

**"The Convention and the Colonel" is Julian Street's human story of what the delegates did in Chicago—and how they acted. Wallace Morgan illustrated it with sketches and it is in this week's issue of**

**Collier's**  
THE NATIONAL WEEKLY

**CASEMENT ON STAND;  
COURT REFUSES MOTION  
TO QUASH INDICTMENT**

**Plea That "Treasonable Acts" Were Committed Outside Realm Not Accepted by Justices**

**DENIES GERMAN HELP**

LONDON, June 28.—A motion to quash the treason indictment against Sir Roger Casement on the ground that it was faulty was overruled this afternoon by Lord Justice Reading and Associate Justices after lengthy arguments by both sides.

Counsel for Casement argued that the indictment accused the prisoner of committing certain acts "within" the King's realm, whereas the testimony showed they were committed outside. The Court rejected this plea and ordered the defense to proceed with its evidence.

Taking the witness box in his own defense in his trial on the charge of treason, Sir Roger Casement this afternoon announced that the Irish revolution was in no way inspired in Germany.

Casement made a formal statement to the jury. He denied that he had received any money from Germany.

"The charge that the Irish revolution was inspired in Germany is untrue," he said. "It was neither made nor directed by Germany."

Sir Roger spoke earnestly, but with a slight show of nervousness.

Casement denied he asked Irish prisoners in German prison camps to fight with the Turks and the Germans. He was not responsible, he said, for the reduction of rations and other punishment inflicted upon Irish soldiers who refused to join the brigades he was organizing, declaring such allegations to be "abominable falsehoods."

His denial that he had ever received German money was most emphatic.

"Those who know me know that I never sold myself to any man or any Government," he declared.

"I wish to refute this slander, because so often money was offered me in liberal sums and I refused," added Casement. "I left Germany poorer than I entered."

In his opening statement, Attorney General Smith had denounced Casement for accepting knighthood at the hands of the British Government and then playing into the hands of Britain's enemies. Casement replied that it was not in his power to refuse the offer of knighthood and that he accepted the pension because he had earned it through Government service. The Attorney General had made a vague allusion to his connection with the uprising in Ireland, he said, but had produced no evidence to uphold this statement.

Casement's statement was read from a long typewritten document after permission had been given by the Lord Chief Justice. He showed considerable emotion when he read his passages denying that he had ever advised Irishmen to fight for Germany or Turkey.

"I always claimed an Irishman had no right to fight for any country but Ireland," declared the defendant.

"I never sold myself to any foreign government," said the prisoner. "Only Irish money was used to further the cause of Ireland."

**ALLIES' TRADE TREATY  
UNDER U. S. SCRUTINY**

**Resolution in Senate Asking  
Whether American Commerce  
Is Adversely Affected**

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Senator Stone, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, today introduced a resolution calling upon the President to make inquiry of the allied Governments concerning the recently negotiated commercial treaty in Paris. The resolution was laid on the table at Stone's request and probably will be adopted tomorrow.

The treaty according to the preamble of Stone's resolution is designed with "the declared object and purpose of establishing a boycott against the enemies of the high contracting parties both during and after the war and also to promote commercial independence from the central powers of Europe."

Stone's resolution is the first step in what may develop into an extended diplomatic exchange to guarantee full protection of neutral rights under the treaty.

The resolution reads: "The President is hereby requested to ascertain and send to the Senate at the earliest practicable moment exact information, so far as that may be possible, as to the precise character, form and full purpose of this agreement or treaty, especially with the view of disclosing to the Senate whether, and to what extent, neutral nations, especially the United States, may be affected thereby."

**Cubans Can't Take Guns to Polls**  
HAVANA, June 28.—President Menocal has issued a decree forbidding the carrying of arms and canceling all licenses for them. The decree is promulgated by fear of trouble during the elections.

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**RUMANIA NEAR WAR AS  
BULGARS MASS ON FRONT**

Continued from Page One  
by the Germans and the sending of more troops to the Austrian front.

**BRITISH BATTER GERMAN  
LINE; PIERCE TRENCHES AND  
TAKE CAPTIVES; USE GAS**

LONDON, June 28.—All along the British front, last night's official report announced, the activity of Monday continued yesterday. This phase of operations, which was preceded by a long period of artillery and mine fighting, has consisted, according to the official reports, of incessant raids by British infantry parties into the German trenches, destroying the trenches and killing or capturing their occupants.

The official report says:  
**PATROLS ACTIVE EVERYWHERE.**  
All along the front our patrols were very active, entering enemy trenches at numerous points and inflicting many casualties and capturing a few prisoners.

