



PHILS BEAT BROOKLYN 2-1; RUSSIANS LOSE PRZEMYSL; ITALIANS BOMBARD TRIESTE

AUSTRIAN SEAPORT SHELLED FROM POSITION NEAR GRADO; ROVERETO DEFENSE SMASHED

King Victor Emmanuel's Troops Push Drive on Capital of Istria Through Monfalcone Supported by Fire of Fleet—Offensive Against Trent Demolishes Fort in Adige Valley.

Trieste is being bombarded by Italian artillery stationed on the peninsula just west of the mouth of the Isonzo River, near Grado.

The civil population of Trieste is reported to have revolted and Austrian troops are said to have fired into the crowds, killing and wounding many.

The Italian army, advancing on Trieste along the railroad through Monfalcone, are steadily pushing forward their advance, being aided by guns from the Italian fleet.

In the drive on Trent the Italians have smashed one of the outer forts defending Rovereto and have made further advances in this region.

San Marino, the tiny republic inclosed by Italian territory, today declared war upon Austria as a measure of self-protection, as it is only a few miles from the Adriatic.

Rome, June 3.—Bombardment of the Austrian forts defending Trieste has been commenced by the Italians.

The advance of the Italian army of invasion which has been driving toward Trieste by way of Monfalcone has been resumed under cover of fire from Italian warships.

An Austrian auxiliary cruiser was spotted and badly damaged by Italian warships in the Gulf of Trieste on Wednesday, according to dispatches from Venice. Two Austrian merchant ships were sunk.

Heavy artillery of the Italians has reduced the Austrian fortress of Belvedere, north of Ala, one of the works defending Rovereto on the south. This victory opens the way for a further advance of the Italian army up the Adige valley toward Trent.

Bad weather continues in the mountain districts, especially in the region of the Friuli frontier, where the invading troops were often compelled to wade through mountain torrents in their charges against the Austrian works.

Shells are reported to have fallen in Trieste from Italian batteries stationed near Grado, near the mouth of the Isonzo River, about 12 miles from Trieste. Austrian troops are working feverishly, by day and night, strengthening the defenses on the hills north of Trieste and along the Nebredna Railway.

Unconfirmed reports reached here today of a fresh revolt by the civil population of Trieste. Troops are reported to have fired into the crowds, killing and wounding many citizens. Five thousand persons are reported to have been arrested.

The ridge of Monte Nero, on the west bank of the Isonzo and about six miles northwest of Tolmino, was captured by the Italians yesterday. The Austrians sought to recapture it by several counter attacks, but last night the Italians were safely organized on the summit.

Fort Tolmino, just to the rear of Gradisca, and Italian batteries across the Isonzo engaged in a 12-hour duel today. The Austrian fire had little effect on the Italian position.

The fighting on the Tyrol-Trentino front consisted largely of outpost skirmishes. The Italians occupied Storo and near Condino, where they are linking up with the strong Alpine detachments, which have made a descent upon the Chiese River from the Caffaro Valley.

ITALIANS FIND AUSTRIAN HYDROAEROPLANE IN SEA BRINDISI, Italy, June 3.—An Austrian hydroaeroplane has been found floating in the sea near here. It is evident that the aviator who manned it has been drowned. This machine is supposed to be the same one which flew over Brindisi.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The State Department announced this afternoon that it was arranging with the Brazilian Minister in Mexico City to bring out 150 Americans and perhaps an equal number of other foreigners, who face starvation as a result of the famine. It was said a special train would take them to Vera Cruz, whence either a transport or a specially chartered steamship would bring them to Mobile, New Orleans or Galveston.

Secretary Bryan said the Department is trying to get a train to accommodate all foreigners who desire to leave. There are 2500 Americans in Mexico City. The refugees will be sent from Vera Cruz to Galveston at the expense of the United States.

The State Department today instructed all its representatives in Mexico to co-operate with the Red Cross in distributing food. This order followed an interview between Secretary Bryan and Miss Mabel Boardman, head of the American Red Cross. Mr. Bryan said the Government had not yet considered whether force would be employed, if necessary, to get food to the starving Mexicans.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The belief was growing today that the United States will not do business with any of the Mexican factions. Carranza's attitude was interpreted as meaning that he asserted to be the Mexican Government. General Villa seemed disposed to accept President Wilson's terms only on the basis of American recognition of a government which will keep him in the army. General Zapata apparently was sullenly defiant.

The President remained mute. It was frankly stated that there was nothing as yet to add to his warning to the factions to get together. They will have their "reasonable time" and then the United States will enforce plans already completed. These provide for recognition of that Mexican element that has impressed the President, in reports from his personal investigators, as strong enough to bring order out of chaos.

