

ITALIANS GAINING TOWARD VILLACH, THEIR OBJECTIVE

Take All Positions Defending Malborgeth, Railway Town Outpost.

AUSTRIANS CHECK FOE AT CAPORETTO

Duke Eugene Reorganizes Two Former Corps for Mountain Fighting.

Villach, Italy (via Paris), June 23.—The Italians have gained possession of the positions defending Malborgeth, a strong outpost of the railway town of Villach, one of the three Italian objectives, after a fierce struggle against the Austrians, particularly the 10th division, which displayed great tenacity. The Italians now are actually bombarding the city.

Arrival of Austrian reinforcements stopped the Italian advance at Caporetto, but they have not gone back since the 10th.

Thirty thousand Austrians who departed from the Ternofo forest are fighting against positions north of the town.

Austrians Caught in Trap. Northeast of Pilsch strong Austrian forces sought to drive back the Italians, who gave way before superior numbers and retired as far as the frontiers where they concealed themselves in a forest and allowed the Austrians to pass. When the Austrians were in Italian positions the Italians opened a murderous machine gun fire, killing over four hundred of their adversaries and forcing the rest out of their positions.

Duke Eugene of Austria, commander in chief of the Austro-Hungarian forces operating against Italy, reorganized two army corps destined for mountain warfare, according to information received through military circles. These two corps originally were organized by the archduke when he was commander of the Italian troops, with headquarters at Innsbruck. The two corps are composed of mobile brigades of mountain troops and combined they have an active strength of 50,000 officers and men.

Province of Friuli Overrun, Says Rome

Rome, June 23.—The Montenegro offensive against Scutari, Albania, is developing with success, according to a dispatch to the "Giornale d'Italia." Montenegro troops are said to be marching against the city in three columns.

GUNS ATOP ZEPPELINS TO DRIVE OFF AIRSHIPS

Basle, June 23.—Dispatches reaching here from Germany say that a meeting of aerial experts was held recently at Friedrichshafen to discuss the question of constructing on top of all Zeppelin airships launched in the future a gun platform on which to mount machine guns. These would be used to drive away enemy aeroplanes and protect the Zeppelins from attacks such as that delivered over Belgium by the British aviator Warneford.

The opinion was expressed that Warneford had exploded the theory of Count Zeppelin that his airships could not be approached and attacked by aeroplanes.

month of the Italian campaign against Austria about as follows: "One month ago the Italians invaded Austrian territory, uprooted the yellow and black poles bearing the Austrian eagle and occupied the enemy positions along a front of 500 miles. An Austrian squadron bombarded the Italian coast on the Adriatic and Austrian aeroplanes dropped eleven bombs on Venice."

"During this month the Italians overran the whole of Friuli. The capture of Tolmino and Gorizia, the two Austrian strongholds, is considered imminent, which would open the way to Trieste, while in the Alpine region, in the province of Trent, they have conquered peaks and passes, from which the picked Austro-Hungarian troops have been unable to dislodge them."

"Austrian activity has been chiefly displayed in bombarding the Italian Adriatic towns." The following statement was issued last night at the headquarters of the Italian General Staff: "Enemy activity yesterday was confined to long-range artillery fire at several points on the front."

"In the Monte Nero zone one of our Alpine battalions encountered yesterday, for the first time, important enemy forces recently arrived probably from Galicia. The Alpine troops attacked and repulsed them, inflicting heavy losses and taking some prisoners."

"Night attacks by infantry were renewed against our positions at Piava with the most intense rifle fire and the use of hand grenades. All these attacks were repulsed."

"On the lower Isonzo we further strengthened our occupation. Floods caused by the enemy in the zone adjacent to the Monfalcone Canal, although sensibly decreasing, still constitute a formidable obstacle."

Montenegro Claims Success.

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PRINCESS PAT'S MEN SHOW VALOR AT YPRES

Canadian Regiment Has Few Men Left—Most Were Veterans of Boer War—Defeat Germans in Six Days' Gruelling Battle.

