CIVIL ENGINEERS IN WAR.
Moved by work of the profession in Europe, American engineers are organizing for national defence. Read their plans in THE SUN next Sunday.

The Sun.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.
Cloudy to-day and to-morrow; warmer to-morrow; westerly winds.
Highest temperature yesterday, 64; lowest, 56.
Detailed weather, mail and marine reports on page 13.

VOL. LXXXII.—NO. 297. ✦✦✦ NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 24, 1915.—Copyright, 1915, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THAW ON STAND; "I'M SANE NOW," HE TELLS JURY

State Holds Cross-Examination Back as Weapon to Use Later in Trial.

WOMEN AND GIRLS CROWD COURT ROOM

Family History Is Cited to Show Paranoia Tendency —White Praised.

A "philosophical and highly educated gentleman" was Harry K. Thaw in his own counsel's opening address just prior to the taking of testimony before Supreme Court Justice Peter Hendricks and a jury yesterday at the trial which is to pass upon the question of whether or not Thaw is now sane or insane.

The next moment Thaw, all ready to step into the chair as his own first witness, sat with eyes cast down while counsel opposed to his liberation at this time outlined for the jury briefly but concretely the tales of filth and sordidness and moral degeneracy that have been turned toward the light in the nine years almost to a day since Thaw shot Stanford White at a roof garden show.

For only twenty minutes Thaw's counsel kept him in the witness chair, but the last words he heard before walking to the stand included not only a verbal lashing that raked his debaucheries as brought out at previous trials, but references to his family—his aged mother, sister, half-brother and a half-sister were listening too—and a brief recital of a medical history meant to show that a paranoiac was but the logical result of such blood.

And as a closing paragraph to take to the witness chair with him Deputy Attorney-General Frank K. Cook went to the defence of the man Thaw looked upon as his arch enemy, Stanford White. Mr. Cook not only was the first to champion the memory of Mr. White at any proceeding in which Thaw ever has appeared but he also thrust precedent aside. Instead of following the usual procedure of permitting the counsel who makes the opening address to begin immediately the examination of his witnesses the State's lawyer in manner most emphatic began to address the jury the minute Mr. Stanchfield had finished his address, and it became known that Thaw himself was to be the first witness.

Thaw a Quiet Witness.

Spectators who had supposed that Mr. Cook's scathing arraignment of Thaw and his fast practices and the glowing eulogy of Stanford White would disturb Thaw abnormally when he began to testify a moment later about his wanderings and residences from the day he escaped from Matteawan until his return to Manhattan soon found themselves mistaken. Thaw as a witness spoke in a straightforward manner, his voice being neither loud nor mumbling. Except for the fact that at times he stammered ever so slightly and occasionally would gaze off in a fixed stare suddenly at high points on the side walls even when counsel was in the middle of a question he acted as sensibly on the stand as any of the witnesses who followed him and more so than some.

Whatever nervousness he may have felt he kept from display until after his brief examination was over. Then, upon returning to his counsel table, some of the Thaw that visitors to many courts he has appeared in are accustomed to see began to show itself in uneasy shiftings about in his chair, nervous twiddling with a penholder and repeated side movements to whisper asides to counsel or to the newspaper men at his elbows.

Still another surprise came from the State the minute Thaw's lawyers had finished their twenty minute examination of him. Instead of beginning the cross-examination at once Deputy Attorneys-General Cook and Alfred L. Becker anounced that they would not question him until later on in the trial.

The State did not like the idea of having Thaw, supposing he would lose mental control of himself under a grilling as he has done at previous hearings, go on at a time so early in the trial that when the jury comes to vote on a verdict the impression given by Thaw on the stand will have grown cold. Therefore the State's refusal to cross-examine Thaw yesterday forenoon upon the brief questions asked him by his own counsel not only meant the very late calling of Thaw, but also it means that now the State itself intends to call Thaw as a witness and so will be able to examine him at great length about former delinquencies.

Women and Girls Flock to Trial.

