

Tide Of Battle In Galicia Continues To Flow With The Teutonic Allies

Russians Admit Retirement South of Lemberg and at Other Points Austro-Germans Are Pressing Forward—Russian War Council Held Presided Over by the Emperor—Russians Claim to Have Regrouped Their Forces and Are Prepared Now to Withstand Further Advance—Serbia Will Not Make Peace Separately—Another Big British Steamer Torpedoed.

Teutonic forces have pushed their way across the Dnieper along the entire front, Berlin announced today. Concurrently Petrograd admits the Russians have withdrawn from the thirty mile Bobrka-Zurawna front, making it appear that the entire battle line in that territory will be shifted eastward.

Military observers abroad now expect a Russian realignment on the river Bug. Petrograd declares the re-grouping necessitated by the Teutonic campaign in Galicia has been completed, and that the Muscovite armies now are in readiness to resist further Austro-German advances in either Galicia or southern Poland.

Of the fighting along the western front Paris has little to say. The comparative inactivity of the French forces is attributed by London to their desire to consolidate positions already won and to gauge better the general German plan of campaign.

German accounts, on the contrary, detail numerous activities, including fruitless attacks in "The Labyrinth," in the Argonne, in the Meuse hills and in the Vosges. The Germans report a notable success in an aerial battle along the southern part of the battle front in which two French aeroplanes were shot down.

The tide of battle again is flowing with the Teutonic allies in Galicia. German and Austrian claims of victory are substantiated by Russian admissions of retirement south of Lemberg. Simultaneously comes news of a Russian war council at the front, presided over by the emperor. In Petrograd the recent retirement of the war minister is to be followed by other ministerial changes, according to current report.

Following recent indications that the Germans were resuming activity with the possible intention of another attempt on Warsaw from near the east Prussian border, come reports of a strong offensive movement by the Teutonic forces in the southern part of Russian Poland. The latest Russian official report mentions this, but declares that up to Saturday the new offensive met with no success. It is likewise affirmed that German attacks in the Shavil and Narew river regions and across the Niemen have been repulsed.

Italy reports an unsuccessful attempt by the Austrians to retake the heights of Zellenkofel.

German submarine activity has borne fruit again in the sinking of the British steamer Indrani in St. George's channel.

British aviators have flown over Smyrna, dropping bombs and causing more than seventy deaths in the Turkish garrison there, according to a report from Mytilene.

An interesting statement in view of recent rumors is the reported declaration of the Serbian minister to Italy that Serbia will decline to make a separate peace.

British Steamer Torpedoed. London, June 28, 12:20 p. m.—The British steamer Indrani, 3,640 tons gross, was sunk Sunday by a German submarine southwest of Tuskar, Ireland. The crew was saved.

The Indrani on her last eastern voyage across the Atlantic left New York May 28 and arrived at Glasgow, June 23. She was 361 feet long. Tuskar Rock is an inlet of the southeast coast of Wexford county in St. George's channel.

Russians Regroup Forces. Petrograd, June 28, via London, 2 p. m.—Officers of the Russian general staff now state that they have satisfactorily achieved the regrouping of their forces necessitated by the German Galician campaign, and that they are ready effectively to oppose a further advance of the Austro-German forces in Galicia or in southern Russia.

The Gnila Lipa river, to which the Russian forces have retired, flows south from above Rohatyn, branching into the Dnieper near Ljuba, and then into the Dnieper, and, with steep banks and bluffs, provides natural facilities for defense.

Further eastward the Zlota Lipa, another tributary of the Dnieper and paralleling the Gnila Lipa at a distance of 15 miles north, in the opinion of Russian critics, offer even a stronger obstacle to a German advance, since besides having natural advantages it is supported with a good railroad line.

The most important point of the present front is that portion of the Vistula just north of the river San. Here the Germans in considerable numbers are attempting to force the river and by so doing flank the Russian positions along the Taney which as yet have shown no signs of yielding to the frontal attack.

The wooded approach to the river at this point allows the Germans successfully to mask their operations and to conceal their batteries, but the record of the fighting up to Saturday shows that no real advantage has yet been gained by them.

The importance of this move is well recognized by the Russians since if successful it would unite the German forces on the left side of the Vistula with those operating on the other side, in Lublin province, against the Taney front.

German activity appears to be limited at present to the Dnieper and Vistula rivers.

