

GERMANS HURLED BACK IN ATTACKS AGAINST HILL 304

Fail Three Times to Pierce Trenches West of Meuse.

HAND-TO-HAND FIGHT IN APREMONT FOREST

French Lose Advanced Positions, Then Win Them Back in Furious Struggle.

London, June 11.—Three German infantry attacks against the French trenches on Hill 304 and the positions east of that elevation, in the Verdun sector, were completely checked last night by the French troops, says the French official statement issued this afternoon.

Two German detachments penetrated the French advanced trenches in the forest of Apremont, southeast of St. Mihiel, the statement adds, but were later ejected after hand-to-hand fighting.

A later statement from Paris describes the operations on the Verdun front from June 4 to June 10.

Today's German statement reports violent artillery fighting on both sides of the Meuse.

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Great intensity in the sector of Tahure. "Situation from June 4 to 10.—The action commenced June 1 on a front of five kilometers, from Thiaumont farm to the village of Damloup inclusive, was continued with extreme violence during the whole week from the 4th to the 10th.

"In the night of June 3-4 and the day of June 4 the enemy sought to flank Fort Vaux by the south. He was stopped by our trenches south of the fort and was driven back on two occasions by counter attacks on the battery at Damloup, where he had succeeded in penetrating. He entered also the village of Damloup, which he held at the end of the day. Our troops were stopped by our fire north of Fort Vaux on the eastern outskirts of Fumin Wood.

"On June 5 we repulsed two debouching attacks, one at Damloup, the other northeast of Fort Vaux.

"On June 6 a violent offensive against our trenches at the approaches to Fort Vaux failed. The same day the fort itself, in which desperate fighting had been carried on from June 2, fell into the hands of the enemy.

"On June 8 the enemy renewed his assaults throughout the day from north of Thiaumont to the Vaux ravine, and succeeded in occupying several of our trenches in the neighborhood of the farm and near the crest of Wood.

"On June 9 the enemy renewed his assaults on the left bank of the Meuse, attacks on Hill 304 were repulsed—on June 4, in the night of June 8-9, and especially in the day of the 9th, which the enemy marked by several attempts with the employment of bomb throwers."

"In the Argonne the mine fighting continues to our advantage. At Haute Chevauchee, after we had exploded a small mine which destroyed enemy subterranean works, an explosion of two German mines produced a single crater 80 metres in diameter, the edge of which we occupied on three sides.

"On the front north of Verdun there was no infantry fighting on the banks of the Meuse. On the left bank two enemy assaults upon our positions on Hill 304 and another east of Verdun were completely repulsed. There was no infantry action on the right bank.

"In the Forest of Apremont two small enemy detachments which had penetrated eastward of the Meuse, were ejected with losses after a hand-to-hand combat.

"In the Vosges the enemy, following a violent bombardment, succeeded in reaching our trenches south of Col Sainte-Marie. A hand grenade counter-attack launched by us immediately drove them back."

"The German communication says: 'On both sides of the Meuse there was violent artillery fighting. The booty announced yesterday from the fighting on the east bank of the river was increased by three cannon and seven machine guns.'

"West of Marikrich (fifteen miles northwest of Colmar) the German patrol penetrated the French trenches and took one officer and seventeen men prisoners."

"There were no infantry actions during the day on this front beyond an attempt by the enemy to rush one of our blocking posts in Sanctuary Wood. This was repulsed.

"On the night of June 11, after a heavy bombardment of our trenches between Thiepval, Beaumont and Hamel, the enemy, in the course of a raid in the Aneere Valley, was able to cut off a few men. Five are missing.

"On the remainder of the front there was nothing except minor trench mortar and artillery action. The bombardment of the front of the Meuse, in the vicinity of La Bassée road, the third east of Valenciennes, continued all day. Rain and thunder storms interfered with air work the greater part of yesterday. During the fine intervals there was successful artillery work, six shells were taken to the front, one crashed into a field near Haubourdin."

"The Banoque foundered while on her way from San Francisco for Valparaiso. Three survivors of the disaster landed at San Luis Obispo, Cal., May 10, in lifeboat, with the bodies of five of their shipmates. The survivors were delirious, and could only say that four other boats had been launched when the steamer sank.