Ottawa, Ont., June 23.—How the regiment of the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry suffered tremendous losses and was all but wiped out in the Ypres-St. Eloi salient is described at great length in an eye witness account from Sir Max Aitken, the Canadian record officer, called to the Militia Department here to-night by the War Office in London. Sir Max Aitken recounts the activities of the regiment from Sunday, August 23, 1914, when it left Ottawa.

"Few, indeed, are left of the men," the Canadian record officer says, "who met in Lansdowne Park, Ottawa, to receive the regimental colors nearly a year ago but these who have survived and the friends of those who have died may draw solace from the thought that never in the history of arms have soldiers more valiantly sustained the gift and trust of a lady."

The record officer refers to the presentation prior to its departure for the front of the regimental colors by the hands of Her Royal Highness, the Princess Patricia, daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught.

Six-Day Battle Raged. The regiment, composed mostly of South African veterans and recruits, spent little time in England before proceeding to reinforce the British troops in France. January and February were spent in the trenches, especially in the village of St. Eloi. The enemy, having completed a sap on the first of March made a vigorous attack on the Princess Patricia's with bombs and shell fire and for six days a fierce battle ensued, resulting in the complete obliteration of the sap by the Canadians.

"On March 14," the account continues, "while the Princess Patricia's were in billets, the Germans, perhaps in reply to our offensive at Neuve Chapelle, made a vigorous attack in overwhelming numbers upon the trenches and mound at St. Eloi. The attack, which was preceded by a heavy artillery bombardment, was successful, and it became necessary to attempt by a counter attack to arrest any further development. The forward march was begun on the night of the 14th from Westoutre."

"At Zevenenten the Princess Patricia's met a battalion of the King's Royal Rifle Corps and marched to Dickebusch. Later it reached the crossroads of Kruistraathoek, where a short halt was made to ascertain the position of the Germans, who were reported advancing in large numbers toward the eastern end of Voormezele."

Ordered to Attack St. Eloi. "The zone of operations of the battalion was to the east of the Voormezele-Costavern Road. Orders were

received to co-operate with the battalion of the rifle brigade in an attack on the St. Eloi mound, which had been lost early in the day."

The account then describes in detail the plans for the attack. The advance, it continues, "was made with coolness and resolution, but the attackers were met with heavy machine gun fire from the mound. No soldiers in the world could have forced their way through, for the fire swept everything before it."

Sir Max Aitken then says that it was clear that no hope of a surprise existed and that after three platoons were detailed to hold the right of the breastwork, the remainder of the battalion surrounded the rest of the battery, which was withdrawn to Voormezele.

The account then refers to the death on March 20 of Colonel Francis Douglas Farquhar, commander of the Princess Patricia's, after which it says the battalion retired and has not since returned to the scene of its earliest experiences in French warfare.

"The battalion presently moved into billets in the neighborhood of Ypres, and on April 20, during the heavy bombardment of that unhappy town, which preceded the immortal stand of the Canadian division, it moved again into the trenches."

655 Left on May 7. The account then says that, from April 21 and through the following days of the second battle of Ypres, the regiment remained in trenches some distance south and west of the front. The enemy, having completed a division, where they were constantly shelled. On May 5 Lieutenant Colonel Butler, who succeeded Colonel Farquhar in command of the regiment, first handed the plans of the Canadian division, where they were constantly shelled. On May 5 Lieutenant Colonel Butler, who succeeded Colonel Farquhar in command of the regiment, first handed the plans of the Canadian division, where they were constantly shelled.

"The roll call on the night of May 7," the account continues, "showed the strength of the regiment at 655. The day that followed was at once the most critical and the most costly in the history of the battalion. Early in the morning, particularly heavy shell-firing began on the right flank, causing the trench to be gas-shelled, and to fall and Germans were seen coming at the double from the hill in front of the trench. A short and fierce struggle decided the issue for the time being, the advance of the Germans was checked and those of the enemy who were not either sheltered by buildings, dead or wounded, backed over the crest of the ridge to the east of the trench."

Major Gault was severely wounded by a shell, Lieutenant Niven taking command of the battalion. For several hours the enemy's fire continued, but the attack was received with undiminished resolution and vigor.

