any direction. They have evolved a system of tactics based on this mobility added to the element of surprise which enables them to concentrate a weight of attack greatly superior to that used by the Allies in any of their offensive movements.

Men Specially Trained.

It is pointed out also that the Germans by aiming at unlimited objectives, made possible by their superiority of numbers and greater mobility, have been able to exploit every initial success and have scored by the rapidity of their advance. The rapidity is due to the fact that on the eastern front the Germans were able last year to train large bodies of troops in shock tactics and open warfare. Their field artillery has been made extremely mobile; only picked and especially trained troops are used for their assaults.

The Allies never have had the advantage of conditions which permitted them to keep large bodies of troops out of the line for special training. That is the main difference between the armies, according to expert British opinion.

FRENCH MASTERS AFTER THIRD DAY

Inferior Force Beats Best Troops of German Empire.

PARIS, June 15.—"The third of the enemy's great offensives has been mastered ever since the third day," says an official comment issued this evening.

"When one stops to think that the Germans, electrified by their success on the Marne, expected to overwhelm us and advance along the road to Paris through Compiegne, which was their first objective," adds the comment, "the importance of June 11, which obliged them to stop, can be seen.

"For seven days the enemy was able to make progress in the offensive beginning March 21. Following May 27 his advance was interrupted in the same length of time. On this occasion the Germans, who had let loose their attack on June 9, had to give up after the battle of June 11.

"Our soldiers, inferior in number, have beaten the best assault troops of the German Empire and inflicted upon them terrible losses and closed again the barrier. This result gives us confidence in the future."

LONDON, June 15.—The London press generally pays tribute to the valor of the French in withstanding and finally checking the recent impetuous rush of a vastly greater German force. At the same time the value of the American cooperation in achieving this result is fully recognized.

Not only did the enemy, although taking valuable ground, fail to gain his objectives, while suffering sensible losses in effectives, but, it is contended, the repeated postponements of the promised victory must weaken materially the confidence of his people at home.

In recognizing, however, that the crisis remains the press is turning to speculation as to what point the German Staff will choose for its next assault. This, it is maintained, must be revealed very soon, owing to the shortness of time remaining before the Allies are strengthened by the full power of America. This, says the *Daily News*, will rob the enemy of his last dwindling hope of victory.

According to the *Daily Mail's* correspondent on the British front the expectation exists there that the enemy's next drive will be against the British.

"That the Germans contemplate a further long period of offensive action," he contends, "is clear from the vigorous manner in which every man capable of service is being drafted for the active army, while in addition to bringing up more men they are doing all that is possible to make things easier for the men at the front, including the bringing about of an improvement in their food."

OFFICIAL ACCOUNTS OF DAY'S OPERATIONS

Artillery Active on Montdidier-Oise Sector.

LONDON, June 15.—Following are the official reports on the day's operations:

FRENCH (NIGHT)—South of the Aisne a local operation enabled us to drive the enemy out of Coeuvres-et-Valsery, which we occupied. We likewise enlarged our ground east of Montgobert. One hundred and thirty prisoners and about ten machine guns remained in our hands.

On the rest of the front there is nothing of importance to report.

FRENCH (DAY)—During the night there was great activity between the opposing artilleries between Montdidier and the Oise, south of the Aisne, and also west of Rheims, in the region of Champlat and Bligny.

French patrols operating in the Champagne sector captured prisoners.

The night was calm on the other portions of the front.

GERMAN (NIGHT)—Local attacks by the enemy north of Bethune and south of the Aisne failed with heavy losses.

GERMAN (DAY)—Army group of Crown Prince Rupprecht: There has been lively reconnoitring activity. We brought in prisoners southwest of Merris. Enemy advances in force on the Ancre were repulsed.

In the evening artillery and mine throwing duels revived on both sides of the Somme.

Army Group of the German Crown Prince—Southwest of Noyon infantry activity was limited to local engagements. The intensity of the artillery fire decreased. South of the Aisne the increased artillery fire continued.

Several attacks which the enemy launched in the forest of Villers-Cotterets were repulsed. The number of prisoners captured in recent battles south of the Aisne has increased to forty-eight officers and more than 2,000 men.

