PRESIDENT YUAN OF CHINA DEAD; REVOLT TO END

Rumors of Suicide Positively Denied by Peking Officials.

LI YUAN-HUNG NEW GOVERNMENT HEAD

Popular with All Parties, His Rule Assures Continuance of Republic.

Peking, June 6.—Yuan Shih-Kai, President of the Chinese Republic, died at 1 o'clock this morning. Premier Tuan Chi-Jui immediately advised Li Yuan-hung, the Vice-President, of his succession to the Presidency.

Yuan Shih-Kai had been ill for several days from stomach trouble, which was followed by a nervous breakdown.

Quiet prevails to-day in the capital. The death of the President apparently solves the heated political crisis. Li Yuan-hung's succession to the Presidency meets the demands of the leaders in the southern provinces.

Yuan Shih-Kai died in the palace, surrounded by his wives and older children. Rumors that he committed suicide are denied stoutly by high officials.

Rioting Not Expected.

The commandants of the legation guards, including the German and Austrian, met to-day, and after discussing the situation decided that rioting was unlikely. The American and British commandants advised their nationals living outside the legation quarter that it was safe to remain there for the present.

Li Yuan-hung will take the Presidential oath to-morrow.

Chinese are rushing into the legation quarter, taking their valuables with them, and engaging hotel accommodations there.

The opinion was expressed that the death of Yuan Shih-kai might have an unfortunate effect on political conditions, and that it was most inopportune for the southerners. Negotiations were on the eve of successful completion on the basis of the retirement of Yuan Shih-Kai in favor of Li Yuan-hung and the formation of a coalition Cabinet in which the southerners expected to obtain a predominating position. The southerners were to guarantee the safety of Yuan Shih-kai and his monarchist partisans.

No Ground for Hostility.

The death of the President, which, under the constitution, will result in the succession of Li Yuan-hung, robs the southerners of all grounds of hostility to the north, but it also leaves them nothing with which to bargain for power. Premier Tuan Chi Jui, supported by the troops, may be able to set up a quasi-military government, in which the southerners, if represented at all, will be in the minority.

Chang Soulin, Governor of Mukden Province and the former Manchu General Chang Shun, may make an attempt to reinstate the Manchu dynasty. It is also believed that Fang Kuo-cheng, Governor of Nanking, aspires to the Presidency.

Washington Expects Order in China

Washington, June 6.—A cable message to the State Department to-day from American Minister Reinsch at Peking announced the death of Yuan Shih-kai, President of China.

The minister's message said that Premier Tuan Chi Jui had announced that he would give his full support to the Vice-President, Li Yuan Hung. No details of the President's death were given and no mention made of the widely circulated and officially denied reports that he had been poisoned.

It is generally believed here that the accession of Li Yuan Hung to the Presidency will make possible early restoration of order in China and bring the revolting and loyal provinces together. Li has occupied a peculiar position, having taken sharp issue with Yuan in opposition to the restoration of the monarchy and being thoroughly imbued with republican ideals.

Yuan Shih-Kai Called "Strong Man of China"

His Military Skill Attracted Attention of Leaders—Became Protege of Li Hung Chang—Favored by Dowager Empress.

Yuan Shih-kai was called the "strong man of China." In his latter year he was one of the central figures in political events in the Orient.

For many days rumors of Yuan's death had been emanating from Peking. On May 28 he was reported seriously ill. Previously he had been reported poisoned. Revolutionary assassination plots had again and again marked him for their prey. The President at his death vacated a chair that was daily growing more and more insecure because of revolts which had spread with amazing rapidity through every part of an indignant nation.

Yuan Shih-kai was born in 1859, the son of a district Governor of the Province of Honan. As a youth he was lacking in scholarly qualities and failed to pass the examinations that bar the path to advancement in the Chinese bureaucracy.

Abandoning this field of activity, Yuan went to Corea, where he achieved a reputation as secretary with the army staff. He displayed diplomatic and military skill above the ordinary and attracted the attention of China's leaders. The great Li Hung Chang became Yuan's lifelong patron and appointed him Chinese resident at Seul, one of the most important posts in the empire. Yuan then was only twenty-six.

Reorganized Chinese Army.