Germans Aim at Verdun. Paris, June 28, 6:20 a. m.—The Germans, in fighting furiously at Bagatelle and in the trenches of Calonne, are seeking to approach the strongly fortified town of Verdun, according to Lieut. Col. Rousset, military critic of the Petit Parisienne. He believes they

are trying to gain control of the railroad from Chalons to Sainte Menehould. While they are aiming at Verdun from two directions the critic believes the efforts of their army will prove futile.

Russian War Council. London, June 28, 4:15 a. m.—The emperor of Russia, presided at an important council of ministers at army headquarters, says Reuters' Petrograd correspondent. The dispatch adds that those present included Grand Duke Nicholas, commander-in-chief, his chief of staff, other leading military men and several ministers.

To Influence Balkan States. Frankfurt, Germany, via London, June 28, 11 a. m.—The Berlin correspondent of the Frankfurter Zeitung, who has close relations with the foreign office, suggests that one purpose of the visit of Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg and Foreign Minister von Jagow to Vienna is to discuss steps to counteract the efforts of the entente powers to induce the Balkan States to join them in the war.

A Vienna dispatch yesterday said Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg and Herr von Jagow had arrived there to confer with Emperor Francis Joseph and the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister.

A Year of War. London, June 28, 1:43 p. m.—The anniversary today of the assassination at Sarajevo of Archduke Francis Ferdinand of Austria, which turned Europe into a great battlefield, finds the struggle between Teutonism and Slavism nearing what is thought here to be its high water mark.

The Teutonic armies for the most part still outwardly, though not without difficulty, dominating the situation.

The penetration of the Germanic armies eastward from Lemberg has forced the Russians from the 30-mile front between Bobrka and Zurawna where they had offered such stubborn resistance. The Muscovites admit they now are falling back to the Gnila Lipa river, which runs from the northward of Przemysl and through Rohatyn to Halczyk, where it joins the Dnieper.

Military writers here anticipate that this backward move will necessitate a total withdrawal from the Dnieper, and that the Russians will make their next real stand on the river Bug.

These writers also hold that though the Russian retreat must mean a great retardation to the prospects of a Muscovite counter offensive, it also has robbed the Austro-German forces of the complete victory that might have been theirs if they had been able to force the Russians to fight to a finish instead of withdrawing their armies virtually intact.

In the west the French offensive seems less active than for some time past, pending consolidation of the ground already won and a clearer insight into the next German move.

On far-off Lake Victoria Nyanza, in Africa, the British war office reports a fruitful British attack on the German fortified port of Bukoba, the movement being made both from land and water, with the result that on June 25 the fort was destroyed, the wireless station put out of action, many boats sunk, and guns captured and destroyed.

Rumor continues busy with the Balkans, but those who know the secret of the Bulgarian mystery are awaiting their own time for divulging it. The only fact now public property is that the Bulgarians still are receiving offers from both sides.

Germans Cross Dnieper. Berlin, June 28, via London, 3:46 p. m.—The statement also announces that the Dnieper has been crossed by the Germans along the entire front.

GERMANS TAKE ANOTHER TOWN IN GALICIA

By Associated Press. Berlin, June 28, via London 3:45 p. m.—The town of Halczyk, in Galicia, on the Dnieper, has been occupied by German troops, according to today's official announcement.

FORMER BANK CASHIER FINED.

By Associated Press. Memphis, Tenn., June 28.—Claude Anderson, former cashier of the defunct Mercantile Bank, a state institution which failed two years ago for more than \$1,070,000, today was fined \$1,000 on his plea of not contending to the federal indictment charging misuse of the mails in connection with the bank's collapse.

Anderson was indicted jointly with C. Hunter Raine, the former president, who now is serving a five year sentence in the federal prison at Atlanta.

It was stated that Anderson did not profit by the defalcations of Raine, who was charged with using the bank's funds in stock speculations and his plea of not guilty, entered at his preliminary trial, was withdrawn today.

THE WEATHER.

Forecast for North Carolina: Probably showers tonight and Tuesday. Light east to northeast winds.

UNCLE SAM SENT WARNING TO CHINA AND JAPAN

By Associated Press. Peking, June 28, 12:17 p. m.—Warning to the United States would not recognize any agreement between China and Japan which impaired American interests in China or endangered the government policy of both China and Japan in an identical note from Washington which was delivered about May 15.

The notes were handed to the foreign offices of both countries a week after China had acceded to the demands contained in the Japanese ultimatum, insisting upon concessions from the former nation.

