

## DECIDED VICTORY IS CLAIMED BY KAISER ON EASTERN FRONT

Entire Russian Position Along Line 43 Miles Taken and 16,000 Prisoners Captured Yesterday, Says Report

London, June 14.—(10:22 p. m.)—Germany today claimed another decided success along the eastern line. Northwest of Mosaic, in the region of Siemlaw, the German report said that along a line extending over 43 miles, the entire positions of the Russians were taken and that 16,000 prisoners fell into their hands. The Russian official report, however, only mentioned the locality where this action is said to have taken place in a paragraph declaring the Austro-Germans, after heavy losses in the region of Mosaic Friday and Saturday, did not resume the offensive.

According to Petrograd, the Austro-Germans again have crossed the Dniester, where a brilliant cavalry charge at Zalesky resulted in a local Russian success, but no claim is made that the invaders were pushed back across the river. A crossing of the river at this place may not be a serious affair for the Russians as it is remote from Lemberg and an advance from it might expose the Austro-German flank.

**French on Offensive**  
In the west the French continue their battering tactics against formidable German positions, with some assistance from the Belgians, who have thrown a battalion across the Yser to the east bank, where south of the Dismade railway bridge they destroyed a German block-

## SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST FULLAM IS MADE BY HAY

Counsel for Naval Academy Students Virtually Claims That Witnesses in Probe Were Tamed With

Annapolis, June 14.—A virtual charge of tampering with the evidence of witnesses before the court of inquiry investigating irregularities in examination papers at the Naval Academy was made today against Admiral Fullam, superintendent of the academy, by Congressman James Hay, counsel for seven of the midshipmen defendants.

Hay said that the evidence of midshipmen "that they have been taken to the office of the superintendent of the academy and there that either the superintendent or his aide had told them if they took a certain position in this case what would happen to them," indicated tampering with the evidence of the witnesses.

"It may be proper," Hay continued, "when these young gentlemen are ordered up here from the ship that they should report to the superintendent. But it is not proper, in my judgment, that the superintendent should be allowed to give them his opinion of what they ought to say or what they ought to do, or in what category they are to place themselves."

**Shock to Nation**  
"I say it shocks the decency of the whole country that these young men should have to undergo a lecture by the man who is over them and in whose hands rests their fortune as long as they occupy the position that he does. It seems to me that the court, in order to protect the witnesses and in order to protect itself, will take some step to prevent that sort of thing going on."

Further testimony was offered today tending to support the suspicions of the

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## WILSON ENCOURAGED BY GERMAN REPORT

Chances for Peaceful Understanding With Kaiser Are Better Than They Have Been at Any Time Since the Lusitana Sank

Washington, June 14.—President Wilson feels encouraged by reports that the pending negotiations between Germany and the United States most likely will have a peaceful outcome. Those who have discussed the situation with the President and other officials in the last day or two have formed a belief prevalent that chances for an amicable understanding with Germany are much better than they have been at any time since the Lusitana tragedy.

This feeling is understood to be based on both official and unofficial reports from Berlin, telling of a favorable reception there of the American note and on the hope, too, that dispatches carried by Dr. Anton Meyer Gerhard for German Ambassador Bernstorff will impress German officials with the American point of view.

Senator Simmons of North Carolina, who saw the President during the evening and who has been talking with other officials about the situation, spoke tonight of finding a general feeling of optimism. It was learned that the President does not plan to send another note to Great Britain protesting against interference with commerce between the United States and neutral countries of Europe until the discussion with Germany has shaped itself more clearly.

Col. E. M. House, the President's friend who arrived in New York from Europe yesterday, is expected to give the President much valuable information, not only regarding the feeling in Germany, but about the possibility of a modification by Great Britain and France of their blockade operations.

## Says Bryan Does Not Seek Political Capital



FRANKLIN K. LANE

That William J. Bryan did not have in mind when he resigned from the cabinet any intention to split the democratic party or to make political capital out of the incident is the opinion expressed by Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior. Mr. Lane declared that no further resignations were contemplated by members of the cabinet, and to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Bryan's resignation he said he did not think the President would have to go outside the ranks of the democratic party. He took occasion to pay a glowing tribute to Robert Lansing, at present Acting Secretary of State.