Through all his subsequent steps, however, Yuan kept a military career in mind. By drastic reorganization of the Chinese army he won the confidence of the Empress Dowager. In 1898 he led the coup which drove Emperor Kuang Shu from power and installed the dowager in his place. Though he came into imperial favor by this move, Yuan won for himself a host of bitter enemies, who accused him of betraying the Emperor and the ancient institutions of the empire.

The experience which Yuan had gained in the Chinese-Japanese war of 1896 and in his reorganization of the army in 1898 after the Chinese disaster served him in good stead the rest of his life.

When the Empress Dowager died, together with the Emperor, the regency of Prince Chun came, as the logical successor to the throne was Hsun Tung, a child. Yuan was removed from his position in the army because the regency feared his power. But when the anti-Manchu rebellion burst forth in October, 1911, he was entreated to return to protect the frightened dynasty.

Taking supreme command of the imperial forces, Yuan, by temporary collusion with the rebels, compelled the Manchus to abdicate, and he became Premier of "the first responsible Cabinet" that China had ever seen. With the nominal consent of the boy Emperor he was authorized by the government to reorganize China into a republic.

Aided by Rebel Leaders.

In this reorganization Yuan had the assistance of the rebel leaders at Nanking, seat of the revolutionary outbreaks. Sun Yat Sen had already been appointed Provisional President by acclaim of the revolutionary parties, but the skilful military engineering of Yuan forced the doctor to retire. Sun Yat Sen narrowly escaped with his life, while Yuan Shih-kai as Provisional President of the Chinese Republic took his oath of office on February 15, 1912, at Nanking.

It was not long before mutterings arose from the diverse rebels who had arrayed themselves secretly against Yuan. The followers of Sun Yat Sen became especially active and at last grew so menacing that Yuan made a sudden stroke with part of his military and Sun Yat Sen fled the country to save his life.

The enemies that Yuan had made were legion. They were scattered in every country of the world, and they were numerous and influential in New York. Likewise the Provisional President had his proponents; and he called to his rule several of the most distinguished of American political science professors, including Dr. Frank Goodnow, formerly of Columbia, now president of Johns Hopkins University.

It became evident after a short while that the Republic which Yuan had ostensibly established was not his ultimate ambition. Rumors of "divine aspiration" and of imperial tendencies on Yuan's part soon began to spread.

Plotted Against Yuan.

Those of the rebels who had come to America or had been instrumental in elevating "the George Washington of China," Sun Yat Sen, determined on Yuan's ruin. Yuan kept a strong grip on the empire's military forces, and the opposition to his regime was irresolute and scattered.

In the fall of 1913 Yuan formally dismissed the Chinese Parliament and was hissed as "the Diaz of China." Evidence, seemingly, was not wanting that "the strong man" had imperial aspirations. Outbreak succeeded outbreak, but on December 11, 1915, Yuan formally accepted the crown tendered him by his followers and announced that the republic had reverted to the monarchical system.

This move met with alarming opposition. It estranged from Yuan the European powers, who protested that the change be not make until the war in the Occident was over. It estranged European bankers under orders from their governments. Chinese revolutionary elements grew frantic in their hatred. Most important of all, Yuan aroused the uneasiness and suspicion of Japan. Nippon, fearing the power of a great national Chinese leader, made her displeasure manifest. The designs she had in China were being embarrassed.

In the period of rebellion and constantly growing internal turmoil that followed the monarchical announcement Yuan swayed uncertainly. Finally he proclaimed a return to the republican form. This proclamation was seized upon by the revolutionists as proof of their charges that Yuan was a tyrant with no force of character. It was in the midst of these vacillations that Yuan died.

As a man Yuan was not magnetically attractive. He had many grossnesses. His private life was a national scandal. Himself the son of a concubine, he could see no moral wrong in polygamy or even in unqualified license. He had more than twelve wives in his palace and two dozen children.

NEW PRESIDENT SAVIOR OF CHINA

Continuance of Republic Assured Under Li Yuan-Hung, Says Student.

By H. K. KWONG.

(Mr. Kwong is a Chinese student in Columbia University.)

Death is more portent for the peace of China than all the revolutionary armies. The overthrow of President Yuan Shih-kai has been the object of the secession of the southern provinces, and now his death has elevated to the head of the Chinese republic Vice-President Li-Yuan-Hung, who is popular with both the Conservative and Progressive parties, and under whose leadership China can work in harmony for her salvation.

