

RUSSIANS CUT OFF DEFENDERS OF BUKOWINA

Advancing on the Sereth—Tentons, Reinforced, Lose 3,000 Prisoners.

VOLHYNIA TROOPS HOLDING NEW LINE

British Armored Autos Reach Russian Front

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. LONDON, June 19.—A British armored automobile detachment under Naval Commander Locker Lamson arrived on June 7 in Moscow, where it was received with a great official and popular reception. The detachment started for the Russian front on June 9.

Petrograd despatches say the British armored car unit comprises several hundred sailors, mostly Irish.

Belgian armored cars which were in use at the front received great praise in a Russian official statement at the beginning of the new offensive against Austria.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. LONDON, June 19.—Further progress and additional large captures of Austro-Hungarian and German prisoners by the armies of Gen. Brusiloff in Volhynia, Galicia and the Bukovina are reported in tonight's Russian War Office statement.

Both the amount of the ground gained and the number of prisoners taken are slight in comparison with the successes of the first ten days of the Russian offensive, but the claims are sufficient to indicate that the advance keeps up steadily, notwithstanding the strong reinforcements the Teutons have been able by this time to bring up to aid their hard pressed southern lines.

After the fall of Czernowitz, capital of the Bukovina, officially announced by Petrograd and admitted by Vienna yesterday, Gen. Brusiloff's forces swept across the Pruth and are now energetically advancing toward the River Sereth. This river comes nearest to Czernowitz at the fortified town of Stornynetz, defended by a strong bridgehead similar to, although less powerful than that of Czernowitz. This bridgehead, about thirteen miles to the southwest of Czernowitz, the Austro-Hungarians are expected to make their last stand to escape the only alternative to flight into the Carpathian mountains.

The army which defended the southern Bukovina is in sore straits. Some unofficial despatches declare it to be about cut off from the northern forces and retreating toward Kolomea, Strykiv, to the west, and part of it southward to Dornavatz. The army is commanded by Gen. Pfanner.

Heavy Fighting Near Kovel.

In the center of the new battle line, half way between Rovno and Kovel, where Teutons and Russians have been battling for several days now, the former for the retention, the latter for the capture of the great railway converging point Kovel, German reinforcements pushed south by the Bavarian General, Count von Bothmer, are making their might fight sufficiently to hold the Russians in check.

Further south, between the fortress of Lutsk and Vladimir-Volynski, south of the road connecting these two points, the Austrians during the last twenty-four hours launched a powerful counter attack in which they succeeded, according to tonight's official Russian statement, in breaking through a sector of Gen. Brusiloff's front and capturing three guns. The Muscovite forces, however, promptly recaptured a counter blow recaptured one gun and took 300 prisoners. Nevertheless, indications are the Teuton front is still intact in this region.

3,000 More Prisoners.

In the fighting yesterday Petrograd announced 3,000 prisoners were taken. The Russian official report follows: On the front of Gen. Brusiloff's armies the enemy tried by counter attacks to arrest our advance toward Lemberg. In the region of the village of Rogatchev, southeast of the village of Lohatsch, six vests (about four miles) south of the main road, the Russians in mass formation attacked our front. We took in this region 1,800 prisoners.

During attacks in the region on the southern side of Radziwillov the enemy received our troops with jets of light fire. We took in this region yesterday 1,800 prisoners.

Advancing Toward Sereth.

Our troops, having occupied Czernowitz and crossed the Pruth at many places, are advancing energetically.

GEN. BRUSILOFF TELLS HOW BIG DRIVE STARTED

Russians at Last Had Enough Ammunition to Rake the Trenches.

LEARNED LESSON IN DEFEATS BY GERMANS

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. LONDON, June 20.—Stanley Washburn, correspondent of the Times, telegraphs an interview with Gen. Brusiloff under date of June 18, quoting the Russian General as follows:

"Our sweeping successes are not the product of a chance or of Austrian weakness, but they represent the application of all the lessons we learned in warfare against the Germans. The principal element of success is the absolute coordination of all arms."