A crowd that for the first time in the present trial filled every seat in the court room and overflowed into long lines of disappointed chair seekers out in the corridors packed the room throughout the morning and afternoon sessions. Women spectators with the exception of Thaw's mother and sister, Mrs. Mary Copley Thaw and Mrs. George Lauder Carnegie, had been few in the previous day, but yesterday women and girls were present by the dozens. Thaw's family party had been increased by one also, Mrs. Benjamin Thaw, and his counsel table was represented by still another Thaw lawyer, Morgan J. O'Brien, in addition to John B. Stanchfield, Abel I. Smith, Sigfried Hartman and Morgan J. O'Brien, Jr. The duties of Mr. O'Brien, Jr., so far seem to have been to sit at Thaw's elbow and attend to Thaw's frequent asides, while Messrs. Stanchfield and Smith at the far end of the table conduct the actual examination of witnesses.

Catholic and Protestant clergymen, newspaper reporters, a lawyer, a physician, prison officials, business men and others followed Thaw in the witness chair to the number of thirteen throughout the day. As the taking of testimony went on it soon became evi-

Continued on Last Page.

WILSON PICKS LANSING AS SECRETARY OF STATE

Copyright American Press Association.

Robert Lansing.

New Secretary of State photographed on Tuesday at Hamilton, N. Y., where he received an honorary degree from Colgate University.

Bryan's Successor, Promoted From Department's Counsellor, Was President's Chief Aid in Forming Foreign Policy and in Preparing Notes.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Robert Lansing of Watertown, N. Y., is the new Secretary of State.

The announcement of Mr. Lansing's appointment was made this evening in this statement issued by Secretary Tumulty:

"Before leaving this evening for a brief rest in New Hampshire President Wilson announced that he had offered the post of Secretary of State to Robert Lansing, the former counsellor of the Department of State, and that Mr. Lansing has accepted the appointment."

None of the many strange changes effected by the war in Europe has been more remarkable than this rise of Mr. Lansing to the post as chief adviser of the President in the conduct of America's foreign relations. Without any known political aspirations, with virtually no political record, Mr. Lansing now finds himself a great figure in one of the history making periods of this Government.

The most striking characteristic about the new Secretary has been his natural modesty, his absolute simplicity of manner and thought and his complete lack of any apparent desire to arrogate to himself any influence or position not inherently a part of his post as counsellor of the State Department. Mr. Lansing never had regarded himself as a part of the political side of the Administration, but always as a trained man in international law who had been called in by the Department to assist in the solution of its legal problems. He was the principal aid to the President in deciding on foreign policies and in preparing notes.

Lansing Was Loyal to Bryan.

Mr. Lansing's loyalty to Mr. Bryan when the latter was Secretary of State was a matter of widespread comment in Washington, for it was known that he disagreed with Mr. Bryan on many important subjects. Yet no criticism of the departed Secretary of State ever was known to escape Mr. Lansing's lips. In fact, he often bespoke for Mr. Bryan more favorable consideration than he received from the public and press.

Only a few in Washington were inclined to take exception to the Lansing appointment and they were Democrats who felt that this important post ought to have been used to strengthen the President in a political way. By all others, especially those familiar with foreign affairs, Mr. Lansing's selection was highly commended. The fact that it is essentially non-political added to the favor with which it was received in these quarters.

It happens that Mr. Lansing is a Democrat, but no man's political affiliations ever counted for less in connection with a public office. Not half of Washington knows whether he is listed as a Republican or a Democrat, and he has been generally regarded as wholly non-partisan.

Since 1892 Mr. Lansing frequently

Continued on Fourth Page.

BRYAN HAS NO TIME NOW TO RAISE ONIONS

Ex-Secretary Offers His Texas Farm for Sale for $20,000.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Now that he has retired as Secretary of State, William J. Bryan has no time to run his onion farm down in Texas. He is therefore willing to sell out for $20,000 with a liberal discount for cash. The following advertisement appears in the current issue of the *Commoner*:

FOR SALE.

