

GERMANS STORM FOREST IN DRIVE TOWARD VERDUN

Berlin Claims Capture of 2,556 Men in Fight in the Argonne.

SUFFER REPULSE ON ABLAIN ROAD

Kaiser's Troops Lose Heavily in Attacks Above Arras, Paris Reports.

London, July 4.—Vigorous German attacks in the Argonne and north of Arras continue. In their effort to cut through the French salient around Verdun the Germans claim they have captured 2,556 officers and men and have taken twenty-five machine guns and seventy-two mine throwers.

North of Arras, where the Kaiser's troops are striving to dislodge the wedge driven toward Lille, the French report the repulse with heavy losses of an attack along the Angres-Ablain road.

A German battalion also attempted to storm the village of Fey, five miles west of Pont-a-Mousson and the Moselle River, but was forced to retire after reaching the French wire entanglements.

The German official statement says: "In the Argonne the Germans continue their offensive. Our booty has increased considerably and amounted on July 1 and 2 to 2,556 prisoners, among them thirty-seven machine guns, twenty machine guns, seventy-two mine throwers and one revolver gun."

"On the Meuse heights the enemy, despite all failures, renewed four times his attempts to win back the position of the headland near Les Eparges. The attacks were easily repulsed."

Take Forest at Fey-en-Haye. "Northwest of Regneville the German aviators yesterday were very active. A front of 1,800 feet and took from the enemy part of the forest to the north of Fey-en-Haye."

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An English aeroplane came down burning at a point north of Ghent, on the Dutch frontier. A German fighting aeroplane forced a French aviator to land near Schlucht.

The enemy dropped bombs on Bruge (capital of the Belgian province of West Flanders) without doing any military damage.

The official communication issued by the War Office in Paris to-night says: "There have been quite spirited artillery actions in Belgium, in the region of Valenciennes and on the Sterckx-Haspans front, as well as in the sector to the north of Arras. On the right bank of the Aisne, in the neighborhood of Passy, mining operations continue."

Repulse Drive Above Arras. "In the region to the north of Arras the enemy last night attacked in close formation our positions along the low road from Arras to Ablain, which is to the north of the highway running between Aix Roulette and Souchez. Our assailants were dispersed and driven back by the fire from the French barricade and from our machine guns, and they suffered heavy losses."

In the Argonne infantry fire and cannonading did not cease at all during the night. Engagements with hand grenades and repelled on the road between Binerville and Vienne le Chateau, as far as Le Four-de-Paris, the only activity consisted in some local infantry engagements.

"On the heights of the Meuse and in the forests there has been merely cannonading."

In the region of La Fontaine there has been no change in the lines, either German or French.

"On the front at La Haye the German assault was very violent and continued, endeavoring to attack our trenches at about midnight."

"To the north of Regneville the fire from our barricades prevented the forces of the enemy from spreading."

In front of Fey a battalion of the enemy which came as far as our wire entanglements was compelled to retire. A second attack at this place by half a battalion of German troops was no more successful."

GERMANS REPORT RIOTS IN INDIA

Tell of Revolts of Troops in Lahore and Madras and Killing of Britons.

Berlin, July 4 (by wireless to Sayville, N. Y.).—Dispatches from Constantinople and the Overseas News Agency say the latest mail reaching the Turkish capital from India contains exhaustive reports of fresh riots at Lahore, in the British Indian province of Punjab. The Indian cavalry is reported to have mutinied and after being joined by other soldiers and street gangs, to have killed their officers and English civilians and to have pillaged and destroyed several hotels at Lahore. A high government officer is reported among the victims.

Two battalions of troops read to be transported to Europe also are said to have mutinied and to have dispersed after shooting their officers.

Madras, a maritime city on the Bay of Bengal, evidently witnessed most serious battles between the police and mutineering troops, according to these dispatches.

Similar reports, the Overseas News Agency says, have been received from Cairo, where the arrival of an enormous number of mutinous British and Australian soldiers has disclosed to the natives the heavy British losses.