"On the entire front the attack began in the same hour, and it was impossible for the enemy to shift his troops from one quarter to another, as our attacks were pressed equally at all points."

"The most important fighting has been in the sector before Rovno. Here we made our greatest advances, which are striking seriously at the strategy of the whole enemy front."

"If we are able to take Kovel a railway centre extraordinarily useful for intercommunications of the Germans and Austrians will be in our hands. That this menace is fully realized by the enemy is obvious from the fact that the Germans are supporting this sector with all available troops that can be rushed up. Some are coming from the west and some from points on the eastern front north of us."

Asked to explain the great number of prisoners announced in the official reports Gen. Brusiloff said:

Trenches Menace Defenders.

"The nature of the modern trenches, which makes them, with their deep tunnels, a maze of communications so difficult to destroy, renders them a menace to their own defenders. Once a position is taken from the rear or flank it is impossible to escape quickly."

"Besides we have for the first time had sufficient ammunition to use a curtain of fire, preventing the enemy from retiring save through a zone of shrapnel, which makes their surrender imperative."

With regard to the situation as a whole Gen. Brusiloff said:

"It is difficult to estimate as yet what the political effect of our advance will be, but it will certainly be far-reaching in Austria-Hungary, and this year it is improbable, if not impossible, for the Germans to send huge support to the Austrians."

Sees Effect in the Balkans.

"The fall of Czernowitz must have a profound effect upon Rumania and in the Balkan States. These first weeks have been extremely successful, but they are being met by the beginning of our summer campaign. The Germans may in a final way be successful before they are finally defeated, but we shall, I hope, be pressing the war against them in the autumn."

"The general situation has been further improved by the British fleet's action."

FRENCH VERDUN LOSS 165,000.

Casualties Up to June Set at That Figure—German Loss 418,000.

Special Correspondence to The Sun. GENEVA, June 5.—The French losses at Verdun in killed and wounded amount to approximately 165,000 to date.

These losses have occurred on a front which is not more than thirteen miles in length.

LONDON, June 19.—Since the beginning of the battle of Verdun on February 21 last the Germans have lost about 418,000 men, it is stated here. Statements of prisoners, captured documents and other sources are the bases of the estimate.

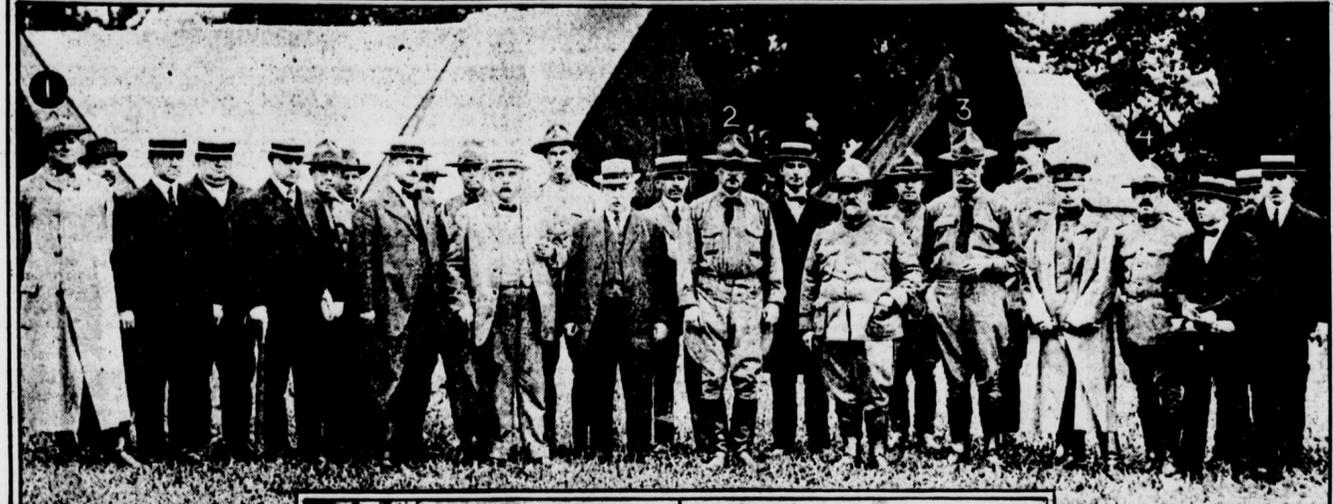
MUNICH MOB DEMANDS PEACE.