The United States' note was in substance as follows: In view of the negotiations which now are pending between the government of China and the government of Japan and of the agreements which have been reached as a result thereof, the government of the United States has the honor to notify the government of the Chinese republic that it cannot recognize any agreement or undertaking which has been entered into or which may be entered into between the governments of China and Japan impairing the treaty rights of the United States and its citizens in China, the political or territorial integrity of the republic of China or the international policy relative to China commonly known as the open door policy. An identical note has been transmitted to the Japanese government.

TAXES TO RISE ABOUT 7 1-2 P. C. ON REAL ESTATE

So Declares Member Board Assessors Now at Work in City—Corporation Commission Has Written Mecklenburg That She Must Supply More Funds to North Carolina.

BOARD ASSESSORS BUSY IN CITY AND WILL REQUIRE 60 DAYS PROBABLY TO WIND UP LABORS—COUNTY AUTHORITIES SAY LETTER IS A GENERAL ONE TO ALL COUNTIES IN STATE.

The township board of assessors will make an increase in assessments of from 5 to 10 per cent on a straight-through average, some property and assessments perhaps being lower and others of course higher, said a member of the township board of tax assessors and added:

"The corporation commission has written the county authorities, setting forth that the Mecklenburg assessments have been too low, and that the commission will look for more tax money from the city and county, the city coming in incidentally in this connection. During the next four years," the members of the board of township assessors named by the county commissioners, and with Mr. Thomas Griffith as general head of the board, include Messrs. R. E. Young, W. B. Davis and George Phipps, while Mr. D. M. Abernethy is in charge of the Ward Seven assessments, and Mr. Ed M. Bell is in charge of the Dilworth assessments, it was said.

The three assessors named have already accomplished a large part of their work in Ward One and Ward Three, leaving Wards Two and Four in the old city limits for their next tasks with the five outlying wards exclusive of the two which will be taken care of by Mr. Abernethy and Mr. Bell.

It will require 60 days to complete the work ahead of the board, under the supervision of Mr. Griffith, and very probably a longer time will be necessary.

The increase in assessments referred to by the state corporation commission, does not affect the assessments of corporation and bank stock so far as the local assessors are concerned, as the state commission according to custom and law, prepares these assessments and figures for the whole state every year and sends a copy of the same to the county authorities, usually early in the month of September.

With the above situation presented to him by a reporter today, a well known citizen and holder of considerable property in the city and suburbs, said of the increase as reported by the member of the assessing board:

"This looks rather hard, particularly in view of war conditions that are affecting this country so much. However I do not know that the proposed increase in assessments, and therefore in taxes, of between 5 and 10 per cent, can be obviated, when the machinery of the state is behind the issue. I imagine that this proposition would be likely to result in what you commonly call a 'howl,' however, if the assessments turn out according to the belief of the member of the assessing board for Mecklenburg."

This citizen did not further commit himself nor express an opinion as to the developments that may come about when the situation is generally known to the taxpayers of the city and county.

A member of the board of aldermen, discussing the above situation, predicted that the increase in the assessed values in the city and county would exceed the figures given in the above article.

Referring to the letter above-mentioned, county officials said this afternoon:

The news story as to taxes, that the increase in taxes as ordered by the state commission, is a general order and that the letter received here was in their opinion but a copy of a letter sent to all of the counties.

Mr. W. F. Stevens is county tax assessor, named by the state, while the county commissioners appoint assessors for each township, Mr. Griffith being head of the Charlotte township assessors.

The letter from the state tax commission, composed of the corporation commission with one man added, says, however:

"There must be an increase in the assessments this year. We desire you to impress this fact on the township assessors."

The letter here quoted was addressed to Mr. W. F. Stevens, the county assessor.

St. Louis Cash Grain. St. Louis, June 28.—Wheat, No. 2 red 1.14a.15; old 1.16a.18; No. 2 hard nominal July 1.01 1-4; Sept. 100a1-3.

Corn No. 2, 75c; No. 2 white 77c; July 73 5-8a3-4; Sept. 71 1-2a5-8.

Oats, No. 2, 47c; No. 2 white 48 1-2; July, 40 1-2; Sept. 35 1-2.

THE WEATHER. Forecast for North Carolina: Probably showers tonight and Tuesday. Light east to northeast winds.

GERMANY'S REPLY TO THE AMERICAN NOTE WILL BE FAVORABLE

By Associated Press. Washington, June 28.—A favorable reply by Germany to the last American note on submarine warfare is indicated in today's state department advices from Berlin.

