to the stubbornly fought rear-guard actions.

Capture More Than 3,000.

A dispatch to the Central News from Petrograd gives the following Russian official communication, made public Tuesday:

"In the Dniester district a complete success has been attained after six days of fighting near Snowidow. The Russians captured more than 3,000 prisoners.

"On the Zale Schoi (Zale Szczyky) front during the night of the 20th and after fierce fighting the Russian troops captured 2,000 prisoners."

Austrians Repulsed.

The Geneva Tribune prints the following dispatch from Innsbruck, which purports to have been received from Czernowitz, Bukowina:

"The Russians have recaptured positions on the left bank of the Dniester lost on the 20th. An Austrian force trying to cross the Dniester at its confluence with the Swica was defeated with the loss of 1,500 men and was obliged to retreat in the direction of Kalisch.

"At the cost of enormous losses Gen. Pflanzer made a slight advance between the Stripa and the Dniester. The Russians are holding their own at Korpiece, inflicting severe losses on their adversaries.

"For the third time an Austrian attempt to invade Bessarabia has been repulsed with heavy losses."

Russians Optimistic.

"The Russian leaders continue optimistic over the situation in Galicia where the German desire to meet and destroy the Russian main forces in a pitched battle has been evaded by steady retirement, not at the bayonet point, but quietly by night after due warning qand thorough preparation," said the Morning Post's Petrograd correpondent.

"The Russian strategy of the past fortnight," the correspondent continues, "was decided on well in advance by the Grand Duke Nicholas and his advisers. The only element of surprise in the German onslaught was the artillery attack, which remains astounding and inexplicable.

"How any army could fire in a couple of hours a thousand railway carloads of ammunition and continue normal artillery work for weeks afterward with similar extraordinary outbursts at frequent intervals certainly amount to a military surprise."

CALIFORNIA QUAKE KILLS 5 ON BORDER; LOSS IS $1,000,000

(Continued from First Page.)

of I. A. Morgan, a capitalist, was destroyed by fire resulting from an overturned lamp.

In Mexicali a panic prevailed. Gamblers and the women who make up a considerable portion of the population of the place rushed into the streets. Piles of gold were left on gambling tables, to be rocked off and mixed up with the debris of the building. Martial law was declared there.

Extent of Quake.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., June 23.—Severe earthquake shocks resulting in the death of five persons and $1,000,000 property loss by fire in several cities of the Imperial valley cavering several hundred square miles were reported here today. The greatest damage was at Calexico, on the Mexican border line, where the loss of life occurred.

Two shocks were reported from Yuma, Ariz., at the same time, and San Diego and San Bernardino also were visited by two slight shocks, but no damage was reported.

Heber, a railroad town five miles west of El Centro, was reported destroyed by fire. At Imperial several buildings were cracked, and the wall of one fell in, but no injuries resulted.

Martial Law in Force

CALEXICO, Cal., June 23.—Martial law has been declared here and in Mexicali, Mexico, just across the border line, following a reign of terror in both towns resulting from earthquake shocks last night.

Most of the buildings in the Mexican city are in ruins and hundreds are sleeping in the open. The earthquake was accompanied by tremendous outbursts of dust. American cavalrymen are patrolling the streets here. Soldiers are on duty in Mexicali.

Two Quakes Recorded.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 23.—The California earthquake was recorded by the seismograph at St. Ignatius observatory here last night. Father Odenbach, who is in charge, said today there were two disturbances, the first commencing at 11:13 p.m. and the second at 12:09 a.m.

Laguna Dam Undamaged.

Officials of the United States reclamation service today said that while they had been apprehensive over the safety of the Laguna dam, across the Colorado river at Yuma, the fact that several hours have passed without word of damage to the project leads them to believe the works are not hurt by the earthquake. The dam is in close proximity to the earthquake center and is built of concrete, most of the construction being below the water.

Reclamation officials also express entire confidence in the construction, as they say concrete is the only material which has successfully withstood violent shocks which have demolished works of other construction.

The Georgetown University observatory last night recorded two shocks of the earthquake that wrought such havoc along the Pacific coast, especially in California. The first one came about 11:15 and lasted until 11:27, while the second one started at 12:12 and lasted until 12:25. Both were of the same intensity.

RESTRICTED AREA EXTENDED.