Food Riots There—Army Meat Curing Factory Is Burned.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. LONDON, June 19.—Dutch and Swiss reports describe food riots which took place in Aix-la-Chapelle and Munich on Saturday. There were stiff fights with the police, who quelled the rioters after several charges. It is stated that the demonstrators in Munich clamored for peace, denouncing the war.

The Kieler Zeitung says a big army meat curing factory at Halberstadt burned down. Two million pounds of canned beef and an enormous quantity of uncanned meat were destroyed, the paper says. The fire is said to have been of incendiary origin.

NO TE REJECTING CARRANZA'S DEMANDS TO GO TO-DAY; MILITIA CALL MAY BE MADE WAR TEXT BY FIRST CHIEF; THIRTY-NINE STATES NOW MOBILIZING THEIR GUARD



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ALL STEPS TAKEN TO MOVE STATE GUARD

Big Problems for Officers, Even in Concentrating 16,000 Soldiers.

IN CAMP BEFORE MONDAY

PERKSKILL, N. Y., June 19.—Major Gen. John P. O'Ryan and commanding officers of the National Guard regiment of this State completed today the mobilization plans which are to concentrate 16,000 men at Camp Whitman, Poughkeepsie, before Monday. In a two-hour conference the National Guard leaders outlined steps which began with a summing-up last night of every unit to its armory. Gen. O'Ryan sent each commander throughout the State a telegram directing the immediate assembly of his regiment or company. He ordered that each organization be recruited to war strength. All leaves of absence were cancelled.

The Sixty-ninth Regiment has been ordered to report at Beekman by Wednesday night to start whipping into shape the 500-acre State camp tract. A company of engineers of the Twenty-second has been installing sanitation and other facilities for a month in anticipation of the scheduled July mobilization.

The entire Twenty-second will arrive at Beekman with the Sixty-ninth.

When the militiamen begin to concentrate from all over the State at the end of the week Camp Whitman will be in proper condition to receive the New York Division.

Four Regiments in Reserve.

In accordance with the State Constitutional requirement that a certain percentage of the guard be kept in the State at all times as a protection against foreign attack, four regiments will be exempted from the order to move to Beekman. These units probably will be the Tenth, Twenty-third, Sixty-fifth and Seventy-fourth regiments.

A provisional company of ninety officers, drawn from all parts of the State, which had been under training for weeks was split up to-day and the officers were ordered back to their stations.

Gen. O'Ryan emphasized to-day that while an effort at speed would mark the mobilization proceeding, the command-nobilization process was to take care that nobody be suddenly torn from his home. Nothing is to be done precipitately. Everybody will be given ample time to finish up business and personal affairs.

The general was in frequent communication with Gov. Whitman, Adj.-Gen. Stotesbury and Major-General Leonard. The latter indicated a "Leonard" policy by the Federal organization, which considers the National Guard of sufficient efficiency to carry on its mobilization.

Problem of Supplying Food.

"Some idea of the magnitude of the work involved in establishing the mobilization camp may be gathered from the following table of a few of the more important articles of food supply which have been contracted for and which cover a supply for two weeks only: 150,000 pounds of beef (75 tons), 200,000 pounds of flour (100 tons), 150,000 pounds of potatoes (75 tons), 35,000 gallons of sugar (17 1/2 tons), 20,000 pounds of bacon (10 tons), 40,000 pounds of ham (20 tons), 30,000 pounds of mutton (15 tons), 12,000 pounds of butter (6 tons), 12,000 pounds of corn (6 tons), 10,000 pounds of dried fish (5 tons), 25,000 pounds of onions.

"The field bakery will turn out 15,000 pounds of bread daily, which will be approximately 5,000 horses and mules. The forage provided for these animals for two weeks amounts to 840,000 pounds of oats (42,000 bushels), 400 tons of hay and 12,000 pounds of rock salt.

