

AUSTRIAN FORCES NEARER TO VICENZA

Cross Asa Valley and Press Further Into Italy—Attack at Canove.

TAKE FORTIFIED WORKS

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. Vicenza, May 29.—The Austrian forces operating in the Asa Valley have crossed the valley near Roana, according to the official statement issued in Vienna today, and are now only twenty miles from Vicenza. Roana is only four and one-half miles from Asiago, the chief town of the Sette Comuni. Near Canove, also to the southwest of Asiago, the Italians attacked the advancing Austrians, but were repulsed, while north of Asiago the Austrians have occupied the heights and the southern slopes of Monte Pelicciolo.

The following official statement was issued today by the Austrian War Office: We crossed the Asa Valley near Roana from a distance of half miles southward from the front at Canove. We repulsed the enemy near Canove (between Asiago and Schio), and occupied the southern slopes and captured the fortifications at Canove. The Austrians have occupied the heights north of Asiago. We also possess Monte Cebio, Monte S. Margherita and the Cornio di Campo Basso.

In the upper Posina Valley the Austrians were driven out of their positions west and south of Wesalen. The new Italian lines in the Lagarina Valley and generally extending eastward to the Astico Valley appear to be holding firmly. Repeated Austrian attacks were made last night and this morning in the Lagarina Valley, between the Astico and the Vall' Isola, but all were repulsed, as was an attack made yesterday afternoon to the south of the Posina stream.

The Italian command announces that the defenders now occupy positions commanding the Asiago basin. The following official statement was issued by the Italian War Office to-night: In the Lagarina Valley on the night of May 28 and on the following morning the enemy renewed his attacks against our positions between the Asa and the Vall' Arco, obstinate and bloody attacks were repeatedly repulsed by the unshaken resistance of our gallant thirty-seventh Division.

In the Asa Valley the Austrians are now occupying positions commanding the Asiago basin and are consolidating our positions here. A brilliant counter attack by the heavy 111st Infantry Regiment at the Asa and the Vall' Arco, obstinate and bloody attacks were repeatedly repulsed by the unshaken resistance of our gallant thirty-seventh Division.

In the Saguna valley there was the fiercest activity. Along the remainder of the front there were artillery actions, which were particularly intense in the Piava and Montebelluna sectors.

ITALIANS CHANGE LINES. Withdraw Further, but Claim to Be Checking Austrians.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. Rome, May 29.—The Italian lines between the Adige and the Brenta have been further withdrawn. They now extend approximately on the line from Zambelloni in the Asiago Valley to the northward by Asiago and the Vall' Asa to Borgo, the whole line being approximately fifty miles long. The Austrian attacks in the Asiago Valley have been repulsed and the Austrian advance is checked. Meanwhile only related news of the initial phases of the Asiago offensive have been received. News of the recent developments, including the capture of the Asiago heights, are withheld.

General Cadorna, the Italian commander-in-chief, explains that the operations in the Trentino are essentially different from those at Verdun, which was a battle of attrition. Instead of a regular battle involving the movements of great masses of troops over mountainous ground in being waged in the Trentino, the Italian offensive is regarded as most significant, since it obviously alludes to the immediate developments, the action not having the character of a mere defensive operation, but consisting of extensive operations in which the infantry is destined to play a most important role.

FRENCH LINE NEAR MEUSE PENETRATED

Strikes North of Avlonn. Verdun, via London, May 29.—The British today regarding operations in the Meuse valley theatre.

Communications with an Italian patrol which had been sent to the lower Vosges in the Alsace, had been cut. The situation was unchanged.

QUAKERS WITH FRENCH ARMY. Seeing as Ambulance Workers—Aid Britain's Prisoners.

The work of the Quakers in England has been directed to the front, where they are seen to be engaged in the most arduous and endurable as well as the most important work. The Quakers as described yesterday by two of their members at the weekly meeting in London place.

Mr. Martin said that there are about 100,000 German prisoners in England, and that the Quakers are doing their best to help them. The lack of news and fear that their families in Germany are starving have driven many of them to the front.

TOWNSHEND HAD ONLY SIX MULES LEFT TO FEED 20,000

Cats, Horses and Grass Eaten Before Force. All Like Skeletons, Surrendered to the Turks—Illness Swept Camp.

Wounded and Deseased British and Native Troops

Chicago, May 29.—The Daily News prints the following despatch from Bombay: Wounded and diseased British and native troops are arriving from Kut-el-Amara, having been exchanged for an equal number of Turkish prisoners. They bring accounts of Gen. Townshend's gallant defense of Mesopotamia's great strategic point. Some are mere youngsters of 20 while others were soldiers before the war.