An improved farm of 200 acres, under irrigation, three miles from Mission, Tex.

This farm is in the Rio Grande Valley. I have not time to look after it. It has a house costing $2,500, with barns and outbuilding to match; is fenced and in cultivation.

I am willing to sell for less than the cost for unimproved land in that section is selling.

I will sell entire 200 acres for $20,000, with a liberal discount for cash. Small tracts, not including the one upon which house stands, may be purchased as follows: 10 acre tracts, $125 per acre; 20 acre tracts, $122.50 per acre; 40 acre tracts, $120 per acre; 80 acre tracts, $115 per acre.

I have 40 acres of unimproved land near Mission, which I will sell as a whole or in 10 acre tracts for $75 per acre cash.

Address, W. J. BRYAN, Lincoln, Neb.

EXCURSION BOAT TO HIMSELF.

E. C. Post of New York, III, Charters Mandalay to Go to Newport.

NEWPORT, June 23.—Edward C. Post of New York, a member of the summer colony, arrived here to-night. Owing to the condition of his health Mr. Post chartered the New York excursion steamer Mandalay for the trip, reaching here accompanied by Mrs. Post, his physician and a corps of nurses.

At the wharf Mr. Post was met by a motor ambulance and was conveyed to his summer home. The trip from New York was made in eleven and a half hours, and Mr. Post stood the trip well.

LIGHTED BOMB LEFT IN CARNEGIE'S YARD

Fuse Goes Out, However, Before Three Sticks of Dynamite Are Set Off.

Somebody placed a home made dynamite bomb inside the fence at the entrance to Andrew Carnegie's residence at 2 East Ninety-first street last night, ignited the fuse and walked away. The light went out, however, and nothing happened.

George Malone, a Holmes watchman, found the bomb with the slightly charred fuse at 11 o'clock and carried it to the East Eighty-eighth street police station. Owen Egan, inspector of combustibles, took the bomb apart and said that had it gone off it would have done great damage.

The bomb consisted of three sticks of dynamite, covered with paraffin and bound together with tape. The whole was covered with brown paper, which was glued on. The bomb was in a biscuit box with the fuse trailing.

Mr. Carnegie and his family were not at home and the house was in charge of servants. The house is surrounded by a high iron fence running from Ninetieth to Ninety-first street. The bomb was planted inside the fence, about twenty feet from the house.

BOND BUYING TIME EXTENDED.

Pennsylvania and St. Paul Offerings Less Than Paris Expected.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, June 23.—The Government has indefinitely extended the purchase period for Pennsylvania and St. Paul bonds because the number already offered does not reach original expectations. It is understood that the Government at first fixed the purchase limit of these bonds at 400,000,000 francs ($80,000,000) out of a total of 500,000,000 francs ($100,000,000) of the bonds in France. Later the limit was reduced.

STAY AT HOME, PAGE WARNS AMERICANS

Ambassador Says Tourists Without Passports Are Suffering Hardships.

LANDINGS ARE REFUSED

Numbers Are Increasing Despite Warnings—Steamship Cos. Blamed.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—A despatch received at the State Department to-day from Ambassador Page at London was made public by acting Secretary Lansing in the hope, it is understood, that only those Americans who are urged by imperative business will go abroad during the period of the war.

Ambassador Page advised the Department that Americans are reaching English ports in increasing numbers without passports or other identifying documents and are in many instances suffering great hardships as a result. Formerly port officers in England were disposed to deal leniently with travellers arriving without papers identifying their nationality and business, but recently the officials have been refusing landings, thus causing inconvenience and suffering to many Americans.

