

CHARGE PURCHASES FROM NOW AND AUG. 1st BILLED SEPT. 1st

\$2.50 Atlantic City Round Trip

J. W. Goding & Co. 564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue

A Closing Out of White Serge & Pongee Suits

that regularly sold from \$45 to \$85—\$29 Fashionable, cool and comfortable—still plenty of time for wear yet this season—tailored styles for the seashore, and novelty effects for semi-dress.

\$65 to \$125 Frocks & Gowns at \$25 & \$35 Street styles—afternoon gowns—Dancing Frocks—A concise review of the remaining styles from many of our most successful lines.

\$45 to \$55 Silk & Satin Skirts—for semi-dress occasions—to close at \$15

\$25 White Llama Wool Coats—\$15 \$25 & \$32 Linen Motor Coats—\$15 \$35 & \$45 Shantung Coats—\$18

BRITISH NOTE TO DEFEND BAN ON COMMERCE

Blockade of Neutrals Aiding Enemy Supercedes Other Issues.

London, July 28.—The new British note to the United States will be an amplification of the original American contraband note which arrived in Washington Monday. It will take up the questions which have arisen since the first note was drafted.

Wagner Widely Known Among German-Americans

The offices of the American Transatlantic Company are on the twenty-sixth floor of the Whitehall Building, at 17 Battery Place.

German Exports Involved

The point in connection with the enforcement of the blockade which is the subject of the note is the question of the goods which are to be introduced into an enemy's country.

WAR HALTS LINE TO SOUTH AMERICA

Pacific Steamship Company to Open Canal Service when Ships Are Released.

STATE CONFISCATES GUNS

Austrians and Slavs at Little Falls Had Rifles.

American Trade No Loser

Incidentally it is contended by Great Britain that the execution of these orders in Council has far from resulted in any damage to American trade.

Court Martial Clears Monks

Rome, July 28 (via Paris, July 28). A court martial at Bari has acquitted five monks belonging to the Dominican monastery who were arrested in Rome in 1914.

U-BOATS SINK 32 CRAFT THIS WEEK

After a pause from July 11 to July 25, the German submarine war was resumed last Sunday. Since then thirty-two vessels have been sunk—twenty-one British, four Danish, three Norwegian, two Swedish, one American and one French.

REPORTED MONDAY

Leelanaw (steamer, 1,377 tons), American; Firmrite (steamer, 3,819 tons), Norwegian; Grangewood (steamer, 3,422 tons), British.

REPORTED TUESDAY

Roslyn (trawler), British; Celtic (trawler), British; Cydora (trawler), British; Gadwell (trawler), British; Strathmore (trawler), British; Honoria (trawler), British; Cassio (trawler), British; Hermoine (trawler), British; Sutton (trawler), British; Emblem (trawler), British; Nogill (steamer), British; G. P. Harbitz (sailing vessel), Norwegian.

REPORTED WEDNESDAY

Harboe (bark), Norwegian; Ieni (trawler), British; Salacia (trawler), British; Emma (steamer), Swedish; Maria (schooner), Danish; Nepus (schooner), Danish; Lena (schooner), Danish; Sagandalen (bark), Swedish; Westward Ho (smack), British; Man ara (steamer, 1,821 tons), British.

ASQUITH CALLS FOR STRUGGLE OF ENDURANCE

Shows Value of British Navy in Making Commerce Possible. Premier in Obtaining Adjournment of Parliament Till Sept. 14 Reviews Struggle.

NATION IS LARGELY FINANCING CONFLICT

Premier in Obtaining Adjournment of Parliament Till Sept. 14 Reviews Struggle.

BOY-ED QUOTED AS DEFYING U. S.

Newspaper Says German Attache Declares Wilson Must Protest to Britain.

GERMAN BACKING FAILS TO BLOCK SHIP REGISTRY

American Company May Enter Vessels, Despite Source of Capital.

Washington, July 28.—Secretary of State Lansing and Acting Secretary Sweet, of the Department of Commerce, agreed in conference to-day that American registry could not be denied to eleven foreign built steamers purchased by the American Transatlantic Company.

