

ATLANTA STREETS THROGGED WITH MEN WHO MARCHED OUT TO THE GOVERNOR'S HOME LATE AT NIGHT

Atlanta.—Developments came thick and fast following the departure of Leo M. Frank to Milledgeville to begin serving a life sentence there.

In the evening several thousands of people gathered on the sidewalks between the city hall and Five Points. Then they began to move northward, with Governor Slaton's country place, near Buckhead, as their objective.

At Peachtree and Ellis streets a squad of city police was mobilized to stop them, but the crowd surged past. The crowd, now numbering over 1,200, continued out Peachtree street to Porter place, where they divided, and part went Peachtree street, while the remainder proceeded out West Peachtree.

At Fourth street, on Peachtree, the Peachtree street crowd was met by another squad of police, and some were turned back, but the majority of them got by the police again.

At Brookwood bridge Chief of Police Beavers, in command of about forty policemen, met the crowd. A number of arrests were made here, and hundreds of the crowd were turned back. Several hundred, however, succeeded in getting by the police again and proceeded on foot out Peachtree road.

County Police On Guard
At the governor's residence a formidable body of county police had been stationed under Chief of County Police George Matheson, in anticipation of the crowd. When those on foot arrived they found a crowd already there, having come by automobile.

Sheriff Mangum was also there with a squad of deputies and a force of deputized citizens, in charge of W. Woods White. The county police and the deputies arrayed themselves behind barbed wire entanglements just inside the governor's property, while the crowd gathered in the road outside. Sheriff Mangum asked the crowd to be orderly and disperse. He was met, however, with shouting and threats.

In the meantime the entire Fifth regiment had been mobilized at the armory. A hurry call was sent in for troops and a battalion, under command of Maj. I. T. Catron, was dispatched in automobiles. Upon arrival at the governor's residence the militia deployed along the road with fixed bayonets and pushed the crowd back towards the city.

The governor declared martial law within a radius of a half mile of his house. The crowd was gradually dispersed, but this was not accomplished until several men and officers of the militia had been wounded by stones, bottles and other missiles from the crowd. The militiamen, too, were forced a number of times to use the butts of their guns to force the crowd back.

Two Soldiers Hurt
Among those who were hurt were Major Catron, cut upon the wrist with a broken bottle; Lieut. Arnold Parker, struck in the stomach with a brick, and, perhaps, internally injured; W. W. Foote, a private, cut by a broken bottle; Clyde Burroughs, a civilian, struck with the butt of an automatic revolver; a man named McDonald, with an abrasion on the head. Preston Moon of Greenville, S. C., and Dick Copeland of Buckhead were made prisoners.

After the crowd in front of the governor's residence was either dispersed or quelled, it was reported to Major Catron that 200 men from Marietta were approaching from the rear, down Pace's Ferry road. A company was stationed to the north of the premises on Peachtree road, another to the south of the premises on Peachtree road, and a third company was stationed to the rear of the property in the neighborhood of Pace's Ferry road. Meanwhile the remaining company was divided into posts and stationed around the house.

General Nash Arrives
Shortly after midnight Adjutant General J. Van Holt Nash arrived at the governor's residence and took personal command. Another battalion was ordered out from the armory and proceeded on street cars. The Governor's Horse Guard, under Maj. J. O. Seamans, also reported at the governor's residence.

Day's Early Development
Numerous developments followed Frank's secret removal from the tower to the state prison in Milledgeville at midnight Sunday. Governor Slaton delivered through the press to the public a voluminous explanation of his act of commutation, which is carried elsewhere in full.

The governor gave out his statement at his country home near Buckhead, on the Peachtree road. He did not come up to his office throughout the day, although scheduled to appear there between nine and ten o'clock Monday morning to give his statement to the newspaper men.

Considerable excitement prevailed throughout the city from early dawn Monday, at which time the Constitution brought first news of the commutation, until Monday night, when the tension subsided. Large assemblages gathered in various parts of the downtown district and upon the capital grounds.

dence, and helped in dispersing the crowds.

Governor Slaton issued a statement during the day in which he asked the people to suspend judgment until they had read his decision on the case. He declared he was confident that he had done the right thing, and that he had only considered his duty in this case.

Enters Hardware Store
The crowd on the way out broke into the branch store of the King hardware store on Peachtree street. At Tenth, presumably in search of arms and ammunition. Bricks and building material were picked up by the crowd from houses in course of construction along the way.