BRITISH (NIGHT)—The number of prisoners taken by us in the successful operations carried out last night north of Bethune is 196. We also captured several machine guns. As a result of this attack our troops have gained possession of the enemy's forward positions on a front of two miles, securing all our objectives.

In the fighting reported this morning east of Nieppe Forest the enemy by a local attack, carried out under a heavy bombardment, succeeded in driving in three of our advanced posts west of Vieux Berquin.

The hostile artillery was active this morning east of Arras and has shown some activity this afternoon north of Bethune.

BRITISH (DAY)—A successful local operation was carried out last night by English and Scottish battalions north of Bethune. More than sixty prisoners were taken. A few prisoners and three machine guns were captured by us during the night as the result of the successful raids in the Villers-Bretonneux sector.

A raid attempted by the enemy upon one of our posts in Aveluy Wood was repulsed. Local fighting took place during the night about certain of our posts east of Nieppe forest.

Chicago Papers Raise Price.

CHICAGO, June 15.—The *Tribune* and *Herald-Examiner* announced to-day that effective tomorrow the price of their Sunday issues will be 7 cents in Chicago and suburbs and 10 cents a copy elsewhere.

GOUGH RETREAT PUT AT TROTZKY'S DOOR

Brest-Litovsk Traitors to Blame, Says Sir Arthur Conan Doyle.

PRAISES TROOPS' VALOR

Says "Masterpiece of Disciplined Skill" Will Rank With Mons.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
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LONDON, June 15.—The Evening Standard prints the most connected story that has yet appeared on the retreat of the British Fifth Army under Gen. Gough at St. Quentin in the first stage of the German main offensive this year. It follows:

By Sir ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE.

The British War Office, in my opinion, would be well advised if they published a connected narrative of events on the British front from March 21 to April 1 of this year. By doing so they would remove the mischievous legend that the British army had been broken—an idea which not only is bad for our prestige abroad but pernicious for our young soldiers.

It is not true save in the sense that when a division or corps is turned on the flanks some readjustment is needed to reform the line. The miracle is that under the most exacting circumstances conceivable the line was never broken; there was never a time when the Germans saw the open country before them and could push on where they would.

History will ask who was responsible for the fact that the British line was pushed back from St. Quentin to Albert in those ten days. It is a question that already can be answered with the greatest certainty. It was not the soldiers, who were faced by odds of four to one in men and three to one in guns. It was not the politicians, who found, as Lloyd George said, that "Clemenceau was a difficult man to refuse." There are times when you cannot refuse. It was not Clemenceau.

Risk Taken Materialized.

It is true that he asked us to take a risk and that risk materialized, but the whole of warfare consists of taking risks, and how often have the French taken risks for our sake? Think of them setting an army beside us on the Somme in 1916, at the very time that Verdun was in the balance. We could not always play a safe game while they were taking sporting chances.

No; the only persons who are to blame are the idiots and traitors at Brest-Litovsk who set a tidal wave of a million men rolling across Europe. Where that wave struck it was bound to wash something away; it swept the British line back twenty miles or more, but in spite of every most desperate encounter it was never able to break it; always some frayed, ragged line of indomitable men stood between the Germans and their goal. When we get our true perspective the retreat from St. Quentin will rank with the retreat from Mons as one of the remarkable military feats of the war.

Enough has been made public to give the diligent collator sufficient material to form a judgment and partially to reconstruct the operations. We know that eleven divisions covered an enormous front of 70,000 yards, having three infantry and two cavalry divisions in support. These sixteen divisions were opposed by fifty, of which forty were in line and ten were immediate reserves. The disproportion, however, was much greater than this, as the attack was not equal along the whole line. The British right, south of the Oise, was not attacked at all, so the right hand division was largely unengaged. Thus the attack was overwhelming at certain points.

For Makes Defence Difficult.

The weight of men and guns was sufficient probably to force the line in any case, but it was greatly helped by the fog, which lasted through all the critical hours and confined the vision of the defenders to a range of fifty yards. This put all the machine gun defences out and enabled the enemy to filter between and surround the outlying redoubts. These held out magnificently, but the enemy simply masked them and pushed on to the battle line.