The freighters, according to the information in the Department of Commerce, were purchased in British, Scandinavian and Mediterranean ports by a Danish agent named Jensen and Theodore Lair, a Dutch merchant, with money supplied by a capitalist of Essen, Germany.

Prompted by the discovery that German capital was back of the enterprise and that Jensen had been convicted in Denmark of having violated that country's neutrality in trade with Germany, the applications for American registry were held up by the Bureau of Navigation pending investigation.

The department is satisfied that the steamers, valued at more than \$2,000,000, represented German capital, but the Wagner company, offering the ships for registry, is a Delaware corporation, capitalized at \$250,000, and Wagner, an American citizen, is its president.

Members of his family hold the other offices in the corporation, and at the time of the applications for registry only \$1,000 of the stock had been paid up.

Law officials of the Commerce Department held that the fact that an American corporation with American officers owns a vessel entitles it to registry, no matter where the bulk of the stock of the corporation may be located or where it secures its working funds.

The Bureau of Navigation, however, warned Wagner that if his vessel sought to engage in European trade they probably would find their way to a prize court.

Wagner said he knew of nothing of the financial arrangements made by Jensen and Lair, but if German money had been used in the stock of the corporation he would be glad to see that some of the ships were to be used in the South American trade, and he insisted that they be registered.

FRESH GERMAN ARMIES CHECKED

Continued from page 1

near Sokal, the enemy made several strong but unsuccessful counter attacks. West of Ivangorod the enemy attacks collapsed before our fire.

German Baitic Raid to Relieve Main Front

Petrograd, July 28 (dispatch to "The London Daily Chronicle").—All the Baltic province operations of the Germans must be regarded for the moment, for all their territorial scope, as attempts to draw our attention away from the main front.

The Germans, as usual, are trying to cast a shadow of terror before them by sending Zeppelins over Bieloctok and Malin, and by keeping up a constant buzz of aeroplanes over Warsaw.

Perhaps the main German blow is to be directed against Minsk and the Hindenburg from the north, but it is impossible to tell yet, for the tension is equally great on the Narva and Lublin fronts.

The Germans have crossed the Narva at two or more points where the river bends inward between Rozan and Pultusk, but so far they are being held there and on the greater part of the front they have been held by the Russian army.

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GERMANS SUSPECT CAPTIVE'S CURIOSITY

Berlin, July 18.—Because letters received from German prisoners of war in France apparently have been tampered with by the French censor, it is charged, the authorities have issued a warning against including any information of a military character in communications from relatives to prisoners.

A recent letter from a prisoner contained the surprising request to his relatives to write him all they could about the war.

The German authorities declare they are convinced it was the intention of the French government to get, in this manner, military news of value, advance word of intended operations, troop positions and the like.

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ENGLAND PLANS 10 MORE PLANTS FOR MUNITIONS

Commons Hears Government Will Soon Have 26 Factories at Work.

London, July 28.—Sixteen national munitions factories have been established in England, and after consultation with the French Ministry the British government has decided to set up ten more large establishments.

This announcement was made in the House of Commons this evening by the Minister of Munitions, David Lloyd George, who told of the progress made by his department in overcoming the shortage in shells that had been a hindrance to the army on the front.

According to Mr. Lloyd George, when, in a few weeks, the government has completed the developments now in progress the supply of shells will be doubled.

"This," said the minister, "will not merely enable us to support our men, but will enable them to cleave their way through to victory."

The government, he said, had been faced with a grave labor shortage, and some machines were lying idle because no one could be found to run them.

During three months his department had succeeded in adding nearly 40,000 men and women—nearly half of the men skilled in the work of the workers connected with armaments.

His department had also enrolled 100,000 volunteers, but it had found difficult to remove the majority of these from their regular employment.

Thousands of skilled men in field service had been traced and arrangements made with the War Office for the return of these men to the factories.

While the trade union leaders had agreed to the relaxation of trade union restrictions, he had not been able to convince the men without giving financial inducements to work them.

One of the men, who would not object to a temporary relaxation of their trade union rules when the government was in a pinch, but who would not work under an individual was profiting.

