

MUSCOVITE ARMY PULLED GERMANS BACK FROM THE FRENCH CAPITAL

Czar's Forces at Beginning of War Struck Austria With One Arm and With Other Eased Pressure on Paris.

WAR WITH JAPAN HAS TAUGHT LESSON WELL

McCormick Gives Observations on Efficiency of Russian Troops in Action and Describes Their Methods.

By ROBERT R. MCCORMICK.

(Copyright 1915 by The Chicago Tribune.) Great Russian Headquarters, May 14.—I have never seen the German army and therefore cannot use that standard of comparison in discussing the Russian soldiers. The Germans and Russians have met four times in decisive combat in the last year.

The Germans had built a network of railroads purely for military purposes. They had gone beyond this. They caused farmers to construct and locate their buildings as to be of great use for military purposes.

Throughout East Prussia farmhouses occupy all strategic points. They are invariably built with heavy walls and small windows toward the Russian front and with thin walls and wide doors toward Berlin.

On the other hand, the Russians have profited much from the war with Japan. Weaknesses that were disclosed in organization and personnel have been remedied with care.

Whereas the war found the French army totally unfit to cope with Germany and the English army too small to do anything but defend the coast, the Russian army absolutely negligible, the Russian army was immediately able to strike the Austrians with one arm and with the other pull the Prussians from the gates of Paris.

The Russian high field piece resembles the French 75 copied, I believe, after the latter. On the other hand, the Russian six-inch field gun has been used as a model by the French.

The batteries are complete to tripod periscope field glasses, machine gunners and telephone system. How great foresight is shown in providing this equipment for so enormous an army will be understood when it is realized that the little British expeditionary force of 100,000 men was lacking in both of those requirements.

Cossacks Great Horsemen. Of Russian cavalry I have only seen a mounted drill of two troops of Cossacks, whose extraordinary horsemanship lends confirmation to the story of unbroken successes in mounted conflicts, recounted by officers of all branches of the service.

They tell me that at the beginning of the campaign in Galicia there were many encounters between cavalry units, in which the Russians were almost invariably successful. Among the opponents they speak highly only of the Hungarians. The Austrians they say are poor and the Prussians worst of all.

the heavy wagons and round-barricaded horses of the French and English. In their train are found trains of small two and four-wheel carriers.

The boxes of the four-wheel vehicles are about seven feet long by four feet wide, and of the two-wheel carts about four feet square. The latter are considerably wider than that of the farm wagons at home.

Work of Peasant Wagons. The bulk of the work is being done by peasant wagons, slightly smaller than the other. The horses' collars are fastened to the front end of the shafts. From the same point a rope is stretched tightly to the outside of the hub of the front wheel, so that the danger of breaking the axle is greatly minimized.

There is generally a brace from the body of the wagon to the outside of the rear wheel, which frequently runs upon a wooden axle. All of these vehicles are drawn by small hardy Russian horses, but these, unlike the well-trained cavalry mounts, are hardly broken.

The great advantage of this system of transport is that it can go over any kind of road or no road. The two-wheel cart are almost as mobile as the horse-drawn wagon, and are also comparatively insignificant.

On the other hand, the number of drivers required is enormous, but numbers is Russia's greatest asset. The United States could produce enough men for this form of transport, but the cost of wages would be prohibitive.

Splendid Specimen. The Russian infantryman is the most splendid physical specimen I have seen. Owing to her immense population, Russia has not resorted to universal conscription. Only the best and strongest are chosen.

The Russian soldier is very much bigger and very much more athletic than the German. I am sure partly to these reasons—more I believe, to the fact that the bulk of the Russian population is agricultural, while the English is manufacturing.

I have often read of the Russian being a lying chummy. Nothing could be further from the truth. While at the front I was in a state of continual admiration over the agility and grace of the soldiers' movements. When a private is given some order by a commissioned officer he generally runs to execute it.

This is partly due to discipline, but is also because rapid movements demand so little exertion. The wonders of the Russian ballet are due to long training, but the raw material from which the dancers are drawn is exceptional.

DARDANELLES IN NO DANGER OF BEING FORCED AT EARLY DATE

Allied Troops Which Landed at Southern Point of Peninsula Desperately Defend Positions Acquired.

FLEETS RETIRE FROM VICINITY OF ACTION

German Officers Command Mohammedans and Teuton Soldiers Are Holding Critical Lines.

BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADERS WIRE. (Copyright 1915 by The Chicago Tribune.) London, June 19.—The allied troops which landed at Seddul Bahr on the Gallipoli peninsula, held about ten square miles of the extreme southern part of the peninsula. The occupation is coupled with the greatest difficulties.

The ground held by the allies consists principally of a small plateau to the north of Seddul Bahr and two adjoining ridges to the northwest, between which the Turks are pushing advances from the sea.

Correspondent in Trenches. The Associated Press correspondent who spent two days in the trenches, found the Turkish troops in excellent condition and spirit, in spite of the fact that the allies are using every conceivable means to carry on the operations, including bombs thrown from catapults and from aeroplanes.