This morning we successfully exploded two mines near Loos (north of Lens, at the point of the last British offensive effort on a large scale). In connection with one of these operations, the British Regiment inflicted many casualties on the enemy during a successful raid.

Last night, southeast of the Ypres salient, a German attack was repulsed near the Ypres-Menin Canal (this point has been incessant and severe fighting for more than a year, the trenches have been changed hands as often as any point along the western front).

**GERMANS LOSE FOUR AEROS.**  
Yesterday, in the air, numerous hostile aircraft were encountered on the enemy's side of the line. Five of our machines engaged four Fokkers, two of which were brought down and fell out of control. Two more of the enemy's machines were driven down in the course of the day. Our casualties: one machine missing.

BERLIN, June 28.—French attacks on the village of Fleury and the ridge of Froide Terre, northeast of Verdun, broke down, though preceded by intense artillery fire, the War Office announced today. The War Office announced the repulse of strong British attacks along the La Bassée Canal and near the Somme.

BERLIN, June 28.—Marked activity continues in evidence along the Franco-Belgian front held by the British and the northern wing of the French line. Numerous gas forces in the operations, the War Office announced last night. The statement follows:

On the British front and the northern wing of the French army patrol fighting developed. Numerous gas and smoke clouds floated toward us. They did no damage to the Germans, but they did float back to the enemy trenches. The enemy fire was directed with special intensity against us on both sides of the Somme.

As a result of the bombardment of Neuf by the French 22 of their own countrymen were either killed or wounded.

A British biplane was shot down in an aerial engagement southeast of Arras. The occupants, who were wounded, were made prisoners.

AMSTERDAM, June 28.—In addition to rushing up artillery reinforcements in northern France and Flanders, the Germans are concentrating large bodies of cavalry at several railway centers.

**FRENCH CRUSH TEUTON  
ATTACKS AT MANY POINTS.  
ALONG VERDUN FRONT**

PARIS, June 28.—Attempts by the Germans to advance on the Verdun front last night were easily checked, the French War Office announced today. Two strong attacks were launched east of the Meuse River, the communicative states, but both were repulsed. German troops tried to storm the French position at Hill 321, south of the Haudremont quarries, but it broke down under a hail of hand grenades. On the line of Fleury, Vaux woods and Chapire woods another German assault was launched, but it, too, proved futile. To the west of the Meuse the big gun duel continued.

The British offensive, which is now in its initial stage, is taking the form of steady pressure against the German line. Adopting the German methods, the British are pounding away at the German positions night and day with heavy artillery and no infantry attack is made until the way has been effectively prepared with shell-fire.

French military critics warn the people

not to expect any spectacular advance at the northern end of the line. It may be that the military men say, before the German lines break beneath the constant pounding of the French and British guns.

**ITALIANS SMASH ENEMY  
LINES NORTH OF ASIAGO;  
TAKE PRISONERS ON ISONZO**

ROME, June 28.—The relentless advance of the Italians continues. The battered Austro-Hungarian army of invasion has now fallen back from three to six miles, and the retreat is still in full swing. Fighting is extending all along the line, heavy bombardments taking place where the infantry is not engaged. Many Austro-Hungarian positions have been captured within the last 24 hours.

The following official report on operations was given out today by the Italian War Office:

Between the Adige and Brenta rivers, despite increased resistance of the enemy, we made further progress on Tuesday. Violent artillery actions are taking place in the Lagarina and Arsa valleys, where we have shelled Monte Trappola, Monte Teste and Colaneto. We captured enemy trenches at Malga and Monte Zugna.

Between the Poins and Astico valleys we captured positions of the enemy at Monte Gaimondo and Monte Cavajo. Cavalry detachments pursuing the enemy reached Forno (on the Asiatico River west of Asiago and north of Arsiero).

On the southern side of the Arsa Valley we have reached the slopes of Monte Mosciagh, which were strongly held by the enemy rear guards.

Northeastward we captured Monte Colaneto and approached Gaimanara Valley.

In the Upper But, after artillery firing, we captured redoubts and trenches in the neighborhood of Freikofel.

On the Isonzo front artillery duels are in progress. In raids on this front we captured 360 prisoners, including seven officers and two machine guns.

**GERMANS MASS HUGE FORCE  
NEAR LEMBERG; SLAYS HAVE  
200,000 TEUTON PRISONERS**

LONDON, June 28.—The Germans in their efforts to stir the Russian line, southwest from Lutsk, have assembled in great force southwest of Sokul, in Volhynia. There, 25 miles north of Lemberg, General von Linington's troops have stormed the Russian position and, according to Berlin, have held them against all counter-attacks.

