the new Munition Minister, addressed meetings here to-day of employers and workmen. He urged upon the workmen that for the duration of the war union regulations should be suspended so that every available man and woman could be employed in the necessary work. "If every trade unionist," Mr. Lloyd George told the workmen, "were brought back from the front, and all of them worked to the utmost limits of human endurance, there would not be enough labor to produce what the government is asking to have produced during the next few months."

Mr. Lloyd George added that as government red tape had been cut, the trade unionists almost must relax their rules. The country, he said, was demanding as a matter of right, and not as a matter of appeal, that every one of its citizens should do his best, and he did not believe that there was any objection to it being made a legal right and duty. "The reason of all this was that we

Camaraderie and Tragedy Mingled at British Base

While Khaki-Clad Men in the American Bar Recount Tales of India and the Sudan, White-Faced Mothers Knit and Pray for Stricken Sons.

BY WILL IRWIN. (Copyright, 1915, by the New York Tribune.) Base in Northern France, May 7.—If you are looking for the composite atmosphere of war, you need go no further, after all, than this hotel, wherein your correspondent has rested between excursions these past three weeks. This town used to be a watering place in the dead days, which ended in 1914. The hotel stands in the district which the British have taken over for military purposes, and it happens to be cleaner and more modern than its fellows. It has therefore become a kind of floating headquarters for the British army and its followers. Three-quarters of the men dress in khaki. Officers back from the line come in nearly every day; with every boat arrive other officers just going to the line for their first sight of actual war. We have an American bar. It comes nearer to the real thing than most of these European imitations, being provided with brass footfall, cuspidors and a recipe for cocktails. The only incongruous notes, which prove that we are in a foreign land, are the bunch of allied flags over the mirror and a barmaid, named Guinevere. That is where the officers, running back and forth from the line, congregate of evenings. We hear constantly significant goodbyes, their significance disguised under the air of indifference by which the Briton keeps guard over his emotions. "Well, so long; going up to the battalion in the morning," is about the accepted formula. Then the man bound for the land of carnage drifts out in his nonchalant British way. No one, not even his oldest friend, shakes hands with him. That would be pointing too much the significance of the parting. The only way to get along in war is to shut your imagination to the future. They are a mixed lot, these British officers of to-day as mixed as the British soldiers of to-day, among whom the traditional Tommy Atkins is lost. There is still a sprinkling of the old professional officer, who has served his turn in India and South Africa—easy moving, calm, reserved and mightily honest and charming when you come to know him. But all mixed up with this type are the new officers who were teaching school or getting a start at law or holding down city desks or just living as country gentlemen. Most of the war he is a human being most of the time. Being British, each one has his peculiar little personal peculiarities. If you sit with one of them long enough he will begin to rise in his hobby, over chattering or officer's Caesar or horses."

FRANCE TO TRANSFER MECHANICS TO SHOPS

Unskilled to Take Places of Those Needed to Make War Munitions.

Paris, June 4. The Chamber Deputies to-day discussed a proposed law transferring from the auxiliary service to the active service every mobilized man capable of performing military duty at the front. The heads of industries manufacturing war material have forwarded a protest against the withdrawal from work on which skill and experience are needed to complete contracts for the government. It is pointed out in the protest that many men able to fight and who can easily be replaced are being usefully attached to government departments. In this connection it was proposed to leave skilled workmen to make shells and guns and bring back others from the front more usefully employed in the manufacture of war munitions and replace them by unskilled men now in the auxiliary service.

SPECIAL SALE OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

The largest and most varied collection of slightly used and shopworn musical instruments ever offered in New York at a special sale. YOU CAN SAVE FROM 25% to 50% The collection comprises: Mandolins, Guitars, Banjos, Cornets, Clarinets, Band Instruments, Accordions, Concertinas, Bugles, Double Basses, Cellos, Violas, Violins, Drums, Harps, Xylophones & Musical Novelties. If unable to call, write for particulars. Mention instruments you are interested in. Telephone, Murray Hill—4144. Chas. H. Ditson & Co., 8-10-12 East 34th Street.