An incident at the governor's residence before the arrival of the militia was the discovery by County Policeman Haney of a man within 100 yards of the house with a revolver. He had slipped through the cordon of police. He was quickly overpowered, disarmed and placed under arrest.

Governor Slaton stated that, according to reports made to him by the county police, a large portion of the crowd was made up of boys between the ages of 12 and 18 years and that the older element are not representative of the people of Georgia.

Invade Governor's Office
Among the incidents that arose during the day was the invasion of a crowd of men into the office of Governor Slaton, where they asked of his secretary, Jesse Perry, that they be admitted to the office of the chief executive, and be allowed to talk with him relative to the case. The secretary threw open the doors, revealing the absence of the governor.

This occurred during the morning. In the afternoon a gathering of about 1,000 collected upon the streets adjoining the city hall. Speeches were made by citizens picked from the crowd. Much excitement was caused at one time when Policeman J. A. Bozeman, assigned to plain clothes duty to mingle in the throng, attacked Chief J. L. Beavers when the chief attempted to rebuke him for defending the tactics of the crowd.

Chief Beavers was sternly admonishing the plain clothes man, when Bozeman suddenly drew back his fist and struck the chief in the face. Chief Beavers clutched him in the collar, ripped off his badge, disarmed him and bundled him into a nearby patrol wagon, which had been kept with engine going at the curbstone at Marietta and Forsyth streets for any emergency that might arise.

A great number of arrests were made during the day. The slightest disorder merited a trip to police headquarters. Patrol wagons were kept working overtime. More arrests were made in the vicinity of the city hall than any other spot. But a few occurred on the capital grounds.

Calls For Men
In the afternoon the crowd that had gathered upon the capitol lawn suddenly grouped around a speaker who had arisen upon the steps—a gray-haired man, thin and gaunt of frame, who plainly showed his sixty or more years.

"Who'll follow me?" he cried. He led the way into the capitol and up the steps to the second floor, where the men packed the senate chamber. A number of speeches were made disapproving of the commutation. Sheriff Mangum, who had but shortly returned from his trip to Milledgeville, appeared in the crowd and took the rostrum.

He explained that Frank was in Milledgeville and not in Atlanta. He gave details of the trip, and declared that it was at the order of the governor, whose dictates he had been sworn to uphold.

Governor's Effigy Hung
Many arrests were made at Marietta street and Forsyth—the city hall corner—where the huge gathering began to collect shortly after supper. Chief Beavers was in charge of a squad of fifty or more mounted policemen and patrolmen, who effectively managed to keep the traffic cleared and to keep the crowd in a scattered state.

News from Milledgeville late Monday night had it that the town was serene and there was no evidence of trouble. Frank retired early on account of the sleep he had lost on the journey the previous night. He will start upon his first work as a lifer on the state farm. He will be given light tasks in the farm work until he recovers the strength lost by his two years' confinement.

Passengers reaching Atlanta Monday night reported excitement in Woodstock and Marietta and adjoining towns. In Woodstock and Marietta Governor Slaton had been hung in effigy.

Governor Burned in Effigy
Newnan.—The effigies of Leo M. Frank and Gov. John M. Slaton were hung to a giant oak in the park at the union station here and set on fire, after which they were dragged blazing through the principal streets of Newnan, accompanied by about fifty automobiles. Later the charred effigies were hung to an enormous chautauqua sign, which is stretched across the street at the corner house square. The effigies swung there until almost midnight, when they were cut down.

Government Arsenal Suffers
Philadelphia.—Scores of skilled workmen are leaving the government arsenal at Frankford to accept positions with private concerns supplying for war munitions, and for the first time in years the arsenal is suffering from a labor shortage. Twenty men in the machine shop and 25 in the fuse department resigned. Defection also has occurred among the officials. The men declare they have been given three year contracts with the private firms at wages far in excess of those paid by the government.

RUSSIANS GAIN ALONG DNIESTER

BERLIN ADMITS REVERSES BUT VIENNA CLAIMS TO BE MAKING PROGRESS.

GENERAL TEUTONIC ADVANCE

In Other Parts of the Front the Austro-German Advance Continues the Offensive.

Lodon.—Heavy fighting is going on along the section of the Dniester battle front in Galicia between Zurawna and Halicz. There is some conflict in the official reports. The Russians claim that they have punished the Austro-German forces there and that by rushing up reinforcements they have compelled them to retreat across the river. Berlin admits this reverse but the Austrian communication says the Teutonic attack there is making progress.