President Li, himself a military leader, has the support of the army, the loyalty of which gave President Yuan an impregnable position, in spite of all opposition. At heart the new leader of the Chinese Republic is a strong republican. In the revolution of 1911 he was the commander of the republican forces which overthrew the Manchus. For his service and patriotism he was elected Vice-President. During the trying months of 1915, when Peking officialdom was burning with enthusiasm for monarchy, Li remained true to the government which he had so largely helped to establish four years ago.

So high is he held in the esteem of the republicans that he was elected President of the seceding provinces early this year, though he was in Peking living under the roof of President Yuan. He came into close association with the revolutionary leaders, General Huang Hsin and Dr. Sun Yat Sen, in the revolution of 1911 and during the last three years he has been in Peking; so he is the one man now in China who has an intimate knowledge of leaders of all shades of principles.

Modest and Unassuming.

Modest and unassuming, President Li has avoided the publicity which comes to public men. In America he is little known, though he is probably the greatest Chinese to-day. Even in China little was known of him until the revolution.

Born in Hu-pe, the central province of China, in 1864, President Li received his military education in the Peiyang Naval College. Viceroy Chang Chil-Tung, progressive statesman, sent hundreds of students to Japan. President Li went to Japan to continue his military studies and on his return was attached to the army in Wu-chang. Living up to the highest Chinese military tradition, he was kind to his soldiers and one of the most popular generals. His leadership was recognized by his colleagues, many of whom were strong sympathizers of the revolution. So when the crisis came—the hour for the overthrow of the Manchus struck—he of all the generals in Wuchang was elected to lead the revolutionary forces.

Now began his career as a world figure and savior of China. His military genius was a strong factor in the successful defence of Wuchang against the onslaught of the Northern army, which was better equipped and trained. But his greatest service was in his statesmanship. Recognizing that the revolution was China's domestic affair, he contended that, whatever might be the internal troubles, foreigners in China should receive every protection and their interests be safeguarded. One of his proclamations made the injury of foreigners a death penalty.

While the shells of the Northern troops were raining on his headquarters, demolishing his office, President Li continued quietly his work of reorganization. In the mean time the revolution spread rapidly, all the rich provinces along the rich Yangtse River going over, one by one, to the Republicans. Three months after the first shot was fired Dr. Sun Yat Sen was elected provisional President of the republic and Li the Vice-President. The command of the army on the upper Yangtse was given to him.

When peace was declared and the Manchus abdicated, Dr. Sun resigned the Presidency in favor of President Yuan, and Li was again elected Vice-President. He had the command of the army in Wuchang. He saw clearly the danger of militarism, so he immediately recommended to President Yuan that the military and civil administrations should be separated, as the military governor, after the revolution, was also the civil administrator. He showed the example by giving up the civil power.

Although a strong republican, he believed the most important thing for China after the Manchus had been ousted was peace and order. So when republicans started the second revolution in 1912 to overthrow President Yuan he stood out against it and exerted his influence for the established government.

One thing certain under his leadership is that China will remain a republic.

Japanese Naval Observer Lost with British Ship

Tokio, June 6.—Lieutenant Commander Chosuke Shimomura, Japanese naval observer on the British battlecruiser Queen Mary, was lost with that warship when she was sunk in the Jutland naval engagement last week.

BRITISH LOST 18 SHIPS IN BATTLE, BERLIN ASSERTS

Claims Sinking of Warspite, Princess Royal, Birmingham, Acasta.

SAYS U-BOAT SIGHTED HURT DREADNOUGHT

English Admiralty Insists These Accounts of Losses Are False.

London, June 7.—Destruction of four British war vessels not admitted by England in the battle in the Skagerrak is claimed in an official statement issued by the German Admiralty to-day.

These vessels are the Warspite, superdreadnought; the Princess Royal, battle-cruiser; the Birmingham, armored cruiser, and the Acasta, light cruiser. According to this the British losses totalled eighteen ships.

This elicited a denial by the British Admiralty to-night.

Gives Stories of Prisoners.

"English prisoners picked up by the fifth torpedo boat flotilla during the sea fight in the Skagerrak state that the battle-cruiser Princess Royal was listing heavily when the Queen Mary sank in the course of an encounter with a German reconnoissance group almost simultaneously with the British cruiser Birmingham," says the Berlin statement.