TOMMIES MAKE SYLVAN PARADISE OF TRENCHES

Take Summer Holiday from Sniping in Flanders and Turn to Gardening, Swimming, Playing Cricket and Making Siege Warfare Comfortable.

By FREDERICK PALMER, Special Correspondent of the Associated Press.

British Headquarters in France, July 4.—One might have gone miles along the British front this week without hearing the sound of a gun. It seemed as if both sides were taking a holiday from war out of respect for the beautiful summer weather, or else the silence was significant of preparation and accumulation of shells by one side or the other for some great effort.

Beyond the occasional explosion of a mine and routine shelling to harass the enemy's guns, to destroy new fortification work or to keep the enemy from taking life too easily, there has been no action. The soldiers in reserve have been swimming in the canal, resting under shaded trees, playing cricket and football and tending their flower gardens about their quarters, which have been made to look like those one sees in front of rows of cottages at this season in England.

The flat and gently rolling country of Flanders and northern France, which was a forbidding, gray, leafless mire under chilling winter mists, has become a pleasant land of rich crops dotted with groves, while long lines of motor transport trucks pass along stately avenues between poplars which line the roads.

No Fear of Epidemic in Army. All fears of an epidemic of sickness in the hot months for the immense army billeted in the thickly populated lowlands are groundless. Thanks to anti-typhoid inoculation, the habitual personal cleanliness of the English man and the strict enforcement of sanitary precautions by the Royal Army Medical Corps in the pinkest details, the health of the troops is as good as that in the barracks at home. Flies are being kept down to a minimum. There are few even around the camps of the cavalry and artillery horses. The paths, roadsides and yards where the men are billeted are kept as clear of litter as a first class golf course or the lawn of a fashionable suburbanite.

Tommy Atkins frequently lends a hand to the French peasants, all of whom, from boys and girls of six or seven to bent old men and old women, are engaged in the harvest, and by the way Tommy uses his scythe or fork one knows whether he is city or country bred.

The correspondent who walked through the long communication trenches safely in broad daylight to the firing trenches, which if approached in winter except over open ground and stumbling through mud under cover of darkness, would have been worth one's life.

Siege warfare has been made comfortable. Some trenches even have come a sort of Sylvan paradise where fawn and tea are taken al fresco, and flowers even have been planted on the parapets which support the trenches.

Trenches Lose Winter Flood. Where in winter men stood froezing in water up to their knees, mud oozed from sand bags and only continual effort will be made to drive the victorious French from the positions which threatened to give them complete possession of the southern half of upper Alsace and bring them to the banks of the Rhine.

The absolutely nothing can be known of the concentration in Alsace, a wire fence, hundreds of miles long, has been run round the zone of operations. A proclamation by General Gaidke announces that any one trying to pass it will be shot. Farm laborers working in fields within the fence must do so under surveillance of soldiers.

The same traffic on the Rhine. Barge traffic on the canals is permitted in daylight, but forbidden in darkness or during the fogs.

Great importance is attached to the success of the Austrian Crown Prince to the army operating against Italy. After he inspected the defenses of Pola he made a tour through Istria, Trentino and Tyrol, inspecting troops and fortifications.

Vienna has reported to the Emperor that everything was satisfactory. Two days later the King of Bavaria arrived at Schoenbrunn, accompanied by the Austro-British lines similar victory can be achieved before Russia can reconstitute her forces.

ITALO-TURK BREAK EXPECTED HOURLY. Hostile Tribes in Tripoli Believed Delaying Action with Allies Against Dardanelles.

Milan, July 4.—Agitation for the participation of Italy in the operations against the Dardanelles is daily growing in strength. In a vigorous article, heavily cut by the censor, "Popolo d'Italia" protests against the idea that the world war can be fought in water-tight compartments, and says that Italy cannot confine herself simply to satisfying her territorial ambitions, but must throw her lot with the Allies, so that on the day of victory the green, red and white flag of Italy will fly on the Mosque of Sophia alongside of the tricolor and the Union Jack.