"Arrangements for these vast quantities of supplies as well as the necessary transportation of the troops are being made by Col. Henry S. Sternberger, chief quartermaster division, National Guard.

"The order directing the assembling of the troops at their armories to-night at 8 o'clock was issued by Gen. O'Ryan to-day. The Sixty-ninth Infantry will be the first to leave for the mobilization camp. The regiment will be employed to assist in the preparation of the site to receive the other organizations as they arrive. Meeting of all commanding officers at camp of instruction at 8 P. M. to discuss the various details of organization."



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PREPARING FOR THE MOBILIZATION AT CAMP WHITMAN

ABOVE: A group of commanding officers of the New York Guard, photographed at Beekman yesterday. Gen. John P. O'Ryan is indicated by the numeral 2. Lieut.-Col. R. L. Foster of the Twelfth Infantry by 1, Col. C. H. Hitchcock of the First Infantry by 3 and Lieut.-Col. Franklin W. Ward, Intelligence Officer of the Division, by 4. Others in the line are Col. Klein, Tenth Regiment; Major Hutchinson and Col. Foote, Fourteenth Regiment; Col. Wolfe, Seventy-fourth Regiment, and Col. Wadsworth. The photograph below shows a detail of guardsmen starting from the Peekskill camp for Camp Whitman at Beekman.

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CITY ARMORIES BUSTLING AS REGIMENTS ASSEMBLE

"Gallant 69th" and the 71st Are First to Gather—Hundreds of Recruits Offer to Fill War Strength—Equipment Rush Causes Wild Scenes.

Honeymoons were interrupted, vacations were cut short, the start of young high school and college graduates in their chosen work was deferred, because of the call of Uncle Sam to the civilians of the country to take up arms. Members of the National Guard and civilians eager for service hurried to the armories in the city in answer to the call to duty. Men anxious to enlist lined up by the hundreds in the various regimental headquarters.

"The biggest task in the country in connection with the mobilization of the National Guard of the United States is that falling to the lot of Major-General O'Ryan, commanding the division of New York troops.

"While most of the States are confronted with the task of assembling from three to four hundred to a couple of thousand officers and men, Gen. O'Ryan is required to mobilize 16,000 troops, including every arm of the service—infantry, field artillery, cavalry, engineers, signal troops, field hospital, ambulances, field bakery, armored motor battery and wagon trains.

"To mobilize a force of this strength means the establishment of a camp on the basis of a mobilization. To illustrate the size of the problem of such a command, with its horses and mules required for its working, about 320,000 gallons of water will be needed daily, and this water must be potable. The water problem alone involves the driving of wells, the erection of tanks and the laying of about seven miles of pipe for distribution throughout the camp. This work is now under way at Camp Whitman in Green Haven in Dutchess county, where there is a large water supply.

"The Sixty-ninth's armory, at Lexington avenue and Twenty-fifth street, was thronged with privates and more than 100 recruits. After Col. Conley had assembled his staff at 11 o'clock for a conference and then left them to hurry to Peekskill for a talk with Major-General O'Ryan, the men who had received the call to report at the armory began to pour in and to overhaul their equipment.

Equipment Overhauled. There was Major Michael Lynch, who has been connected with the Sixty-ninth for forty-five years, but as enthusiastic as a boy over the prospect of getting into a mixup. The captain in their rooms were busy helping their men assort their equipment and get ready for assembly at 8 o'clock. Each company room became a veritable jumble of equipment as the day wore on. Blankets, field belts, aluminum plates, knives and forks, haversacks were scattered over the floor.

Capt. H. P. Cummings of Company H stood in the midst of the jumble greeting one man after another as they rushed into the room, saluted and then made a dive for their lockers. The enthusiastic greetings of the privates soon turned to yells of dismay as they started to don their khaki uniforms.

"Cap'n, somebody stole my shirt from my locker," "Cap'n, I ain't got any shoe laces," "I say, Cap'n, have you got an extra belt? Mine's been swiped," were some of the cries that went up and every member of the Seventy-first, has been wounded twice on the French front, but sent a letter to one of his friends recently announcing that he was ready for the front a big time.