The government had taken over the control of the machine tool factories, so that no delay would arise in equipping the new establishments.

Within a few months the government will be able to equip the army in a way which would leave them in no way inferior to the best armies on the Continent.

PREPARE TO LIFT RUSSIAN EMBARGO

Petrograd Asks U. S. to Take Up Details of New Plan with Zar's Ambassador.

Washington, July 28.—To hasten restoration of trade, details of the arrangement under which the Russian embargo on exports to the United States will be lifted will be worked out with the Russian Ambassador, George Bakmeteff.

A request that this course be taken was cable to the State Department by the Russian government.

Under the proposal accepted by the Russian government in agreeing to lift the embargo Russian shipments will be consigned to Secretary Redfield of the Department of Commerce, who will distribute them to importers and merchants in this country under guarantee that no Russian products will find their way into countries at war with Russia.

Negotiations with the Russian Ambassador are expected to develop a method of distributing shipments under bonds to be held by the Secretary until the merchandise has been consumed.

At present the only open in European Russia, Archangel, on the White Sea, is used only for government exports to Russia, and the port of Vladivostok is jammed with freight.

The Department of Foreign Commerce has suggested to shippers three alternative routes through the United States to Russia, with fairly good rail connections with the Russian interior.

An understanding was reached by the State Department to-day with the Swedish Legation, by which American shipments to and from Sweden will not be subject to the Swedish embargo against re-exportation.

Hospital supplies of all sorts are needed, she says, but almost anything is acceptable, especially delicacies for the war nurses.

Tea is in short supply in Serbia. The Commission for Relief in Belgium has chartered the Norwegian steamer Zunderdijk, which will take on a relief cargo in New York.

It is expected that the needs of the Belgians will soon be met by the intervention of Mrs. Lindon W. Bates, who are at their summer home at Mount Lebanon, N. Y., were notified by cable yesterday that the identification of the body thought to be that of Lindon W. Bates was complete. The message was sent by Newton B. Knox, an old friend of Mr. Bates.

The Secours National Fund for destitute women and children in France is \$59,343.94.

ORDUNA REACHES WAR ZONE; NEW ATTACK FEARED

German Submarine May Make Answer to Wilson Note.

U-BOATS SINK NINE MORE VESSELS

Berlin Puts Total to July 25 at 229 British Ships and 63 Others.

Washington, July 28.—The Orduna with seven American on board is now in the war zone, and as German submarines tried to sink the Cunarder on her way over, officials here fear that another effort to torpedo her will be made, in spite of the solemn warning given in President Wilson's last note.

Such action by the Kaiser's U-boats would add greatly to the tension of the situation between Germany and the United States and might cause an immediate break. The submarine fleet's recent activity has already increased anxiously.

Should the Cunarder be sent to the bottom and any of the Americans aboard a victim, a crisis rivaling that of the Lusitania incident would be created.

Washington is inclined to regard the Orduna as a test case. If the Germans should attempt again to sink her, the capital would regard the move as an answer to the recent note to Berlin.

Captain Thomas McComb Taylor, who brought the Orduna successfully through the attack with torpedo and shells on July 9, on the ship's last voyage from Liverpool to New York, is in command.

Among the items on the ship's manifest which might tempt a German submarine commander to keep a special watch for the steamer are 8,900 cases of cartridges, 986 cases of empty shells, seventeen cases of revolvers, 107 automobile trucks, 220 cases of fuses, sixty cases of acetylene parts, and hundreds of tons of mail.

The Orduna's destination is Liverpool, but wireless orders from the British Admiralty may cause Captain Taylor to change his course.

The belief has grown in some circles that the Cunarder is a marked vessel, and that she will be sent out to sea to be convoyed by the liners from New York taking supplies to the British government.

Mr. and Mrs. George F. Dean, of Boston, who are ten months old, and four persons in the steerage are the Americans on board.

German Submarines Sink 9 More Ships

London, July 28.—German submarines, according to a telegram from Berlin, had sunk in the war zone up to July 25 229 English vessels, 30 other hostile ships and 6 neutral craft.