North of this area and still farther north, over the frontier in Poland, the Austro-German advances are sweeping forward. Whatever the outcome of the struggle along the Dniester, the Russian armies have met with such reverses that, in the belief of military experts, from the standpoint of the Allies the Western theater seems to be the only quarter which holds out the possibility of a decisive action during the summer.

The German and French claims relative to the fighting on the Western front are widely at variance. Military observers here believe that the French still have their eyes on Lille, with its factories and railroad lines and advance the theory that the recurrent and persistent attacks week in and week out along virtually the same section of the German front prove this.

Though meeting with the hardest resistance on the Dniester, the initiative in the east still rests with the Austro-Germans. Few military writers care to hazard a guess of what their next move will be. It is argued by them that the situation in the west may at any moment become pressing and that Germany and Austria may be forced to be content with having recovered Galicia and broken the Russian offensive without seeking further to humiliate her at this time.

MEXICAN FAMINE SERIOUS.

Conditions in City of Mexico Are Growing Worse.

Washington.—Anxiety increased in official quarters over the situation in Mexico City as the State Department has been unable to communicate with that city by telegraph for several days. Brief dispatches from Vera Cruz said Carranza officials were much chagrined at the apparent failure of General Pablo Gonzalez to enter the Capital. Reports that Gonzalez was engaged in an artillery duel with the Zapata forces gave the first intimation that the Villa-Zapata forces in Mexico City had determined to offer resistance to the invading Carranza army instead of evacuating. Gonzalez himself, it is indicated, cut communication between Vera Cruz and Mexico City to isolate the Zapata forces.

This prevents the State Department from communicating with the Brazilian Minister and deprives all other foreign Governments of information concerning their diplomatic missions and subjects. Famine conditions in Mexico City have been growing worse daily. While it is generally understood that there will be no further development in the Mexican situation so far as the United States is concerned until the return of President Wilson from Cornish, it is thought in official quarters that the situation in the Southern Capital may force a new crisis.

Probable Kansas Wheat Crop
Topeka, Kas.—Kansas wheat probably will yield 138,000,000 bushels this year, or average acre yield of 16.3 bushels, according to the monthly crop report issued by the state department of agriculture. This is 2,100,000 bushels more than the May forecast.

Will Aid Red Cross
Galveston, Tex.—Information reached the constitutionalist consulate here that General Carranza had pledged co-operation of the constitutionalist government with the American Red Cross in its efforts to relieve the food situation in Mexico. Consul Silliman and Mr. O'Connell, representing the Red Cross, called upon General Carranza and received his assurance. The first chief declared that he welcomed the assistance of the Red Cross and believed the food shortage would soon be overcome.

Six Killed in Train Wreck
Thurmont, Md.—Six persons were killed and a dozen more or less seriously injured when the Blue Mountains express and the fast mail of the Western Maryland Railway crashed together on a bridge 100 feet high over Owens Creek, a few miles west of here. Four of the dead were passengers. A mix-up in orders is said to have caused the accident. The trains met at high speed and the two engines were almost completely telescoped. Locked together, they both were held to the track.

French Government Gets Big Loan
New York.—Confirmation of the much discussed French credit by American bankers was received here when J. P. Morgan & Co. announced the virtual completion of a one-year loan to the Paris branch of the Rothschilds, the latter acting for the French Government and the Bank of France, as well as a syndicate of French bankers. The amount of the loan and its interest yield are yet to be determined, but it is intimated that the sum is not likely to exceed \$50,000,000 at approximately 5 per cent.

Begin Alaska Railway
Washington.—Actual construction of the Government's Alaskan Railroad has begun. Lieutenant Mears of the Alaskan Engineering Commission, reported to Secretary Lane he had established his base of operations at Ship Creek, Cook's Inlet, and was landing materials and supplies. Building of wagon roads, one of the first requisites of the railroad construction, is under way and the force on that work will be increased to 2,000 men as soon as facilities can be provided for bringing material.

Russians Still Retreating
London.—The Russians still are retreating in the east; the French are slowly gaining at certain points in the west. With the fires set by the retreating Russians still burning, the Austro-Germans are now firmly established at Lemberg and have shown no signs of ceasing their offensive. The battle of the Dniester, south of the city, is not over, but according to Berlin, General Linington has been able to throw his forces across the river, a fact which is taken in some quarters to presage Russian defeat.