From the Turkish station of artillery fire control, the effect of the Turkish fire upon the allied trenches could be observed today and the shells were reaching the mark. The sanitary and supply services of the Turks are being carried on efficiently.

Allied Fleet Retires. During the day time, both sides are usually inactive, the Turks preferring night bayonet attacks. Many Turkish batteries are in position, but the narrowness of the opposing trenches makes their work difficult and for the most part they are directing their attention to the reserves of the allies and to changing shifts which are exposed at certain points.

German General Confident. Wehrer, German general commanding the south group, gave the correspondent every opportunity to visit the Seddul Bahr district, placing no restrictions whatever upon the correspondent's movements. The result was a thorough inspection of the ground. Wehrer made no attempt to comment on the situation himself beyond saying that "the failure of the allies to consummate their plan of forcing the Dardanelles is too obvious for discussion."

COINSTITUTIONAL SAYS WIFE'S SUICIDE WAS BEAUTIFUL END. Cambridge, Mass., June 19.—In a statement tonight Edmund T. Ross, an assistant professor at the University of Minnesota, described the suicide of his young wife by drowning in Narragansett Bay today as a "tragedy of the most beautiful kind."

ENGLAND SEEKS FOR RECRUITS IN AMERICA. San Francisco, June 19.—Agents of the department of justice are investigating alleged recruiting in California for the allies in the European war. It was learned today that the main office of the supposed recruiting agents is in San Francisco.

Summary of War News of Yesterday

With the fall of Grodek, the Austro-Germans are within seventeen miles of Lemberg, capital of Galicia. They have captured Komarno, twenty miles southwest of Lemberg, also, and have crossed the Tanev river.

This movement to eastward from Przemyel has been a rapid one for large armies, and, although the Russians have been given credit for opposing the advance with strong rear guards, the great masses of their forces have withdrawn, without much fighting, back to what is probably considered their strongest defensive lines, a short distance east of Grodek.

In France the allied forces report gains at various points. The French have held strongly fortified positions along the Meuse, on the chain of lakes and along the marshes partly encircling that territory.

From the Gallipoli peninsula comes the information of late date that the British and French allies are in possession of the southern end of the peninsula. The Turks are well fortified and are not only offering a stubborn resistance to any further advances, but are carrying out determined night attacks with the bayonet.

VILLA FAVORS MEXICO CITY FOR PEACE PARLEY

Believes All Conferences Looking to Settlement of Internal Troubles Should Be Within Republic.

BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADERS WIRE. El Paso, Tex., June 19.—Gen. Francisco Villa favors Mexico City as the site for holding a peace conference, according to a statement issued today at Aguas Calientes. Villa takes the position that Mexico's troubles are national; that to hold any conference outside the country would lessen the dignity of the nation, that it makes no difference what troops may occupy Mexico City, the people of Mexico should settle their own affairs within their own country.

The report from Washington of a split in the Carranza cabinet was a subject of spirited comment in Mexican circles here, but pending further developments none would venture a prediction as to its effect on Mexican affairs.

General Bano Madro, who occupied Saltillo, Coahuila, today, today began moving on Monterrey, according to advices received here.

Local offices of the constitutionalist party are active in the city. Passenger traffic was opened today between Saltillo and Torreon and between Saltillo and Piedras Negras, the Mexican border point opposite Eagle Pass.

26 RECRUITS INTERCEPTED BY FEDERAL OFFICERS. Chicago, June 19.—Federal officials today intercepted a squad of twenty-six recruits for the British army bound from San Francisco to New York. They were headed by Lieut. Kenneth Croft, who said he was on his way to England to join his regiment.

CARRANZA MAY BE ELIMINATED BY OBRIGON, IS LATEST REPORT

First Chief's Military Commander Demands Retention of Four Resigned Members of Constitution Cabinet.

MAYTORENA THREATENS IF AMERICANS LAND

Washington, Not Anxious to Have War in Sonora, May Not Send Relief Expedition Into Yaqui Country.

BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADERS WIRE. Washington, June 19.—General Venustiano Carranza, original leader of the Mexican constitutionalist movement is face to face with a situation that may eliminate him as a factor in Mexican politics unless he yields to the dictation of his commanding general, Venustiano Obregon, and other high officers in his army.

Official advices today revealed that four of Carranza's cabinet ministers had resigned and that General Obregon was insisting on their retention as well as the dismissal of the members to whom they were opposed.

Word also came to the American government that General Jose Maytorena, the Villa commander in Sonora, objected vigorously to the possible landing of American marines to rescue Americans in the Yaqui valley, indicating that he would regard such action as a hostile invasion.

Prospect of Long Standing. The situation in the Yaqui valley was overshadowed, however, by the cabinet crisis at Vera Cruz, where a new angle to the entire Mexican problem was created almost overnight.

The fact that Obregon had telegraphed Carranza, insisting on the retention of four cabinet members—Luis Cabrera, Rafael Zubaran, Eduardo Verdugo and Jesus Vera—the first two of whom were in Washington for a long time as representatives of Carranza, was generally viewed as an indication of Obregon's ascendancy to a position of political prestige in the constitutionalist movement.