Ambassador Page suggests that the fault lies with the steamship companies that sell transportation to passengers unprovided with the necessary documents. On several occasions the State Department has suggested through publications that the United States would be saved possible embarrassments of a diplomatic character if Americans would remain away from Europe during the war. These warnings have been unheeded, as transatlantic traffic has increased in recent months instead of decreased. The despatch received to-day from Ambassador Page follows:

Notwithstanding the warning which the Department has conveyed to steamship agencies, I regret to report that there is no improvement in respect of the arrival of Americans from the United States. The Consul at Liverpool informs the embassy that they continue to arrive in increasing numbers with no means of identification and that the officers at that port, who at first showed a disposition to treat as leniently as possible infractions of the regulations which were due to ignorance, have now been obliged to deal more severely with such persons.

Much inconvenience and delay is caused to travellers as a result of these officers at the port having to refer such cases to the Home Office in London before permission to land and proceed to their destination can be given to persons without passports, and the fault would appear to lie almost entirely with steamship companies who sell tickets to Americans unprovided with the necessary documents.

While officials admit the possibility of complications arising at any time in the relations of this Government with belligerents on account of the presence of Americans in England and in the war zones there is no intention to issue warnings against European travel except such as are embodied in the despatch received from Ambassador Page.

It is understood that frequently applications for passports made by persons who desire to go abroad are rejected, but this apparently does not dissuade many.

It will be recalled that in the statement following his retirement from the Cabinet W. J. Bryan declared that one of his differences with the President was over a proposal that he had made that some means should be found to restrict the travel of Americans abroad during the war.

The Administration has no intention of adopting a policy such as was proposed by Mr. Bryan, although officials express annoyance over the persistence of Americans in going abroad for pleasure despite the hazards that now attend travel from, to and in Europe.

FEARS HYPHEN IN PASSPORTS.

France to Ignore U. S. Papers Issued to German Americans.

LONDON, June 23.—It is reported that the French Government has notified the United States that it will no longer recognize American passports issued to naturalized Americans of German descent because of the danger of espionage.

The reported decision of the French Government is expected to arouse a strong protest on the part of the United States. It also is pointed out that the enforcement of the new ruling is likely to meet with difficulties in the necessity for distinguishing between Americans born in the United States of German parentage and those of German birth who received their American citizenship by the process of naturalization.

WILSON COMES HERE TO-DAY.

Will Confer With Col. House at Roslyn on Way to Cornish, N. H.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—President Wilson started at midnight to-night for Roslyn, L. I., where he will spend to-morrow in conference with Col. E. M. House. The visit will be a stopover on the President's way to Cornish, N. H., his summer home, where he will enjoy a vacation extending over July 4. He will leave Roslyn to-morrow night.

With the President will be his daughters, Miss Margaret Wilson and Mrs. Sayre; Mr. Sayre, Miss Helen Woodrow Bones and Dr. Cary N. Grayson, the White House physician.

President Wilson intends to relax at Cornish as far as possible. Special wire connections have been set up between Harlakenden House and Washington, however, and the President will be informed by Secretary Tumulty of all developments of importance.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER.
86c. the case of six glass stoppered bottles.—Adv.

ENGLAND DEFENDS SEIZURE OF SHIPS

Lansing Gets "Memo" Upholding Trade Restrictions Protested by U. S.

NECESSARY TO BLOCKADE

Wilson May Send Note Insisting on Observance of International Law.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—The State Department received to-day from Ambassador Page a memorandum by the British Government on its administration of the orders in council which affect American trade and against some features of which the United States already has protested.

Although the British memorandum on its face is merely an elaboration by the British Government of its views on the so-called blockade of Germany, the document in reality is an answer to the protest lodged by the United States against British interference with neutral trade under these orders.

The American protest was sent to London several months ago, and there has been considerable uncertainty in Washington as to whether Great Britain intended to reply to it. Apparently the London office has adopted the middle course of submitting a memorandum.

This memorandum, it is understood, makes no substantial concession to the United States and contains no suggestion of relief which will alter the protest of this Government against the British practices in enforcing its blockade against Germany.

The text of the memorandum probably will be made public here to-morrow or next day.

Devoted to Comment.

The memorandum is devoted chiefly to British comment on the situation that has arisen through the assertion by Great Britain of her right to detain neutral vessels carrying non-contraband cargoes that are destined to or from Germany through the ports of neutral countries.