This battle line, despite arduous labor, was not continuous, but was merely a chain of strong posts; we have no enslaved population to construct huge works like the Hindenburg line. Before evening the great weight of the attack, boldly and skilfully pushed, had penetrated the line at three separate places. Already, under the imminent menace, nearly all of the British reserves had been used or at least allotted, and the German reserves were known to be heavy and near by.

Under such circumstances the question to be decided was whether the British army should hold its ground until such time as adequate reserves could arrive, even if such reserves were available. To do so with the line already shaken and with fresh German divisions continually streaming through the rents would clearly be to risk a big disaster which would leave Amiens and even Paris exposed.

There seemed to be only one possible policy, that was to fall back steadily, fighting hard all the way, so as to diminish the distance which reenforcements would have to travel, until an equilibrium was reached.

Masterpiece of Skill.

That retreat, with such an army pressing it, was a masterpiece of disciplined skill. Never have British soldiers been more tenacious. There were four corps engaged; if we take these corps from the north and call them A, B, C and D we can form some notion of the general situation. A, being next to the Third Army, fell back, fighting hard, in the general line of Gouzeaucourt and Peronne, and eventually found itself quite unbroken, defending the district north of the Somme River and West of Peronne.

B came back to the line of the Somme from Peronne and Ham, collectments and one relieving division. Its resistance hardened as it went, and finally became a stone wall against the advance in the position we still occupy.

The southern position was peculiar. It had been reciprocally arranged that we should send lateral help to the French or they to us if the lines were driven back. Our corps C and D, having fallen back across the Somme and the Crozat Canal from Ham to La Fere, were accordingly reenforced by two divisions of French infantry and one of cavalry. On succeeding days as fresh French divisions came up, their General took over the districts, so C and D became part of the French army.

The Allies in this part of the field were pushed back further than in the north, but there was no question of a break, and the equilibrium finally was restored west of Montdidier. Such, in a few words, is a sketch of what actually occurred.

Defends British Fifth Army.

The evening of March 21 saw the British Fifth Army up in the air and in deadly peril from causes over which it had absolutely no control. The evening of March 28 found the same army worn and weary, but reenforced, firm, strongly buttressed upon its supports, presenting an unbroken front to the Germans.

When one knows these facts, when one reads references to the disaster of St. Quentin or the breaking of the Fifth Army, one feels that serious injustice is done to our soldiers and to our national reputation.

When the public comes to know the whole story in detail, with its hairbreadth escapes, its desperate rallies against monstrous odds, with brigades that were smaller than battalions and divisions that were as weak as brigades, it will find that there are few more honorable episodes in the war.

If ever we get the true casualty returns of what the Germans lost that week we shall be better able to determine on which side the real disaster lay.

3,000,000 UNDER ARMS BY AUGUST

Continued from First Page.

clear that he did not agree exactly with the age limits set by the bill of Senator France (Md.), which was introduced last week, but he did subscribe in general terms to the principle which it enunciates.

Gen. Crowder did not express his views in regard to the operation of the new treaty with Great Britain regarding the drafting of British and Canadian nationals in the United States and the reciprocal agreement negotiated by the treaty and subsequent diplomatic notes.

The terms of the treaty and agreements between the United States and Great Britain regarding drafting of friendly aliens of the two nationalities were published to-day. The text of the first article follows:

"All male citizens of the United States in Great Britain and all male British subjects in the United States shall, unless before the time limited by this convention they enlist or enroll in the forces of their own country or return to the United States or Great Britain respectively for the purpose of military service, be subject to military service and entitled to exemption or discharge therefrom under the laws and regulations from time to time in force of the country in which they are, provided that in respect to British subjects in the United States the ages for military service shall be for the time being 20 to 44 years, both inclusive."