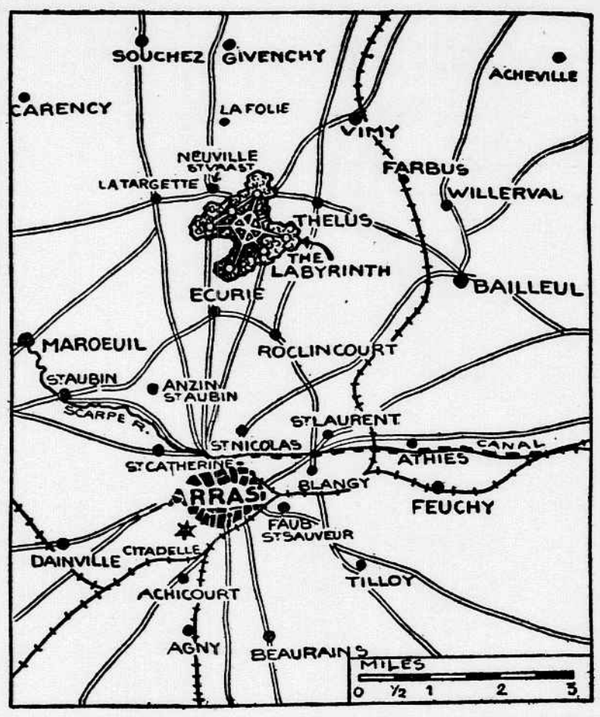
Thirtenth Street Between F and G Barred to Parking Vehicles.

In amended traffic regulations, adopted yesterday by the District Commissioners, that section of 13th street between F and G streets northwest has been added to the list of thoroughfares in which vehicles, excepting commercial vehicles loading or unloading, shall not stand for more than fifteen minutes without special permit from the Commissioners between the hours of 8 o'clock a.m. and 6 o'clock p.m. The other streets which have been included in the list for some time are 15th street between Pennsylvania avenue and I street northwest, except the vehicles of the United States government; 14th street between Pennsylvania avenue and I street northwest, H street between 13th street and Madison place northwest, New York avenue between 14th and 15th streets northwest, G street between 13th and 15th streets northwest, F street between 7th and 15th streets northwest, north side of Pennsylvania avenue from 15th street west to a point 186.86 feet east of the east side of Madison place west, the space between the two lamp posts on the south side of Pennsylvania avenue northwest immediately in front of the north front of the United States Treasury building.

David Essacson Guilty of Fraud.

NEW YORK, June 23.—David Essacson, head of the Kalos Manufacturing Company of this city and Boston, was found guilty today of having used the mails to defraud in connection with the operations of his company. He was released in $5,000 bond until Monday, when sentence will be imposed.

FIGHTING ZONE NEAR ARRAS.



War Officially Reported.

GERMAN STATEMENT.

No German official statement has been received today. The latest one issued reads:

In the western theater of the war: An attack by the enemy on the western bank of the canal to the northwest of Dixmude against three hamlets occupied by our troops has been repulsed. North of Arras there was nothing yesterday more than artillery fighting. An attack by French infantry at a point south of Neuville was repulsed at midnight. In the Champagne district, to the west of Perthes, we pushed forward our positions after successful mining operations. In the hills of the Meuse hand-to-hand fighting lasted throughout the day. It was accompanied by heavy artillery fire. At about 3 o'clock in the morning we began a counter attack and cleared our trenches almost completely of all the French soldiers who had penetrated them. We took 130 prisoners.

An advance of the enemy at Marcheville in small numbers was easily repulsed. East of Lunéville there have been further engagements between advance posts near Leintrey. Last night in the Vosges we systematically transferred our positions to the eastern bank of the Fecht river at a point east of Sondernach without being embarrased by the enemy.

On the Hilden ridge the enemy again suffered heavy losses during repeated attacks. Our aviators dropped bombs on the airship station at Courcelles, to the west of Rhelms. Bomb attacks by the enemy on Etruges and Ostend did no military damage.

In the southeastern theater of the war: The battle to the north and to the west of Lemberg continues. To the east of Zolkiew the Russians were forced during last night to retreat from their positions.

RUSSIAN STATEMENT.

PETROGRAD, June 23:

A large enemy transport loaded partly with cartridges was seized and burned by our cavalry Saturday in the enemy's rear on the road between Telschi and Lukniszki, in the Shavli region. Our troops put the powerful convoy of the transport to the sword and annihilated several commands of enemy chasseurs and mounted patrols.

In a desperate battle on the River Ringova Monday our infantry made progress.

West of the Niemen, on the Narew front and to the left of the Vistula, there has been a lull.

In the Taneff region our infantry crossed the river Sunday night near Ossoukha and bayoneted a battalion of the 82d Austrian Regiment.

Monday night we repulsed desperate attacks by the enemy north of the line of Gieszanow, Rawa Ruska and took 800 prisoners.