WARRING NATIONS DROP MONOPLANES

Machines of That Type Found Unsatisfactory and No More Will Be Ordered. (By Cable to the Tribune.) Paris, June 4. One of the great surprises of recent weeks, from an aeronautical point of view, is the fact that the monoplane has been relegated to disuse. For some time France has discontinued all orders for monoplanes. The type was abandoned by Germany early in the war, and since then England has followed the example, so far as orders for additional aeroplanes are concerned. The monoplanes owned by the contending nations will be used less and less, and, according to present plans, no more will be ordered. William Thaw, the only American aviator actually at the front with a French aero corps, was in Paris to-day on a forty-eight-hour furlough. Six other American aviators, including Norman France, who has been training near Paris, expect to leave

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The official statement issued from Berlin says: "Our troops, after much fighting, reached the line east of Przemysl and the northeast thereof, to Boleslawowice, Ormis, Podocan and Tartawa. The body taken at Przemysl has not yet been ascertained. According to statements made by prisoners of the Austro-German army, the Russians during the night of June 23, during which Przemysl was taken by storm, had prepared a general attack over the whole front against the Austro-German troops, which was repulsed completely at the outset. Twenty-two kilometers east of Przemysl German troops under General von Mackensen are fighting on the heights both sides of Mikolajow. The army of general von Linsingen is about to cross the lower crossing of the Stry, northeast of the town of the same name."

Wild Rejoicing Falls Germany and Austria

Berlin, June 4 (via London). The jubilation throughout Germany and Austria-Hungary over the fall of Przemysl is mingled with surprise at the speed with which the campaign against this stronghold was brought to a successful end. Vienna, Prague and Budapest all have witnessed scenes of the wildest rejoicing over the latest victory. In Berlin, these three cities are bedecked with flags. Thousands of persons fill the streets, alternately singing the German and the Austrian national anthems. "By almost all the expert observers in Berlin expected a stubborn resistance on the part of the Russian force in Przemysl. Furthermore, conditions were being looked forward to a long siege and that they had endeavored to prepare for it. A correspondent of the "Vossische Zeitung" says the Russians had brought their heavy and heavy artillery and ammunition from Lublin over the new strategic railroad, Lvangerod and Brent-Litovsk also were called upon to supply needed materials, and every thing was pushed in and set up with feverish haste."

Fortis Sprayed with Shells.

Continuing, the "Vossische Zeitung" correspondent says the artillery attack reached its climax on Sunday when the forts were literally sprayed with shells. The moment the German commanders noticed a slackening of the Austro-German operations they were begun. The Russians defended themselves until the last moment. They had no time to rescue any guns or material. "The official article of the "Vossische Zeitung" declares that the Russian menace in Austria-Hungary has been foregone, and that Russia has been deprived of its dearest wish, the possession of Galicia, which was to have been a new Russia. "The "Lokalanzeiger" publishes a special dispatch to the effect that the Russian lines on the eastern and southeastern sides of Przemysl, which were directed by Medyka and Siedliska have been broken. It claims that the Russians are using reserves advanced in years and youths of the 1917 class throughout all Galicia in their desperate attempts to get a breathing spell. The Russian commander, General von Mackensen, is reported to be along the bank of the River San. "The "Morgen Post" says this victory shows that the strength of the Austro-Germans has not been broken and cannot be broken."

The papers hail the fall of Przemysl as an indication of the end of Russian dominance in Galicia and proof of eventual victory everywhere. They are particularly glad that the stronghold fell before the Austro-German attack in fewer days than it took the Russians months to capture it. General Alexander Linsingen, who commanded the force which captured Stry, has been decorated with the Order Pour le Merite, while many other officers active in the Galicia campaign have been given similar or lesser honors. The Pour le Merite also was bestowed on General von Mackensen and von Franke, General von Emmich and von der Vorwitz, who already possessed the Pour le Merite, were granted the Oak Leaf decoration of that order."

SCORNS DERNBURG'S 'SAFETY FIRST' IDEA

(By Cable to the Tribune.) London, June 4. The "Daily News," referring to the announcement that Dr. Dernburg is soon to leave America, remarks on the significance of his request for safe conduct before venturing the return to Germany. "That in itself," says the "News," "is interesting and is a signal of the human being most of the time. Being British, each one has his peculiar little personal peculiarities. If you sit with one of them long enough he will begin to rise in his hobby, over chattering or officer's Caesar or horses."

Officer's Reunions.

Also there are reunions all the time at that little area where Guinevere presides. Two officers are talking in a corner. Another folds up his newspaper and looks over toward them. "You were saying you went on the march to Peking," he will remark. "I was on that trek."

Then follow reminiscences and jarns

after bearing a few evenings of talk in this bar about old wars. There is little talk of the present war in detail, though every one drifts around to it in general terms, wondering what is doing in the Dardanelles and of course, how long it is going to last. That is the pathetic question which the whole world is asking of the gods in these days. (But in the lobby sitting room, where the British and a sadder assemblage. There the women of the hotel gather in the evening and knit. And quiet and controlled and British as each one may try to be, she looks nevertheless at though something were about to fall from Heaven upon her, for three-quarters of these women are here because of the officers' hospital. When they hold a man at the base it means that his wound is serious—that he cannot be moved without

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