This is the feature of the British orders in council against which the United States has protested most vigorously. The Administration has contended that Great Britain had no right under the principles of international law to interfere with such neutral non-contraband cargoes going to and coming from the ports of neutral countries.

The United States has been prepared to take a strong stand on this question and a decision already has been reached by President Wilson and the members of his Cabinet to send another note to Great Britain insisting upon the observance of international law in this particular.

Only the desire to avoid confusing the British neutral trade issue with the more urgent issue raised by Germany over her submarine programme has prevented the Administration from acting in regard to Great Britain.

To-day's memorandum will not alter the intention of the United States to maintain its stand on this issue.

Must Lay Restrictions.

It is understood that Great Britain contends that she is obliged to lay restrictions upon trade through neutral ports in order to make her blockade of Germany effective. She insists that she is doing everything possible to make these detentions as little burdensome as possible upon neutral shippers and she believes that the delays in settling for cargoes thus detained have been due chiefly to the failure of American shippers to produce proper evidence.

Government officials contend that Great Britain in defending her interference with non-contraband trade through neutral ports bases her argument on practically the same ground on which Germany stands in defending her submarine operations—that is, expediency and the exigencies of the war.

The Germans argue that the limitations of submarines prevent them from observing the rules of international law in regard to warfare on the seas, and Great Britain, it is contended, advances the argument that it is necessary for her to hold up shipments to or from Germany through neutral ports in order to make her blockade effective.

It is understood that the memorandum from Great Britain modifies in some respects the administration of the order in council, but the modifications will not affect the general principles involved.

GERMAN PRESS IN ROW.

Suppression of the "Tageszeitung" Assailed by Some Papers.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, June 23.—Despatches from Amsterdam and Copenhagen say the suppression of the *Tageszeitung* and its cause are agitating all of Germany. Other newspapers which previously had ignored the firebrand utterances of Count von Reventlow in the *Tageszeitung* now are taking sides. The conflict is interpreted here as showing the fight between Von Bethmann-Hollweg, the Imperial Chancellor, and Admiral von Tirpitz.

The suppression of the *Tageszeitung* is ascribed to the Imperial Chancellor, whom the *Tageszeitung* had attacked in vigorous language, accusing him and other Ministers of clinging to office and asserting that they possessed too much of the philosophy of justice and not enough of the sinew of war.

The *Koelnische Zeitung* regrets that the suppression was called to foreign countries, because it is likely to convey to Germany's enemies the impression that the Government's views are in conflict with those of the nation. This paper also thinks that the suppression was a mistake, inasmuch as the same action was not taken against the *Lokalanzeiger* on account of a recent article which did not change the discord by its unfortunate defence of the American standpoint, arousing fears which found expression in the very papers which the *Tageszeitung* later attacked."

The Cologne *Volkszeitung* deplores the suppression of the *Tageszeitung* and asserts that the *Lokalanzeiger* in reality caused great popular uneasiness which will not be removed by the suppression of the *Tageszeitung*, but only by the positive assertion that such articles as those printed in the *Lokalanzeiger* do not represent the views of responsible persons. The *Volkszeitung* demands that the Government declare its intention not to abandon the submarine policy.

Britain Blind to Peril, Soldier Tells Commons in Debate on Munitions

Capt. F. E. Guest of Gen. French's Staff Comes From Front to Warn Nation—Lloyd George Introduces Bill to Make Strikes Illegal.

LABOR GETS SEVEN DAY NOTICE TO FILL SHOPS

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, June 23.—The much heralded munitions bill was introduced in the House of Commons this afternoon by David Lloyd George. Its strict and far reaching provisions fall not a bit short of the general expectation.

It makes strikes illegal; provides for compulsory arbitration; gives the power to fine "slackers", limits the profits of employers, and creates a volunteer army of workmen, pledged to go wherever they are wanted.

