

RUSSIAN STAND AND OFFENSIVE HOLD TEUTONS ON EAST FRONT

Strain Which Slav Aggressiveness is Putting Upon Forces Of von Mackensen Prevents Germans From Transferring

ALLIES WILL ADOPT MORE VIGOROUS PLAN

Activity of Prince In Woevre District Definitely Checked and Franco-British Troops Continue To Make Substantial Gains

(Associated Press by Federal Wireles.) LONDON, July 12.—The Russian stand in South Poland and the strain which the Slav offensive is now putting upon the forces of von Mackensen, has caused a general rearrangement in the plans of the German general staff, according to the belief of the military critics here.

Instead of a German offensive in the West, on a large scale, as had been planned, with a large portion of the German army of the East transferred to the western theater, the Germans will be obliged now to retain the greater part of their eastern strength for further operations against the Grand Duke Nicholas, whose power of offensive has shown itself far from broken.

Allies May Force Fighting

With the prospect of having to fight a defensive campaign during the next few weeks removed, it is now highly probable that the Allies themselves will adopt a vigorous offensive, partly to push forward their gains in Alsace and on the northern end of the line, with Lille as the first objective, and partly so to occupy the defensive strength of the Germans as to minimize the Teuton offensive against Warsaw.

The activity of the Crown Prince in the Woevre district, directed against the Verdun line, has been definitely checked and the only fighting along the western line until yesterday for some days has been a series of artillery duels at isolated points.

Hand-To-Hand Battle

Yesterday there were two assaults upon the Allies' positions by the Germans. On the British front, north of Arras, a violent attack was launched, the Germans reaching a temporary foothold on the first line of trenches. A British counter attack drove the Germans back, after a hand-to-hand bayonet struggle in which those Germans who had gained the trenches were wiped out.

The second German assault was in the nature of a counter attack for the regaining of the trenches the French had seized between Souchez and Lens. This assault never reached the trenches.

Heavy Artillery Duels

Heavy artillery fighting has been going on at Neuport, along the Aisne Valley, in Lorraine and Lorette, but neither side has offered what promises to develop into a decisive engagement and it may be weeks before one is attempted. One dramatic incident featured the war news of the day yesterday. This was an aeroplane duel, fought high in the air above the trenches before Altkirch, in Alsace, as an outcome of which the French flyer sent the German machine hurtling to the ground. The defeated machine fell inside the German lines.

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BRYAN GETS NEAR EXPLICIT CRITICISM OF WILSON POLICY

Former Secretary of State Says People Are Interested Solely In American Rights

(Associated Press by Federal Wireles.) LOS ANGELES, July 12.—William Jennings Bryan, former secretary of state, made public here last night a commentary on the German crisis which more nearly approaches an explicit criticism of President Wilson's policy than any utterance he has permitted himself thus far.

Mr. Bryan was asked for an expression of opinion on the reception by the press of the country of the German reply, which has been synopsized in the news despatches.

"A majority of the people," he replied, "are interested solely in protecting the rights of Americans. They will heartily approve any steps President Wilson takes to keep Americans out of the danger zone and to separate passengers from the traffic in contraband."

President Wilson Remains in Seclusion

(Associated Press by Federal Wireles.) CORNISH, New Hampshire, July 12.—Since the delivery of the German reply to the second American note on the destruction of the Lusitania, President Wilson has remained in seclusion, absorbed in silent self-contemplation.

He wishes, as when the loss of the Lusitania first threatened war, to act deliberately and temperately, but he is in touch with Washington and there is some reason to think that already he has mapped the first step in the course of action the Administration will take, now that the crisis has become acute again.

Nothing final will be done, however, until the subject has been thoroughly discussed by the full cabinet.

LOSSES OF ALLIES IN MEN ENORMOUS

Germany Claims Their Ranks Have Been Depleted More Than 5,000,000 Men

(Associated Press by Federal Wireles.) BERLIN, July 12.—More than 5,000,000 soldiers of the countries at war with Germany, it is estimated, have been killed, wounded or captured. These figures, compiled almost exclusively from papers or magazines published in foreign countries, are presented in an effort to show that Italy's entry into the war cannot hope to offset, numerically, the losses of her present allies.