"It is also stated that five superdreadnoughts of the Queen Elizabeth class are reported to have participated in this part of the engagement.

"Other prisoners captured by the third torpedo flotilla stated independently of each other, in a written declaration, that they with certainty observed the sinking of the Warspite, the Princess Royal, the Turbulent, the Nestor and the Acasta.

Saw Crippled Ship in Flight.

"Ninety miles east of the Tune, after the battle in the Skagerrak, a German submarine observed a vessel of the Iron Duke class heavily listing, with apparently much water in the fore part, setting her course toward the English coast. Owing to her unfavorable position toward the enemy vessel and because of the heavy sea the submarine was unable to fire.

"The British loss in lives in the battle is estimated at over 7,000."

British Make Denials.

Following is the announcement made by the Admiralty:

"A Berlin official communiqué, signed fleet command, has been issued to-day, in which the loss of the Warspite, Princess Royal, Birmingham and the Acasta in the action of May 31 is claimed on the evidence of British sailors picked up by German ships. This is false. The complete list of British losses has been made public."

An official statement issued this afternoon says:

"The German Admiralty, in an official statement issued June 2, stated that among other casualties a British submarine was sunk in the course of the battle during the afternoon and night of the 31st of May. All British submarines at sea on that date have now returned. It must therefore be assumed, if any importance is to be attached to the German official statement, that the submarine sunk was an enemy submarine. This vessel should be added to the list of German losses stated in the British Admiralty communiqué of June 4."

German Version of Fight Off the Danish Coast

Berlin, June 6 (by wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—A competent German authority to-day gave the German Admiralty's version of the battle between the British and German main naval fleets off the coast of Jutland on May 31, as follows:

"The German high seas forces advanced in order to force into battle divisions of the British navy which of late had repeatedly been reported near the south coast of Norway.

"The Germans first sighted the enemy on May 31 at 4 p. m., about seventy miles off the Skagerrak. The force was composed of four small cruisers of the strong Calliope type.

"The German cruisers immediately pursued the enemy, who sailed away to the northward at the highest speed. At 5:20 p. m. the German cruisers sighted in a westerly direction two hostile columns, which turned out to be six enemy battle-cruisers and a large number of small cruisers and destroyers.

"The German cruisers approached until they were within about eight miles of the hostile ships and then opened on a southern to a southeastern course with a very efficient fire. During this engagement two British battle-cruisers and one torpedo boat destroyer were annihilated.

"After an engagement lasting half an hour the Germans sighted to the northward of the enemy further strong hostile forces, which later turned out to be five ships of the Queen Elizabeth type. Soon afterward the German main fleet entered into action."

READY FOR NEXT TIME, SAYS ADMIRAL BEATTY

London, June 6.—Rear-Admiral Sir Hedworth Meux, who has become a spokesman for the navy, read at a public meeting to-day the following letter from Vice-Admiral Sir David Beatty, who commanded the battle cruiser squadron in the North Sea fight:

"We drew the enemy into the jaws of our fleet. I have no regrets, except for the gallant lives lost, for the pals that have gone and who died gloriously. It would have warmed your heart to have seen how the gallant Hood brought his squadron into action. Would to God he had been more successful in the general result!

"We will be ready for them next time. Please God, it will come soon. The battle-cruiser fleet is alive and has a very big kick in her."

WARRIOR FOUGHT UNTIL HELPLESS

British Cruiser Only Battered Hulk When Rescued by Warspite.

Devonport, England, June 6.—A surviving officer of the British armored cruiser Warrior, sunk in the Jutland sea fight, tells an interesting story of the engagement of the Brtish armored cruisers with the German battle-cruisers and light cruisers and a subsequent duel fought between the Warrior and big German ships. The first German ship sighted by the Warrior was a light cruiser with three funnels, the Warrior picking her up at a range of 1,585 yards.

"The first two shells having given us the range," said the officer, "the starboard gun foreturret thundered out and a shell crumpled up the hindermost of the German's three funnels. Our armored cruisers Defence and Duke of Edinburgh were left to deal with two other German light cruisers that were sighted.

"All at once a fountain of water rose twenty yards ahead of us and we knew that we had to deal with something bigger than light cruisers. Three shells of at at least 12-inch calibre fell ahead of the Defence, and three seconds later a salvo cut her in two amidships and she crumpled up and sank. The Black Prince was the next to go. Two great shells carried away her funnels and fore turret. Then a salvo hit her in the magazine and she blew up.