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ITALIANS CHECK AUSTRIAN RUSH

Repulse Mass Formation Attacks Repeatedly at Monte Lemire.

TEUTONS' LOSSES REPORTED HEAVY

Rome Says Offensive of Victor's Troops Progresses Near Adige River.

Rome, June 11.—Austro-Hungarian troops, 12,000 strong, yesterday attacked in mass formation the Italian positions on Monte Lemire, but were repulsed with heavy losses, says the Italian official statement given out here today.

The text of the statement follows: "Yesterday the enemy concentrated his efforts against the narrow sector of our front southwest of Asiago, where, after an extensive bombardment, about one division in mass formation, repeatedly hurled against our position at Monte Lemire, was counter-attacked and repulsed with very heavy losses, leaving in our hands about 100 prisoners."

"From the Adige to Brenta our offensive is developing. Our infantry, solidly supported by artillery, made fresh progress on two watersheds of the Val Lanza, along the heights south of Posina and Astico, at the head of Franz Valley and on the left of the Maso torrent."

"In the Argonne the mine fighting continues to our advantage. At Haute Chevauchee, after we had exploded a small mine which destroyed enemy subterranean works, an explosion of two German mines produced a single crater 80 metres in diameter, the edge of which we occupied on three sides."

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Kaiser Must Crush Russia Now or Lose, Says Garvin

Germany, Already Feeling Strain on Man-Power, Must Strike Before Combined Weight of Allies Breaks Her Back.

By J. L. GARVIN.

London, June 11.—Some great experts and authorities are persuaded that the Germans have attempted to force this year's dénouement in the west. On this theory the Germans designed to make against Verdun early in the year the chief coup of the present campaign. Their movement was premature and their calculations erroneous. In an attack on the wrong side of Europe they have squandered irreplaceable means, which might have been far more dangerously employed against the Allies elsewhere. After the volcanic experiment at Verdun, the Germans cannot win at any point a triumph by surprise. In that sense the Central Empires have reached their limit.

The present situation is in some ways the big mystery of the war. It might better be described as the greatest problem of war-chesse ever set for human brains to solve. One might almost wish to be a neutral for the intellectual pleasure of studying it with a perfectly dispassionate imagination.

There prevails undeniably among the Allies much optimism. This feeling coincides with the fraternizations between the Western Powers and Russia. In London the deputation from the Douma and the Council of State has had a remarkable welcome. The reception at the Russian Embassy was the most brilliant and crowded scene of its kind since the opening of the war.

At the same time there has been celebrated in Petrograd with official banquets and stirring oratory the twenty-fifth anniversary of the foundation of the Franco-Russian alliance. Most of us who are now alive well remember the fetes of Cronstadt. That had happened which had thought incredible republican France had joined with the autocratic Russia of that day.

Bismarck Prophecy Verified. It was the beginning of the breakdown of Bismarck's marvellous system of diplomacy, solidly based throughout upon an underlying determination, despite occasional superficial appearances to the contrary, to maintain good relations with the Czarism. From that moment the iron Chancellor was convinced in his heart that the policy of the young Emperor, who had dismissed the Titan of European statesmanship in the nineteenth century would lead to war under the worst conditions for Germany.

Despite the great battle of Skagerrak, the Kaiser's naval policy has been a supreme failure. The deepest word of profoundest statecraft that Bismarck ever said was uttered after his fall: "I would the second strongest navy; build the third strongest!"

The Iron Chancellor saw that such a policy, while not directly weakening or astounding England, would probably enable Germany to hold the balance of sea power as between Britain and her nearest competitor. It was the advice of the man whose diplomacy had done so much for Germany, but that advice was unheeded. Then, and for long afterward, the young Emperor was possessed by the pictures of his own grandfather, who had done so much for Germany in his own all-sufficing genius.

German Reckonings Wrong. Now the German fleet, after its foray, is again locked up. The vitality of Germany are wrung by the effects of the Allies' sea power. There is a certain increase—I do not make too much of it—of dissension, depression, and the explosion of the torpedo.

Among the other passengers on the Philadelphia was John T. Boileau, special attaché to the American Embassy in London. Lithgow Osborne, a secretary of the American Embassy in Berlin, came with dispatches for Washington.

One of the freemen on the Philadelphia committed suicide last Thursday. He tried it twice before succeeding, and was imprisoned in the ship's hospital, when he broke from his bonds while the nurse was away, tore up a sheet and with it hanged himself from his bunk.