## BROWN WILL BEGIN ACTION TO IMPEACH PURIFY AT ONCE

Birmingham Attorneys Employed to Institute Proceedings, He Tells Investigating Committee

By L. S. BETTY

Montgomery, June 14.—(Special.) Bradley Brown of Birmingham, former agent of the state motor vehicle department, will at once institute impeachment proceedings against Judge John Purify, secretary of state, on charges of buying his office, paying out state funds illegally and incompetency in office, according to the testimony of Mr. Brown this afternoon before the legislative investigating committee. Mr. Brown has employed Gibson & Davis of Birmingham to institute the proceedings.

Mr. Brown told the committee that he had a conference with Judge Purify today and that the latter offered to pay him his commissions due from the sales of automobile license amounting to nearly \$500, provided Mr. Brown would cease his fight against the secretary of state.

"I considered such a proposal a species of bribery, and will not accept such a proposition," Mr. Brown said he told Judge Purify. Mr. Brown then said that Judge Purify instructed his clerk to pay the claim without any stipulation.

## Produces Letter

Mr. Brown produced a letter which he wrote to the investigating committee on June 12, in which he related the incidents in connection with the application for bonds made by Judge Purify when he was state treasurer, he said Judge Purify went to Frank N. Julian and T. E. Lovejoy of Montgomery to obtain bonds for himself and son, James Purify.

Mr. Julian and Mr. Lovejoy told Judge Purify that they could not make a bond for James Purify unless collateral or other security was provided. Later Judge Purify called on them and told them that the bonds had been made.

According to Mr. Brown's letter to the committee these bonds were made by the American Bonding company, and that collateral was furnished by the American Bank and Trust company of Birmingham.

In the message to Carranza, dated June 11, and sent direct from the camp of the northern general at Aguas Calientes to the first chief at Vera Cruz, stress is laid upon President Wilson's warning that the United States would be "obliged to decide on other methods" should a coalition of the factions prove futile.

## Villa's Statement

General Villa says: "In my opinion this declaration involves two perils, which may frustrate the ends of the revolution and impair our sovereignty. First, the Cientificos, with any other group, might again enthrone themselves with American assistance. Second, should the people not submit to this, the American government might have recourse to armed intervention. In the face of these two eminent dangers and without recognizing the right of the American government to interfere in the affairs of Mexico."

## Birmingham Men Summoned

Mr. Brown said that the bond deal in Birmingham was handled through C. C. Terry. Mr. Terry and Mr. Julian have been summoned as witnesses before the committee. Mr. Brown left yesterday for Mobile, but assured the committee that he would return at any time he is needed.

W. P. Fonville, one of the clerks in the office of Judge Purify, was placed on the stand. He stated that Judge Purify instructed him to settle with Bradley Brown, but that the accounts did not agree. He then went to Judge Purify and told him the claim would be paid.

Arrangements for a meeting between Judge Purify and Bradley Brown were made and Mr. Brown appeared yesterday afternoon at Judge Purify's office. He then offered the offer of the payment, provided that none of the recommendations prepared by the committee will be made public before the legislature, which meets next month.

The committee will make a large number of recommendations to the legislature, many of which will relate to departmental changes at the capital. It is understood that the findings of the judiciary and finance and taxation committees also will not be made public until they have been presented to the legislative body.

## TODAY'S AGE-HERALD

- 1—Decided victory claimed by Kaiser on Eastern front.
- 2—Dorsey asks that Frank pay death penalty.
- 3—Conciliatory stand taken by Germany. To bring impeachment proceedings against Purify.
- 4—Working on plans to reopen bank.
- 5—Glowing reports from the northwest.
- 6—Editorial comment on the situation.
- 7—Ask franchise for Look 17 company.
- 8—Cunningham's health report.
- 9—Coal operators to hold out.
- 10—Argument in Webb case today.
- 11—Society.
- 12—Sports.
- 13—Markets.
- 14—Refuse to review cash register case.

## DORSEY LONG ARGUMENT ASKS THAT FRANK PAY DEATH PENALTY

Atlanta Solicitor Reviews State's Case Against Condemned Man in Effort Before Governor Slaton

HOWARD SEVERELY ATTACKS EVIDENCE GIVEN BY CONLEY

Charges Negro's Story a "Cunning Invention of His Own Mind Contrived to Save His Own Life"

Atlanta, June 14.—The testimony for and against Leo M. Frank, which was presented at his trial on the charge of murdering Mary Phagan and in subsequent court proceedings, was exhaustively reviewed before Governor Slaton at today's session of the hearing on Frank's application for commutation of his death sentence. Shortly after 6 o'clock tonight the hearing was adjourned until Wednesday. When it is resumed W. M. Howard will complete his argument in behalf of Frank and the case then finally will be submitted to the governor.