In the course of the debate Capt. the Hon. Frederick E. Guest, the third son of Baron Wimborne, attached to Gen. French's staff, said that he had obtained seventy-two hours leave of absence to come to London and tell the House his belief in the peril confronting the nation. He said that the nation still failed to grasp the meaning, size and significance of the war. The energizing of the manufacture of munitions, he said, although it brings a sigh of relief to the trenches, was only "tinkering with the main proposition of the summer offensive."

He spoke of the enormous difficulties under which the Allies were laboring and asked, "Where would they have been but for the indescribable gallantry of the French troops in the past six weeks?"

Munitions Problem Grave.

Capt. Guest said that the nation ought to be organized to the utmost. He said that he had strongly opposed national service before the war, but that what he had seen at the front had convinced him that before the war was over men would be wanted in such numbers and munitions in such quantities that no other system could overcome the difficulties. It was true, he said, that more men had enrolled than could be usefully employed at present, but only for the present. He said he was convinced that if the war was prolonged national service would be a fundamental necessity of the country's safety.

Josiah C. Wedgwood, who is home to recuperate from wounds received at the Dardanelles, spoke in opposition to compulsory service and urged the Government to pledge themselves against it and to encourage voluntary enlistment. He mentioned an instance at the Dardanelles when his machine section ran short of ammunition.

In his speech introducing the bill Mr. Lloyd George said that the supply of munitions was very short, a fact, he said, which is doubtless as well known in Germany as in the British War Office.

"The duration of the war, the toll of life and the amount of exhaustion created by the war, ultimate victory or defeat, depends upon the supply of munitions," he said. "That is cardinal. Where the Allies are making progress on any part of the line it is due to their superiority in munitions. The Allies have superiority in men, both in numbers and in quality. I have been told that the central European Powers are turning out 250,000 shells a day. We can not merely equal, but if we are in earnest we can surpass that output."

Must Keep Pace With France.

"If we can within the next few months," Mr. Lloyd George continued, "produce as much ammunition as can the French establishments the Allies will have an overwhelming superiority in the first great essential of victory.

"The Germans undoubtedly—we may as well recognize it—anticipated the duration of this war as no one else has done. They realized it would be a great trench war and they had organized an immense supply of machinery applicable to these conditions. We assumed that victory was due to us as a tribute from fate. Our problem is to organize, not take it for granted. To do this the whole engineering and chemical resources of this country and of the empire must be organized. When this has been done France and ourselves alone will overlap the entire Teutonic output.

"It will take months before we can obtain the maximum output. Existing firms are unable to deliver goods in accordance with agreement because they cannot man the machine. It is entirely a question of labor. If I could lay my hands on an adequate supply of skilled labor I could double in a few weeks our supply of machine guns.

Strikes Must Be Stopped.

"I cannot forecast Germany's next move. If she swings her forces from the east to the west it is vital for the lines of our troops and in order to enable them to maintain their positions every available machine gun should be produced. It is essential that trade union restrictions which interfere with a great output of munitions shall temporarily be suspended at once. There must be a stoppage in slackness and an end must be put to the practice of employers pilfering each other's men. There must be no strikes or lockouts during the war.

"With regard to the supply of material, it may be necessary to take complete control of the metal market in order to be sure that valuable material is not wasted in non-essentials. I am sorry to say there are indications of the holding up of supplies of material in certain quarters for higher prices. This is the cause of serious delay and this practice must be brought to an end.

"We must appeal to the men at a time of dire peril to put forward their whole strength in behalf of their fellows now in the field, and to rely upon the nation to see that they have fair play at the end of the war."

Week's Notice to Fill Shops.

"I had a fresh discussion with the trades union leaders," said Mr. Lloyd George in his speech, "and told them if an adequate supply of labor could not be secured compulsion was inevitable. The union representatives answered: 'Give us a chance to supply the men needed in seven days. If we cannot get them we will admit that our case is considerably weakened.'

"The seven days will begin to-morrow," continued Mr. Lloyd George, "and advertisements will appear in all the papers. The union representatives have engaged 150 town halls as recruiting offices and the assistance of every one has been invited."