EXPECT STEAM MOTORS TO DRIVE SEAPLANES Navy Officers Believe They Have Solved Air Problem.

Washington, June 11.—Navy Department experiments indicate that steam-driven seaplanes may solve the motor problem of air navigation. Many officers believe that only the question of getting the weight of the steam plant down to the lowest possible figure remains to be answered before a steamer of the air is constructed and tried out.

Experimental work was begun many months ago, and an improvised plant, consisting of a boiler similar to those used in steam automobiles and a compact steam turbine, has been thoroughly tested. Those in charge of the work will not discuss it, further than to say that they are very hopeful of a successful outcome.

Steam equipment would guarantee constancy of power, upon which aeroplanes depend for stability. Most accidents to aviators, it is pointed out, have been due to failure of motors.

Steam turbines also would provide power far in excess of anything now obtainable with gasoline engines, it is said—a factor vital to the navy, since aeroplanes are much heavier than aeroplanes, for service overland.

SEES SOCIALIST RULE IN CHINESE REPUBLIC Presidency Between Dr. Sun and Hwang Shing, Says Editor.

Either Dr. Sun Yat Sen, former President of the Chinese Republic, or General Hwang Shing, former Vice-President, will be the next President of China, is the prediction of Chu S. Gunn, editor of the "Mun Hey Weekly," 14 Bowery.

"Both of these leaders of the Chinese people," said he, "are at present in Shanghai, where they retired in exile after they were driven from their homes by Yuan Shai-kai, the President, who has just died. They are awaiting the opportune moment to return to Peking, according to a dispatch which I received today."

"Dr. Sun is a Socialist. If the people of China call him to the Presidential chair he will accept, providing his policies are adopted in full. If his policies are not accepted he will retire in favor of any other capable candidate. General Hwang, while not an avowed Socialist, is in full sympathy with the Socialist programme."

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GERMANS' CHANCE IN INDIA GONE

Failed to Arouse Tribesmen Against British, Says Sir F. Younghusband.

ATTACK PLANNED FROM NORTHWEST

Amir of Afghanistan Steadfast, Despite Efforts of Kaiser, and Empire Is Now Safe.

London, June 2.—The chance for a successful invasion of India by the German allies, if ever there was a time when such an enterprise could have been attempted with any hope of success, is past. An unprecedented opportunity which was given the Germans early in the war to try their hand at causing disaffection among the natives and to attempt the launching of an attack through the tribesmen from the northwest was seized upon and failed of the desired result. There is now no fear that the vast Indian Empire will be lost to Great Britain by an invasion through Afghanistan.

These views were expressed to the Associated Press by Lieutenant Colonel Sir Francis Younghusband, leader of the mission to Tibet in 1904 and for many years in the government service in India. He described the situation in India.

When the Viceroy of India early in the war sent out of the country almost all the British troops to reinforce the hard-pressed Allies in the various theatres of operations, he created a situation in which the loss of retention of India by Great Britain depended on the continued loyalty of the natives, said Sir Francis. It was a bold move, but Lord Hardinge, then Viceroy, felt that he knew the temper of his people, and he believed the natives would stand by him.

Warlike Tribes on Frontier. Had a revolt unexpectedly developed, continued Sir Francis, the blame would have fallen on the shoulders of the Viceroy.

"On the far side of the northwest frontier of India," Sir Francis said, "are warlike and hot-blooded races. It is from this direction that all conquerors of India except the British have broken through. India at the commencement of the war, dispatched far greater numbers of both British and Indian troops than had ever before been sent from India. A large proportion of artillery was included. And these forces had to fight in France, in Egypt, in Mesopotamia, in East Africa and in China."

"At this very time, too, the Germans were pressing hard toward Calais to strike at the very heart of the empire. There was a revolt engineered by Germany in South India. Indians were returning from America with German aid to stir up revolution in India itself. The German cruiser Emden was bombarding the coast towns of India, and the German merchant ships were carrying on a commerce of sea routes. The Turks were preparing to cut the Suez Canal and sever India from England. What more fitting opportunity could be found for striking a blow at British power in the East than by launching the fierce tribesmen against it?"