Battered by the Enemy.

"Our turn was to come, for far away on the horizon we could see three tripod masts. By this time the enemy light cruisers were burning fiercely and had ceased to fire, but one after another 12-inch shells dropped on either beam of us. At last the enemy found the mark. The first shell smashed the motor boat hoist into splinters. The second hit the starboard side in line with the turret. The third hit the quarterdeck just abaft the bulkhead door, plunged downward and wrecked the dynamo. The gun turrets, too, were almost useless, as the ammunition hoist had gone. Another shot put the port and starboard engine rooms out of action.

"By 6:30 o'clock we were a hopelessly battered hulk and waiting for the shells that would finish us, when the Warspite appeared and passed between us and the enemy, engaging the foremost battle-cruiser with deadly effect.

"The first shot from the Warspite lopped off the foremast of the leading enemy battle-cruiser. The next overturned both the fore gun turrets, and in five minutes the enemy vessel was ablaze from end to end, enveloped in a cloud of dense smoke.

"The second battle-cruiser, which had been concentrating her fire on the Warspite, turned to starboard, smoke belching from her funnels, endeavoring to pick up her main squadron. But it was not to be. Two shells from the Warspite blew every funnel she had to pieces. The third made a great rent in her stern. The fourth ploughed up her deck and burst against the foremast, bringing it down.

Victory of the Warspite.

"Two minutes afterward this vessel also was on fire and heeling over, with the Warspite still pounding her and ripping great gashes in her starboard side and bottom. The last we saw of her was nothing more than a broken hulk."

The Warrior was towed for ten hours and then sank.

Admiral Thomas, in addressing the men on the Warspite, complimented them on the important part they played in the battle.

GERMANS STORM BRITISH LINES

Dislodged from Trenches Near Ypres After Strong Attacks.

TEUTON ASSAULTS AT VAUX HALTED

Reinforcements Being Brought Up—Canadian Officers' Casualties 180.

London, June 7.—The Germans have renewed their offensive against the British east of Ypres, penetrating the Allied first line trenches at Hooge and immediately north of Hooge. Counter attacks dislodged them, and the War Office announces that the general line is still intact.

Last night small bodies of British troops entered German trenches at three points, damaging the shelters and inflicting losses on the enemy. Heavy fighting continues between Hooge and the Ypres-Comines Canal.

The British official communication says:

"There was very heavy fighting during the afternoon (Tuesday) east of Ypres. Shortly after midday the enemy commenced a heavy bombardment of our position about Hooge and also some distance north, and at the same time bombarded to the south of Hooge and in the neighborhood of the Ypres-Comines Railway and the Ypres-Comines Canal. Late in the afternoon the enemy exploded a series of mines at various points on a 2,000-yard front north of Hooge. This was followed by unsuccessful infantry attacks between Hooge and the Ypres-Comines Canal.

Germans Win at Hooge.

"At Hooge and immediately north of Hooge the enemy penetrated our front trenches after the explosion of mines. Fighting continues in this area, but our general line is still intact. Attacks were also made further north, but did not succeed. On the remainder of the front the sitaution is comparatively quiet.

"North of Roclincourt we exploded a defensive mine, doing material damage to the enemy's galleries. Last night small bodies of our troops entered German trenches at three points near La Boisselle, Authuile and Hamel, respectively. At each place casualties were inflicted on the German garrisons, and their shelters were bombed and trenches damaged. In the Authuile raid a border regiment captured sixteen prisoners, in addition to inflicting other damage."

With Fort Vaux still in the hands of the French, the Germans have temporarily halted their drive on Verdun from the northeast to reform their shattered units. After two weak infantry attacks last night the Germans settled back in their positions and awaited the bringing up of masses of reinforcements through the ravines between Vaux and Damloup. It is evident that the Germans are determined to wear down the resistance of the French at any cost.

Canadian Casualties Big.

New lists issued to-day have brought the casualties among Canadian officers in the Sanctuary Woods fight at Ypres to 180, and the number is reported to be still far from complete.