Statisticians purposely go outside of Germany for estimates of the French, English and Russian losses, so far as possible, in order to err on the side of conservatism and not lay themselves open to charges of inflation. The French estimates are taken in part from Italian papers—the French journals publish no losses—and some of the Russian figures have been secured in the English publications.

Russia is shown to have been the heaviest loser, with more than 3,000,000 men, it is estimated. The figures are obtained in the following fashion: There are more than a million Russian prisoners of war in Germany at present, according to the German general staff. London authority as long ago as January placed the Russian dead and wounded list at 1,300,000. Since then there have come the Masurian Lakes battles and the Carpathian victories, with Russian losses estimated by "Allied" papers even at 650,000 men at the very least.

In Germany at present there are more than 300,000 French prisoners of war, in addition to which the French losses are known to have been huge. An Italian paper estimates that the French army has lost half its strength in dead and seriously wounded, and London places the French losses in dead, wounded and captured at 1,600,000 as a minimum. The balance of the estimated five million is made up, the German government believes, by the British and Belgian losses of all kinds, and the total it feels is rather too low than too high. From its statistics it draws the conclusion that "the accession of Italy to the ranks of our enemies will not snatch victory from us."

COLLEGIANS GO INTO TRAINING CAMP

(Associated Press by Federal Wireles.) SAN FRANCISCO, July 10.—The army student camp here opened today with a registration of 230. Many universities and eighteen States are represented in the student body. Major J. G. Harbord is in command.

Mexico City Falls Again To Carranza

Army of 'First Chief' Puts Zapata To Flight and Enters Capital

(Associated Press by Federal Wireles.) MEXICO CITY, July 12.—The fall of Mexico City is officially announced by General Venustiano Carranza, the First Chief of the Constitutionalists. The pronouncement says in part:

"Constitutionalist troops entered Mexico City yesterday, though not in full force, after the army of General Zapata had been defeated and fled. The advance of General Gonzalez has been delayed by the dynamiting of a bridge over the Grand Canal, which has checked the movement of his provision trains. As soon as a temporary bridge has been constructed, he will enter the capital at the head of the army."

General Delarrey has been named the new governor of the district of Mexico City and he is preparing a decree guaranteeing the protection of private property, which will be promulgated as soon as a complete occupation of the city has been effected.

General Gonzalez, our victorious commander, expects to provide food for the people."

CONSUL SILLIMAN CONFIRMS

(Associated Press by Federal Wireles.) WASHINGTON, July 12.—Consul Silliman at Vera Cruz telegraphs to the state department as follows: "General Carranza's chief of staff has been informed that General Gonzalez occupied Mexico City Saturday, after a battle in which his forces suffered casualties of 2000. The defeated army of General Zapata fled."

SIERRA ARRIVES TWO DAYS BEHIND

Popular Ship's Officer Resigns To Become Surgeon With Colonial Contingent

(Associated Press by Federal Wireles.) SAN FRANCISCO, July 12.—The Oceanic Steamship Company's liner Sierra arrived here yesterday, two days overdue, with her starboard engine idle because of propeller trouble. She will go into drydock at Hunter's Point for an examination and repairs, which are expected to be speedily effected.

Doctor McKechnie, the ship's surgeon, one of the best known officers on the Pacific, announced on his arrival that he will depart for Australia in the Sonoma, on her next outbound voyage, to become a surgeon with the British army.

He expects to be assigned for duty with the Australasian troops at the Dardanelles.

KING GEORGE PAYS A VISIT TO FLEET

Makes Secret Inspection and Then Congratulates Commanders On Condition of Ships

(Associated Press by Federal Wireles.) LONDON, July 12.—Unbeknownst to the nation, King George has just concluded an inspection of the Home fleet. On his return he gave out today a telegram to Sir John Jellicoe, admiral of the fleet, congratulating him on the efficiency of preparation which he found and the high spirits of his sailors. In part, the text of the message reads:

"I have just concluded a visit to the greater part of the fleet. The happy state in which I found it convinces me that when its opportunity for battle comes, the navy will add fresh triumphs to its ancient and glorious traditions of victory."

WINTERHALTER LATELY HERE

Admiral Winterhalter recently passed through Honolulu, bound for Shanghai, to take up his new duties.