If Villa and Carranza see the light all will be well, if not they will be treated as bandits and their munitions cut off. It is asserted the President would be glad to see the men who originally entered the revolution and in rehabilitating the country, but if they prefer to continue their present methods they will be crushed.

Chairman Flood, of the House Foreign Relations Committee, a State Department caller, said that, even though the Mexican military leaders should disregard the President's announcement, he believed enough of their hesitations of the type of General Obregon, together with men commercially prominent in Mexico City would be found to form a party and set up a provisional government which the United States could recognize.

The President and his Cabinet were expected tomorrow to get down to consideration of what is a "reasonable time" to give the factions to get together. It is expected that the President will announce that he will not recognize any of the factions until they get together.

"WAR POSSIBLE IF WILSON WAS JINGO"—TAFT

Declares in Speech at Bryn Mawr That International Court Should Be Formed. Powers Should Go to Assistance of Any Nation That Was Attacked by Another—Likens New Tribunal to United States Supreme Court.

"Pure pacificism is to me impossible. We must have reasonable methods of defense."

"I do not mean to say that the present situation with Germany is not critical. If we had had a jingo in the presidential chair who did not realize the responsibility of plunging the country into war, a war might have been brought on."

Former President William Howard Taft presented at length his program for an international system of preserving the peace of the world in the future in his address at the Bryn Mawr commencement exercises today.

The European nations, exhausted by the war, would be eager for some means of avoiding the recurrence of similar conflicts, he said. But any one offering suggestions for a permanent peace plan, he declared, must be prepared to back up his proposition with precedents founded on a course of action which the world is more or less familiar.

The plan he advocated was supported by the facts of history as practicable and by the usage of nations, he said.

COURT AND TREATY PROPOSED. An international court of arbitration, a treaty providing for a league among the great Powers and stipulating that all should go to the assistance of any one of them that was attacked in defiance of the treaty, and a Congress of Nations, were the principal features of his program which, he said, was agreed upon by a number of prominent men of the Century Club, who had discussed a course of action to be taken to prevent a repetition of the present war.

TRIBUNAL LIKE SUPREME COURT. The Supreme Court of the United States, said Mr. Taft, exercises authority in settling disputes between States in very much the same manner as the international tribunal would settle disputes between nations.

"Progress in world history has come step by step," he said. "No matter what your reformer or agitator may say, no matter how interesting a picture he may draw of great and rapid changes for the better, the fact remains that all great changes have come slowly. When somebody comes forth with a panacea for the world's ills, some new and startling solution of world problems, it is all very well to dream along with him, but when it comes to a matter of action you will be forced to repudiate him."

To illustrate what I mean you may take the Constitution of the United States. It has been universally praised by such statesmen as Gladstone as the clearest and most comprehensive expression of government that exists. Apparently it was a very radical document, particularly to those who were not familiar with the course of history during the centuries antecedent to it. As a matter of fact, there was nothing radical about it. It preached a doctrine of self-government which was comparatively new to the world at large, but for 500 years or more

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STEEL TRUST VICTOR IN SUIT AGAINST IT BY GOVERNMENT

U. S. Court Refuses to Grant Injunction and Decides Corporation Has Not Violated Sherman Law.

The United States Steel Corporation today was victorious in the suit of the United States Government for its dissolution. United States District Court Judge Bullington handed down the opinion at Trenton, N. J., refusing to dissolve the corporation.

This marks the end of litigation started some years ago, the final arguments of which were heard in this city some months since. Judge Hunt, Woolley, Bullington and McPherson comprised the court that rendered the decision, most of which was written in this city and sent to Trenton to be handed down.

The Government's suit against the corporation was filed originally at Trenton, which is why the decision was handed down in that city.

This decision holds that the corporation should not be dissolved, and the court refused to issue an injunction against it. It holds that the corporation in acquiring its foreign and home trade did not violate the Sherman law. It holds that certain price-fixing agreements which followed

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BESIEGERS BATTER WAY INTO GALICIAN STRONGHOLD WITH 16 1-2 INCH HOWITZERS

Slav Army of Occupation Beats Hasty Retreat Toward South Poland Border—Shortage of Ammunition Ends Russian Defense—Victors Ready to Launch Drive on Lemberg.

Przemysl has been recaptured by the Austro-German armies under General Mackensen, according to official dispatches from the Austrian War Office. The victors entered the great Galician stronghold at 3:30 o'clock this morning.