"The battalion accounted for large numbers of the enemy, but it suffered seriously itself."

Mention is made of the large number of officers among the Canadians who were either killed or wounded in this action. Trench after trench, the account says, was completely destroyed by the accurate machine gun fire of the enemy. Captain Hill and Lieutenants Martin, Triggs and Deby were severely wounded as the day wore on.

Only Four Officers Left. Toward noon Lieutenant Niven succeeded in establishing contact with the King's own Yorkshire light infantry and the rifle brigade, of which he was suffering heavy casualties from enfilade fire and neither of which was able to offer any assistance.

The account tells of the killing of Lieutenant Edwards and the wounding of Lieutenant Grant and Captain Adamson. Only four officers were left. Lack of ammunition necessitated further withdrawals. "The afternoon dragged on," the account continues, "the tale of casualties constantly growing, and at 10 o'clock at night the company commanders being all dead or wounded, Lieutenants Niven and Papineau took roll call, which disclosed a strength of 150 rifles and some stragglers or bearers. At 12:30 o'clock at night the battalion was relieved by the King's Royal Rifle Corps."

The account concludes with a description of the work of burying the dead behind the damaged trenches by the light of the German flares and amid the unceasing rattle of musketry. Then came the order from the colonel of the King's Royal Rifle Corps with positive orders to return, and the survivors, led by Lieutenant Papineau, marched back, 150 strong, to reserve trenches.

BRITISH ACCUSED OF FALSE PLEDGES

Many Americans Complain That They Enlist on Strength of Misrepresentation.

(By Cable to The Tribune.) London, June 23.—Letters of complaint continually reach the American Consulate from Americans who state they are induced to enlist with the British forces under what they allege to be false promises. They say they are approached by a recruiting sergeant, who promises that they will be allowed to join the Canadian contingents, whose pay is \$25 monthly, nearly four times that of the ordinary British soldier.

These promises, however, are merely verbal, and when they find themselves drafted into ordinary British regiments their protests are disregarded. They are told that by recent legislation Canadian contingents can only be enlisted in Canada.

WIRELESS CODES UNDER SUSPICION

Cabinet Members Discuss Complaints of Messages Sent from Saville.

Washington, June 23.—Secretaries Lansing, Daniels and Redfield, of the State, Navy and Commerce departments respectively; Commissioner Chamberlain, of the Navigation Bureau, and Captain Bullard, in charge of the naval radio service, had a long conference to-day, and later Secretaries Redfield and Daniels conferred with President Wilson.

Reports that the wireless censorship was about to be lifted or new regulations issued were pronounced without foundation by Secretary Daniels. It is understood, however, that complaints that messages containing military information were being transmitted in plain language were in reality concealed codes or carried hidden meanings.

The naval censors have orders to paraphrase messages so far as is possible without alerting the enemy. Although alleged German spy, Robert Rosenthal, who is said by the police to have confessed that he was used by the German Admiralty to obtain information on naval matters, is to be court-martialed.

Get the very best obtainable. Put the lowest price possible on it. This idea pervades

the whole Riker System and has made possible 102 thriving Riker-Hegeman Drug Stores. 43 New York Stores.

BRITAIN'S SHIPPING MESSAGE AT HAND

Latest Note on Cargoes in Neutral Vessels Delivered to United States.

Washington, June 23.—Great Britain further memorandum to the United States on the British Order in Council as it affects neutral shipping reached the State Department to-day from Ambassador Page.

Secretary Lansing did not go over the memorandum to-day, and it is not known whether it will be construed as a reply to the last American note or as a new communication on the subject. Initiative in making it public, it is stated, will be left to Great Britain, unless the memorandum contains some suggestion on that point.

President Wilson has taken an interest in efforts of New York importers to bring in goods from Germany which have been held up by the British Order in Council, and has directed Secretary Lansing to confer with a delegation.

