

# BATTLE CONTINUES WITH GREAT FURY

### Fight at Przemysl Proving to be Most Sanguinary of War.

## LOSSES ARE AWFUL

Both Sides Have Poured Reinforcements into Field and With Attacks and Counter Attacks the Losses in Men and Material Are Piling Up to an Unprecedented Extent—Teutons Simultaneously With This Battle, Are Making Another Effort to Break Through Bzura Lines to Warsaw.

LONDON, June 2.—(10:45 p. m.)—The battle for Przemysl, which is proving one of the most stubborn and sanguinary of the war, continues with unabated fury. Both sides have poured reinforcements into the field and with attacks and counter attacks, the losses in men and material are piling up to an unprecedented extent.

The German and Austrian reports claim that some of the forts on the northern front already have fallen and that on the southeastern front their troops are progressing toward the railway that joins the fortress with Lemberg. But the latest Petrograd communication says that the Germans, who got into one fort, were driven out and makes no mention of the capture of Stry or of other successes claimed by the Teutonic allies.

To the southeast, simultaneously with this battle, the Germans are making another effort to break through the Bzura lines toward Warsaw, but whether this is a serious attempt to capture the Polish capital or only a diversion to prevent the Russians from sending more reinforcements into Galicia is not disclosed.

The Germans claim to have captured upward of 300,000 Russians and an immense amount of material during the month of May. Despite this, the Russians do not appear to have slackened their resistance.

On the Gallipoli peninsula the British and French lines have been subjected to severe attacks by the Turks, all of which, according to the British report, issued this evening, have been repulsed. There, as in France, trench warfare is being followed, but in this case the allies have the support of their fleet, which in the day time is able to search the Turkish trenches and prevent the Turks from coming out into the open and also support the allies' attacks.

So far as France is concerned, the most important fighting in progress is to the north of Arras, where the Germans and French are contending for the possession of the sugar refinery at Souchez, which both claim to hold, and on the outskirts of Le Pretre forest, where the battle for the trenches has been continuous for weeks.

The latest victim of the German submarines is the British liner Saldie, which was sunk in the North sea with seven of her crew.

VIENNA CLAIMS SUCCESSES. VIENNA, June 2.—(Via London, 10 p. m.)—The official statement, issued by the Austrian war office tonight, reads as follows:

"The Russians have renewed their strong attacks against the allied troops on the eastern bank of the San. Desperate attacks everywhere have been repulsed with heavy Russian losses.

"On the northern front of Przemysl two additional fortifications have been stormed and we have maintained the conquered ground.

"South of the Dniester our attacks are successfully progressing. Hostile positions between Stry and Drohobycz

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## Business of American Ships For Eight Months

WASHINGTON, May 31.—American ships carried \$356,000,000 worth of the imports and exports of the United States during the eight months ending March 31. Figures made public today by the department of commerce showed that the total of imports and exports amounted to \$2,797,000,000, of which 12.64 per cent was transported in vessels under the American flag, compared with 8.34 per cent of a total of \$2,960,200,000 handled by American vessels during the same period last year. Up to May 1, 142 foreign built ships had been admitted to American registry under the law passed by congress.

## Further Delay in Raising Submarine

HONOLULU, June 2.—After being raised from a depth of more than 300 feet to within 24 feet of the surface, further salvaging of the wrecked submarine F-4 had to be temporarily abandoned today on account of the danger of the submarine breaking up. Naval Constructor Julius A. Furer will sail on the Sierra for San Francisco Saturday to supervise the construction of six huge cylinders at Mare Island, which will be submerged alongside the F-4, lashed to its side, and then pumped out. It is hoped that the F-4 can thus be brought safely to the surface.

## CAUSE AN UPROAR

LOS ANGELES, June 2.—Clamoring for their pay as election workers at the polls yesterday, a mob of more than 1,000 men and women stormed the headquarters of the business men's committee today. After waiting several hours in front of the closed offices they paraded tonight to police headquarters, where their statements were taken.

The workers claim to have been employed in the interests of Frederick J. Whiffen, who was defeated by Charles E. Sebastian for mayor. It is alleged they were to receive \$2.50 if Whiffen was defeated and double the amount in case of victory.

The workers will hold a mass meeting tomorrow and present their grievances to the district attorney.

## KINCHENER HONORED.

LONDON, June 2.—Among the honors announced today in connection with the king's birthday, was Field Marshal Earl Kitchener, the British secretary of state for war, to be a knight of the Order of the Garter.

# GERMAN AMBASSADOR FEELS OPTIMISTIC

## Predicts Suffrage for Women Come in 1917

SAN FRANCISCO, June 1.—National woman suffrage by 1917 and President Wilson's renomination were prophesied by Mrs. William Kent, wife of Congressman Kent, in an address today before the newly formed California branch of the congressional union for woman suffrage in session here. Mrs. Kent said further in a private interview that faith in the passage by the next congress of a federal woman suffrage act has led the congressional union to lift its boycott upon the democratic party.

## ARREST GIRL SPY

MILAN, Italy, June 2.—(Via Paris, 3 p. m.)—Isabelle Wade, aged 37, of Chicago, was arrested here today on the charge of being an accomplice of a Bavarian officer, who is accused of espionage.