In the direction of Lvoff there has been some firing.

On the Dneister we achieved an important success below Nijniff. The Austrians sent across the Dneister strong contingents, with which we had been fighting desperately since the 15th on the front of Ostry-Koropetz-Kosmierjine, Snowidow-Vosilouff-Uniche. At dawn this struggle ended in our complete success.

Our infantry stormed several fortified farms near Snowidow, where the enemy resisted desperately. Here we took more than 3,500 prisoners and many machine guns. The enemy, in full flight, fell back across the Dneister. Our Cossacks, pressing the enemy's heels, crossed four enemy bridges and continued the pursuit on the right bank. Near Koropetz and Kosmierjine the enemy also is retreating.

Near Jojava and Zale Szczyky the enemy is holding his ground behind barbed wire near the Dneister.

Monday night after a desperate battle we stormed the villages of Balamoutovsky, Hawentz and Gromeshatz, taking 1,000 prisoners, including the commander of the 42d Honved Brigade, and numerous machine guns.

ITALIAN STATEMENT.

ROME, June 23:

Enemy activity yesterday was confined to long-range artillery fire at several points on the front. In the Montenero zone one of our Alpine battalions encountered yesterday for the first time important enemy forces recently arrived, probably from Galicia. The Alpine troops attacked and repulsed them, inflicting heavy losses and taking some prisoners.

Night attacks by infantry were renewed against our positions at Plava with the most intense rifle fire and the use of hand grenades. All these attacks were repulsed.

On the lower Isonzo we further strengthened our occupation.

Floods caused by the enemy in the zone adjacent to the Monfalcone canal, although sensibly decreasing, still constitute a formidable obstacle.

An enemy aeroplane dropped several bombs without doing any damage.

FRENCH STATEMENT.

PARIS, June 23, 2:35 p.m.:

In the region to the north of Arras bombardments have been continued on both sides, and lasted throughout the entire night. The Germans, furthermore, endeavored to deliver new counter attacks, one near the Neuville cemetery and the other in the direction of "the labyrinth." Each was completely repulsed.

To the west of the Argonne not far from the road running from Binerville to Vienne-Le-Chateau the fighting is going on in the German trenches, hand grenades being used. On the remainder of the front in the Argonne the Germans have expended a vast amount of ammunition, but without delivering any infantry attack.

On the heights of the Meuse, at Calonne, we yesterday evening reconquered a further section of the second German line.

In Lorraine yesterday saw fresh counter attacks against the positions which we have taken near Leintrey. They were repulsed, and we retained all our gains, at the same time making some prisoners

In the Vosges, at Fontenelle, in the region of Ban-de-Sapt, the enemy yesterday evening, after having thrown nearly 4,000 shells in a few hours against one of our works, advanced along a front of 200 yards and succeeded in gaining a footing. At the same time an attack upon neighboring trenches was delivered. This German offensive was immediately checked by a French counter attack led with great brilliancy. We captured almost all the lost ground. The enemy was successful in maintaining his position only at the extremity of our work. We took 142 prisoners, including three officers.

In the region of the Fecht river we have occupied Sondernach, and we have pushed our line along the slopes to the east of this village.

Last night's official French statement reads:

In the course of the forenoon about fifteen additional shells were fired on Dunkirk. Our heavy batteries engaged the enemy's gun, which was responsible for that bombardment.

In the region to the north of Arras the German counter attack came to an end toward morning. During the day there has been only an artillery action of extreme violence between Souchez and Ecurie.

In Champagne, near Perthes, the enemy exploded several mines without result. On the heights of the Meuse, at the Calonne trenches, the Germans toward the end of the night made a violent attack for the purpose of recovering the positions which they had lost. They succeeded only in occupying part of their former second line. A counter attack on our part resulted in almost all of it again falling into our hands.

The number of prisoners taken in that region since June 20 has reached 220 men and three officers.

Near Marcheville, in the Woevre, a feeble German attack—half a company—which had as its object the reoccupation of an abandoned trench between the two lines was dispersed by our fire.

In Lorraine a German counter attack, debouching to the east of Leintrey, was stopped by our artillery. In the Vosges, between the two branches of the Fecht river, we have continued our advance in the direction of Sondernach.

MORE DETAILS GIVEN IN LIQUOR CASES

Amended Informations Filed in Police Court by Assistant Corporation Counsel.

Amended informations in the cases against the sixteen clubs, hotels, apartment houses and barrooms recently singled out by the District for prosecution in order to test the validity of certain rulings of the excise board were filed in police court this afternoon by Francis H. Stephens, assistant corporation counsel of the District.