White House officials are unimpressed, first hand of the plans of the importers, but they understand the merchants would charter steamers to bring in goods bought or contracted for in Germany before March 1. Much of the merchandise is at Rotterdam, it is said, and other consignments are on the way from Germany to the Dutch port.

Before June 15 such goods were being brought to the United States by special permits issued by the British government, but since then no permits have been issued. It is estimated that probably \$50,000,000 worth of merchandise is involved.

Notes to be sent to Germany on the sinking of the sailing ship William P. Frye in the North Atlantic, and the interference with American commerce were discussed to-day by President Wilson with Secretary Lansing.

The Frye note is practically ready and may go forward at any time. It will reiterate the previous objection of the United States to sending the case to the prize court.

The note to Great Britain was further advanced to-day, but it is understood that it will be several days before it is sent to London. The memorandum from London received to-day relating to the same subject will be taken into consideration in the preparation of the final draft.

BRITISH RELEASE AMERICAN SHIP

Decide Seacomet's Cargo Was Not Intended for Enemy—Two Neutral Vessels Held.

London, June 23.—(Delayed by censor.) The government has ordered the discharge of the American steamer Seacomet, from New York for Gothenburg, which has been detained at Kirkwall for several days. Investigation established that the Seacomet's cargo was not intended for the use of enemies of Great Britain. Similar action was taken in the case of the Norwegian steamer Bergensfjord, from New York for Norwegian ports with a general cargo, and of the Swedish steamer Varian, from Savanne for Swedish ports, with a general cargo, have been detained at Kirkwall.

DUELS OVER CLOUDS FOR AUSTRIAN PASS

Italian Guns Trained on Summer Hotels Where Officers Lodge.

Geneva, June 23.—Newspapers of the Canton of Grisons, Eastern Switzerland, give details obtained from Swiss soldiers and guides respecting the fighting at Stelvio Pass and the neighboring heights overlooking the Vallentine Valley. This region is known as the rear door to Italy, through which it would be possible to reach Milan.

The Austrians have fortified Stelvio Pass strongly with mountain artillery and blockhouses. The Italians hold other passes nearby, and duels hold their passes daily above the clouds, which cut off the valleys from view. In consequence, both the Austrians and Italians have to depend upon field telephones for obtaining the range for their guns.

Italian howitzers lower down have the exact range of the top of the pass and fire through the clouds. Their principal target is the hotel on the summit, in which the Austrian staff is lodged. Dreispachen Spitze, with an altitude of 9,327 feet, which is an Austrian artillery station, is being bombarded from Scursasso. In one hour the Austrians dropped eighty-five shells there, working havoc to the summer hotels.

Stelvio Pass is covered with two feet of snow. At night it presents an unusual spectacle, being illuminated by the searchlights of both sides and by flashes of artillery fire piercing the clouds.

GERMAN SPY SHOT IN LONDON TOWER

Robert Muller Pays Death Penalty After Losing Appeal—Another Faces Court Martial.

(By Cable to The Tribune.) London, June 23.—F. Robert Muller, the Oil Bailey police court of being a German spy, and whose appeal before five High Court judges on Monday was dismissed, was shot to death this morning in the Tower of London. Another alleged German spy, Robert Rosenthal, who is said by the police to have confessed that he was used by the German Admiralty to obtain information on naval matters, is to be court-martialed.

For the First Time in New York! The Initial Presentation of the Saks "Saturditumundi" Wardrobe for New York Men

Single breasted, double breasted or Norfolk suit, and an extra pair of flannel trousers . . . . . \$25 Or the above combination, with tropical Tuxedo coat or full Mohair Tuxedo suit of three pieces . . . . . \$39

With either of these combinations a man is completely and correctly garbed for the week-end trip—it is the Summer clothes problem reduced to table d'hote.

With his Summer suit, practically every man wants a pair of flannel trousers, and every other man wants a light-weight tropical Tuxedo for dinner and tango wear. They are a necessary part of a man's Summer wardrobe, and, like a cup of coffee with cream, should be treated as one operation. This gave us the inspiration to embrace these several garments at one combination price.