The fight was of the most ferocious and sanguinary character, as it was limited to a mile of front at the most hazardous part of the British line. The tip of the Ypres salient, held by the Canadians, is exposed to enemy fire from three points. A terrible harvest of casualties was piled up here by gun blast in two days.

The belief is growing that the presence of the two Canadian generals, Mercer and Williams, in the foremost trenches precipitated the drive. The fact that the Germans report the capture of only General Williams has created the fear that General Mercer may have been buried beneath the debris of ruined parapets.

Verdun Attacks Halt.

To-night's French official statement says:

"On the front north of Verdun no infantry action was reported during the course of the day. The artillery struggle, however, continued with undiminished violence in the region of Vaux and Damloup. Major Raynal, who defended Fort Vaux with indefatigable energy, has been made commander of the Legion of Honor."

The early French statement reads:

"On the right bank of the River Meuse two German attacks last night against our positions between Vaux and Damloup resulted in complete failure.

"No change has been recorded in the situation at Fort Vaux, which the enemy is bombarding with violence."

The German communication says:

"On the eastern bank of the Meuse, after renewed and very heavy artillery preparation, the positions of our brave East Prussians on Fumin Ridge were four times attacked during the night without the slightest success. The enemy suffered especially heavy losses under our combined artillery curtain, machine gun and infantry fire. Otherwise the situation is unchanged."

PRICE, ATHLETE, SLAIN IN FRANCE

Brown University Gridiron Star Meets Death by Shrapnel.

DUE FOR PROMOTION WITHIN THE MONTH

Lost "Greatest Game I Ever Played" in Helping Sick Comrade.

By ARTHUR S. DRAPER.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, June 6.—Sergeant Florence J. Price, star athlete of Brown University and former New York newspaper man, has faced his last opponent in what he called "the greatest game I ever played." From a chum in the trenches near Ypres word has come that Price is dead.

For four months the big six-footer who once starred on the gridiron and track for Brown had risked death daily while throwing hand grenades and charging the Germans with the Canadians. Then, on Decoration Day, soon after his captain had told him that he would soon have a commission, a shrapnel shell burst in the dug-out where he was sleeping. He was killed instantly.

Price need not have been in that dug-out. He had been relieved the day before for a tour of rest miles behind the first line trenches. But a fellow sergeant who was to take his place complained of illness, and instantly Price volunteered to do a double tour in the "strafing" trench. His offer was accepted. The shrapnel came a few hours later.

Four months ago Price, who had been wounded, returned to active service with the Canadians on the West front. He came to The Tribune office in London in April on his first furlough, the picture of health and strength.

"I'm going to get a commission or get knocked out," he said. "This fighting the Germans is the greatest game I ever played. Throwing bombs surely beats putting the shot."

The commission he sought would have come to him this month, for he had thrice been mentioned for exceeding gallantry under fire. The captain of his company publicly hailed him as the bravest man in the battalion.

Price was a member of Psi Upsilon at Brown University, and had won his "B" as a swimmer, football player and track man. He was captain of the water polo and swimming teams. His first year after graduation was spent as a reporter in New York.

When he first joined the Canadian overseas forces he was offered a commission, but refused, saying he preferred to learn soldiering before becoming a leader and that he would rather win his shoulder straps than have them given to him.

In a letter to friends in New York last fall, when he was in a training camp back of the British lines in France, he wrote:

"We can hear the artillery from here and see the shrapnel bursting around the aeroplanes, but ate more comfortable than in England and, I believe, safer and more secure."

That was soon after he was wounded while on his first "strafing" expedition, and he advised his friends not to worry, as "men are wounded in this war half a dozen times and 'come back.'"

ITALIANS HURL BACK FOE IN SNOWSTORM ATTACK

Repulse Austrians Along Whole Tyrol Front.

Rome, June 6.—The following official communication was issued to-day:

"In the Adige Valley Sunday night we repulsed a surprise attack, during a snowstorm, on our positions in the upper Vallarsa and Pasubio sectors. Yesterday, after intense artillery preparations, enemy columns advanced to attack Coni Zugna, but were thrown back in disorder under our steady and effective fire.

"On the front of Posina-Astico Sunday night, during a storm, the enemy again launched great masses of infantry, suported by violent fire from batteries of all calibres, against our positions between Monte Giove and Monte Brazone. The swift intervention of our artillery and the steadiness of our infantry succeeded in completely repulsing the attack, with heavy enemy losses. The same night, by a fortunate counter attack, we succeeded in gaining ground on the western slopes of Monte Cengio.