It is believed that the chief ground for the hesitation of the government is the condition of the Tripoli colony, which is becoming daily more difficult because of the hostile tribes. If Italy declares war on the hostile tribes will open up for Turkey.

It is unlikely, however, that even this consideration will hold Italy back much longer from intervening at the Dardanelles. An important announcement is expected as a result of Premier Salandra's conference with King Victor Emmanuel.

Wounded Soldiers Exchanged. Berne, July 4.—Long negotiations for further exchanges of incapacitated wounded German and French soldiers are said to have succeeded. Several thousand men, it is expected, will be transported home at once by special trains via Switzerland.

SAID ALLIES WOULD ALLOW TREATY TO GAIN BULGARIAN AID.

It is pointed out that Serbia is the only one of the Entente allies that has achieved a net success up to the present time, and is therefore the only nation that could reasonably demand concessions from the Dual Alliance.

Austria Willing to Cede Lands. Serbia's Adriatic Ambitions Also in Conflict with Those of Italy.

Washington, July 4.—It is extremely likely that the two nations over whose squabble the gigantic European conflict came about will be the first to sheath the sword. Diplomats incline to the belief that the first step toward a general peace will come about in that way, as attested by their comments on recent cable dispatches, which declare that overtures have already been made for a settlement of difficulties between Austria and Serbia. Considerable credence is given to such reports in diplomatic circles friendly to the Germanic Alliance.

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The professional opinion of Serbia to an alliance with a rival who is a diplomat says that it will be difficult to realize this ambition if Italy was to have a voice in the partition of the spoils by the victorious Allies, and protested strongly against the entrance of Italy.

Russia Also May Make Peace. The assertion is also made that Russia's position is a menace to her Allies unless they can give her Constantinople and the Dardanelles.

The failure of the Dardanelles attack to make appreciable progress is said to be a great disappointment to Russia, and unless some prospect of headway appears in the near future, without any success. Some diplomats assert that the Allies have no hope of success unless Bulgaria can be induced to join them, enabling them to attack Constantinople from the rear.

Britain Warned Danger is Grave. "Daily Mail" Declares it Has Grown Worse in Last Few Months.

London, July 5.—"The Daily Mail" says editorially: "The situation is not even so satisfactory as it was a few months ago. When Lloyd George said, 'I think the situation is too grave, much too grave, very much too grave,' and Lord Curzon stated, 'The situation is one of grave anxiety, and it is not unfair to speak of this country being in grave peril,' they were gently hinting at facts not known to a majority of the members of the House of Lords or House of Commons."

"The story of the Dardanelles expedition, which is only one phase of this grave situation, is completely misunderstood, and its importance underestimated. Members of Parliament should press for information as to certain circumstances in connection with this war, which are being kept secret. They should not be further chloroformed."

Referring to "certain preparations against invasion," which are being carried on in secret, he said: "The preparations are sufficient, and say: 'We wonder because now that the war is in its twelfth month we find that, according to statements made in the House of Commons, all sorts of things are very insufficient. The people who muddled the equipment of the weapons may be muddling the invasion question. The same brains that muddled the Dardanelles operations may interfere with the operations of the Russians.'"

Russians Hang 3 Spies. Blamed for Defeat of Tenth Army in Masurian Lakes.

Petrograd, July 4.—Three accomplices of Lieutenant Colonel Miasoyedoff, an interpreter on the staff of the Tenth Army, which was defeated in the Masurian Lakes, who some time ago was hanged as a spy, have been convicted after a trial by court martial and also hanged.

After the sentence of death against Lieutenant Colonel Miasoyedoff had been carried out early in April last it was announced officially that several persons were connected with the espionage and would be tried as accomplices.

FRENCH INDUSTRIES A HUGE WAR ENGINE

Private Factories Have Been Converted Into Munitions Works—Artisans Rally to Aid Country—Fit Army for Winter Campaign.

Paris, July 4.—By special courtesy of Charles Humbert, Senator of the Department of the Meuse, and of other high officials, The Tribune correspondent was enabled to visit several of the smaller private factories of cannon, ammunition and arms. They are now, through the transforming of the whole of the industrial resources of France into a vast war machine.