It's a two- or three-in-one operation like being shaved, shined and manicured at the same time. The \$25 combination gives a man all that is correct and necessary for a week-end at mountain or shore. The \$39 combination gives him the additional luxury of a Tuxedo coat, or full mohair Tuxedo suit, which is a sort of Metropolitan touch that distinguishes its wearer as a man of taste.

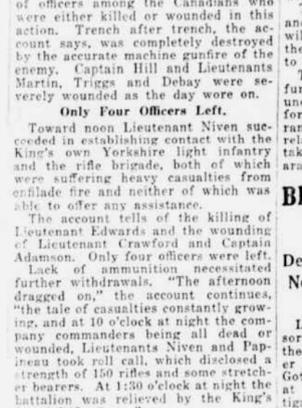
But it isn't the novelty of the idea alone that will appeal to you. It does more than save time for you—it saves money. We have made the combination price far less than the usual cost of purchasing these selfsame garments separately. And at the same time we have chosen for this combination proposition the lightest-weight styles to be found in America today.

Combination at \$25 Single breasted, pencil stripe flannel suit, with patch pockets and skeleton lined. OR Double breasted suit of blue unfinished cloth, patch pockets and skeleton. OR Blue serge Norfolk suit, patch pockets and skeleton lined. AND Extra pair of white or striped flannel trousers.

Combination at \$39 Same choice as the \$25 combination exactly, and in addition Tropical Tuxedo coat of 10 oz. unfinished worsted, light as a silk handkerchief, in one link model, with soft roll collar, and silk faced lapels, and turned cuffs. OR Full Mohair Tuxedo suit, consisting of three garments.

Saks "Saturditumundi" Suit Case—\$5.00 Our Travel Department got wind of this "SATURDITUMUNDI" clothing event, and made a liberal concession on this sole leather suit case. Broadway Saks & Company at 34th Street Specialists in Apparel for Men, Women and Children

The love and grief of Mario live again in the AEOLIAN-VOCALION. The great moment in La Tosca has arrived. He stands before the rifles of the soldiers; and Bonci, the great tenor, sings "The Stars are Shining"—the greatest singing effort of his life. That song is a memory, a reverie, a love-wrung, deep regret. He remembers the starlit nights, the love-meetings in quiet gardens. Emotion flows from him subtly, in exquisite, pulsating waves of beauty. Ah, it is wonderful—this intense yearning, this deep, deep feeling expressed by Bonci—the most Italian of all tenors! And how wonderful to think that even the subtlest shades of Bonci's great art can be reproduced—as never before—by the Aeolian-Vocalion—that draws the hidden beauties from your records! For the Aeolian-Vocalion actually develops tone-subtleties of voice or instrument—tones too finely delicate to be developed from records "before the Vocalion came." So exquisitely delicate indeed are these tones that till now you have only heard them direct from the instrument or from the singer himself. On the Aeolian-Vocalion they come out clearly, sweetly, beautifully to the very last tonal tint, the result of the Vocalion's new wonderful sound-box. You can make each record sound actually like a new one, too—subtly changing it each time you play it—just as Bonci does himself each time he sings. Vocalions cost no more than do better grades of other phonographs. They range from \$90 to \$375. Initial payments are very small, and terms are as low as \$5 a month. We will also make exchange arrangements for your present instrument. AN INVITATION WHY not prove the sincerity of this advertisement by bringing in your own records to Aeolian Hall, playing them on the Vocalion, and hearing for yourself how the Vocalion actually draws out their hidden beauties? Informal demonstrations daily at 11 and at 3, in the Vocalion Salon. Admission free. Illustrated booklet sent upon request. THE AEOLIAN COMPANY AEOLIAN HALL, Bet. 5th and 6th Aves., 29-33 FORTY-SECOND ST. Makers of the Famous Pianola—Largest Manufacturers of Musical Instruments in the World.



ITALIANS CONDEMN POPE INTERVIEW

Official Note Denies Government Has Violated Guarantees.

Paris, June 24.—The following note from an official source in Rome has been given to the press in the Italian capital, according to the Havas Agency's Rome correspondent: "A French newspaper has published an account of an interview attributed to the Pope, in which he is made to say that as a result of the war the relations of the Holy See with nations enemies of Italy are in reality suppressed."