A few days ago the police arrested a Bavarian officer named Martin Schehammer on suspicion of espionage. He had made several visits to the province of Grescia and Verona in the war zone.

It was learned that Schehammer had lived in several Italian towns, Milan and Rome included, and had many addresses. His close acquaintance with Isabelle Wade of Chicago, a singer, was discovered and the police found the woman living in an apartment here, under the name of Margherita Martello.

Search of her apartment revealed a large package of correspondence in cipher, military maps of important strategic value in the provinces of Alessandria, Udine, Verona and Bassano. These were contained in a large valise. From another package of German correspondence it would appear that Isabelle Wade had dealings with the police of Berlin.

## JEALOUS OF HER

SEATTLE, Wash., June 2.—Mrs. Kate Anderson, 30 years old, proprietor of a lodging house, was shot to death tonight as she sat in her kitchen with friends. Frank J. Lewis, 33 years old, a lodger, who, witnesses said, shot Mrs. Anderson with a rifle, was found later in his room with a gaping wound in the side of his face. A shotgun from which a charge had just been fired was found by his side. He was taken to the city hospital in a critical condition.

## PREPARE TO MOBILIZE ON AN HOUR'S NOTICE

DENVER, Colo., June 2.—Adjutant General John Chase of the Colorado national guard, received today orders from the war department in Washington to be prepared to mobilize on an hour's notice, according to reliable information. The order, it is said, was accompanied by a request prohibiting discussion of the communication.

# BRILLIANT SUCCESS OR CRUSHING DISASTER

LONDON, June 2 (2:45 a. m.)—The situation of the Germans across the San river is such that the only alternatives are either a brilliant success or utter disaster, says the Petrograd correspondent of the Morning Post. The correspondent explains that General Mackensen has at this point a million men dependent upon a narrow neck of territory not seven miles wide on the San for their only communication with their base. Their front is within eight miles of Mocsiska, which is their immediate objective, a station on the main line of the railway to Lemberg.

Both flanks, the correspondent continues, are being attacked by the Russians, who are gradually closing in on the narrow neck of land running from Jaroslau to the river Lubaczowka,

## PAYING LOSSES

LONDON, June 3.—(3:47 a. m.)—English insurance companies have already paid the amount of \$500,000 in connection with the loss of life by the sinking of the Lusitania. This represents the sum paid for the loss of 350 lives and many more claims are expected to be filed. The American claims will probably reach twice this amount, according to estimates here. No English company so far has confirmed the report that A. Fred G. Vanderbilt carried heavy insurance on his life.

## REPORT THAT VILLA HAS ROUTED OBREGON

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Unofficial reports reaching the Villa agency from the border tonight said that General Villa had routed the Carranza forces under General Obregon near Sillao and that Obregon was falling back upon Penjamo. No details were given.

# MEXICAN LEADERS MUST GET TOGETHER

## Woman Desecrated the American Flag

SEATTLE, June 2.—A fine of \$200 was imposed in police court today upon Mrs. Ellen Raymond, convicted of desecrating the American flag during a flag drill at the Mercer Island Parental school two weeks ago. Counsel for Mrs. Raymond gave notice of appeal. Witnesses for the state testified Mrs. Raymond referred to the flag as a "dirty, rotten rag." Mrs. Raymond denied the charge and insisted that she was a patriotic citizen, although she held a grievance against the authorities for sending her son to the parental school.

## The President Calls On Them to Adjust Their Differences Soon.

## MESSAGE IN FULL

The Failure to Unite in a Movement to Bring Peace to Mexico Within a Very Short Time Will Constrain the United States to Decide What Means Shall be Employed in Order to Save the People of the Southern Republic From Further Devastations of Internal Warfare.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—All factions in Mexico were publicly called upon by President Wilson today in the name of the United States government "to accommodate their differences" and set up a government that can be accorded recognition.

Failure to unite in a movement to bring peace to Mexico "within a very short time," as was announced in a statement telegraphed to Generals Carranza, Villa, Zapata and others, would constrain the United States to decide "what means should be employed" in order to save the people of the southern republic from further devastations of internal warfare.

Everywhere, in official and diplomatic quarters and among Mexicans of varied leanings, the statement was interpreted as meaning that the United States would bring pressure to bear first to unite the faction in choice of a provisional president, failing to bring all elements together would give its active support elements which did agree. Mention was considered as a possible condition of an armistice with no remedy from the republic.

The president's statement marks a departure in the policy of the Washington government toward Mexico. Its effect here was to start a variety of speculations as to what the American government meant by lending "its active moral support to some man or group of men, if such may be found, in an effort to ignore if they cannot unite the warring factions of the country."

In high official quarters it was explained that the United States had hitherto maintained neutrality as between the factions, but now was preparing to choose between them or to give its support to those elements in the existing factions that gave most promise of success.

An embargo on arms and the cutting off of other means of support in the United States will be put into operation to assist the chosen elements as against those which ignored the American government's demand for peace.