The defendants are the same as those named in the original proceedings. The amended papers merely present more details concerning the steps taken by the defendants to procure the licenses under which they are operating.

The District's object in making plain that the defendants complied with all formalities of law in procuring the licenses is to eliminate any possible confusion that might arise as to the real questions at issue when the cases come up in Police Court and are later carried to the Court of Appeals.

Questions Four in Number.

The questions at issue are four in number, namely: First, how distances should be measured between barrooms, churches and schools; second, the issuance of licenses to hotels with less than fifty rooms for guests; third, the issuance of licenses to barrooms on streets where less than 50 per cent of the buildings are devoted to business purposes, and fourth, the case of clubs and apartment houses that are located in residential sections.

Mr. Stephens hopes to get an early decision in each of the four classes of cases in order that they may be hurried on to the Court of Appeals for final review. Either side will appeal in event of an unfavorable decision. It is expected that prosecution of the cases will begin next week.

List of the Defendants.

The defendants in the sixteen cases are Gustav W. Brahler, 410 E street northeast; Patrick Raftery, 225 11th street northeast; D. Edgar Stephan, manager, Stoneleigh Court apartments, 1019 Connecticut avenue; Robert E. Bresnahan, 670 B street southeast; Timothy Hanlon, 822 H street northeast; Thomas F. Schneider, manager, Cairo apartments, 1615 Q street northwest; Henry M. Marks, 1000 E street northwest; Nathaniel Wilson, president Metropolitan Club, 1800 H street northwest; John J. O'Connor, 918 9th street northwest; John J. Graff, 222 7th street southeast; John F. Killenn, 1314 Wisconsin avenue northwest; John F. Schriner, 730 14th street northwest; Henry S. Byrd and Martin J. Barry, 521 G street northwest; John J. Daly, 306 6th street northwest; Eugene T. Lyddane, 1422 Wisconsin avenue northwest, and James J. O'Donnell, 333 Pennsylvania avenue southeast.

Nevada again was the greatest silver-producing state last year, followed in order by Idaho, Montana, Utah and Colorado.

FUND FOR MEXICAN RELIEF EXHAUSTED

American Red Cross Officials Make Urgent Appeal for More Contributions.

20,000 ARE STARVING AND PESTILENCE SPREADS

One More Carload of Corn From Texas and Money Will All Be Spent.

With 20,000 persons officially reported to be starving in Mexico and many suffering from famine and pestilence, the American Red Cross announced today that its funds available for this relief work are exhausted.

Urgent appeal for contributions of food and money to meet the alarming situation was made by Red Cross officials.

How desperate the food situation is even in Vera Cruz is said to be indicated by one case reported to Red Cross headquarters and anonunced today. One talented woman, twenty-three years old, a public school teacher, was found begging in the streets for food for bed-ridden parents. Another sister, well educated, was peddling soap.

Funds Practically Exhausted.

Brig. Gen. C. A. Devol, general manager of the American Red Cross, today telegraphed Red Cross headquarters from Fort Sam Houston, Tex., to the effect that after he has purchased another carload of corn the Mexican relief funds will have been exhausted.

Gen. Devol advises that he is arranging to supply Saltillo with rations of corn and beans through Eagle Pass and Monclova. He is also endeavoring to afford relief to Sabinas, which is in sore distress.

A special representative of the Red Cross in Vera Cruz has afforded much-needed relief to several Mexican school teachers there. In fact, he made $100 lift out of the depths of despair six very deserving teachers and their families. Some members of the families of these teachers were desperately ill, due largely to want and neglect. These young teachers are doing menial labor to keep the wolf from the door.

Famine in Tamaulipas.

A story of famine and desolation in the state of Tamaulipas, Mexico, where many of the natives are cutting down palm trees and trying to exist on the hearts of these, is told in a reliable report just received by the American Red Cross from Tampico.

"The situation in the outlying districts around Tampico is not benefited at all by the food products shipped into this city," says the report. "None of the supplies brought into this port are shipped into the interior. Tales of suffering have been brought in from Sota La Marina, Jimenez, Chamal, Xicotencatl and several other small towns in the State of Tamaulipas.

"The people in this part of the state of Tamaulipas are barely existing on a little beef and wild products. They have no corn, beans, rice or flour, nor any of the staples which in normal times they have been able to get in abundance. They have learned to make tortillos out of the heart of the palm tree, but as this product has so little nourishment in it they are getting very thin and beginning to show plainly the effects of the famine. Their mortality is increasing and will continue to increase with great rapidity after the rainy season sets in.