All are fearfully emaciated and are veritable skeletons as the result of their starvation and sufferings. The also exhibit exhaustion of food necessitated the capture, and if Gen. Townshend had not surrendered nearly the whole force would have died of starvation within a week.

Ammunition for cannon and rifles was sufficient to continue the defence indefinitely, but all this was destroyed before the surrender. About 1,000 native troops followed, have proceeded to Baghdad. The Turkish General Khalil Pasha provided a river steamer for the unexchanged bodies, while the others were left to starve. The latter were in a wretched condition of the prisoners, the marches were limited to five miles a day.

Soldiers Never Lost Spirit. "Until the last the spirit of the men was excellent; they were determined to resist until the last ounce of flour was gone and the last mule dead. When the capitulation was signed, the British were left alone to feed a garrison and civilian population of nearly 20,000 persons.

Gen. Townshend entered a small motor boat, hoisted a white flag and proceeded across the river to the Turkish headquarters. The men were not surprised, but somewhat glad, as human captivities had been spared. The same afternoon the General issued statements to the various units forecasting the surrender.

Before the surrender Gen. Townshend ordered the destruction of everything of military value. Two or three projectiles were placed in the bore of the cannon and a reversed position and triple charges of cordite were rammed home. The guns on being fired burst lengthwise so that they resembled exploded shells. The rifles were smashed and the rifles were burned in a huge bonfire made of timbers torn from the nearest Arab huts.

The whole of the Kut-el-Amara position the Turks captured barely 100 mules. Leather harness was out into shreds, transport carts were burned and the wireless installation and telephone apparatus were smashed. When Khalil Pasha entered the place to accept Gen. Townshend's sword, which, however, the latter was allowed to keep, everything had been destroyed except the personal kits of the men and the clothes they wore.

#20 for Fifty U. S. Cigarettes. "The diary of the siege is almost wholly concerned with fighting hunger and disease. In the early stages the Arab traders sold stocks of jam, biscuits and canned fish at exorbitant prices. The stores were soon exhausted and all were forced to depend upon the army commissariat. Later a deal of coffee was sold at auction. Eighty dollars was paid for a box of twenty-five cigars and \$20 for fifty American cigarettes.

In February the ration was a pound of barley meal, bread and a pound and a quarter of mule or horse flesh. In March the ration was reduced to half a pound of bread and a pound of mule or horse flesh. In April it was four ounces of mule and twelve ounces of flesh, which was the allowance operative at the time of the surrender. The food problem was made more acute by the British refusal to accept the ration of mule and horse flesh, fearing that they would break the rules of their caste by doing so.

TURKS EXECUTE THIRTY REFUGEES.

The civil population remained in Kut-el-Amara. Forty-five were permitted to pass on the second day of the siege. On the third day thirty were executed by the Turks as punishment for the capture of Kut-el-Amara. The Turks indicated to Gen. Townshend that should

LOOS ATTACK RENEWED.

British Lines at La Bassée and Arras Also Bombarded. Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. London, May 29.—The following official statement was issued today by the official press: In the last twenty-four hours the enemy was very active in selected portions of our front, particularly in the sector between La Bassée and Arras. In this region the enemy bombarded our front lines in the neighborhood of Loos, the fire being particularly heavy and continuing intermittently throughout the day at all tactical points in this locality.

The town and neighborhood of Arras and as far north as Neuville St. Vaast was also the scene of intermittent, heavy and concentrated hostile bombardment. Our lines were repulsed in some places of silencing the hostile batteries. In the region of Loos mines were sprung by the enemy with effect. Our line about Mametz and Epouret was the scene of an artillery bombardment last night and this morning, but it was not of a serious nature. On our left front from Zillebeke to

he drive the civilians from the place

all would be hanged or shot. Thus the garrison was furnished with 6,000 extra mouths. Kut-el-Amara was searched as with a fine tooth comb and considerable stores of grain were discovered beneath the surface. These were commandeered, the British were previously self-supporting, receiving the same ration as the soldiers and Sepoys. It was difficult to use the grain because of inability to grind it into flour, but millstones were finally dropped into the camp by aeroplanes.

In the first week in February scurvy appeared, and aeroplanes dropped seavies, which Gen. Townshend ordered planted on all the available ground, and the gardens bore sufficient fruit to supply a few patients in the hospital. "Mule and horse manure and sometimes a variety of donkey meat were boiled in the muddy Tigris water without salt or seasoning. The majority became used to horse-meat and sometimes a few patients in the hospital died of cholera.