More Time Granted Importers
Washington.—Further extension of time has been granted to importers by the British government, the State Department announced in which to get goods out of Germany which were contracted for or purchased before March 1 last the effective date of the British orders-in-council. The date of special permits under which these shipments could be brought out of Germany via neutral ports has been extended to June 15, after several extensions, but additional time has been granted.

MISS ESTHER ROSS



Miss Esther Ross of Prescott, Ariz., was selected by Governor Hunt to christen the new battleship Arizona at the Brooklyn navy yard on June 15. Miss Ross is only seventeen years old.

BAR GOODS TO HOLLAND

MUST BE CONSIGNED TO HOLLAND OVERSEAS TRUST TO GET THROUGH.

Not Only Contraband But All Other Goods Included in Order.—Control Neutral Exports.

London.—An order-in-council is about to be issued prohibiting exportation of all goods to Holland except those consigned to The Netherlands Overseas Trust. It is expected to stop the trade now believed to be passing through Holland to Germany. An announcement to this effect was made in the House of Commons by Capt. E. G. Pretyman, Parliamentary Under-Secretary to the Board of Trade. Exportation of goods to The Netherlands Overseas Trust would be equivalent to a guarantee that no goods either in the form received or in a subsequent form, would reach a country hostile to Great Britain. Captain Pretyman made the announcement in introducing the "customs exportation restriction bill." He explained that a partial arrangement with The Netherlands trust had been in operation for some time and that the British Consul had made a favorable report on it.

He added that the bill would enable extension of similar control over exports to other neutral countries. Provision is made in the bill for a fine of \$2,500 or imprisonment for two years for violation of its terms. Consigners and shippers will be equally responsible.

A special committee will be appointed to deal with licenses for exporting cotton. Mr. Pretyman said all cotton products would be on the prohibited lists.

The bill passed all stages.

MEXICANS DENY REPORTS.

General Gonzalez is Marching Toward Capital.—Ordered to Halt.

Washington.—Denial of friction in the Carranza ranks and of dissension among Villa leaders were made by the Mexican agencies here. The belief still prevailed in official quarters, however, that the breach between General Obregon and Carranza had not been healed and that the departure of Gen. Felipe Angeles from the camp of General Villa this time was an important military, if not political loss.

Other advices say that Gen. Pablo Gonzalez, the Carranza commander marching against Mexico City, who was ordered to halt until Carranza reorganized his Cabinet, has gone ahead and is now reported within a few miles of the Capital. Communication behind him to Vera Cruz is cut. This development is regarded as ominous in official quarters. The Carranza authorities at Vera Cruz claim the lines were cut by the Zapata forces but other information received by the United States Government indicates that General Gonzalez cut his own communications.

Government Loses Land Suit
Washington.—The Government lost its Supreme Court suit to have declared forfeited to it the unpaid portion of the Oregon & California Railroad land grants, amounting to some 2,300,000 acres valued at more than \$30,000,000. The railroad was enjoined, however, for future sales in violation of the condition of the grant and until Congress has reasonable time to act. Justice McKenna for the court held untenable the Government's claim that the company's violation of conditions to the grants worked a forfeiture.

Protection For Zepellins
Basel, Switzerland.—Dispatches from Germany tell of a meeting of aerial experts held recently at Friedrichshafen to discuss the question of constructing on top of all Zepellins launched in the future a platform for machine guns. These would be used to drive away enemy aeroplanes and protect the Zepellin from attacks such as that delivered over Belgium. Another message from Germany says that Emperor William when he heard of the death of Aviator Warneford said: "He was a brave enemy."

AMERICANS HAVE NO JUST COMPLAINT

GREAT BRITAIN IN MEMORANDUM TO UNITED STATES RECITES CONDITIONS.

EXPLANATION OF THE CASES

Special Efforts Have Been Expended on Behalf of the American Shippers Note Says.

Washington.—Great Britain, in a memorandum transmitted to the United States and made public here and in London, recites at length its efforts to minimize inconvenience to neutral commerce resulting from the order-in-council against trade with Germany, Austria and Turkey, and asserts that American citizens have no just grounds for complaint on account of the treatment accorded their cargoes.

No attempt is made to answer the principles asserted in the American note of March 1 protesting against the order-in-council and insisting upon the right of neutrals to carry on legitimate commerce with each other and to trade in non-contraband with civilians in belligerent countries. In transmitting the memorandum Ambassador Page said it was "merely an explanation of concrete cases and the regulations under which they are dealt with."