"Provided, however, that no citizen of the United States in Great Britain and no British subject in the United States who before proceeding to Great Britain or the United States, respectively, was ordinarily resident in a place of the possessions of the United States or in his majesty's dominions, respectively, where the law does not impose compulsory military service, shall, by virtue of this convention be liable to military service under the laws and regulations of Great Britain or of the United States, respectively;

"Provided, further, that in the event of compulsory military service being applied to any part of his majesty's dominions in which military service at present is not compulsory, British subjects who before proceeding to the United States were ordinarily resident in such part of his majesty's dominions, shall thereupon be included within the terms of this convention."

The British military service acts which govern the operation of the treaty would make all American nationals in Britain or Canada subject thereto were it not for the diplomatic notes. In these formal conventions between the Secretary of State and the British Ambassador the difficulty was rounded out and it is provided that Americans, except between the ages of 21 and 31, shall be exempt.

AMERICANS MATCH FOE.

Always Beat the Germans, Says Trained Observer.

LONDON, June 15.—American soldiers are more than a match for the Germans in the opinion of Reuter's correspondent with the American forces in France, who has been with the Americans for the past month. Whenever the Germans meet the Americans, he says, the Germans have been beaten.

"My impression," he adds, "is that the Germans will find in their new foes men more resembling our Dominions' soldiers than the home-born Tommy. They are full of tenderness, as the German wounded already have had cause to know. But they will not have mercy on men who do not fight straight and will avenge comrades slain by treachery to the utmost."

Remarking how quickly the Americans are learning by experience, the correspondent continues:

"There is plainly much to be expected from the American army only, and it must be said with insistence we want a lot of them. Secretary Baker has promised a million soon. That is good, but a million goes a wondrous small way out here. We want that million doubled as soon as possible. A million soon will be worth many millions later."

Referring to the large infusion of Americans of German descent, the correspondent says that they make good soldiers.

AMERICAN DOWNS FIVE PLANES IN DAY

Bay State Flier's Feat Eclipsed Only Once in War.

PARIS, June 15.—Sergeant David E. Putnam of Brookline, Mass., is reported to have downed five Germans last Monday. Three of Putnam's aerial victories are now official and the other two are under investigation.

This record, if the five victories are officially accredited, makes Putnam's total thirteen, supplanting Lieut. Frank Baylies of New Bedford, Mass., as an American ace of aces.

The feat accredited Sergeant Putnam is the most notable performed by an American aviator, and probably has been eclipsed only once during the war. The only other aviator getting a larger bag of enemy airplanes in a single day is Lieut. Rene Fonck, a French ace, who on May 9 brought down six German machines.

The dispatch from Paris indicates that two aerial victories placed to Sergeant Putnam's credit have not so far been reported. His sixth triumph in the air was announced on June 7, and nothing since that time has been received relative to other German machines being brought down. First Lieut. Frank E. Baylies is officially credited with twelve enemy airplanes.

Sergeant Putnam is a descendant of Israel Putnam. On April 23 it was announced that he had been awarded the War Cross by the French Government.

Name War Statistician.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Appointment of Edwin F. Gay of Harvard University as chairman of the division of planning and statistics of the War Industries Board was announced to-day.

Mr. Gay will relinquish his present duties as director of the division of planning and statistics of the Shipping Board and as chief of the statistical department of the War Trade Board.

Wilson Elected to Academy.

PARIS, June 15.—President Wilson, former Premier Salandra of Italy and Cardinal Mercier, Primate of Belgium, were unanimously elected to-day to the French Academy of Moral and Political Sciences.

BIG FLEET OF U-BOAT KILLERS SOON READY

Daniels Promises Also Many "Ford Boats," Larger Chasers, in Spring.

PLEADS FOR 131,485 MEN

Palmer and Benson, With Figures, Back Secretary's Appeal to Congress.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The disclosure that within sixty days the American Navy will have a veritable horde of submarine chasers operating in European waters and that by early spring a fleet of "Eagle boats," or "Ford boats," that are larger than the old destroyers, also will be in operation is contained in a communication sent the House on navy affairs to-day by Secretary Daniels.

In this communication Secretary Daniels squarely supports the Senate Naval Appropriations Committee for a permanent increase of the navy to 131,485 enlisted men. The House provision was for a temporary increase. In the course of an important statement regarding the shortage of officers and men for the navy the Secretary and other naval officials discuss the building programme and give an inkling of the proposed European operations of the naval forces.