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TEUTON FORCES CLEAR WAY FOR GALICIA'S CAPITAL

Strong Russian Positions Are Quickly Captured by Austro-Germans Advancing on Lemberg.

FRENCH OFFENSIVE IS GAINING IN WEST

British Take More Trenches in Vicinity of Hooge and Claim to Have Retained Them Successfully.

***** CRISIS REACHED IN CAMPAIGN FOR LEMBERG ***** The Galician campaign has come to a crisis. The Russian forces, driven from one position to another by the Austro-Germans, have advanced across the heights and have made a stand on the heights west of Lemberg, along an eighteen-mile line. Should Lemberg be retaken, Austria would have reclaimed virtually the entire province of Galicia almost all of which was in Russian hands during the earlier stages of the war.

***** FRENCH FORCE TAKES GERMAN AFRICAN POST ***** The French minister of colonies has received the following dispatch from the governor of French Central Africa: "On the result of heavy fighting from May 24 which lasted day and night for seventy-two hours, a single column forced the enemy to capitulate at Mopoa after taking position after position. The squadron took many prisoners, including many white troops, officers and infantry, and also many quick-fires, munitions and valuable correspondences. The morale of the troops continues, especially high, despite the great privations of food and forest warfare. The French troops continue the forward offensive movement toward Beana, situated southeast of Lomie."

***** FRENCH GAINS CLAIMED IN ALL WESTERN FIELD ***** Germans Are Gradually Driven From One Position to Another; Desperate Counterattacks Are Repulsed.

***** FRENCH GAINS CLAIMED IN ALL WESTERN FIELD ***** The following official statement was issued by the war office tonight: "In the sector to the north of Arras we have continued our action and on several points gathered the fruits of the favorable engagements of the last few days."

***** FRENCH GAINS CLAIMED IN ALL WESTERN FIELD ***** "After a very spirited struggle, the Fond de Buval, obstinately defended by the enemy since May 9, was completely invested and carried by assault. The work required some machine guns and a few prisoners, a dozen of whom remain in our hands, the resistance of the Germans having been desperate."

***** FRENCH GAINS CLAIMED IN ALL WESTERN FIELD ***** "On the slopes extending to the east of Lavette in the direction of Souchez, we have carried several trenches and made 200 prisoners about ten of whom are officers."

***** FRENCH GAINS CLAIMED IN ALL WESTERN FIELD ***** "We hold the slopes of Hill 119, the north of the 'L' trench, maintaining themselves, clinging to the ground beyond the last German trenches, notwithstanding counterattacks by the enemy. To the south of these slopes our front has been carried forward to the northeast of the 'L' trench."

***** FRENCH GAINS CLAIMED IN ALL WESTERN FIELD ***** "The enemy, by a counter-attack of extreme violence, retook from us last night one part of the great passage-way which we had previously occupied. We resisted during the course of the day and we have repulsed all the attempts of the enemy."

***** FRENCH GAINS CLAIMED IN ALL WESTERN FIELD ***** "In the entire sector the artillery engagement, which has been intense, continues on the outskirts of the forest of Le Brode. The enemy attempted to attack, but was not able to do so."

***** FRENCH GAINS CLAIMED IN ALL WESTERN FIELD ***** "At Embermenet, a German battalion retreating last night two of our small posts, but we immediately counter-attacked and, although with force inferior in number, recaptured all of our positions and drove our opponents to flight."

***** FRENCH GAINS CLAIMED IN ALL WESTERN FIELD ***** "In Alsace our advance continues on the two banks of the Fecht river, in spite of the heavy fog and a torrential rain. We hold on the left bank of the river. The German troops of Hill 839, Telchwald and the villages of Steinbruck and Altenhof (Althof). We have at the same time, between the two branches of the Fecht, taken the clearing of Altkemmen."

***** FRENCH GAINS CLAIMED IN ALL WESTERN FIELD ***** "On the right bank of the western branch we have gained the heights of Hiltgenfirst which constitutes the outpost of the Little Ballon de Gueboullier. (Kohlewarzen) and progressed on the slopes to the east in the direction of Landersbach."

***** FRENCH GAINS CLAIMED IN ALL WESTERN FIELD ***** "We have bombarded the railway station at Munster and exploded munition depots located there. At the time the U-29 was sunk it was rumored in England that she was rammed and cut in two by a battleship or dreadnaught."

***** FRENCH GAINS CLAIMED IN ALL WESTERN FIELD ***** "The British admiralty has announced officially that the German submarine U-29, which was sunk the latter part of March, fell a victim to a British warship, the name of which is not disclosed."

***** FRENCH GAINS CLAIMED IN ALL WESTERN FIELD ***** "The presumable reason for this early announcement became apparent only when a flood of Berlin editorials, in which it was stated that the U-29 was sunk by a merchant ship, reached London. This being accepted in Germany as a fact, it was argued editorially that the German navy could not relax its vigilance against the British merchantmen which might ram and destroy submarines seeking to search them before firing a torpedo."

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