Nearly all the automobile, bicycle and sewing machine plants are now turning out large amounts of material, surpassing all previous estimates. What impressed me above all was the patriotic moral and enthusiasm of the workmen and foremen. To have a single shrapnel shell, explosive bomb or projectile refused by the official artillery inspector causes the deepest personal mortification to each artisan engaged in the work.

The government supplies steel and raw materials every day. Fresh steel turning lathes are being utilized, so that before long there will not be a single tool of importance in France that will not have its arms and ammunition factory. The average price paid for boring, drilling and polishing is

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TURKS SUFFER FROM SHORTAGE OF MUNITIONS

No Supplies Have Reached Them Through the Balkans in a Month.

Position of Allies on Gallipoli Peninsula Sensibly Improved During Week.

Mitylene, July 4. (Dispatch to "The Daily Chronicle").—Operations during last week have sensibly improved the position of the Allies in the Gallipoli peninsula. The British advance on the left some days ago not only meant an important gain of ground, but signified progress, which has put our lines in position to threaten seriously the Turkish occupation of Achi Baba.

With this there are two important factors. The first is a scarcity of ammunition on the Turkish side. During the last month no munitions have reached them by land through the Balkan states. The productive capacity of the Turkish factories has fallen practically to zero, mainly owing to lack of material, but also on account of the scarcity of skilled labor.

The second factor, which creates some hope of a Turkish collapse at an early date, is the drooping spirits of the Sultan's soldiers. Prisoners taken say their comrades would willingly surrender, but the German staff officers refuse to accept full responsibility for the defence of Constantinople.

Officials Look for New Developments When the President Returns. Washington, July 4.—When President Wilson gets back to Washington the latter part of this week it is believed that he will bring with him a well defined plan for peace in Mexico which will not contemplate intervention by the United States.

The hope that Carranza, Villa and the various other factions can be brought together has not been given up by the administration. In fact, it is said that in a comparatively short time this will prove the solution. It is believed here that the various Mexican chiefs have become heartily tired of fighting, but that they are not letting this be known lest it be construed as an act of weakness.

No Chance for Huerta. Just how far the United States will go to keep Huerta out of Mexico has not been disclosed, but no secret is made of the fact that Huerta will not be allowed to re-enter Mexico, no matter how drastic the steps that may be necessary to prevent it.

Huerta Recalls Another July 4. El Paso, Tex., July 4.—Held incommunicado, in so far as his friends on the outside are concerned, General Victoriano Huerta spent a quiet and practically a hopeless Sunday in the El Paso county jail. Early to-day General Huerta abandoned hope of making bond for the \$15,000 additional required as a result of his second arrest.

General Huerta now is in doubt about the probability of making the bond. He has been told that should he make the bond he would not get his liberty, as the military would immediately take him in charge and intern him at Fort Bliss. Huerta's friends to-day said that it is the only reason the bond was not given Saturday afternoon; that friends stood ready to make the bond several times, but that they were not sure it would be useless and would not secure liberty for General Huerta.

It is believed now that Huerta will remain in custody until his hearing is held on July 12, unless his friends can make a compromise by which he could be assured of freedom if the bond is given.

Recalls Three Years Ago. In the jail to-day General Huerta grew reminiscent. "This is a very different Fourth of July from the one I spent three years ago," he said.

Government agents, soldiers, Texas Rangers and Secret Service men to-day made a border wide search for General Pascual Orozco, whose arrest with Huerta linked him with the Huerta cause, and whose sensational escape probably has enabled him to carry out in Mexico the Huerta plans.

Belief that Orozco already has crossed the border and is gathering his forces for a campaign was strengthened to-day by reports from the big bend country near Marfa, Tex. These reports say Orozco was seen near Marfa in an automobile with five companions and that they were going toward the river.

Red Cross Agents Get Supplies Into Capital. Washington, July 4.—American Consul General Arnold Shanklin and Charles J. O'Connor, representative of the Red Cross, have arrived in Mexico City with "light supplies," according to a message from American Consul Silliman received to-day.