Many of the officers have been seen. "They need a mother, every blessed one of them," said the Captain. "I've heard that ever since 9 o'clock this morn-

ing and there goes the first, all for as severely now."

At the sound of the bugle the uproar increased.

"Hurry up, boys," gently urged the Captain, "you've got ten minutes now." The men were wrestling with belts, fastening on their blanket rolls and scrambling in the pile of field belts for the article bearing their number.

"Do we go down in our shirts or with full equipment?" was the anxious query put to Capt. Rupert Hughes, novelist, in charge of a company in the adjoining rooms.

"Never mind the equipment," answered the Captain, who was busy struggling with a roll of Irish names and the gallant sixty-ninth, famed as a fighting regiment, was among the first to get the call to mobilize his men at the Lexington avenue armory and await orders. In the afternoon Col. William G. Bates of the Seventy-first, another regiment with traditions of two wars, got a call, and within three hours he had his regiment assembled, inspected and under orders.

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U. S. FORCING WAR, CARRANZA ASSERTS

First Chief and Oregon Deliver Warlike Talks to Parading Populace.

AMERICANS DENOUNCED

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. MEXICO CITY, June 20.—The street parades and manifestations of indignation at the "American aggressions" continued to-day, the public taking much more heart in the situation than yesterday.

Early this morning a great parade of students of all the Government schools, including the professional schools, rail-ways men, mechanics and hundreds of others, gathered with bands, cheering Mexico, Carranza and Obregon and crying "Death to Americans." It drew up in front of the National Palace, where Carranza said in part:

"Regarding the international situation, I have satisfaction to report to you conditions aren't so serious as we judged yesterday. American troops that crossed near Matamoros retired after a slight skirmish with the forces of Gen. Obregon. No new incidents occurred till now to aggravate the situation and I repeat it is not so serious as we thought at first."

"It is impossible to tell you what the outcome will be, for that depends upon the United States, not upon us. We haven't a desire to bring on war, but unfortunately we are forced into an unequal struggle. I am sure we all know how to fulfil our duty and we will all perish before allowing our territory to be conquered."

"If unhappily war comes, you are young and probably will live to fight on and regain our independence in case it be temporarily lost. You'll remember we are descendants of two great races, Spanish and Indian, who first regained independence from the Moors after nearly seven hundred years' struggle."

Gen. Carranza was quoted today in an interview as saying:

"I have ordered the military leaders of our forces near the border not to permit the further passing of any American forces into Mexican territory."

"If they attempt to pass they will be attacked by the Constitutional forces. The instructions given by Gen. Trevino to Gen. Pershing not to advance farther were issued by me to the War Department, which transmitted them to Gen. Trevino."

Obregon Talks of Honor.

Gen. Obregon said in part:

"In all contests of honor the contestants first take the measure of their arms in order that they may be able to fight on equal terms. If the United States desires to defend its honor, unquestionably it should take the same number of men as we have, and equally armed, and fight on fields selected by mutual consent."

"But the United States does not intend to do this. It designs to crush us with brute force and defile our soil with the feet of the invaders. Before this prospect we are determined to sacrifice the last drop of our blood to avoid it."

"It gives me the greatest satisfaction to see this attitude of the situation, for in the north as well as in the south of the republic all Mexicans are agreed to see this attitude of the situation, for they worked in a manner to ratify their protestations."

Addressing crowds this afternoon, Gen. Obregon said that he had the satisfaction to announce that Carranza had given him permission to resign from the Ministry of War to lead the forces against the Americans in the event of war. He said he would have to take all the available military forces from here, leaving the civilians, "as there are enough for hanging the reactionaries and clergy-men, which is all one has to do here."

Carranza spoke lengthily in the afternoon. He was accompanied by his wife and several children, and by a large number of officials. He was dressed in a military uniform and was wearing a sword on his hip.

At the same time steps are being taken as rapidly as possible to send army and navy transports to east and west coast ports for the purpose of taking away any American returns who might be at those ports.