Another note to Great Britain is now in course of preparation at the State Department and is expected to be dispatched as soon as the negotiations with Germany over submarine warfare have been cleared up. While this communication probably will make reference to the latest memorandum, it is understood that the manner of enforcing the order-in-council will not be treated as relevant to the question at issue—whether there is any warrant in international law for the powers that Great Britain and her Allies have assumed to exercise over the commerce of the world.

In its memorandum the Foreign Office emphasizes the "various special concessions made in favor of the United States citizens" in setting forth that all British officials have acted in every case "with the utmost dispatch consistent with the object in view and of showing in every case such consideration for neutrals as might be compatible with the object, namely, to prevent vessels from carrying goods for, or coming from the enemy's territory."

Arrangements for buying American cotton detained—and for permitting the passage of goods bought in Germany by American before the date of order-in-council are outlined and promise that consideration will be given to special cases of this kind in the future.

According to a summary of ships detained there are now 27 vessels which cleared from the United States now held in ports of the United Kingdom. Of these eight are said to be unloading cotton which Great Britain has agreed to purchase, seven will be allowed to depart as soon as items of their cargo placed in a prize court have been discharged, and the other 12—three of them American ships—are the subject of investigations not yet completed.

NO PEACE IN SIGHT.

President Wilson and Cabinet House Discuss Situation.

New York.—President Wilson does not see any prospect for an early peace in Europe. Col. E. M. House, his unofficial envoy to Europe gave the President the result of his sojourn of several months in European Capitals where he talked intimately with the responsible officials of the German, British and French Governments, and the information he imparted in the long walks and talks which they enjoyed reflected definitely the ideas held by both diplomats and the military element in each of the countries at war.

Cabinet House also disclosed the currents of public opinion in each country as to peace terms.

Bryan Addresses Friends.

New York.—William Jennings Bryan, addressing a meeting in Madison Square Garden under the auspices of the "Friends of Peace," an organization of various societies of American citizens, gave his definition of national honor and called upon his hearers to "cast your influence, not in favor of either side but in favor of peace for the United States and against war with any of the belligerent nations." Mr. Bryan reiterated his views regarding his proposal to submit all disputes to an international commission.

Dummy Cut Down and Burned
Marietta, Ga.—A life-sized dummy bearing in the inscription "John M. Slaton, Georgia's Traitor Governor" was burned in the public square here by a small crowd of men.

Vetoes Full Crew Bill
Harrisburg, Pa.—Governor Brumbaugh announced he had vetoed a bill designed to repeal the Pennsylvania full crew law. The bill was passed by the Legislature recently after an extensive publicity campaign. Under the terms of the measure which was opposed by railway employes and labor organizations, the public service commission would have been empowered to require railroads to employ an adequate number of men upon trains. The governor issued several statements with the veto.

LEO M. FRANK



Leo M. Frank, who was sentenced to die for the murder of Mary Fagan is now in the state prison. His sentence was commuted by Governor Slaton.

KILL "GRANDFATHER" LAW

SUPREME COURT ANNULS THE FAMOUS OKLAHOMA RACE LAW.

Chief Justice White Announces Decision Which Upholds Conviction of Oklahoma Officials

Washington.—In probably one of the most important race decisions in its history, the supreme court annulled as unconstitutional the Oklahoma constitutional amendment and the Annapolis, Md., voters' qualification law restricting the suffrage rights of those who could not vote or whose ancestors could not vote prior to the ratification of the Fifteenth amendment to the federal constitution.

Chief Justice White, a native of the South, and a former Confederate soldier, announced the court's decision, which was unanimous except that Justice McReynolds took no part in the case.

"It is true," continued the chief justice, "that it contains no express words of an exclusion from the standard which it establishes of any person on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude prohibited by the Fifteenth Amendment, but the standard itself inherently brings that result in to existence since it is based purely upon a period of time before the enactment of the Fifteenth Amendment and makes that period the controlling and dominant test of the right of suffrage."

In other words, we seek in vain for any ground which would sustain any other interpretation but that the provision, recurring to the conditions existing before the Fifteenth Amendment was adopted and the continuance of which the Fifteenth Amendment prohibited, proposed by, in substance and effect, lifting these conditions over a period of time after the amendment to make them the basis of the right to suffrage conferred by the Fifteenth Amendment. And the same result, we are of opinion, is demonstrated by considering whether it is possible to discover any basis of reason for the standard thus fixed other than the purpose above stated.

LAUNCH BATTLESHIP ARIZONA.

Big New Superdreadnaught Glides Into Water.