Appended to the letter of Secretary Daniels are reports from Admiral Benson, chief of naval operations, and Admiral Palmer, chief of the bureau of navigation.

Danger Seen in More Delays.

That Congress will invite a "national catastrophe if it does not immediately authorise a large and permanent increase of the navy" is the concluding statement of Admiral Palmer.

In view of the Secretary's attitude, the House conferees, who have been holding out for a mere temporary increase, will ask early next week that the House instruct them regarding acceptance of the Senate amendment.

Chairman Padgett of the Naval Committee has been won over to the Daniels communication and the House is likely to recede.

After reciting at length the embarrassment caused the navy by the present shortage of men to take care of ships ready or presently ready for commission Admiral Palmer says:

"We will in the course of two months have many submarine chasers operating in European waters. This force is now commanded by a Captain simply because we have no flag officer to take command. Such a magnificent force should have at least one Rear Admiral to command it and it would tend to efficiency in the conduct of the war if there were a Rear Admiral in each squadron.

New Type of Vessel in Spring.

"By early spring a new type of vessel known as the 'eagle boat or Ford boat' will be operating. These vessels are larger than our old destroyers and will play an important part in our war operations. Their fleet organization has not yet been announced, but certainly one and probably two Rear Admirals will be required for them if they are to be operated successfully.

"We need some flag officers for our armored cruisers. These must be supplied if these cruisers are to be ready to operate against the enemy as a scouting force. Also we have new superdreadnoughts to add to the fleet within a year for which we have no commander.

"It is customary for the Admiral and Vice Admirals in command of fleets or large subdivisions thereof to have a Rear Admiral for chief of staff. It is the duty of the chief of staff to work out the plans and promulgate the operating orders of the fleet or force commander. He should be a Rear Admiral in order that he may have the rank that goes with his high authority.

"This is a recognized necessity in every navy, but has not been carried out in ours because we have not the Rear Admirals. There should be at least two Rear Admirals available for this duty, one for Mayo and one for Sims, both of whom work under a handicap because their chiefs of staffs are only Captains.

Naval District Plan Praised.

"Our organization of the country into naval districts is an excellent and far sighted plan and should we be forced into a defensive war tremendous responsibilities will rest on these commandants. The presence of merely one or two submarines on our coast at the present time emphasizes the necessity of this organization.

Fortunately we have Rear Admirals in command of some of the districts, but there are others for which we have no Rear Admirals. In the ninth district a Captain has this duty in addition to his duty in command of the Great Lakes Training Station, the largest naval training station in the world. His regular duties at the training station are tremendous and quite all that any one man can perform, yet his additional duties are larger and of more vital importance, covering as they do the vast waterfront of the great lakes.

The two duties cannot be performed properly by one man—the district requiring him to have headquarters in Chicago; the training station requiring him to be some forty miles away from there.

In the thirteenth district Admiral Coontz is both commandant of the district and commandant of the Puget Sound yard. The former requires his constant presence in Seattle, the latter his constant presence at the navy yard. He has informed the department that it is physically impossible for one man to attend to these two big tasks, each one of vast importance. Yet he is struggling to do the work alone because there are no Rear Admirals available to take one or the other of them.

"In the fifteenth district, the Canal Zone, the commandant of the naval forces afloat has to act also as district commandant. This point may suddenly become a vital one in the war and yet when it does the district commandant must leave his district to put to sea to command his forces afloat merely because we have no Rear Admiral to command that district, which, though small in area, is one of the most vital to the United States both in war and peace.

"In the Hawaiian Islands the commandant of the naval station is also commandant of the district, and while the present war may not require any energetic action there the organization should nevertheless be ready for an emergency."