The latter, the message says, were sunk by the action of the U-boats. Twenty-seven additional neutral vessels were examined and sunk because they carried contraband.

The U-boats, continuing their activity in the North Sea, sank nine more vessels to-day, a British steamer, two British trawlers, a British smack, a Swedish steamer, a Swedish bark and three Danish schooners.

The British steamer Mangara, of Glasgow, bound from Bilbao for Harlepool, has been torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine near Lowestoft. Eight members of her crew were saved.

The Mangara was a vessel of 1,821 tons and belonged to the Mangara Steamship Company, of Glasgow.

The Swedish steamer Emma and three Danish schooners, the main, the Scepter and the Scepter, were sunk in the North Sea to-day. The crews have been landed at Blyth to-day.

The British trawlers Leent and Salacia were sunk to-day in the North Sea. The crews were landed at Lowestoft, England.

The crew of the Swedish bark Segnadalen, which was set on fire by a German submarine in the North Sea, arrived at Grimstad in the North Sea, and the crew of the Swedish smack Westward Ho, sunk by a German submarine, also was landed to-day.

British Blockade Stirrs Up Sweden

Stockholm, July 27.—Dissatisfaction with the British blockade of neutral trade has been running high in Sweden since the early months of the war.

The Conservative party have been particularly strong in denunciation of the British naval policy.

In May the Swedish government decided to prohibit the transit of all goods on the British contraband list. This step was expected to ease the market, but that there would be a sufficient supply available for the use of Sweden.

But England has placed such hindrances on importation that there are not sufficient supplies obtained for Sweden's own use.

Sweden's prohibition of the transit of contraband goods has proved a severe blow to Russia, which had received enormous quantities of copper, nickel, tin and of machinery by shipments through Swedish territory.

Shipments to Sweden from Sweden to Sweden have been reduced to 25 per cent.

Four special commissioners from the British government arrived in Stockholm unexpectedly on June 27. They have shown a willingness to establish acceptable conditions for Swedish commerce.

These steps have caused great satisfaction in Sweden, and there is general hope that an understanding will be reached.

FRENCH TOBACCO HELD

Troops Fail to Pay Duties on American Gifts.

French troops and prisoners of war in France must go without gifts of tobacco from the country hereafter, because it is impossible to collect from the addressees the French customs charges. The French government has notified the authorities in Washington to this effect and the instructions have been submitted to Postmaster Morgan.

Parcels already mailed or which will be mailed inadvertently will not be delivered. On proper application the parcels will be returned to the senders.

Postal authorities announced yesterday.

NEWPORT REACHES FRISCO

San Francisco, July 28.—The New York State training ship Newport arrived to-day from Honolulu with 100 cadets who are fitting themselves to be officers in the American merchant marine.

After a few days' visit at the Panama-Pacific Exposition the cadets will start on the return voyage through the Panama Canal.

TEA \$6 A POUND IN SERBIA

Dr. Ella Scarlett-Syngé Asks for Gifts of Precious Plant.

Dr. Ella Scarlett-Syngé is to sail on Saturday for Red Cross work in Serbia. She hopes to take a considerable amount of supplies with her, and will welcome any gifts that may be made. They should be sent to the steamship agent.

Hospital supplies of all sorts are needed, she says, but almost anything is acceptable, especially delicacies for the war nurses.

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DAZIEL DOES NOT PRESS MOTION

Sir Henry Daziel, who did not press his amendment for a shorter recess, explained that he offered it because he was not satisfied with the situation in France, where, it had been understood, there was to be a great advance during the spring and summer.

He wanted to know, too, why in the Bardenelles such notice had been given to the army, and why the British had failed to rise to the height of this great occasion and that the Allies did not appreciate the contributions Great Britain was making to the ultimate triumph of the common cause.

"Don't let us give any encouragement to the faint-hearted, and still less to the backbiters who are disheartening our allies," he said. "Let us in this House, and in the country at large, with the same spirit of energy and determination which for twelve months has inspired us, continue to persist and persevere to an inevitable triumphant issue."

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