"Now, as to Italy, we must care to apply scrupulously and with the fullest appreciation the law of guarantees which allows the Pope to correspond freely with his subjects and every other to the Holy See. Consequently precise instructions were given to the censors of foreign mails in order that all letters of the Pope or for the Pope and the Secretary of State of the Holy See be immediately transmitted to their address."

"These dispositions were extended also to the correspondence of the different congregations—the penitentiary, the consistory, the holy office, etc. Among all the hundreds of letters received and sent from the Holy See two only were opened, by error, and addressed to the Secretary of State and the other to the penitentiary. The two letters did not come from a foreign country, but from the Italian war zone."

An order also was given to the censors in the war zone to pass freely correspondence directed to the Holy See or sent by it. The order was scrupulously applied. Correspondence directed by the Holy See to Austria-Hungary was punctually sent via Switzerland, but it was Austria-Hungary which did not want to receive it. Two stamped letters from the Secretary of State, one of which was addressed to the Holy See, were intercepted by the Austrian censors at Vienna, and which had been promptly sent to Austria, were returned with the declaration written on the envelope that they were intercepted by Austria as coming from a country at war."

"There can be no doubt as to the steps taken with regard to these letters, because they bear the stamp of the Zurich postoffice, which shows that Italy sent them to Austria via Switzerland."

"Therefore, if the relations between the Holy See and Austria are supposed to be severed or rendered difficult, the fault must be attributed solely to Austria-Hungary."

Rome, June 23.—The Italian press vigorously condemns the interview attributed to Pope Benedict by Louis Latapie and published in "La Liberté" of Paris, in which His Holiness is said to have voiced a complaint that the privileges of neutrality concerned the use of radio for the conveyance of military information.

Washington, June 23.—A mysterious conference over alleged violations of neutrality laws by one or more of the belligerents was held in the office of Secretary Lansing this afternoon. Secretaries Redfield and Daniels and Eugene T. Chamberlin, navigation bureau chief, were at the meeting.

Press dispatches announcing that the British government might order a general investigation of censorship were received here to-night with interest. Nothing is known of the matter officially.

Bulgaria Calls Reservists. Paris, June 23.—Bulgarian reservists living in Switzerland have been notified by their government to hold themselves in readiness to rejoin their regiments at a moment's notice, says a Geneva dispatch to the "Journal."

Have, June 23.—Doubt is expressed by the "Vingtieme Siecle," a Catholic Unionist newspaper, of the authenticity of the interview reported to have been given by the Pope to Louis R. Latapie. In this interview the pontiff is said to have asserted that Cardinal Mer-

BRITISH OPEN NEUTRAL MAIL

Censored Letter to American Backs Up Swedish Minister's Protest.

Washington, June 23.—Further evidence of interference with neutral mails passing through England was received at the State Department to-day in the form of an envelope, postmarked in a neutral European country, addressed to a person in the United States and bearing across its flap the printed legend "Opened by censor."

An investigation of this subject has been in progress at the Postoffice Department since the Swedish Minister complained several days ago that mail from the United States to Sweden had been opened and tampered with in England. It is understood that proof has not been lacking that the censorship has been applied to mail both from and to the United States, and it is said that at least one letter addressed to a neutral diplomat has been opened.

The Swedish Minister called at the State Department to-day and talked with Secretary Lansing about the question. It is understood that Sweden has inquired whether the Postoffice Department can arrange for limiting the transmission of Swedish mail on steamers that do not touch at English ports.

There has been no indication as to whether the United States will make representations to Great Britain concerning the mail censorship. Doubt has been expressed as to whether existing treaties and postal conventions are violated by the censoring of private mail transmitted across a belligerent country.

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E.M. GATTLE & CO. Platinumsmiths 630 JEWELERS FIFTH AVE. AMONG the bridal jewels none is so pronounced for dignity and beauty as the gift selected from the Gattle Collection. Opposite St. Patrick's Cathedral