He announced that he had sent David Thomas, director of great colliery companies in South Wales and known as the "British Coal King," to represent the Munitions Department in the United States and Canada.

"In consequence of the great importance of the American and Canadian markets and the numerous offers to provide munitions," he added, "it is very desirable that we have some one over there.

"There is not the slightest idea of superseding our existing agencies. They have worked admirably and have saved us many millions. Mr. Thomas will cooperate with the Messrs. Morgan with a view to expediting supplies."

The Right Hon. Joseph Albert Pease, ex-President of the Board of Trade, said that the war had brought much experience and that previous to the war there had been no idea of the quantity of explosives and machine guns necessary nor any idea of the most effective gun for trench warfare.

Sir Arthur Markham attacked Lord Kitchener again along the familiar lines.

Mr. Lloyd George, answering the references to compulsory service in the making of munitions, said that if the Government could not get the labor essential to the country's success they must use every means the State possesses as an ultimate reserve.

ACCIDENTS CRIPPLE 4 MORE SUBMARINES

Three Damaged in Collision at New York Navy Yard—Other Hits Log.

The ill luck which seems to have pursued the undersea boats of Uncle Sam's navy put four out of commission early last Tuesday morning as they were returning from practice work at Newport and docking in the navy yard at Brooklyn. Three of the submarines, the G-2, G-4 and K-2, collided in the dock and sustained crushed bows and injuries to electrical machinery. The G-1 managed to bump a floating log off Sandy Hook early on Tuesday morning and now shows a broken nose.

It will require $2,000 or $3,000 to patch up the damaged submarines, it is estimated, and none of them could be fitted for service inside of two weeks. As it happens this doesn't matter particularly since the submarine flotilla is through with practice evolutions and has been sent to the navy yard until August 1.

THINKS DUTCH WILL FIGHT.

M. Frankes, Back on Noordam, Says Holland Is Preparing.

M. Frankes, an American painter, who has lived in Holland a year, returned yesterday on the Holland-America liner Noordam with the impression that the Netherlands is preparing for war.

He said the Hollanders believed their independence was menaced by the German appropriation of Belgium and that within a few months the Dutch army of 400,000 men would be increased to 900,000, including those training. There was bitter feeling in Holland, he said, over the German submarine attacks on Dutch merchantmen.

KAISER SEES TEUTON ARMY TAKE LEMBERG

Advance Guard Enters City Abandoned by Czar's Forces in Retreat.

EMPERORS TO MEET FOR CELEBRATION

Austrian Ruler to Visit His Ally in Capital of Galicia.

RUSSIANS SAVED MOST OF THEIR ARMY

Vienna Admits That Few Prisoners and Little Booty Were Captured.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, June 23.—The Austro-German forces have occupied Lemberg, the capital of Galicia, which was taken by the Russians on September 3, 1914.

The city was entered yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock by the Austrians from the north, according to the statement at Berlin, closely followed by the forces of Gen. von Mackensen from the northwest and west. It is not believed there was any hard fighting at the city itself, the last stand having been made by the Russian rear guard outside the city. The forces of Gen. von Mackensen were led by the Kaiser himself, it is said, and he is now supposed to be in the city.

The Russian armies have retired further to the east intact, according to despatches received from Petrograd, Vienna and Berlin. While the rear guard of 40,000 men which has desperately stemmed the overwhelming advance since Monday may have been cut up or taken prisoners, the main body of troops, with the heaviest field guns, hospital and war supplies, has been able to withdraw on the railroad to Brody, the border town.

It is doubtful whether Russia will endeavor to make another stand along the Lemberg-Brody route within Austrian territory. There will always be, however, in the opinion of military experts, sufficient opposition on the part of the Russians to prevent the Germans from withdrawing any of their twelve or fifteen army corps from the eastern war zone to the west or any of the 2,000 heaviest field guns and howitzers which made the Russian defensive futile.