"Wild Rabbit" on Feline Order. "Sticky cats furnished many a delicate 'wild rabbit' supper. A species of grass was cooked as a vegetable, and it gave a relish to the horseflesh. Tea being exhausted, the soldiers boiled bits of ginger root in water. Latterly aeroplanes dropped some supplies. These consisted chiefly of corn, flour, cocoa, sugar, tea and cigarettes.

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FEARED BAGDAD RISK.

Townshend Warned Superiors on His Weak Tigris Force. Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. London, May 29.—In a white paper issued today it was revealed that Gen. Charles V. Townshend, who surrendered at Kut-el-Amara after being besieged by Turks for 143 days, protested against sending a weak force up the Tigris toward Baghdad before the attempt was made.

After warning his superior, Gen. Sir John Nixon, of his opinion of the grave risk of the endeavor, Gen. Townshend refused to attempt a march of nearly five miles of Baghdad and was then driven down the river by a superior force of Turks as far as Kut.

The white paper shows that on October 3 last Gen. Townshend expressed the opinion that if the occupation of Baghdad was desirable two divisions of British troops would be necessary. On April 7 he wired the Viceroy of India as follows:

"I have a certain opinion, it is that we are taking a grave risk in moving against Baghdad with my weak division, as the rules of the game are against us. I have no doubt that reinforcements sent to Mesopotamia, and called upon to march a distance of 1,000 miles, would be a sacrilege. I am prepared to carry out my orders. "Therefore on the 30th of October, finding that the situation was hopeless, I decided to evacuate the garrison and to retreat to the Tigris. I telegraphed from Azizli that unless great risk should be run, it was absolutely necessary that the evacuation of the garrison should be carried out methodically by two divisions, or one division supported closely by another.

"I told Gen. Nixon that at the previous halt at Kut-el-Amara I not only hoped to defeat the Turks, but also as at Kutna, as in May at Amara, I should risk pushing on to the Tigris, and I should have halted at Azizli on finding that the Turks had rallied at Ctesiphon in formidable numbers."

TURKS REPULSE RUSSIANS.

Remain Positions Previously Lost on Caucasus Front. Constantinople, via London, May 29.—The following official statement was issued today by the Turkish War Office: On the Caucasus front on the right wing the Russian flagging between the front and the rear. A surprise attack by an enemy company against our advanced posts failed. We took some prisoners. In the center there has been a quiet. On the left wing a counter attack we repulsed the enemy, who had occupied a part of our advanced positions. We captured a quantity of rifles and pioneer material.

A torpedo boat that appeared along the coast near Ada was driven off by our fire. Two enemy monitors and some torpedo boats then bombarded without effect our artillery placed in this region. When an enemy monitor was hit by our fire and the ships retreated. The Russian War Office. On the western front east of Riga in the region of Kurland the enemy bombarded the railway. Our air squadron bombarded an electric station at Kompa, northwest of Lake Narotch.

DEMOCRATS AGREE ON REVENUE BILL

Tariff Board, Duties on Dyestuffs and Anti-Dumping Features to Be Put In.

G. O. P. AID IS EXPECTED

WASHINGTON, May 29.—An agreement to include in the forthcoming revenue bill provisions for a tariff commission, for protective duties in the dyestuff industry, and for the prevention of dumping and unfair competition was reached today at a conference of the Democratic members of the Ways and Means committee of the House. The meeting was the first held for the purpose of drafting the Administration measure, which will be reported after the national convention.

The provisions agreed on constitute the steps by which the Democratic leaders hope to win over to the support of the revenue bill many Republican votes. Majority in the subject of the bill was to be raised by the Democratic far today. Representative Butler of Pennsylvania, agreeing to support the bill, said that the measure was non-partisan and to express the hope that a majority of the Republican members of the House will vote for it.

According to the general revenue policy agreed on the additional income is to be raised by an inheritance tax and a tax upon war munitions. The details of these provisions have not yet worked out. The tariff commission plan to be incorporated in the bill is that proposed by Representative Rainey of Illinois, which has been reported to the Administration on the subject. His bill provides for the creation of a commission of six members appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate, not more than three of whom shall be members of the same political party.

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There will be incorporated in the general revenue bill ample provision for the encouragement of the dyestuff industry, the committee believing that in its relation to dyestuffs stands alone in the European war Germany controlled the whole production. We produced here less than 20 per cent. "Not only the United States but the whole world was dependent upon Germany for its dyestuffs. The action of the committee will make it possible that within the next few years the United States will produce at least 60 per cent of the domestic consumption and this will not only displace many thousands of workers using dyestuffs independent of the German monopoly.