Admiral Palmer says the present authorized strength of the navy to-day is 87,000 men, which is not a sufficient number to operate the navy as it existed on April 1. At least 42,000 men additional are required, he says, to man the new construction to be ready during the coming first year. Of this number additional approximately 26,000 are wanted for destroyers, 44,000 for battleships and 5,000 for patrol vessels. Admiral Palmer continues:

"In accordance with your request, the Senate amended the bill to provide for the increase. It is very much less than our requirements to organize the navy for war and does not begin to meet the situation, but if passed it will help materially to improve a very serious condition on which the nation's success in this war depends. It appears, however, that the amendment is meeting opposition from the House conferees on the bill and vigorous action by the Department is necessary to put the amendment through.

Explanations Not Asked For.

"Up to the present time neither the chief of naval operations nor I has been called before the House conferees to explain the necessity for passing this amendment. It will be seen from the above that a very considerable increase in the authorized strength is not only essential, but must be provided for immediately.

"If all our men are able to perform duty continuously without sickness, leaves of absences, etc., we could operate ships that would be ready this coming year with 125,631 men. However, that is utterly impossible and therefore it is necessary that a reserve for casualties be provided. For this we must have not less than 5,854 men, which makes the grand total to be immediately provided 131,485 men.

"Above I have given the actual number of men required to man our permanent establishment. It makes no allowance for additional men for training, to replace these who go out by reason of expiration of enlistment, for which we should have some 17,000 additional men. Neither does it provide a permanent force for aviation, for which 4,000 more men should be allowed.

"It will thus be seen even when we get the 131,485 men asked for and included in the Senate amendment that we will still not have sufficient to maintain the full organization of our actual fighting forces this year, and much less will it answer for the future, when we have to man ships now building and not include the above, which require 13,000 men, and the vessels authorized but not started, which require 8,000 more men.

Must Have Full Number of Men.

"While the 131,485 men provided for in the Senate amendment only partially meets the situation of to-day and will in no sense meet the situation a year from to-day it is imperative that that number of men be authorized now and that every possible step be taken to provide for that increase."

Admiral Benson says predictions that the war may end soon in no sense justifies a refusal to give the navy a large increase.

"The world is going to be in a perturbed state for years to come," he said, urging a navy comparable to the importance of this nation. Both Admiral Palmer and Admiral Benson, while devoting most of their discussion to a shortage of flag officers, assert a serious shortage exists all down the line and without prompt legislation the new construction cannot be manned.

In conclusion Admiral Benson says: "If the best interests of the country are properly safeguarded it is imperative that we have enough officers in the higher grades of the navy to permit us to train them and to select them for special duties in accordance with their professional ability. The argument that the war may end soon is no argument to the contrary.

"Regardless of when the war ends the world is going to be in a perturbed state for years to come. There are many questions which will arise out of this war, and we are of necessity vitally interested.

"In order to be in a position to assert our rights as a people and to insist upon the adoption at the peace conference of the principles for which we entered into the war a navy comparable with our importance is the first essential. Ships alone cannot make a navy. We must have the ships and Congress has recognized this and approved accordingly.

"It is equally essential that we have the men to man these ships and the officers of all grades sufficient to insure the efficiency of the whole. We have not the required number of men at the present time, nor have we the officers.

"I urge on you the importance of increasing the enlisted strength of the regular navy to 131,485 and the necessity for permitting the provisions of the act of August 20, 1916, to apply without alteration as far as they relate to the proportion of officers to enlisted personnel and the proportionate number of officers in each of the several commissioned grades. I earnestly request that you urge these measures upon Congress."

Secretary Daniels transmitted the memoranda with the statement:

"This number is based upon the actual fighting ships in commission and those which will be ready for commission July 1, 1919, which will be supplemented by the large programme authorized by Congress, and this makes certain the fact that not less than this number of men will be needed in the navy for the future, and therefore I approve of the recommendation made by Admiral Benson and Admiral Palmer."

BY OFFICIAL PERMISSION
ALL
LIGHTS at LUNA
CONEY ISLAND
ARE
TURNED ON TONIGHT
COME
AND SEE US CELEBRATE

CZECHO-SLOVAKS GAIN IN SIBERIA

Now Control All Towns on Siberian Railroad for 1,250 Miles.

HOT AGAINST BOLSHEVIKI

General Cry Is for a Force in Aid of Allied Cause to Rally Moderates.