Field Marshal von Hindenburg has also captured Russian positions and prisoners in the Kovno sector.

Petrograd reports the repulse of German offensive moves along the Riga front.

The Russian War Office, in an official announcement last night, also states that General Brusiloff captured, between June 4 and 23, a total of 4913 officers, including some generals and doctors, and nearly 195,000 men, and took 219 guns, 644 machine guns and 196 bomb throwers.

Progress in the pursuit of the fleeing Austrians in the Czernowitz region is also reported. General Planzer's army having been "driven as far as the Doudovetz River," an affluent of the Pruth.

The official communication issued last night in Petrograd follows:

On the Kolod front (Volhynia) at Boguchievka on the Stokhod, the enemy continues the bombardment of our lines with heavy guns. Further south there has been artillery and infantry fighting.

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of Lutsk, an Austrian aeroplane, hit by our guns, fell. The aviator and observer, who were wounded, were taken prisoner.

On the middle Strpa (Galleia) the enemy began heavy artillery fire at many points. On Sunday our aviator, Sub-Lieutenant Orloff, who ascended that day for the tenth time to a height of 2400 metres, pursued an enemy aviator, forcing him by machine gun fire to volplane suddenly near Podgaitz.

In the direction of Czernowitz we drove the enemy as far as the Doudovetz river, an affluent of the Pruth, which it joins near Zablottz (15 miles west of Sniatyn and the same distance northeast of Kuty).

According to the latest reports from General Brusiloff's army, the total prisoners and booty captured between June 4 and 23 amount to 4913 officers, 194,941 soldiers, 219 guns, 644 machine guns, 196 bomb throwers, 146 artillery calissons and 38 searchlights.

On the Tisra front and near the Isekul bridgehead there have been artillery duels. Attempts by the enemy infantry to take the offensive in some sectors were easily repulsed.

The enemy opened a violent fire on some of our Dvinsk positions and attempted to take the offensive north of Lake Svenden, but without success. In one of these sectors commanding officers distinguished themselves, particularly Lieutenant Norking and Noncommissioned Officer Kosenenko, the former receiving 15 wounds.

Yesterday evening north of Lake Mladol the enemy bombarded our trenches between Lakes Dolja and Volchino with heavy and light artillery, and then took the offensive, which was repulsed with our artillery fire. A second German offensive also failed, the enemy being thrown back to his trenches.

In the region of the Slutsk road on Monday night the Germans, after short artillery preparation, attempted an offensive, but were repulsed by our fire. The enemy, having renewed his offensive in the region of Motril, southwest of Lipek and northeast of Lake Vygonyakovo, succeeded in getting a foothold on our side of the Shara, but was later dis-

lodged and fell back. We again occupy our old positions.

In yesterday's Corriere della Sera, Barzani's descriptive pen gives the first details of the new Italian offensive, which seems to be continuing its progress despite the desperate attempts of the Austrians to stem it. He writes:

"The battle began in a torrential down-pour. It was at midnight on Saturday. Our right wing felt the Austrian resistance weakening and pressed forward along the lofty Cimpline plateau. The Alpine infantry in a daring and complicated maneuvers began a movement which ended in their occupying the peak of Monte Isidoro, facing Val Sugana, capturing a complete battery still loaded."

"Our entire right wing, under the advantage of this very strong point of support then developed the offensive. An imposing concentration of men and guns gave an irresistible strength to it, though our men were faced by truly formidable positions, desperately defended by picked troops. Our progress at first was slow and painful, but it was constant."

"While on the northeast our infantry continued the advance several Italian batteries of enormous calibre placed at the point where the Astico Valley debouches into the plain demolished the defenses on Monte Cengio and smashed the works to the north of Asiago, their combined fires dominating the whole sector."

"The enemy in the Asiago region had but one road of retreat, that encased in the Asa Valley. When our advanced posts reached the top of Monte Mandriolo the enemy, seeing his communications seriously menaced, began a general retreat."

"On Sunday at dawn the Austrians retreated even from Monte Cengio, in defenses pulverized by high explosives. Countless bodies were left in the positions. After three days and nights of uninterrupted bombardment the mountain the only point from which the Austrians could behold the much coveted plains, was absolutely untenable."

"It is difficult to forecast which will be the new line on which the enemy will seek to permanently establish himself."

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