The advices came from Ambassador Gerard and were the first of a definite nature received since the American note reached the German foreign office. The exact nature of the ambassador's message was not divulged for obvious reasons. His dispatch was of sufficient detail, however, to put officials in an optimistic attitude. It was communicated at once to President

CARRANZA'S ARMY ADVANCING ON MEXICO CITY MEETS WITH DEFEAT

By Associated Press. Washington, June 28.—Further confirmation of the defeat of the Carranza army advancing on Mexico City, brought to Vera Cruz by an American from the capital, was received today at the state department.

The department's dispatch said Carranza was rushing troop trains from Vera Cruz to the capital and that fighting at the hour the courier started still was going on in the outskirts of Mexico City. A repetition of the "tragic ten days" which preceded the overthrow of Madero was feared.

GEN. HUERTA REFUSES TO DISCUSS REPORT

By Associated Press. El Paso, Tex., June 28.—General Huerta declined today to discuss the events which led to his detention here yesterday on charges of implication in a plot to set about a new Mexican revolution. He stood on his declaration of last night that he would not enter Mexico at the head of an armed force.

Leaders here of the Villa and Carranza factions were for the most part silent on recent developments. It is no secret Huerta and his chief adherents, including Generals Orozco, Castro, Tages and Caraveo are being watched closely.

Huerta breakfasted with his daughter's family. To newspaper men later he said: "I will make no statement to the press until after my hearing next Thursday."

There were a number of Mexicans waiting to see General Huerta and as the forenoon wore on others arrived in almost a continuous stream. Little knots of curious persons gathered in nearby streets and throughout the day there was an occasional "viva Huerta."

"The United States authorities were justified in arresting General Huerta," said Miguel Diaz Lombardo, foreign minister in the Villa cabinet. "I regard yesterday's demonstration at the federal building the best proof that there is an organized movement of Huerta adherents here. Fifteen minutes after Huerta reached the collector's office the building was surrounded by a thousand Mexicans, practically all Huerta adherents and sympathizers."

The bonds of \$15,000 and \$7,500, under which Huerta and Orozco were released respectively, Lombardo regards as entirely inadequate. "It is absolutely not worth considering," said he. "If Huerta or Orozco plans to enter Mexico this bond will not stop them for an instant."

Villa representatives here and officials in Juarez are watching closely for military activity across the border. Small bands of unarmed men have been crossing the border in the last few days, supposedly with the intention of mobilizing at some point south. So far no indications of a concerted movement or an attempt to mobilize have been discovered.

El Paso was flooded today with circulars containing an interview by Huerta and printed in New York at the time of his arrival there. In this interview Huerta characterized the Villa faction as "bandit leeches," declared Carranza was standing on an American platform; and predicted that peace would be restored only when some strong man got control.

FOUR MEN ARRESTED NEAR HOME OF GOVERNOR SLATON

Atlanta, Ga., June 28.—Four men arrested between last midnight and dawn by the militia guarding former Governor Slaton's country home, were placed in the county jail today and are held pending action by the military authorities. It was stated that the men were found in a road near the Slaton estate and failed to explain the reasons for their presence there to the satisfaction of the militiamen.

No arms were found on the men.

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Generals Huerta And Orozco Placed Under Arrest—Rebellion Checked

By Associated Press. Washington, June 28.—Inside details of the plot to restore a Huerta regime to Mexico, nipped in the bud by the United States, began trickling out today through the net of official secrecy.

General Huerta and his chief lieutenant, Pascual Orozco, are under federal detention at El Paso. Other Mexicans—nearly a score who had a part in the plot that failed—and probably some Americans, are under surveillance by the department of justice.

Secretary Lansing conferred today with Assistant Attorney General Warren and it became apparent that the department of justice intends to sift the case to find the backers of the new revolution. Where the trial might lead in the United States is only a matter of conjecture. All officials were steadfastly silent on that feature, but it is generally believed by those in close touch with Mexican affairs that the coup was to have the financial support of some prominent American interests.

Official information disclosed that weeks ago Huerta, in apparent seclusion at his country place on Long Island, offered his services to General Iturbide, one of the exile colony in New York, and at the same time sent an emissary to Washington to ask if he would be persona grata to this government if he took a part in Mexican affairs.

Iturbide declined Huerta's company and simultaneously Washington sent word to the former dictator that he would be non grata, decidedly so.