Solicitor Dorsey, in a four-hour argument today against commutation, undertook to convince the governor of Frank's guilt on the testimony of other witnesses than Jim Conley, the negro who was convicted as an accessory after the murder. Eliminating Conley's evidence, Mr. Dorsey sought to show how incidents and circumstances surrounding the crime as testified to pointed to Frank as the perpetrator.

Mr. Howard also relied upon the record to show Frank's innocence. He declared that the trail of the murderer led from the "murder notes" found beside the girl's body and which Conley testified he wrote at Frank's dictation. The attorney attacked Conley's affidavits and testimony and asserted that his story was "a cunning invention of Conley's own mind, contrived to save his own life and to place the noose of the law around the neck of another."

In opening his argument, Mr. Howard referred to the argument against Frank's application made last Saturday by former Governor Joseph M. Brown. He said: "The former governor intimated it would be an abuse of the executive power to commute a sentence unless matter extraneous to that passed upon by the courts were presented. I would like to call your attention to the fact that justice for Governor Brown went out of office he issued the order for the execution of the man who was convicted of the murder of a girl."

Taking up his reply to Mr. Dorsey he said: "Eliminating Conley's testimony there is nothing in the circumstantial evidence to connect Frank with the murder of Mary Phagan. The only point in this record where Frank is coupled with this crime is in the allegation of his connection with the writing of the murder notes, and on this point there is only Conley's story that Frank dictated them to him."

Mr. Howard described the finding of Mary Phagan's body in the basement of the pencil factory, and the condition of the body. Continuing, he said: "Near her body were found the two murder notes purporting to describe the person who committed the murder. Who wrote the notes? Because the person who wrote the notes served several sentences against the municipal laws of Atlanta. That said Mr. Howard, was the kind of person that crouched at the foot of the state as Mary Phagan came down. Her flesh bag containing her money never has been found. 'The testimony,' Mr. Howard continued, 'shows there were evidences that the little girl had been assaulted. Murder to conceal the robbery and assault would be the natural thought of a negro to save his own life. Conley at first denied he could write. At first he denied he was at the pencil factory the day of the murder. Later he admitted he wrote the notes, but said Frank dictated them and then he admitted he was at the factory the day of the murder and the state of helping Frank to dispose of the girl's body, trying to fasten the crime on some one else.'

"The murder notes were not the mental property of Frank, for they are in the language, style and form of expression of Conley. The prosecution contended that the correct use of the word 'did' was not compatible with Conley's education. But in the state of helping Frank to dispose of the girl's body, trying to fasten the crime on some one else."

Mr. Howard went into Conley's various denials and testimony in detail, pointing out discrepancies. He also attacked the testimony and veracity of other state witnesses.

**Had Not Arrived**  
"It is important that Monteen Stovall was in Frank's office between 12:10 and 12:15 on the day of the murder and Frank was not there," said Mr. Howard. "We know Frank was not there because he was at the time for he had not arrived there. The testimony shows that Mary Phagan could not have reached Frank's office until 12:15 p. m."

It is that time accepted by both sides as the time of Miss Phagan's arrival asked Governor Slaton.

"No," replied Mr. Dorsey. "The state contended that she reached the factory at the time Frank stated, 12:05 p. m."

We will leave the record to show which side is correct on this point," said Mr. Howard.

At this stage the hearing was adjourned until Wednesday.

Editorial comment on the situation.

Ask franchise for Look 17 company.

Cunningham's health report.

Coal operators to hold out.

Argument in Webb case today.

## FIRST VICE ADMIRAL OF NAVY

REAR ADMIRAL HENRY T. MAYO  
Mr. Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, has announced that Rear Admiral Henry T. Mayo, U. S. N., has been selected for appointment as the first vice admiral under the provisions of the new naval appropriation act. Rear Admiral Mayo was born in Burlington, Vt., December 8, 1856, and entered the naval service from the Third Congressional district of Vermont June 14, 1872, graduating from the Naval academy in June, 1878.