"These people are scattered over a broad expanse of territory covering over 100 square miles and it will be difficult to get supplies to them. It would be possible, however, to send a supply of provisions to Victoria, Sota La Marina, Jimenez and several other small towns, and have them distributed by an agent of the Red Cross Society. There are a number of Americans in these towns who would gladly assist in seeing that the provisions were given only to the deserving."

SUFFRAGISTS ON EXCURSION.

Hear Addresses and Dance on Trip Down the Potomac.

Suffragists thoroughly enjoyed themselves, making speeches and dancing, on their "personally conducted" excursion down the Potomac on the St. Johns last evening.

Mrs. Nina E. Allender, chairman of the newly organized local branch of the Congressional Union for Woman's Suffrage, also was chairman of the committee in charge of the excursion.

Besides suffragist speeches a number of special entertainment features were given, including a cornet solo by Mrs. Berger Lynch.

Among those who delivered addresses were Mrs. Jessie Hardy Stubbs MacKaye, Mrs. Allender, Dr. Cora Smith King, Miss Elsie Hill, Miss Lucy Burns and Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley.

It Didn't Work.

From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The crowded car was overflowing.

"Get off the step," the conductor cried. "I've got to close the door."

"Don't mind me," replied the man on the step. "Close it if you like. It's true that I have a couple of sample packages of dynamite in my overcoat pockets and the windows might be broken and the roof blown off, but don't hesitate on my account. I haven't many friends, anyway, and I don't think many would sorrow over my early demise. Go ahead and close your door."

Then the conductor closed it.

STATE EXECUTIVE WHO COMMUTED SENTENCE OF LEO FRANK, AND HIS WIFE.

GOVERNOR OF GEORGIA AND MRS. SLATON.

GUARDS STILL ON DUTY AT GOV. SLATON'S HOME

Kept There, He Says, to Prevent Property Damage—Excitement Over Frank Case Subsides.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 23.—The guard of militia and extra county police still surrounded Gov. Slaton's country home today and no intimation was given as to when it would be withdrawn. Those most bitterly opposed to the governor's action in commuting the death sentence of Leo M. Frank to life imprisonment ceased their demonstrations with the dawn of yesterday and all has been quiet both near the governor's home and in the city since.

Gov. Slaton went to his office yesterday for the first time since Saturday and was expected to appear at the capitol again today when the legislature convenes.

The governor stated that the guard was maintained about his home to prevent possible damage to his property.

MRS. ELIZA O. SIEBERT DEAD.

Funeral Services Tomorrow, Followed by Interment in Arlington.

Mrs. Eliza Oothout Siebert, seventy-eight years old, died yesterday at her home, 1325 18th street northwest, of heart disease. Mrs. Siebert was the wife of the late Col. Louis P. Siebert of this city.

Funeral services are to be held at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning at the home. Interment is to be in Arlington national cemetery.

Mrs. Siebert was Miss Oothout, daughter of John Oothout, one-time president of the Bank of New York. She was married in 1866 to Col. Siebert, who had distinguished himself in the civil war. Following a residence in New York, Col. and Mrs. Siebert went to Europe for twelve years. Returning to this country, they came to Washington.

Mrs. Siebert leaves a son, John Oothout Siebert, and a daughter, Miss Sophie Siebert.

Rules Waived for Mrs. Walker.

The President has authorized the appointment of Mrs. Mabel P. Walker as a clerk in the classified service of the Treasury Department, "without compliance with the civil service rules." The order was issued on the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury "in view of the expert services rendered by Mrs. Walker under temporary appointment in that department in operating the comptometer machine whereby much time, labor and expense has been saved, and in view of the fact that there is no eligible register of the civil service commission for employes of this character."

Kept Busy.

From Judge.

Miss Yellowleaf—I frankly admit that I am looking for a husband.

Mrs. Guzzler—So am I.

Miss Yellowleaf—But I thought you had one.

Mrs. Guzzler—So I have, and I spend most of my time looking for him.

Liverpool has nearly 3,000 dwellings under direct municipal control.

ARE AGAINST U. S. OWNING SHIP LINES

Trade and Commercial Organizations Throughout Country Vote on the Subject.

REFERENDUM CONDUCTED BY COMMERCE CHAMBER

Big Majority Favor Subsidies From the Government—Other Questions Answered.

As the result of a referendum taken by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States among more than 750 chambers of commerce, boards of trade and other commercial organizations of the country, 698 trade bodies of the United States are against the government undertaking the purchase, construction or charter of vessels for mercantile purposes and their operation, with 82 such bodies in favor of such a plan.