"On the Asiago plateau Sunday night and Monday morning the enemy maintained his violent artillery and machine gun fire on our positions along the Campomulo Valley, and in the afternoon made persistent attacks against our positions, which were all vigorously repulsed."

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CARSON TELLS ULSTER SETTLEMENT TERMS

Addresses 500 Representative Men at Belfast.

Belfast, June 6.—Sir Edward Carson, Unionist leader, addressed five hundred representative Ulstermen here to-day on the proposed terms of the Irish settlement.

Sir Edward outlined the main proposals contained in the plan of David Lloyd George. The main proposal, he explained, was for the establishment of a Parliament in Dublin, with the exclusion from its authority of the counties of Antrim, Armagh, Down, Londonderry, Tyrone and Fermanagh, including the cities of Belfast and Londonderry. Protests from delegates from the counties Cavan, Donegal and Monaghan, which it is proposed to put under the Dublin Parliament, were heard at the meeting.

No decision was reached, however, and it was agreed that the Unionists in the three counties last named should be consulted during the next few days. The meeting then adjourned until Monday. The opinion was expressed that if the three counties accept the proposal an agreement is certain.

British Captain on Trial for Executions in Ireland

Dublin, June 6.—The prosecution to-day began the presentation of its case at the court-martial of Captain Bowen-Colthurst, charged with the shooting of F. Sheehy Skeffington, editor of "The Irish Citizen;" Thomas Dickson and Frederick McIntyre, during the recent Irish rebellion. The defendant is accused of murder.

The prosecuting officer said the defendant took the three men from the guard room with the remark: "I am going to shoot them, as I think it the right thing to do." The men were shot by a firing party of seven men.

Officers testified that the accused was extremely excited and did not act in his usual manner.

General Bird, chief witness for the defence, related how Captain Bowen-Colthurst had disobeyed orders during the Mons retreat and was suspended. Bowen-Colthurst's company was ordered to retire, but Bowen-Colthurst gave the command to advance. This, said the witness, showed his incapacity.

Medical testimony was then taken for the purpose of indicating the unbalanced state of Bowen-Colthurst's mind.

Russian Forces Push Nearer Bagdad on North

Petrograd, June 6.—In a successful attack on Sunday, the Russian forces in the Caucasus approached to within seventy miles of Bagdad, driving the Turks back near Khanikin, northeast of the City of Haroun-al-Raschid. The official statement says:

"In the Caucasus region, in the direction of Baiburt and Erzingan, the Turks, supported by artillery, took the offensive on many sectors. All their attacks were repulsed. Near Khanikin, 130 versts (70 miles) northeast of Bagdad, we had a successful action against the Turks on Sunday."

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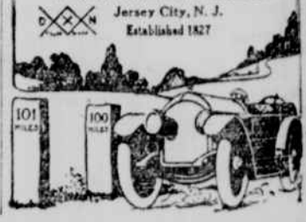

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Lexington Av., cor 124th St.
Grand St., cor Clinton St.
E. 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3d Avs.
BRONX.
Courtlandt Av., cor 148th St.
BROOKLYN.
Smith St., cor. Livingston St.
Graham Av., cor. Debevoise St.
Pitkin Av., cor. Rockaway Av.
½ PER CENT CHARGED ON LOANS REPAID WITHIN TWO WEEKS FROM DATE.

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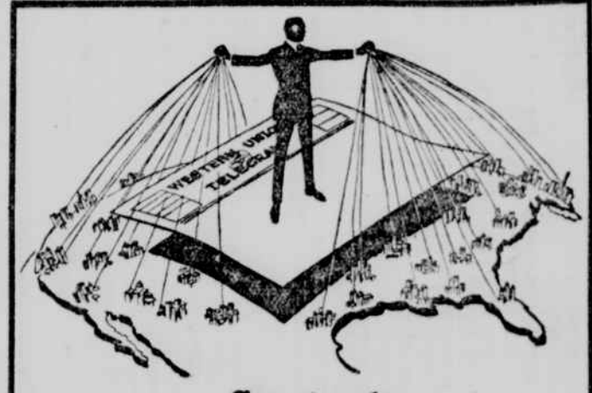

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