## FIRST DAY OF BIG CHICAGO STRIKE PASSES QUIETLY

Traffic Service Crippled, But Crowds Are Good Humored—But One Act of Violence

Chicago, June 14.—The first day of the big Chicago street car strike passed without serious mishaps. No surface cars were run and only a few trains on the elevated. There was nothing resembling regular service except on the suburban lines of the steam railroads and these were far from adequate. A brick thrown through a window of an elevated train was the only violence.

The strike was the big question before the regular meeting of the city council tonight. Various resolutions looking to a settlement were proposed. One would pledge the city, which is a partner in the profits of the surface lines, to pay a proportionate share of any advances granted the men. Another suggested that a mediation board of five aldermen be appointed.

All manner of vehicles was pressed into service—even roller skates among some of the younger generation—but tens of thousands walked to their places of employment. The great thoroughfares through poorer districts, such as Blue Island avenue, Archer avenue, Milwaukee avenue and Clark street, in traversing which the pedestrian may hear spoken most of the languages of the world, were black with people trudging to work.

**Crowd Good Humored**  
The streets had the appearance, except for the general good humor with which the situation was accepted, of the avenues of some city in the war zone from which the population was flying.

A quiet day was not accepted by the police authorities as assuring continued tranquility. Chief of Police Healey said he would ask authority to enroll 100 extra police to be available in event of disorder when the companies make a real effort to operate.

A drizzling rain most of the day added to the discomfort of the city. Owners of automobiles, driving to or from the city, submitted generally to the amiable brigandage of those seeking rides. Few machines traveled with empty seats.

In a vote to 11 to 3 the finance committee of the city council decided to take under consideration for two weeks the request of Chief of Police Healey for an emergency appropriation of \$27,564 to employ 1000 additional policemen for strike duty.

The state board of arbitration undertook a solution of the strike by addressing letters to both sides to the dispute, asking either party to apply for arbitration through its organization.

Detective Otto Erlanson, a police guard on a Southside elevated train, reported the first injury. A woman to be available in event of disorder when the companies make a real effort to operate.

A single coach containing a number of policemen made a trip on the Lake street elevated to the Westside in the afternoon, but made no stops. Officials of the elevated systems denied they had imported strike breakers, but said they had enough old employees on hand to take the cars out when they wanted to resume service.

**Operators Entertained**  
The 1500 operators of the downtown telephone exchanges held at nearby hotels were entertained tonight at the city and at the hotels. Private dancing parties were almost continuous, the entertainments being continued by operators of the different working periods as they returned from work.

Traffic on the business streets was more difficult than usual in spite of the absence of street cars. There was more than the usual number of motor vehicles and a flood of slow-moving horse-drawn busses, express wagons, peddlers' carts

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## NEW CONCILIATORY POSITION TAKEN BY GERMAN PRESS ON MARITIME WARFARE

Wilson and Kaiser Will Settle Difficult Problem Amicably, Says the Lokal Anzeiger

PAPER IS BELIEVED VOICING POLICY OF GERMAN OFFICIALS

For First Time Germany Admits Two Sides to Question Involved and Predicts Compromise Will Be Made

Berlin, June 14.—(Via London, 9:50 p. m.)—The Lokal Anzeiger prints a noteworthy article on German-American relations by its general director, Eugen Zimmermann, which, coming on the heels of Fridy's conciliatory article, is taken to mean that influential representatives of politics and business are standing behind this paper and exerting their efforts for a German-American understanding.

"President Wilson," says Herr Zimmermann, "desires nothing more and nothing less than an understanding between Germany and England concerning the forms of maritime warfare, which, at the same time, will insure the safety of American passengers. The task is not light, considering the development of naval war, but it can be solved if all interests display goodwill."

A new form might be given to naval warfare, Herr Zimmermann continues, on the basis that passengers on ships with special marks of identification and sailing under the government guarantee that they are unarmed, should receive proper consideration at the hands of submarine commanders. The compromise also must involve the withdrawal of the British admiralty's instructions to merchantmen to attack and ram submarines on sight.

Two Sides to Question  
The article ventures to indicate for the first time to the German public that there may be a second side to the question of submarine warfare, on which the press for months has been harping. Herr Zimmermann pays his respects to what he terms "typewriter heroes, far from the front, are preaching war to the knife against everybody," and concludes:

"We wish to act and write with blood and iron, but because we are fearless and determined we may look for possible ways by which to arrive at an understanding with America. We need not close up our department of incoming and outgoing declaration of war, which heretofore has worked nobly, but it seems to me that we can curtail the output somewhat without incurring a reputation for excessive caution."