Special provision is being made for the safety of the Americans and other foreigners at Tampico and for the protection of the oil properties owned by approximately 2,000 Americans and a 3,000-man and the British Government has been particularly concerned for the safety of the British oil wells which Gen. Trevino has now ordered to be guarded by British troops.

It was explained that if it should become necessary eventually to block the Mexican ports in order to prevent the Mexicans' execution could be made in the case of oil shipments leaving Tampico.

Drafting of Guard for Foreign Service Feared in Congress.

MIGHT BE TAKEN AS NOTICE OF INVASION

Anti-American Feeling So Bitter Two More Con-sults Get Out.

5,000 AMERICANS STILL IN MEXICO

Governors of Sinaloa and Yucatan Declare War on United States.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—Officials of the American Government are awaiting with considerable concern the effect on the Mexican Government of President Wilson's action in calling out substantially the entire National Guard of the country for service on the Mexican border.

Despite the fact that the text of the official crisis makes it plain that its purpose is merely to provide for the defence of American territory it is regarded as possible that Carranza might seize upon it as a pretext for a declaration of war, as was the Russian mobilization of 1914.

That this is regarded as entirely possible is conceded by officials in the light of their growing conviction that Carranza's entire course of action in recent weeks has been framed with the idea of forcing a war with the United States as the last expedient remaining to him as a means of limiting the American advance.

It is because of the fear that this might happen that members of Congress were dubious today over the interpretation which might be put on any resolution which might pass authorizing the President to draft the National Guard for foreign service.

Notice of Invasion.

It was pointed out that Carranza if he were so disposed might well interpret such action as a notice of the intentions of this Government to invade Mexico on a large scale and intervene in that country.

That this country has been unjustly invaded by Carranza was officially notified by the Governors of Yucatan and Sinaloa, who declared war on the United States through their Governors.

On the heels of the developments which precipitated the calling out of the National Guard came news received from both Mexican and American sources of a new complication involving a clash between American blue-jackets and Mexicans at Mazatlan on the west coast of Mexico.

The possibility of the United States blockading all Mexican ports to prevent arms and munitions reaching Carranza was freely discussed in the Secretary Lansing indicated tonight that the reply to Carranza's formal note demanding a withdrawal of the American forces from Mexico will be sent to-morrow, at which time it will be made public. Although it would be a severe diplomatic provocation, Carranza followed in declining it to Mexico City it is understood it will be presented to Mr. Arredondo, who has an engagement to see the Secretary.

The reply will refuse the demand for withdrawal, but will be a reasonable development, indicating the border and the failure of the Carranza authorities to suppress the situation. It will be a severe diplomatic provocation, Carranza followed in declining it to Mexico City it is understood it will be presented to Mr. Arredondo, who has an engagement to see the Secretary.

Fear for Safety of 5,000.

Apprehensions continue to exist concerning the safety of the 5,000 American troops still in Mexico and particularly the 1,000 in Mexico City. Admitting today that possible execution in Mexico was a real possibility, the Secretary of State declared that the troops were being taken to safeguard the Americans in Mexico City beyond renewed warnings to them to leave the country.

It was explained that, despite the possibility of attacks on these Americans in the capital, it would be futile to expect an American force to get to Mexico City in less than two months' time, or that a force of less than 100,000 men could reach the city in that time. Then, it was observed, it would be too late.

At the same time steps are being taken as rapidly as possible to send army and navy transports to east and west coast ports for the purpose of taking away any American returns who might be at those ports.

Special provision is being made for the safety of the Americans and other foreigners at Tampico and for the protection of the oil properties owned by approximately 2,000 Americans and a 3,000-man and the British Government has been particularly concerned for the safety of the British oil wells which Gen. Trevino has now ordered to be guarded by British troops.

It was explained that if it should become necessary eventually to block the Mexican ports in order to prevent the Mexicans' execution could be made in the case of oil shipments leaving Tampico.

The State Department had no comment today concerning the mobilization of the National Guard for service on the Mexican border by Gen. Trevino.