'CRIBBING' CASE CLOSED

(Associated Press by Federal Wireles.) ANNAPOLIS, July 12.—All testimony has been taken in the case of the seven naval cadets charged with "cribbing" at examinations, and counsel will begin a recapitulation of the evidence next Tuesday.

KAGGER NUZZLES DUTCH JOURNALS

Newspapers of the Netherlands Must Close Eyes When Zeppelins Soar

(Associated Press by Federal Wireles.) THE HAGUE, July 12.—Dutch newspapers today express considerable annoyance concerning a new order issued by the Netherlands government prohibiting Dutch reporters from mentioning within twenty-four hours the passage of Zeppelin dirigible balloons in the neighborhood of Holland territory.

This order, as in the case of previous similar ones, such as that removing all Belgian refugees from the Province of Zeeland, ostensibly to prevent smuggling, and another forbidding Dutch subjects to approach within fifty yards of the frontier, is attributed by the newspapers to the activities of the German legation at the Dutch capital.

The journals argue that the orders put a serious restriction on Dutch liberties.

AUTOMOBILE KILLS A JAPANESE CHILD

Car Driven By Chinese Strikes Two-Year-Old Boy In Nuuanu Street

Tom Wah Poon, a Chinese youth, is held at the police station pending a coroner's jury bringing in a verdict in connection with a Japanese child who was killed yesterday morning in Nuuanu street, by being struck by a car which Poon was driving.

The child's name was M. Nakabayashi and he was a bright little fellow, twenty-six months of age. His father, I. Nakabayashi, and his mother, Taki Nakabayashi, live in Nuuanu street opposite the Williams undertaking parlors.

Yesterday morning about half past nine o'clock, the mother missed her little son and on looking out of the house saw him on the opposite side of the street. She called out to him and he started to cross the road.

He had hardly reached the middle of the street when the fender of Tom Poon's car, which was being driven into town from the East, struck him and threw him down on his head striking the street car track with great force.

Ward was sent to the police station for the fast wagon, but before the Queen's Hospital could be reached the child was dead.

The Chinese chauffeur had been driving the car over the Pali and back for some time.

Tom Poon claims that the child ran in front of his car and that when he applied the brakes the car skidded and the fender struck the little boy.

HOGGETT ESCAPES DEATH ONCE MORE

Only Survivor of F-4 Stunned But Uninjured in High Speed, Motorcycle Wreck

"Lucky Jim" is not his name, but it ought to be. Either he has a fairy godmother or some old-fashioned Missouri negro must have given James M. Hoggett the left hind foot of a rabbit, snared in the dark of the moon on the grave of a murderer.

Hoggett was a third class electrician on the submarine F-4. Due to the lucky chance of being on regular shore duty the day the F-4 sank, he is the only member of the crew now alive. And for a few seconds yesterday his expectation of life was so minute that an eyewitness says that he would have dared admit that it was discoverable with a microscope.

Hoggett went motoring yesterday with J. H. Hearne, also of the submarine flotilla. As they came back from the Pali, they rounded a turn at such speed that Hearne, who was driving, could not hold his machine to the right, or inner, side of the curve. An eyewitness says they were traveling sixty-five miles an hour.

In any event, they were on the wrong side of the road, going so fast that the machine was out of control, as they shot directly into the path of a big Packard touring car, roaring up the grade.

Rather than plunge into the Packard head on, Hearne closed the ditch. Either that or his speed was so great the wheel shot out from under him in trying to swerve.

When the patrol wagon arrived, about a quarter to four, the officer found the wrecked motorcycle—a new Excelsior twin—lying about thirty feet from the prostrate riders, near the Atherton

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DOCTORS URGED FOR PRESCRIBING 'DOPE' TO FIENDS

Medical Society Will Cooperate With Federal Authorities To Abolish Vicious Practice

CERTAIN PHYSICIANS IN NEFARIOUS TRAFFIC

Collector of Internal Revenue Also Gets Support of Territorial Health Board

Physicians who abuse the high privileges of their profession by pandering to the infirmities of drug addicts known to the federal authorities of Hawaii. There are not many of them, and the department of internal revenue, which has them under surveillance, is not permitted to make public their names, but how they deal with them and in what amounts is matter of record.