**Favor Policy**  
The editor of the Tageblatt, Theodor Wolff, also publishes an article in favor of a policy aimed at the avoidance of new conflicts and the bringing in of new adversaries. He urges a suitable method for giving German diplomacy adequate authority and prestige at home to stand firm against "jingo and whip-the-world enthusiasts," the creation of an advisory council to the foreign office, in which former ministers and secretaries of foreign affairs, ambassadors and leading members of Parliament should have seats.

**AMERICAN SHIPS BEING DETAINED**  
London, June 14.—(6:05 p. m.)—The American steamship Wicko, which left Philadelphia May 27 for Copenhagen, is being detained at Kirkwall, Scotland, and the American steamer F. J. Lisman, New York May 23 for Rotterdam, is being held at London. Both vessels carry general cargoes.

The cargo of foodstuffs seized by the British authorities on board the American steamer Joseph W. Fordney and detained at Portlithard, has been thrown into the prize court.

**FUSSELL NAMED BANK EXAMINER**  
Montgomery, June 14.—(Special.) Superintendent of Banks Alex E. Walker this afternoon appointed Warner W. Fussell, of Arlton, state bank examiner to succeed R. W. Wilkes of Birmingham, who resigned to become cashier of the Jefferson Trust company of Birmingham.

Mr. Fussell had served for several years as cashier of the Bank of Arlton and was highly recommended to the banking department.

The resignation of Mr. Wilkes becomes effective July 15.

**HOUSE CRUSHED BY FALLING TREE**  
Chester, W. Va., June 14.—During a terrific storm which swept this section last night, a falling tree crushed a house occupied by Mrs. Margaret Wycoff and her sister, Miss Nancy Logan, aged women. The house, located in a lonely hollow, three miles from here, was not visited by neighbors until this afternoon, when they found Miss Logan dead. Her sister died a few minutes later.

**Venezelos Winning**  
Athens, June 15.—(Via Paris, 4:25 a. m.) Returns received up to 1 o'clock this morning from the general election show that former Premier Venezelos adherents have returned a majority everywhere except in Macedonia, where his candidates were defeated by the government representatives.

**Liability Law Upheld**  
Washington, June 14.—The scope of the federal employers' liability law was today held by the supreme court to extend even to brakemen at work disconnecting interstate commerce cars to allow an intrastate train to go forward.

**All Missouri Is Invited to Attend Miss Clark's Wedding**  
Montgomery City, Mo., June 14.—All Missouri today was invited to attend the wedding of Miss Genevieve Clark, daughter of Speaker Champ Clark, of the national House of Representatives, and James M. Thomson of New Orleans, which will take place at "Honey-shuck," the Clark home, at Bowling Green, Mo., June 30.

The general invitation issued here by Wallace Bassford, Speaker Clark's secretary, read:

"As it has been found utterly impossible to issue individual invitations, all Missourians are invited."

**THE WAR SITUATION**  
Paris, June 14.—(10:20 p. m.)—The following official communication was issued by the war office tonight:

"In the sector to the north of Arras we repulsed during the course of last night several attacks against our trenches on the road between Aix Roulette and Souchez, consolidated the positions gained by us to the east of Lorette, made a further advance to the right of these positions of about 150 metres and progressed in the southeast section of the 'labyrinth.' The artillery struggle in this sector has been nearly continuous."

"To the southeast of Hebuterne we arrested by our fire an attack against our trenches on the road from Serre to Mailly-Maillet. The check to the enemy was followed by a violent bombardment."

"In the region about the Quenneviers farm, we made slight progress in the branch trenches and sappers inflicted serious losses to the enemy reconnaissances. Throughout the day the artillery engagement has been quite lively."

"In Lorraine we have carried our lines forward in the region of Embernil and the forest of Parroy. Our progress in that sector continues without interruption."

**Vienna, June 14.—(Via London, 11 p. m.)—The following official statement was issued today from general headquarters:**

"In the Russian war theatre the allied armies again attacked yesterday in middle Galicia. After stubborn fighting the Russian front to the east and southeast of Jaroslau was broken and the enemy was forced to retreat with very heavy losses."

"Since last night the Russians have also been retreating near Mosaic and to the southeast of that place. We captured yesterday 16,000 Russians."

"Battles south of the Dniester are continuing. Near Derzow, south of Mikolajow, our troops repulsed four strong attacks. The enemy was routed from the battlefield."