These results were made public today at the headquarters of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States in the Riggs building, following a canvass which has been in progress since May 10, the referendum having been taken as the result of the recent ship-purchase bill fight in Congress.

The canvass extended to every state in the Union, and it is believed that the information will be of service to Congress in case another ship purchase bill is presented at the coming session.

Oppose All U. S. Ownership.

Asked in the referendum whether they favor the ownership of merchant vessels by the government with operation by private parties under lease, 711 trade bodies declared themselves opposed to such a plan, fifty-four voting in favor of it.

Asked whether they favor subsidies from the government sufficient to offset the difference in cost between operation of vessels under the American flag and operation in the same deep sea trades under foreign flags, 558 trade bodies voted in favor of such a plan, with 186 opposed to it.

Asked whether they favor subventions from the government to establish regular mail and freight lines under the American flag to countries in which the commercial interests of the United States are important and to American dependencies, the trade bodies voted 718 in favor and 48 opposed.

Vote on Recommendations.

In another ballot sent out with the referendum were set forth recommendations by the national chamber's special committee on merchant marine, of which William H. Douglas of New York is chairman. The committee's recommendations and the voting on the propositions are as follows:

The committee recommends the creation of a federal shipping board to investigate and report to Congress regarding the navigation laws and to have full jurisdiction, under the law, in all matters pertaining to over-sea transportation—645 in favor, 116 opposed.

The committee recommends that the government subscribe to the entire stock of a marine development company with a capital of $30,000,000, this company to have authority for seven years to lend, under supervision of the federal shipping board, upon the security of first mortgages on merchant vessels, taking as evidence of this indebtedness bonds which bear a fair rate of interest and contain provisions for amortization, the development company to guarantee the bonds as to principal and interest and sell them to the public—422 in favor, 314 opposed.

Would Lessen Speed of Boats.

The committee recommends that the ocean mail law of 1891 be amended by lowering the speed for first-class steamers from twenty to sixteen knots, and for second-class steamers from sixteen to twelve knots, and by making the compensation adequate to permit the establishment of lines of steamships carrying both mail and freight—690 in favor, 66 opposed.

The committee recommends that there should be legislation abolishing deferred rebates and providing for supervision of rates by the federal shipping board, with requirements for filing with the board schedules of rates and all agreements among oversea lines, 607 in favor, 131 opposed.

The committee recommends that federal licenses should be taken out by lines, domestic and foreign, engaged in shipping between ports of the United States and other countries, 616 in favor, 121 opposed.

Question Widely Discussed.

Possibly no question which the Chamber of Commerce of the United States has submitted to its members has been more widely discussed, it was said at the chamber today. In fact, it was a great desire to know the sentiment of business men of the country on this important subject which called for the referendum, only eight other referenda having been sent out in the entire history of the organization. The last one was a year ago on trust legislation, and the present was the only general call which has gone out since.

It will probably be some time before an analysis of exactly how organizations in various sections of the country went on record can be had, inasmuch as before that information can be given out it is necessary for Elliott H. Goodwin, general secretary, to present the vote for final approval at a meeting of the board of directors of the national chamber to be held in New York city Tuesday.

After the board has had an opportunity to go over the situation, however, the entire results of the canvass will be made public.

LABOR MEN ORGANIZE TO OPPOSE ALL WAR

Mr. Buchanan of Illinois Elected Head of Society, Which Would Forfeit Patents on Munitions.

Opposition to extension of the means for national defense, and declarations favoring the acquisition by the government of a monopoly on the manufacture of arms and ammunition of all kinds, were voiced at a meeting last night at the St. James Hotel, attended by members of several national labor organizations.

The resolutions adopted at the gathering, which included representatives of a number of organizations from several cities in the east and middle west, denounced an adequate army and navy as "a menace to peace," and asserted that as the patent rights on and the manufacture of arms, ammunition and the implements of war are in the hands of international combinations of capitalists who sell their products indiscriminately to the governments of the world and promote the sale of such products by arousing and encouraging feelings of national prejudice and jealousy and by employing periodical war scares in different countries, the government should take immediate steps to acquire all such patent rights, so as to prevent the sale of munitions of war to any belligerent power.

Officers Chosen.