New York.—The new battleship Arizona was successfully launched at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The Arizona shares with her sister ship, the Pennsylvania, recently launched at Newport News, the honor of being the world's largest battleship. She went to the river with the wine and water of her christening trickling in rigulets down her bow from two broken bottles that swung, bound together by a long red, white and blue cord of silk. Miss Esther Ross of Prescott, Ariz., the sponsor made a fair throw as the big hull quivered and slid slowly forward; the froth of the wine spattered her gown and the clothes of those in her party.

From the grandstand the christening was witnessed by Secretary Daniels, army and navy officers, Governor Hunt, Senator Ashurst and others.

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ROBERT LANSING SUCCEEDS BRYAN

FORMER COUNSELOR IS APPOINTED BY PRESIDENT AS SECRETARY OF STATE.

WIDESPREAD SATISFACTION

Lansing is Not a Politician and Had No Political Backing But Appointment is Popular.

Washington.—Robert Lansing, who as Counselor of the State Department has advised President Wilson in law and precedent in the policy pursued by the United States toward belligerent nations since the outbreak of the European war was named Secretary of State to succeed William Jennings Bryan.

Few appointments in recent years have given such widespread satisfaction in the national capital. Mr. Lansing is a life-long Democrat, but he has devoted his time to international law and diplomacy and is as popular with former Republican officials as with his colleagues. Members of the cabinet and close personal friends of the President advised the selection, and Mr. Bryan himself, although not consulted, is understood to have hoped for the promotion of Mr. Lansing.

Official announcement of the selection of Mr. Lansing who has been serving as secretary ad interim since the resignation of Mr. Bryan on June 8 was made in the following statement:

"Before leaving for a brief rest in New Hampshire the President announced that he had offered the post of Secretary of State to Mr. Robert Lansing, the present Counselor of the Department of State and that Mr. Lansing had accepted the appointment."

A commission was prepared which President Wilson signed giving Mr. Lansing a recess appointment. When Congress reconvenes, the nomination will go to the Senate. No opposition is anticipated.

One of the peculiar circumstances in connection with Mr. Lansing's appointment is the fact that he personally has no political backing or influence. Succeeding William Jennings Bryan, foremost among leaders of the Democratic party, a comparatively unknown quantity in the political world has been ushered into the premiership of the cabinet.

The appointment of Mr. Lansing creates a vacancy in the office of Counselor of the State Department. It is not expected that any immediate election will be made as Chandler Anderson, under the administration of Secretary Knox for several months, has been specially employed to handle some of the numerous questions the war raised. Mr. Anderson does not desire a permanent appointment. It is considered likely that President Wilson will leave to Mr. Lansing the task of selecting his counselor.

TEUTONS CAPTURE LEMBERG.

Galacian Capital Held By Russians Since September Has Fallen.

London.—With the capture of Lemberg the Austro-German armies, which have driven the Russians back from the Carpathian Mountains for more than 150 miles, have accomplished the object of their great drive, begun early in May. The Austro-Germans undoubtedly now will direct their efforts towards the complete clearance of Galicia of the Russian invaders.

The Russians also are in retreat. Vienna states, near Zolkiew and Rawa Ruska, northwest of Lemberg between the San and Vistula Rivers, and in the vicinity of Klecz, across the border in Russian Poland.

The German Emperor is believed to have been at the front at the taking of Lemberg, and word comes from Petrograd that Emperor Nicholas has started for the Russian front, doubtless to inspire his soldiers by his presence.

Eruption at Lassen Peak.

Redding, Cal.—Lassen Peak erupted. Reports from Hot Creek Valley said the eruption was not dangerous.

Earth Shocks do Big Damage.

El Centro, Cal.—Sharp earth shocks centered the anxiety of Imperial Valley settlers on the head gates of the great irrigation system which had transformed nearly 250,000 acres of desert. The intakes of the Colorado River, near Yuma, and the headway at Sharp's were reported as although the Sharp's heading was shaken and sagged. Damage estimated at \$400,000 was done in the district extending roughly from Cocopah Mountains of Lower California to San Bernardino and Needles, Cal.

Cancelling Shipments to Russia
Seattle, Wash.—That large shipments of war material for Russia have been cancelled by American manufacturers who are said to be unable to obtain cash payments for their products became known when the Great Northern Steamship Company announced that the liner Minnesota probably will not include Vladivostok as a port of call on her next voyage. The Minnesota was scheduled to sail direct from Seattle to Vladivostok June 27 with practically a full cargo for the Russian Government.

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