"There is always in Afghanistan a section bitterly and fanatically opposed to any friendship between England and Germany. Both British and Germans tried to work on this material. They tried to raise a jihad, or holy war. They made these wild hill men believe that the German Emperor was a Mahomedan and a defender of Islam. And they hoped to start off these Afghans, and with them thousands of headstrong tribesmen, in the wake of the great conquerors of the past in one great avalanche of invasion upon the open plains of India."

"I have seen both the Ameer and his father, Abdour Rahman Khan, the late Ameer, and I remember the latter's parting words of advice to his people in which, after pointing out both advantages and disadvantages, he said: 'I have seen the British, though they invariably suffered disasters, yet were so loyal and so determined that they would spend their last rupee and send their last man so that they should come out victorious in the end.'

"Perhaps these words of the great Amir are still remembered in Afghanistan. Anyhow, the present Amir, instead of rousing the Afghans and independent tribes against us, has actively discouraged them and imposed upon his governors an attitude of strict neutrality."

"The British regiments which were sent from India to fight at Ypres have been replaced. India was never so strong in artillery as at the present moment. If there was ever a time when such an enterprise could have been attempted with any hope of success, that time has passed. And, at the back, India itself is solidly loyal, loyal by sentiment and loyal by interest."

RUSSIANS ADVANCE IN THE CAUCASUS Take Turkish Trenches Near Gumeshan.

Petrograd, June 11.—The following official communication was issued tonight: "Caucasus region—The Turks made repeated attacks on our positions in the Platana region, but were repulsed with heavy losses, abandoning in front of our trenches hundreds of dead. In the direction of Gumeshan we have occupied first line enemy trenches. In the direction of Diarbekir we are advancing and have made prisoners and captured boxes of ammunition."

Constantinople, June 11.—The following official communication was issued today: "After a battle at Khanikin (on the Persian frontier, northeast of Baghdad), which resulted in the defeat and retreat of the Russians, our forces pursued the enemy, drove back strong Cossack detachments and entered Kusr-Shirin."

5% PER MONTH ON PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

MANHATTAN. Courtlandt Av., cor. 148th St. BROOKLYN. Smith St., cor. Livingston St. Graham Av., cor. Debevoise St. Pitkin Av., cor. Rockaway Av. SEVENTH AVENUE. cor. 124th St. Grand St., cor. Clinton St. E. 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3d Aves.

4th Av., cor. 25th Street. Eldridge St., cor. Rivington St. East Houston St., cor. Essex St. Seventh Av., bet. 48th & 49th Sts. Lexington Av., cor. 124th St. Grand St., cor. Clinton St. E. 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3d Aves.

With this issue the Swiss loans, covering the cost of mobilization and the frontier watch, and including the \$15,000,000 contracted for in the United States, now amount to \$62,200,000 in normal times approximately \$92,440,000.

100,000,000 Francs Swells War Watch Expenditures to \$92,440,000. Bern, June 10 (via Paris, June 11).—Switzerland is issuing a new loan of 100,000,000 francs in the form of bonds at the rate of 97.

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CANADA HONORS SIR SAM'S CLAN

Four Generals and One Colonel Among Relatives of Hughes.

MILITIA MINISTER'S SON GAINING FAME

Garnet, Brigade Leader, Given D. S. O. for Stand Against Germans at St. Julien.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.) Toronto, June 10.—The promotion of Colonel William St. Pierre Hughes to the rank of brigadier general, filling the vacancy as commander of an Ontario brigade formerly occupied by Brigadier General Mercer, now a casualty, again calls attention to the remarkable military record of the Hughes family.

There are four brothers, Jim, Bill, Sam and John, Sir Sam being Canada's well known Minister of Militia. In addition, the family includes another brigadier general in Garnet Hughes, son of the Minister of Militia. Here are the ranks and military appointments of the quintet:

Sir Sam Hughes, major general, Minister of Militia. John Hughes, brigadier general, inspector general of Canadian forces in Western Canada, brother of Sir Sam. William St. Pierre Hughes, brigadier general, in command of a brigade at the front, brother of Sir Sam.

James Hughes, Ph. D., honorary lieutenant colonel, brother of Sir Sam. Garnet Hughes, brigadier general, in command of a brigade at the front, son of Sir Sam.

Commands 21st Battalion. W. S. Hughes, the recent