To Make Stand in South.

Despatches from Petrograd, however, indicate that Russian activity will be developed in another quarter. In southeast Galicia and the Bukowina, along the front from Stanislau to Czernowitz, the Russians are holding an Austrian force which crossed the Dniester on June 15, and below Nizniltow, fifteen miles northeast of Stanislau, another Teuton force was defeated.

Col. Repington, the military expert of the *Times*, assuming the Austro-German reports to be true, expects the Russian forces now to retire upon the rivers Serech and Bug in Bessarabia. It may require hard marching to get there, he admits, without serious interference from the enemy, but, excluding adverse contingencies, there is hope that they will arrive in a condition to continue the struggle.

Discussing the remark of the *Bourse Gazette* of Petrograd that British unpreparedness enabled Germany to transfer her forces from the west to the east Col. Repington says neither England nor Russia has yet been able to place in the field anything like the full fighting strength and for identical reasons.

"Owing to these causes," he continues, "we may have to postpone until next spring the final settlement and may be compelled meanwhile to play for time until the moment arrives when men, arms and ammunition are available on a proper scale.

"It will be a hard period and we will have to watch for new developments such as the fresh transfer of forces if Russia is badly winged, and for this reason it is immeasurably important for us all not to worry about the loss of territory in retreat, but to devote our main attention until all our forces are armed and in line to the maintenance of solid fronts and to an increase of the pressure whenever the transfer of German forces from one front to another takes place.

Must Hold Solid Fronts.

"If Germany tries to transfer a half million men from the east before long then will come Russia's opportunity. Nothing matters except the preservation of solid fronts and the maintenance by the Allies of the firm resolution to conquer at all costs."

The official announcement of the fall of the Galician capital came from Berlin this morning, and while Petrograd made no official admission of the fact it told of the retirement of the troops which had begun on Monday night. It was no surprise to London. It was a foregone conclusion when the five great Austro-German armies began to close in that the city would become untenable for the Russians.

Advancing under the protection of 4,000 field guns, 2,000 of them of the heaviest calibre known in field artillery, with unlimited ammunition, the Austro-German armies were in such a position that it was impossible for mere men to make an effective stand. From the day Przemysl fell again into the hands of the Teutons and Von Mackensen, Von Linsingen and Von Woyrsch, the German leaders; Archduke Frederick of Austria and Gens. Boehm-Ermolli and Pflanzer threw their enormous forces from the northwest, west and southwest toward the city on the other side of the marshes the end was inevitable. Grand Duke Nicholas could only retire in good order but fighting as best he could, without heavy guns and adequate ammunition, every foot of the way.

Despatches from Berlin last night said that rejoicing had already been begun.

SUBMARINE'S TORPEDO HITS BRITISH CRUISER

Roxburgh Damaged, but Is Able to Make Port—No Lives Lost.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, June 23.—The British cruiser Roxburgh was torpedoed by a German submarine in the North Sea last Sunday, according to an official statement issued by the Admiralty this evening. The cruiser was not damaged so seriously but that she could make port under her own steam. There were no casualties.

No allusion is made to the fate of the German craft that fired the torpedo. The fact that a second one was not fired might indicate that the submarine had been injured by gun fire from the Roxburgh. The Admiralty announcement says nothing to this effect, however.

The cruiser Roxburgh is of 10,850 tons displacement. She was built in 1901 and has a speed of twenty-two knots.

Steamship Tunisian Torpedoed, but Entire Crew Is Saved.

LONDON, June 23.—The steamship Tunisian bound from Montreal for Hull with 5,000 tons of wheat, has been torpedoed off Lowestoft. Her skipper was able to beach her. All of the crew was saved.

UNEXCELLED THROUGH PULLMAN SERVICE TO MAINE RESORTS.
THE SAMOSET, Rockland Breakwater. Open for Season June 17; NEW MOUNT KINEO HOUSE, Moosehead Lake, June 26. Booklets on request. RICKER HOTEL CO.—Adv.