The arrival of the two men who are in charge of the relief measures undertaken by the Red Cross, with the assistance of the State Department, was reassuring news to the officials who expect them to find means of keeping the population of the capital supplied with food and thus prevent the outbreaks of violence threatened as a result of the famine.

Immediate arrangements will be made for the transfer of the heavier supplies, which were left at Pachuca by Shanklin and O'Connor. A few days ago they reported that the ground was too soft for motor trucks, on account of very heavy rains. They are hopeful that very soon a system of transportation by automobile in lieu of the railroad can be devised.

Rival Monterey Chiefs Hold Peace Conference. Laredo, Tex., July 4.—Carranza and Villa chiefs operating near Garcia, Nuevo Leon, thirty miles west of Monterey, have declared an armistice and will hold a peace conference, according to reliable, though unofficial, information received in Nuevo Laredo to-night. Whether the conference had the approval of Generals Carranza and Villa could not be learned.

Fighting has been continued in the Garcia district for a week or more and Monterey hospitals are reported filled with wounded. Passengers arriving here to-day from Tampico by way of Monterey said Tampico was quiet when they left Wednesday, but there had been fighting twenty miles south of that city.

WOMEN HOLD PEACE MEETING AT FAIR

International Conference Opens Four-Day Session in San Francisco. San Francisco, July 4.—Universal peace was the aim announced at the opening session to-day of the International Conference of Women Workers to Promote Permanent Peace. The conference was held at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, and delegates from many parts of the world attended.

The session will continue four days. Mrs. May Wright Sewall, of Eliot, Me., who presided, announced that this conference was believed to be the first of the kind held in the United States.

August Skulm of Norway, an advocate of international citizenship, and Mirza Ali Kuli Khan, Minister from Persia to the United States, made the principal addresses.

Among those who attended were Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, New York; Mrs. Clara Bowick Colby, Washington; Mme. Ali Kuli Khan, wife of the Minister from Persia; Countess Dumas, of France; and Mrs. Riga Helman, of Germany.

1% PER MONTH UPON PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

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PER CENT CHARGED UPON LOANS REPAID WITHIN TWO WEEKS FROM DATE.

IT'S TO BE A GAY FOURTH

Concerts in the squares and parks, the Borough President's Neighborhood celebrations, Maurice and Florence Walton dancing at the City College Stadium Exhibition and at Miss Anne Morgan's Paris Festival in 80th Street, a unique Suffrage demonstration at the Claremont—and all these things most safely and sanely reached by a

Fifth Avenue Bus

BELIEVE WILSON HAS PEACE PLAN TO AID MEXICO

Officials Look for New Developments When the President Returns.

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Stern Brothers

22nd and 43rd Streets, West of Fifth Avenue.

The following Important Sales have been arranged for To-morrow, Tuesday offering most exceptional price advantages:

A Sale of Women's Suits and Dresses Of Voiles, Tissues, Linens, Crepes, Nets, Laces, Serges and Taffetas, at \$3.95 to 29.50

Also Women's Smart Coats and Wraps For street, dress, motoring or traveling wear. At Final Reductions for Immediate Clearance

Voile and Batiste Blouses In the very latest lace trimmed and semi-tailored models, priced extremely low, at \$1.50, 1.95 and 2.95

Women's Smart Bathing Dresses Of desirable materials, offering exceptional values, at 2.95, 3.50, 5.00 and 7.50

The Cotton Dress Goods Section Will feature these unquestionable values: Printed Voiles, 18c yard Imported Linens, 45c yard

The Main Floor Specials will include Women's Sweaters Of Fibre Silk or Wool, at \$4.85 Women's Handkerchiefs, Shamrock lawn; initial, at 95c doz.

Milanese Silk Gloves 16 button lengths, at 65c pair Women's Neckwear A manufacturer's sample line At Half Price

New Model Parasols Smart shapes and materials, at \$1.85 women's; silk tops;isle body at 95c suit

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