Representative Frank Buchanan of Illinois was chosen president of the organization, the other officers being: First vice president, Milton Snellings, Washington, D. C., Stationary and Steam Operating Engineers' International Union; second vice president, William F. Kramer, Chicago, Ill., International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths; third vice president, Rudolph Modest, New York city, Amalgamated Meat Cutters of America; fourth vice president, Jacon C. Taylor, East Orange, N. J., secretary-treasurer Federated Central Body of the States of New York and New Jersey; secretary, L. P. Straube, Chicago, Ill., Commercial Portrait Artists; treasurer, Ernest Bohn, New York city, secretary of Central Federated Union; sergeant-at-arms, Fred Lohn, Chicago, Ill., Leather Workers' International Union; general counsel, former Representative H. Robert Fowler, Harrisburg, Ill.

Not Sponsored by A. F. of L.

When the newly formed association and its objects was called to the attention of Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, Mr. Gompers declared the organization was in no wise sponsored by the federation.

"While the American Federation of Labor stands for peace in preference to war," said President Gompers, "and while it has gone on record, by resolution, as opposing war on principle, the federation has never advocated government monopoly of the manufacture of arms and munitions of war."

President Gompers called attention to the letter written by him to be read at the peace meeting held in New York last week, saying, however, that the sentiments expressed in the letter were his own, and that he did not claim that they were an authorized expression of the sentiment of the American Federation of Labor as a whole.

Vain Effort to Hold Conference.

Efforts were made today to arrange for a conference between President Wilson and a committee headed by Representative Buchanan, at which it was desired to inform the President of the objects tought to be attained by the new organization, and to present to him a copy of the resolutions adopted last night. Owing t othe fact that the President is making arrangements to leave the city this evening, however, it was impossible to arrange for a meeting.

It was explained today that the new organization has absolutely no connection with any political propaganda in favor of former Secretary Bryan, but that it was formed for the purpose of bringing to bear all the influence of labor organizations in the United States and abroad, as well as the laboring classes generally, in favor of a general disarmament of the nations.

Poultry and Pigeon Fanciers to Meet

At the June meeting of the National Capital Poultry and Pigeon Association tomorrow night in the Public Library auditorium Thomas C. Pollock is to lecture on "A Profitable Leghorn Plant," and George I. Kelley is to speak on "The Profits From a Flock of Capons." The general discussion is to be on the subject of "Scorecard vs. Comparison Judging." Consideration is to be given at the meeting to plans for the exhibition to be held next winter, and efforts are to be made to decide on a suitable hall in which to hold the annual show.

ARGUMENTS HEARD ON FREIGHT RATES

Plea for Increase Made by Western Railroads Before the I. C. C.

INTERESTS OF FARMERS DEFENDED BY A. E. HELM

A. J. Norton Declares Consumer, Not the Producer, Pays Cost of Grain Transportation.

Argument before the interstate commerce commission today in the western advance rate case turned on the increases on grain and grain products.

A. J. Norton spoke for the Santa Fe railway and A. E. Helm of the Kansas state railway commission replied. Mr. Norton contended that the level of rates on grain in western territory was below the level of grain rates in the east. Farmers' organizations opposing the increase, he said, had resources of $8,000,000 and had gone about their fight in a systematic and thorough manner.

"The farmer, however," he said, "doesn't pay any freight on grain. That is paid by the consumer."

Mr. Helm Replies.

Mr. Helm replied that the farmer did pay the freight.

"It is a well known fact," said he, "that every increase in the cost of transportation of agricultural products, and grain particularly, is reflected at the very moment in the price the farmer receives for his product. He pays the freight."

Mr. Helm argued that the burden of proof that an increase was necessary was on the carrier. Poor management, bad securities or financial blunders, he argued, had nothing to do with increasing freight rates. Such an increase in grain rates, he contended, could be justified only if the carriers showed that cost of transporting grain had increased.

Arguments Not Completed.

Argument on the financial condition of the western roads was not completed yesterday, but time will be granted to further discuss this point later in the week.

C. C. Wright, representing many of the interested roads, yesterday maintained that conditions would be fairly shown by taking forty-one roads in western territory and using them to give a composite picture. He said this picture showed that labor cost, taxes and cost of maintenance are all increasing, and that the only way in which the railroads can meet these increases, unless they reduce the number of trains, is by increasing their rates.

Clifford Thorne, representing state railroad commissions, declared that only a selected list of railroads had been presented to the commission.

"They have taken a half dozen of the subsidiary companies of the Southern Pacific railroad," he said, "and put them in their forty-one roads and left the Southern Pacific out. These subsidiaries are earning deficits, and the Southern Pacific is one of the best properties in the west."

Mr. Thorne said the railroads based their requests on the theory that the book cost of their properties should be taken as their real value, on which they were entitled to earn 7 per cent.