Early fall of Przemysl was indicated in today's official bulletin from Petrograd, which admitted bombardment by 16-inch howitzers, capture of Slav guns and a shortage of ammunition.

The battle between the French and Germans northeast of Arras is daily increasing in intensity and along the entire line, embracing the Lorette Hills, Neuville and the British positions further north at Neuve Chapelle, the troops are locked in a conflict which at many points is hand to hand.

Attack after attack was launched by the Germans upon the positions recently gained by the French, but each time the Kaiser's troops were hurled back with terrific losses. Between attacks the German artillery fire was concentrated on certain points of the French defenses with deadly accuracy.

In the Ypres region the British have made a slight advance to the east, taking Chateau Hooge.

VIENNA, June 3. The Galician stronghold of Przemysl, which was captured from the Austrians by a Russian army in March, has been recaptured by the Austro-German forces. It is officially announced. The victors entered the great Galician stronghold at 3:30 o'clock.

This is the greatest victory won by the Austro-German forces since General von Mackensen launched his offensive movement against the Russians along the Dunajec River line in northern Galicia six weeks ago.

The official announcement was brief. It said: "Przemysl was retaken by us today." Previously it had been officially announced that the Austro-German forces of General von Mackensen had stormed five of the Russian forts north and northeast of the city.

It is acknowledged that the Austro-German loss of life was heavy, for whole regiments of infantry were hurled against the strong Russian defenses.

DEFENSES BATTERED. Both the city and the forts surrounding it were battered by a long and tremendous bombardment from 12, 14 and 16-inch howitzers.

The Russians fought bravely, but lacked artillery ammunition. Following the night and day cannonade the Austrians and Germans swept forward in a great bayonet charge.

Many Russians are reported to have been captured as well as a vast quantity of supplies.

The remnants of their army of occupation is unofficially reported to be in retreat toward the east.

LEMBERG DRIVE NEXT. This is the only remaining city of importance held by the Russians in Galicia. Many of the forts defending Przemysl had been practically destroyed by the Austrians before the Russian capture of the stronghold and the Russians did not have time to repair them before the Austro-German army arrived in front of the city and began its attacks upon the defenses.

The Germans showed great efficiency in moving their 15 1/2-inch (42 centimeter) guns forward over the bad roads in time to take part in the climactic stages of the assault.

The capture of Przemysl releases a huge Austro-German force for operations against the Russians along the lower valley of the San River.

It is estimated that the Russian army of defense numbered close to 50,000 men, but all were not in the city. The Russian line extended toward the east for the protection of the Lemberg Railway.

There were 120,000 Russians in the army which captured Przemysl from General Kusmanek's Austrian army last March.

Przemysl fell into the hands of the Russians on March 22 after a siege of about six months.

Przemysl is an important railway junction.

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BOX SCORE PHILLIES—BROOKLYN GAME. Table with columns for PHILLIES and BROOKLYN, listing players and their statistics.

TODAY'S BASEBALL SCORES NATIONAL LEAGUE. Table listing scores for PHILLIES, BROOKLYN, NEW YORK, BOSTON, CINCINNATI, and ST. LOUIS.

FEDERAL LEAGUE. Table listing scores for BROOKLYN and BUFFALO.

ADDITIONAL RACING RESULTS. Table listing race results for Montreal, Louisville, and other locations.

NEW RECTOR FOR CALVARY EPISCOPAL CHURCH. The Rev. Francis S. Moore has been elected rector of Calvary Episcopal Church, Pulaski avenue and Manheim street, Germantown.

MAYER, IN FORM, BEATS THE DODGERS. Phillies Losing Streak Is Broken in Brooklyn—Appleton Hurls for Enemy Today.

AUSTRIA SAYS ITALIAN SHELLS CAUSED NO DAMAGE. VIENNA, June 3.—An official bulletin says: "In the Italian war theatre all the undertakings of the enemy have been unsuccessful."

THE WEATHER. CLOUDY. With a rain, rain, rain, rain, promising black sunset or a butterfly. When a single dull pose off against the wall, would you?

INCROCIATORE AUSILIARIO AUSTRIACO DANNEGGIATO DAI CANNONI ITALIANI. L'Artiglieria del Generale Cadorna Piazzata alla Foce del Isonzo per Battere Monfalcone e Trieste—Importante Alture Occupata dagli Italiani nella Val Raccolana.

EBBETS FIELD, Brooklyn, N. Y., June 3.—The Phillies closed a disastrous series here today with Brooklyn, earning a victory by a 3 to 1 score. Mayer, who pitched for the Quakers, was wild, but received splendid support from his teammates.

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