LONDON, June 15. — Czecho-Slovak troops operating against the Russian Soviet Government in Siberia and the Ural region continued their successes, according to an Exchange Telegraph despatch from Moscow dated June 11. On the Siberian railroad from Tchelia-binsk to Tomsk (a distance of 1,250 miles), all the towns are in the hands of the Czecho-Slovaks. Omsk was occupied on June 8 by a united force of Slavs and Cossack peasants under command of Col. Ivanoff, the Soviet forces having retired from Omsk and Tunen.

The new Siberian Government established in the Omsk-Nicholaesk region has notified the Soviet Government at Moscow, the correspondent adds, of the abolition of the government of Soldiers and Deputies in Siberia and of the creation of the new provisional government. The notification states that the Siberian government, which is joined by Commander Ivanoff in the forwarding of communication, does not intend to work for the separation of Siberia from Russia, and is ready to negotiate for a supply of provisions to the northern districts of Russia.

Should the Council of Commissioners at Moscow, however, attempt to reestablish the Soviet power in Siberia, it is declared, the Siberian Government will resist and will discontinue the sending of bread grain to northern Russia.

The advent of the large contingents of Czecho-Slovaks in the Far East is noted in a *Times* despatch from Pekin dated June 10 as having brought a new factor into the situation there. Two divisions of these troops, the correspondent says, are now scattered along the Siberian Railroad from Tchelia-binsk eastward on their way to Vladivostok, while about 14,000 of them have arrived at Vladivostok.

Meanwhile General Semenoff, the anti-Bolshevik leader in Siberia, does not find his affairs prospering, according to these advices, which report that he has been obliged to retire to Daurkia, while the force, composed of former prisoners of war, opposing him is increasing.

"On the other hand," continues the correspondent, "public feeling everywhere in Siberia is hot against the Bolsheviki. Manifestations against them are growing, but all the centres of population are dominated by the Bolshevik element, which alone has supplies of arms and ammunition, making action against them a difficult matter. The universal cry of Siberia is for the establishment of an allied force around which all the moderates can rally.

"A small force of Cossacks and others commanded by Admiral Kolchak is opposing the Bolsheviki on the Eastern Manchurian border, near Vladivostok. The Bolsheviki are threatening to blow up the immense stores of ammunition in Vladivostok if Admiral Kolchak attacks them.

OPPOSE SOVIET RULE.

Russian Railway Mission Employees Censure Lomonosoff.

The employees of the Russian Railway Mission in the United States have addressed the following letter to Prof. G. V. Lomonosoff, who recently made a series of statements urging the recognition of the Bolsheviki. Prof. Lomonosoff is now dismissed from his post by Ambassador B. A. Bakhmetieff.

"We, the undersigned, employees of the Russian Railway Mission read your recent political statements with a feeling of deep regret. We esteem you highly as a railway worker, but we feel that it is our duty to say that your statement at the recent Madison Square Garden meeting, at which you spoke together with the leaders of the Bolsheviki urging the recognition of the Soviet Government,' expresses only your own opinion, the opinion of Prof. Lomonosoff as a citizen of free Russia, and does not reflect at all the opinion of the employees of the Russian Railway Mission in this country.

"We, as all other honest Russian citizens, cannot recognize the power of the so-called Soviet Government, which dispersed with bayonets the Constituent Assembly, elected by the entire population of Russia on the basis of universal, equal, direct and secret suffrage.

"We are against the Bolsheviki who figure as the Government of the Soviets, for their inhuman and demagogic methods and promises. They have promised Russia bread and peace and have given starvation and the shameful Brest-Litovsk treaty to the unfortunate country. We are against the Bolsheviki for their destroying the Russian national wealth, science and art, for their tyranny, for their violating the fundamental civic rights, the freedom of thought, speech and the press. We are against their tyrannic policy regarding Russian nationalities, the policy which undermines the principle of self-determination which they themselves hypocritically support.

"We ask the Allies and especially the great democracy of the United States of America, to whom we are grateful for her hospitality, to help not the group of usurpers calling themselves 'government,' but the Russian people, on condition that this help shall be rendered to the Russian people and not through the Bolsheviki to the German junkerdom."