There is an established commercial tariff for the traffic in prescriptions for habit forming drugs, such as opium, morphine, cocaine and other narcotics. A minimum charge of five dollars an ounce is made. Above that amount, the price goes up fifty cents an ounce.

Certain physicians have been in the habit of furnishing their customers with prescriptions calling for opium in pound lots and its liquid derivatives, by the gallon. After satisfying his own craving, the addict would retail the remainder to other habitues at enormous profit, running sometimes as high as five and six hundred per cent.

One opium smoker had a fully furnished "drive" with bunks and "lay-out" for six. He bought his opium regularly in commercial quantities, on physician's prescriptions, from a drug store, worked it up into shape for smoking and sold it by the "pill," at a huge profit.

The physician who supplied him was, of course, his indirect partner. Drug stores are not allowed to fill the same prescription for narcotics more than once, but by prescribing in lump amounts, it has been possible to evade the law.

Since the passage of the Harrison Narcotic Act at the last session of congress, a nation-wide campaign to insure its enforcement has been inaugurated. For the past two months, John F. Haley, internal revenue collector, has been working throughout the Territory to stamp out the traffic in narcotic drugs.

By unanimous vote, the members of the Medical Society of Hawaii, at a well-attended meeting last Friday night, decided to cooperate with the internal revenue department and the territorial board of health.

Twice within the past two months, Collector Haley and his chief deputy, Ralph S. Johnston, have been invited by the society to attend its meetings and explain the workings of the new Act.

At the meeting held last Friday Collector Haley asked whether it was the practise of physicians honestly to intend upon curing drug addicts to prescribe narcotics in pound or gallon lots for their patients brought out a strong reply from Dr. Irving J. Shepherd, president, and Doctors Jackson, Heleman, Hobbs, Wood and others joined him in denouncing such practise.

"I am willing to pay \$1000," Doctor Hobbs is reported to have said, "for every case of drug habit that I cannot cure within five days. That is, I can destroy all physical craving for drugs within that time. The patient may return to his vice, but not from any physical necessity. I am not speaking from theory, but from practical experience. I know it can be done because I have done it."

What is more, I see no reason why any physician engaged in the legitimate practise of medicine should issue a prescription for drugs to any fiend. I never have done it, do not intend to do it and have ordered that class of "patients" from my office."

After discussion had made manifest the sense of the meeting, it was moved and unanimously resolved that the society cooperate to the utmost of its ability in aiding the department of internal revenue and the board of health to make it impossible for supposedly reputable physicians to profit deliberately by supplying drug fiends. With this cooperation assured, the department believes the traffic can be stamped out in comparatively short order.

Chief Deputy Johnston ably assisted Collector Haley in explaining the workings of the new law.

SHOVES HIS FIST THROUGH A WINDOW

Louis Bettencourt, visiting friends in the Ah Leong block, Ala Lane, got very angry with somebody and to show his contempt for them shoved his right arm through the window of a room.

Then he tried to withdraw the member and in doing so severed a vein. The patrol wagon dispatched to the scene found Bettencourt lying on the floor of a room bleeding profusely. Police Officer John Huihui rendered such first aid as he could and the man was taken to the Queen's Hospital.

At the hospital, Bettencourt, after having his wound dressed, refused to remain in the ward and was taken to the police station and held for safe keeping.

WASHINGTON WILL INSIST UPON ALL AMERICAN RIGHTS---CRISIS GRAVE

Unless Germany Meets Broad Humanitarian Issues Raised by United States in Connection With Submarine Warfare, Which Second Reply Fails to Do, Rupture Is Imminent

(Associated Press by Federal Wireles.) WASHINGTON, July 12.—From the highest sources, it was authoritatively indicated last night that there will be no surrender of American rights on the high seas and that there can be no acceptance by the government of the United States of the proposals put forward by the German imperial government in reply to President Wilson's second Lusitania note.

There is no intention on the part of the Administration to force a crisis, but it will be the endeavor of the state department to make it plain to Germany that if she declines to meet the broad humanitarian issues raised by the United States, on her must rest the responsibility for any subsequent rupture of good relations between the two nations that may result.