There also will be incorporated in the bill ample provision for the anti-dumping and unfair competition provisions. The anti-dumping provisions will be practically decided the night over naval preparedness until a formal record vote is taken in the House proper on Friday.

Representative Kitchin, in his rallying cry to the Democrats to stand by the bill, denounced the propaganda for extreme preparedness as jingoism, charged

RUSSIANS ROUT KURDS.

Repulse Attacks Near Rowanduz—Annihilate Force of 150. Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. Rowanduz, May 29.—Attacks by Kurds forces on Russian convoys near Rowanduz, where the vanguard of a Russian army advancing from Persia toward Mosul is located, were repulsed yesterday. The official Russian statement issued today:

In the Caucasus near Rowanduz Kurds attacking our convoys were dispersed. Forty-four Cossacks captured a Kurdish bivouac at Zova, and cut pieces a force of about 150 men, including a Mullah. Two Cossacks were killed and one is missing.

KAISER RIDES ON STREET CAR.

Visits Eibling Shipyard Unannounced and Tips Motorman. Berlin, via London, May 29.—Emperor William, accompanied by a small party, arrived at Eibling to visit the shipyard. The visit which was unannounced, included among its features the Emperor's first ride on a street car. The car was crowded when the Emperor and his suite, after first making sure that the car went to the shipyard, boarded it and crowded their fares in the box. At the end of the trip the Emperor thanked the motorman for his experience and handed him a ten mark piece.

CARGO BOAT MAY BE WARSHIP.

Government Issues Memorandum on Merchant Vessels. The Treasury Department has just published a memorandum, prepared by the Department of State under the direction of President Wilson, relative to the status of armed merchant vessels in neutral ports and on the high seas. The memorandum sets forth that "if the vessel (entering port) carries a commission or orders issued by a belligerent government and directed against a neutral government or directed against a neutral government, or if it is conclusively shown to have conducted operations, it should be regarded as a belligerent vessel. "If sufficient evidence is wanting, it continues, "a neutral Government, in order to safeguard itself from liability for failure to prosecute, may reasonably presume from the facts the status of an armed merchant vessel which frequents its water.

BATTLE IN NAVAL BILL OPENS IN HOUSE TODAY

Kitchin Issues an Appeal to Democrats to Stand by Administration Programme—Republicans Press Amendments for Greater Navy.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—Today lines

were drawn in the House to-day for a preliminary vote on naval preparedness to-morrow. Republican members of the Naval Affairs Committee offered their amendments to the naval bill providing for a large increase in the number of fighting ships. The Democrats were exhorted by Representative Kitchin, the majority leader, to stand by the committee and vote down any proposition to amplify the preparedness provisions of the measure.

Despite the declaration on both sides that the bill should be considered in a non-partisan spirit, the forces arrayed themselves along political lines and the indications are that the voting in committee of the whole to-morrow will be according to party rather than individual judgment on the subject of the naval bill of the country.

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\$1,000,000 TO HUNT SHIP SUBSIDY URGED INCOME TAX FRAUDS AS THE VITAL NEED

McAdoo Urges the Appropriation to Enforce the Revenue Provision. Boston Spokesmen Declare the Administration Bill is a Grave Mistake.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—Secretary McAdoo is still of the opinion that the revenue from the income tax can be vastly increased if the government is better equipped by Congress to look up delinquents. This is indicated in a letter Mr. McAdoo has sent to Representative Lobuck of Nebraska, chairman of the House Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department. In the communication Secretary McAdoo refers to a delinquent who has been reported by Representative Keating of Colorado relative to income tax frauds.

Mr. McAdoo took occasion to renew his recommendation for an increase of the income tax field for \$1,000,000 for the office force, all of which the Secretary would use in the detection of frauds in the withholding of income tax.

"I cannot too strongly emphasize the fact that a great weakness in the enforcement of the income tax law is the inability of the Treasury to employ the duty of verifying and examining returns filed by taxpayers," wrote Mr. McAdoo. "Even with the inadequate staff which the Bureau of Internal Revenue is now operating its activities in investigating returns and pursuing every avenue of information has resulted in the assessment or collection of approximately \$4,000,000 so far during the current year.

"This represents a tax which was not reported or assessed. It is a loss to the Government and which was unearthed by investigation and a careful analysis of the returns."

Mr. McAdoo discussed the recent statement by Basil M. Manly to the effect that approximately \$20,000,000 is being withheld from the Treasury annually by income tax delinquents. In connection after the citation of opinions prepared by the secretary of the American Statistical Association, the Director of Labor and the Government accountants, is that the estimate of \$46,000,000 as the gross income of the delinquents, which the Bureau of Internal Revenue is based, is "purely speculative."