Immediately thereafter, the official advices here say, Huerta renewed his offer to Iturbide, with a modified proposal that Iturbide accept Huerta's aid without Huerta's leadership but with the co-operation of his associates. Officials here, and diplomats with Mexican interests say Iturbide accepted this latter offer.

In view of this information officials are puzzled to know just how much of an active part Huerta intended to take in a movement on Mexican soil, although they have no doubt that at least he intended to take charge of affairs on the border.

In that connection it is known that for weeks a party of prominent Mexicans, styled by the Carranza and Villa adherents "Huertistas" and "Cientificos," have been maintaining an active junta in El Paso, in constant communication with Huerta and other members of the exile colony in New York, and maintained among themselves the form of a provisional government, with a president and members of a cabinet. Advices and members of a cabinet. Advices and members of a cabinet. Advices and members of a cabinet.

Secretary Lansing disclosed today that the initiative had been taken by the department of justice. He declined to say whether any consideration of American policy was involved, but it is known authoritatively that the

OUTSTANDING RESULTS OF A YEAR OF THE GREAT EUROPEAN WAR

One year ago today the Austrian archduke, Francis Ferdinand, and his wife were shot and killed in the little Bosnian town of Sarajevo by Garvijo Prinzip. It was the act of Prinzip, a poor student, which ultimately resulted in ten nations going to war. These nations are, on one hand, Great Britain, France, Russia, Serbia, Japan, Belgium, Italy and Montenegro, and, on the other, Germany, Austria and Turkey. The war to date, according to conservative estimates compiled from the best available reports, has caused a loss to the various belligerents of more than six million men, dead, wounded and prisoners, and more than five hundred ships. Of these about 120 were war vessels.

The outstanding results on land are these: The greater portion of Belgium is under the control of Germany. Germany has been driven from the Far East.

A part of the Dardanelles is in the possession of the allied troops. Portions of France and Russia are in the possession of German troops.

A strip of Alsace has been taken from Germany, on the other hand. On the continent of Africa parts of territorial possessions have been lost by both sides.

Various island possessions of Germany have been taken by the forces of the allies.

Italian troops are in possession of a strip of Austrian territory. The outstanding results at sea are these: German and Austrian mercantile shipping has been driven from all the open seas.

War vessels of the allied nations having a total displacement of approximately 192,000 tons have been sent to the bottom.

The greater portions of the German and allied fleets in the North sea remain intact.

Except for communication through Holland and the Scandinavian nations, Germany is cut off from the rest of the world.

Efforts on the part of the Germans to place the British Isles in a similar predicament has resulted in the sinking by submarines of hundreds of vessels flying the flags of the allied and neutral nations.

The sinking in this manner of the Cunard liner Lusitania with the loss of more than one hundred American lives precipitated a request upon the part of the United States that such practices insofar as they might menace Americans, be stopped.

Prinzip's crime was committed on June 28. An investigation disclosed what was alleged to be proof that the assassin was the tool of a group of Serbians. On July 23, after considerable correspondence and negotiations an ultimatum was sent to the allies.

Big Calibre Guns Carried Off In Victory In The Galician Campaign--Bullets Unimportant

By Associated Press. Warsaw, June 28.—Seven eighths of the wounded in the Galician fighting were caused by shells, half of which were fired from big calibre guns, according to Major Leghitzoff, who came back from the front.

"Bullets play no part now," he concluded, "and the infantryman's rifle is no longer merely occupies the most devastating of all are the new shells of the Germanic allies which are 17 inches in diameter and weigh 2,500 pounds. The Skoda howitzer shoots at a high angle and its shells penetrate 20 feet into soft earth before exploding two seconds after

striking. These howitzers do not resemble the Krupp mortars of the same calibre, to which they are said to be superior in every way.

When a Skoda shell hits, it means death to everything within a radius of 150 yards and even farther off. The mere presence of its gas rips open the bomb proof shelters and catches those who escape the metal fragment and flying debris. This gas enters the body cavities and tears flesh asunder sometimes stripping the men of their clothes. Of course the men in the immediate neighborhood of the explosion are annihilated. So fierce is the heat of the explosion of the shell that it melts rifle balls as if they had been struck by lightning.

It was stated that Anderson did not profit by the defalcations of Raine, who was charged with using the bank's funds in stock speculations and his plea of not guilty, entered at his preliminary trial, was withdrawn today.