"This," said Mr. Thorne, "is but the entering wedge. If these roads are entitled to $10,000,000 more in revenues today they will be entitled to $40,000,000 advance next month in passenger rates and another advance in freight rates next year. If these two doctrines are sound all the railroads of the country would be entitled to $500,000,000 increase every year.

"Before committing ourselves to such a program let us see if there is not something radically wrong in the premises that have led to such conclusion."

A. J. Edgerton, assistant attorney general of Minnesota, and Willis E. Reed, attorney general of Nebraska, followed Mr. Thorne, arguing against the increases.

TERRIBLE FIGHTING MARKS CAPTURE OF TEUTON LABYRINTH

(Continued from First Page.)

burg and of the Salle des Fetes, without counting innumerable numbered works, giving a feeling of unheard-of difficulties which our troops had to overcome.

Day and Night Combat.

"Without a stop from May 30 to June 17, they fought on this ground, full of big holes and filled with dead. The combat never ceased, either day or night. The attacking elements, constantly renewed, crushed the Germans with hand grenades and demolished their earth barricades. There was not an hour of truce nor an instant of repose. The men were under a sun so hot in the trenches they fought bareheaded and in their shirt sleeves.

"On each of these bloody days there were acts of incomparable heroism. From three sides at a time we attained way where the Germans had dug, ten meters underground, formidable shelters. The enemy's artillery continued firing on our line without interruption. Our reserves suffered, for in this upturned earth, where every blow from the pickax would disinter a body, one can prepare but slowly the deep shelters which the situation demands.

Many Men Are Lost.

"We lost many men, but the morale of the others was unshaken. The men asked only one thing—to go forward and fight with grenades, instead of waiting, gun in hand, the unceasing fall of shells.

"They were hard days, and it was necessary constantly to carry to the fighting men munitions and food, and especially water. Everybody did his best, and we continued our success. Little by little our progress, indicated by a cloud of dust resulting from the combat of the grenades, brought us to an extremity north of the 'labyrinth.' The fighting continued in the Eulenburg and other trenches daily, and ultimately the 'labyrinth' belonged to us.

Germans Lose Regiment.

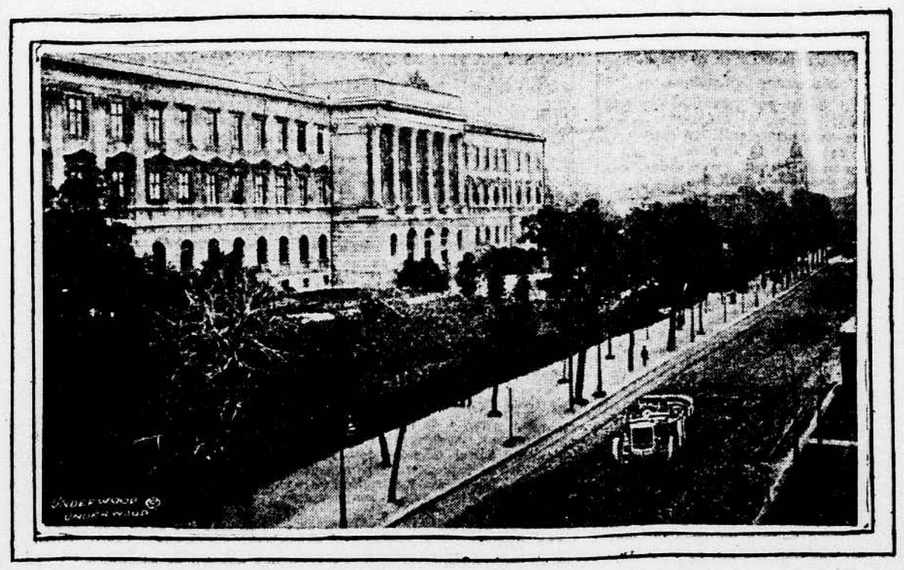
"The Germans lost an entire regiment. We took a thousand prisoners. The rest were killed. A Bavarian regiment also was decimated.

"Our losses were 2,000 men, among whom many were slightly wounded.

"The resistance was as fierce as the attack. Despite the nature of the ground and the organized defenses, which had been in preparation for seven months, and despite the artillery, the bomb-throwers and the quick-firers, we remained the victors."

Investigations among the cannibals of New Guinea indicate that they eat human flesh because they like it.

LAST RUSSIAN STAND IN GALICIA—LEMBERG, ITS PRINCIPAL STREET AND HOUSE OF PARLIAMENT.



SAPIECHA STREET. ON THE LEFT IS THE DIET, OR HOUSE OF PARLIAMENT, AND IN THE BACKGROUND IS THE CATHEDRAL.