This letter to Prof. Lomonosoff was signed by P. S. Balkov, head of the Railway Department; K. V. Ozols, S. T. Gorbonnov, M. M. Groten, M. M. Bronikovsky, in charge of various departments in the railway mission; E. Volkenow, secretary of the railway mission; A. I. Lipetz, assistant to the Railway Commissioner in the United States; D. Volkenow, V. S. Levine, N. V. Ermolaeva, M. Lerner, E. A. Dolinjeva and F. D. Weissman.

GREAT KIEV EXPLOSION.

Large Part of City Damaged by Munitions Blowup.

AMSTERDAM, June 15.—Much damage was caused in Kiev, the Ukrainian capital, by an explosion in the munitions works there on June 8, says the *Lokalanzeiger* of Berlin. There were twelve big explosions and several smaller ones lasting from 10 o'clock in the morning until late in the afternoon.

The biggest explosion occurred at 11 o'clock, when persons standing on the ramparts at Petelersk were buried to the ground. Shells fell in all directions over the city.

The Svjerinetz Cathedral collapsed like a pack of cards. Houses were blown over and the streets turned into smouldering masses of debris, while the neighborhood of the munitions plant was a sea of fire. The Toiski convent was destroyed.

The correspondent refers to rumors that the explosion was due to machinations of the Bolshevikl against Gen. Skoropadski, the Ukrainian Hetman.

10,000 Bolshevik Guards Wiped Out by Germans

AMSTERDAM, June 15.—Gen. Knoerzer in a telegram to Gen. Eichhorn, the German commander in the Ukraine, reports, according to a message from Kiev, that forces of about 10,000 Bolshevik Red Guards, commanded by Czech officers, have been almost wiped out by German troops to the west of Taganrog, a Russian port on the north shore of the Sea of Azov.

The Bolshevik troops, it is announced, coming from Leisk, landed on the Ukraine coast of the Sea of Azov and were advancing toward Taganrog. More than 3,000 dead Bolshevik soldiers were counted and this did not include the bodies of those drowned. Gen. Knoerzer claims the losses of the Germans were slight.

BRITISH SAY DUTCH SAVED GERMAN SHIP

Britain Accuses Javanese Port Authorities of Preventing German Vessel's Capture.

LONDON, June 15.—The direct charge that the Dutch Government sheltered a German vessel at a Dutch port to save her from being captured by the British is contained in a British despatch which has just been made public.

The case was that of the Maria, 4,000 tons, which entered the harbor of Tandjong Priok, Java, Dutch East Indies, in May, 1916. She was flying the German mercantile flag, but is believed to have been a German auxiliary cruiser.

The correspondence between Great Britain and Holland on the subject contains some very sharp language. The British Minister at The Hague in a letter to the Dutch Minister of Foreign Affairs wrote:

"The question does not stand alone as an instance of the peculiar and unsound views adopted or invented by the Netherlands Government during the present war in matters of international law."

The Dutch Government, replying, said it did not wish "to depart from the courteous tone which should mark diplomatic correspondence," and therefore refrained from referring to the strange remark, which nevertheless caused the Government the greatest and most legitimate surprise.

The plea advanced by the Netherlands Government was that the Maria was unseaworthy and entered the port for repairs, but having failed to complete the repairs within the given time was interned. The British, however, contended that she had resorted to Tandjong Priok to escape capture and should have been compelled to leave or been restored to her British owners, she having originally been the British ship Dacre Hill, which was detained at Hamburg at the outbreak of the war.

In the final note, written in April, 1918, the British Foreign Office made the accusation that Holland had deliberately protected the vessel when the observance of her own rule and principle would have necessitated the expulsion of the ship from the harbor. It added:

"Great Britain must reserve full rights in the matter and may find it necessary to return to the subject at a future date."

Reporters to Honor Bullock.

A special meeting of the Association of City Hall Reporters will be held in room 9, City Hall, to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock to take action on the death of Capt. Harry A. Bullock, who was killed in France May 30. Capt. Bullock was the first New York newspaper man to be killed in the war. All newspaper men are invited.

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