While details of the government's policy are not yet available, it was said on good authority, that it was intended to restore constitutional government in Mexico after the factions had agreed on a man for provisional president by first according recognition to Vasquez Tagle or some of the other members of the cabinet of the late President Madero, entitled to succession under the Mexican laws.

The minister so recognized would be expected formally to appoint to the cabinet the man chosen to head the new government, in whose favor he then would resign. Ernest Madero and Manuel Bonilla also were members of the Madero cabinet, but Vasquez Tagle, minister of justice, was the only one who did not present his resignation.

The details of a constitutional succession, however, it is understood,

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## After Conference With President, Count Von Bernstorff Cables His Government Result of Interview.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—President Wilson emphasized in an informal talk with Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, today, the intense feeling of the American people over the sinking of the Lusitania and other violations of American rights on the high seas and impressed upon him that the United States must insist on an adherence by Germany to the accepted principles of international law as they affect neutrals.

No announcements were made after the conference, but it was stated authoritatively that there would be no change in the plan of the president and his cabinet to send in response to the German reply to the last American note an inquiry to ascertain definitely whether the imperial government will abide by international law or follow its own rules of maritime warfare. The note, which is being written by President Wilson, will be dispatched before the end of the week.

In 20 minutes' conversation the president of the United States and the personal representative of Emperor William exchanged views on the delicate situation which has arisen in the relations between the two countries. Their meeting was cordial, their conversation friendly and both discussed fundamentals and not details. Count von Bernstorff later told friends that the interview had been satisfactory and that the president had spoken clearly and frankly. The ambassador felt very hopeful when he returned to his embassy. He believed the report which he prepared for transmission to Berlin would enlighten the German foreign office on the true state of the American government's opinion and pave the way to a better understanding.

In official and diplomatic quarters opinion was divided as to the effect of the conference. Some thought it would be beneficial and bring from Germany a conciliatory reply to the next American communication. Others pointed out that the German ambassador similarly was hopeful when President Wilson's note of May 13 was dispatched

which alone is available for communication with the German rear.

"General Mackensen," the correspondent concluded, "has dashed in to gain at any cost a point on the railway behind Przemysl and join hands with the Germans operating on the front from Przemysl to the great Dniester marsh, and either a remarkable temporary success of the extremely daring maneuver or a crushing disease must follow within a brief period. The Germans are fighting on three fronts, north, east and south, with their communications to the west seriously threatened. We do not yet know whether the German attempt to save the situation by a frontal attack on Przemysl to relieve the pressure on the main German forces across the San will be successful."

## GERMAN HATRED

LONDON, June 3 (4:19 a. m.)—The Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant's correspondent with the German forces on the French front says:

The ill feeling of the German soldiers toward the United States is being shown by the change in the treatment of American newspaper representatives visiting the German lines. For example, I visited a battery of howitzers and, as was my custom, passed around a handful of cigars to the artillery men. To my astonishment every man refused them.

"At headquarters were several American newspaper men. The corps commander invited us all to dinner. One of the Americans sat next to a major with whom he discussed the war throughout the dinner. When they arose from the table the major said he wished to give the American a small souvenir of their meeting. Thereupon he carefully took from his pocket two splinters of an American shell, which he presented to the correspondent with no comment.

## Miss Jane Addams Still Pursuing Peace Mission

THE HAGUE, June 1 (via London, 11:45 p. m.)—Miss Jane Addams and her peace embassy have been received at Vienna by Baron von Burian, foreign minister, and Count Karl Stuerghk, according to advices reaching the committee of international congress of women. Another delegation, including Miss Emily Batch, has been received in Christiania by King Haakon and the Norwegian foreign minister, and at Copenhagen by the Danish premier and foreign minister.

## VESSEL IS SUNK

LONDON, June 2.—(2:15 p. m.)—The British steamer Saldie, from Alexandria, Egypt, for Hull, was torpedoed yesterday in the North sea. Seven members of the crew, including a stewardess, were drowned. Forty-one survivors were landed today at Chatham.

CHATHAM, England, June 2.—Captain Jenkins of the steamer Saldie, which was torpedoed yesterday in the North sea with a loss of seven members of her crew, appeared before the coroner's inquest tonight.

"I was on the bridge," Captain Jenkins testified, "the force of the explosion blew me off my feet, and when I regained my position I saw, a hundred yards away, the periscope of a submarine.

"I blew the whistle, summoning the crew to the boats, but seven of them, engineers and firemen, who were in the stoke hold, had no time to reach the boats and went down with the ship. Something went wrong with the launching of the No. 3 boat. Those in it fell into the water, but all were rescued. A stewardess who was in this boat died later from the shock."

## Germans Can Blow Up Vessels By Wireless

LONDON, May 31 (1:55 p. m.)—The suggestion has been made in the Evening Standard by Fred T. Jane, the naval author, that the steamer Princess Irene was blown up by a German wireless device. The Princess Irene, an auxiliary in the British navy, was blown up last week in Sheerness harbor with a loss of more than 300 lives. Mr. Jane pointed out the fact that the battleship Bulwark was suddenly blown to atoms not far from the same spot and said it was a "curious coincidence." Italian experiments, he said, have proved it possible to explode a properly attuned charge by wireless from a short distance.

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