SERIOUS CONSEQUENCES ARE LIKELY

Such a rupture is not likely to result from the unsatisfactory course of the correspondence itself, but, as nearly as the purpose of the Administration can be divined, the next communication from this side of the water is likely to impress on Germany that serious consequences are likely to ensue from any further violation by her submarine commanders of the rights which it already has been repeatedly announced in previous notes that America intends to maintain and defend.

Further study of the German note strengthens the conviction in official quarters that relations between the two countries again have become critical. Analysis of the proposals put forward by Germany makes it increasingly plain that they do not meet even obliquely the American contentions.

SECOND CRISIS ADMITTEDLY GRAVE

The reiterated defense of the sinking of the Lusitania, when an opportunity to disavow it as a part of the settled German policy was offered, and the attempt to regulate what shall be the conduct of American citizens and American shipping on the high seas has brought a second crisis graver than the first, precisely because it has been approached deliberately, with both nations watchful and attentive. What may be the outcome, there is no attempt to predict. A rupture of diplomatic relations is not necessarily war, though customarily it precedes war.

America expressed her horror at the destruction of the Lusitania. Germany regrets the loss of American lives as an unfortunate but unavoidable incident, for which Germany was not responsible, but assumes full responsibility for the act itself, which is defended as a high duty.

RIGHTS OF NEUTRALS ASSERTED

America asserted the rights of neutrals to travel on any peaceful merchantman bound on a legitimate errand, which might be the transport of contraband or munitions of war as well as any other. Germany replies with a carefully framed proposal for the segregation of the traffic in passengers and contraband, along lines which must be acceptable to Germany and the detailed workings of which must be made known to her in advance, step by step.

The Administration does not feel that the time has come yet when it must surrender the protection of its citizens at sea or the regulation of their business to Germany. There was unqualified assertion last night that these proposals cannot be accepted.

VON BERNSTORFF OPTIMISTIC

Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, will confer Tuesday and Wednesday with Secretary Lansing. He professed to believe last night that no rupture between the two nations was probable. Other officials of the German embassy said that they foresee an adjustment of the present difficulties which will result in an ultimate amicable understanding broad enough to cover all the points at issue.

NAVY SECRETARY WARNS BRITISH SHIPS

(Associated Press by Federal Wireles.) WASHINGTON, July 12.—Warnings to the British steamers Howth Head (Captain Moore) and Baron Napier (Captain Goudy), were sent by wireless last night, cautioning them to search for infernal machines in their cargo holds. Both vessels are laden with mules for the British army and they cleared for the United Kingdom last Thursday.

Secretary Daniels ordered the government wireless station to get into touch with the two captains and deliver to them the following official message:

"A New Orleans newspaper has received a letter signed 'Pearce,' in which it is declared that the writer intends to finish the work of Erich Muentzer and kill J. Pierpont Morgan and Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British ambassador. The writer warns the relatives of passengers in the Howth Head and the Baron Napier to watch for Jews of those vessels. He declares that it was Muentzer who warned the passengers of the Lusitania before she left on her last voyage."

The Howth Head is a vessel of 2877 registered tons, and the Baron Napier of 3159 registered tons. Both have been plying regularly between Southern ports and the United Kingdom with mules, horses and other stores for the British expeditionary force.

DITCHED CAR TO SAVE A WORSE ACCIDENT

Luther Aungst, Kona superintendent of the Hawaii Telephone Company, coolly averted serious injury to himself and family last Monday when he deliberately ditched his automobile, after it got beyond control on the steep grade leading down to the Hokena bay.

When the brakes of his car failed to hold the machine he turned it from the roadway into a bed of lantana bushes, where it was brought to a stop. If the car had been held to the roadway for the four-mile run down the Hokena road it would have gained such a speed that the only possible result would have been a serious accident, say eye witnesses of the incident.

VICTORY OF ITALIANS LACKS CONFIRMATION

(Associated Press by Federal Wireles.) LONDON, July 12.—The reported victory of the Italians on the Gerso plateau, in which it was asserted yesterday that the Austrian resistance had been broken and their front on the Isarno River pierced, lacks official confirmation as yet. Rome reports that the Italian advance continues, and that the mountain defenses surrounding Trieste are being reduced one by one, but no decisive victory is announced.