At the close of the letter to Mr. Lobuck, Secretary McAdoo said: "The sixth paragraph of the Keating resolution asks why the Secretary of the Treasury has not recommended to the President that he should direct that provision of the law refers only to returns of corporations, and there is no authority to make returns of individuals public in any circumstances or under any conditions is forbidden and is punishable by a heavy penalty. "The question whether individual income tax returns should be made public for the Congress to determine."

BRITISH DENY BOSNIA CHARGE.

Von Bethmann-Hollweg's Statement Declared Unfounded. Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. London, May 29.—The Foreign Office in dealing with Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg's charge that the Bosnian crisis was based partly on gossip about conversations with Sir Arthur Nicolson, British Ambassador in Russia, in 1909, which said that the programme and the breadth of the proposal, "I am particularly opposed to the five year plan because I do not think it should be done with the British in the kind which, if we desired to release ourselves from it, could be done only with the consent of the President, the Senate and the House."

REPEL THE INVADERS, IS GREEKS' DEMAND

Country Angry Over Bulgarians' Seizure of Forts—Battle Reported. Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. London, May 29.—There has been no important development so far in the Bulgarian invasion of Greece, according to the latest cablegrams, which are dated May 28. It is assumed that the Greek censorship is stopping the news. It is apparent that there is much anger in Greece that her hereditary enemy is holding the Greek forts on the Struma as a base for its operations. It is reported in some Athens newspapers in black bordered articles expressing indignation and shame. Former Premier Venizelos writes in his newspaper, "Krisi": "Who could have imagined the Greek army witnessing the Bulgarian flag replacing our own. It is for this that our mobilization was maintained."

A great protest meeting was held at Salonica yesterday, 6,000 men endorsed a resolution demanding measures of protection for Greek soil and declaring that the Macedonian Greeks were ready to defend the country with their last blood. The demonstration in the streets threatened disturbances, but French clemency assisted the Greek police in controlling the crowds.

Numerous telegrams of protest have been sent to the King. The Government stated that communication between eastern Macedonia and Athens has been cut off. The advance of the Bulgars is not known. Many unconfirmed reports have been received, including one saying that a severe artillery engagement is in progress in the neighborhood of Demir-Hissar, which is contrary to an earlier rumor which stated that the place was almost quiet.

Among the Kristianoford's passengers was Dr. Theodore Boist, an American dentist who has been practicing twenty years in Dresden, and who said that food was becoming so scarce that the German people would soon find teeth almost useless.

SEIZE 794 U. S. MAIL SACKS.

British at Kirkwall Anger Captain of Norwegian Ship. The Norwegian-American steamship Kirkwall, in yesterday from Bergen by way of Kirkwall, was forced to discharge at the latter port 794 sacks of mail, to the disgust of her skipper, Capt. Hortland.

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RECTOR'S America's Leading Restaurant

The wonderful satisfaction of a fine dinner is yours, when you dine at Rector's, in the cool, perfectly ventilated Rector Ballroom, amidst the most pleasant surroundings. In the Ballroom from 6 to 9, we serve the famous Rector Special Dinner at \$1.50 per cover. In the Main Dining Room the service is a la carte. 2 superb orchestras—2 incomparable Dancing Floors—2 Programmes of Entertainment. BROADWAY AT 48TH STREET

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B. Altman & Co. A Reduction Sale of Summer Woolen Fabrics (arranged in Suit, Dress and Skirt Lengths) will afford an unusual opportunity to-morrow for obtaining this season's Gabardines, Serges, Mohairs, Silk-and-wool Poplins and Voiles, in black, white and a large assortment of the wanted colors, at these remarkably low prices: Suit and Dress Lengths \$4.50 to 8.50 Skirt Lengths 2.00 to 4.50 Men's Balta Oxfords IN TAN OR BLACK RUSSIA A limited number of these desirable low shoes, made on a smart, shapely last, will be offered to-morrow at the special price of \$5.50 per pair. Youths' and Boys' Shoes, in stylish, comfortable models, are shown in the Men's Shoe Department. Scout Shoes are a special feature. All prices are moderate. (Men's Shoes, First Floor) Summer Business Hours On June 15th the following schedule of business hours will become operative: June 15th to June 30th: 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; Saturdays 12 Noon to 5 P. M. July and August: 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. On Saturdays the Store will be closed all day. September 1st to September 15th: 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; Saturdays 12 Noon to 5 P. M. 476 FIFTH AV. COR. 47th ST. Photographic of Men. Fifth Avenue, New York