

2.50 Atlantic City Round Trip SUNDAYS, August 15, 29, September 12

by our troops. The town on the whole is not damaged.

"East of Ponevez fighting developed which is proceeding favorably for us."

"Northwest of Lemza our troops reached the Narew River, after over-coming obstinate resistance at various points. One officer and 1,003 men were captured."

"On the remainder of the front to the Vistula we are advancing. We captured one officer and 1,003 men."

"Between Lencza and Zalin, north-east of Cholm, our pursuit of the enemy is progressing."

"On the River Bug we have reached the district north of Dubienka."

"Austro-Hungarian troops are advancing across the Bug southwest of Wladimir and Wolynsk."

Russians Fail to Check Advance from Lublin Berlin (via London), Aug. 2.—Eugen Lennhoff, correspondent of the "Zeitungs am Mittag," telegraphs as follows from Austrian headquarters:

"Heavy fighting has been resumed to the north of Lublin. There and on the front in the region of the great bend of the Vistula the Russians are trying to check the energetic advance of the Austro-Germans in previously fortified positions, obviously aiming to meet the danger threatening Ivangorod from the south. Their resistance is stronger than further to the east between the Vierz and the Bug, where the retreat continued Saturday."

Russians Fight Fiercely in Rear Guard Action Geneva, Aug. 2.—The "Geneva Tribune" has published a dispatch from its correspondent at Innsbruck, who says that to the east of Warsaw the Germans have ceased their attack, but to the northwest the fighting is still going on. The Russians are seeking to kill as many of their enemies as possible.

TO FREE U. S. CLERK IN PASSPORT PLOT German Government to Return Employee of Berlin Consulate to This Country.

Washington, Aug. 2.—(via London)—Harry L. Wilson, of Portland, Ore., and Washington, the clerk in the American Consulate in Berlin, who was arrested on a charge made by the German authorities of assisting a Russian subject to obtain an American passport to escape from Germany, will be released tomorrow at the request of the American government and sent back to the United States.

FIRE GAS WINS ARGONNE TRENCH

a section of a trench along the road between Ablain and Angres, to the north of the national highway running between Bethune and Arras.

"In the vicinity of Souchez the firing has been very heavy, and it has brought no change on the front line either to one side or the other."

"On the Champagne district, along the line between Perthes and Beausjour there was yesterday fighting with mines, in which we had the advantage."

GERMAN-AMERICANS LOYAL TO FATHERLAND President of Alliance Hopes for Victory of Kaiser and Ally.

San Francisco, Aug. 2.—Hope of victory for German and Austrian arms "on the seas, on land and in the air," was voiced here today at the opening of the eighth biennial convention of the National German-American Alliance by the president, Dr. C. J. Hexamer, of Philadelphia.

"Germany is fighting to fight for the principle which will bring world peace nearer to us than all the efforts of pacifists and dreamers," Dr. Hexamer said.

"The purpose of this alliance, especially since August, 1914, has been to promote friendly relations between Germany and the United States, and it is the hope of the German-Americans that friendly relations never may be disturbed."

"I do not want to be prophetic, but I believe you can take this message from here—that the future will prove us right. The time will and must come when the American, even the boldest Anglo-American, will admit that the German-American is the most American citizen of all neutral American citizens."

BRITISH REPORT FOUR CONQUESTS BY SUBMARINES

German Transport and Destroyer and Turkish Ships Sunk.

London, Aug. 2.—A series of widely separated successes for British submarines came to light today through reports from various sources. The sinking of the two war vessels, a transport and another enemy steamer were on the list, the operations including both the Baltic and the Sea of Marmora.

Torpedoed Destroyer Sunk. The British Admiralty announced that a submarine had reported the sinking of a German torpedoed destroyer, believed to be of the G-196 class, on July 26 near the German coast.

The G-196 was completed in 1911, and was capable of a speed of more than thirty-two knots an hour. She was fitted with two 24-pounders and three torpedo tubes. Her complement in normal times was seventy-three officers and crew.

Another Admiralty statement says: "The vice-admiral commanding in the eastern Mediterranean reports that one of the British submarines operating in the Sea of Marmora has torpedoed a large steamer of 3,000 tons off the Mudania pier, which had several vessels secured alongside. The explosion was very heavy. A small steamer close to Karabirga Bay was torpedoed."

Gunboat Torpedoed. "A report from Constantinople states that a gunboat was torpedoed in the Sea of Marmora about this time, and it possibly refers to this occasion."

Submarine Shells Ship; 11 Killed. Cerman U-Boats Bag 3 British Steamers— Crews Saved.

Brest, France, Aug. 2.—The British steamship Clintonia, of 3,838 tons, was shelled and sunk Sunday morning by a German submarine. Eleven men of the Clintonia lost their lives and fifteen were injured.

The Clintonia encountered the submarine twenty miles west of Ar-Men and, according to survivors, was attacked without warning. The submarine fired four shells, wrecking everything on deck.

The crew hastily got into the boats and lowered the wounded into them. The submarine then torpedoed the steamer, which sank within three minutes.

One of the boats, containing ten persons, was engulfed. In all fifty-four survivors reached here. The wounded were taken to the naval hospital.

The Clintonia was bound from Marseilles for Newcastle.

BRITAIN'S THIRD ANSWER DEFENDS TRADE BLOCKADE

New Note Upholds Orders in Council Under International Law.

U. S. PRECEDENTS CITE IN REPLY

Germany Presents Her Views on the Frye Case—All Notes Public To-morrow.

Washington, Aug. 2.—With the receipt today of Great Britain's supplementary note dealing with the caveat filed by the United States in the prize court cases, the British defence of the legality of its blockade policy is now before Secretary Lansing in its complete form. The note today makes the third not yet made public, and arrangements are being made for simultaneous publication in England and America on Wednesday morning.

The first British note is a long communication defending the Allies' efforts to suppress trade between their enemies and neutral countries, even by the stoppage of abnormal commerce through the neutral countries of Europe, adjacent to the Teutonic allies. Precedents in international law established by the United States government itself during the Civil War, and especially in the practical blockade of the Bahamas, to cut off supplies from the Confederate states are revived to support this assertion of right.

There are citations of decisions by the United States Supreme Court bearing on the same point, such as the celebrated Springbok case. Other decisions, such as that in the Matamoros case, which appeared to conflict with this doctrine, are held to be inapplicable because of a radical difference of governing conditions.

To Meet American Objections. The note was long in preparation and was intended to meet the objection of the United States that previous British notes had dealt only with special cases of seizures and detention of ships and cargoes under conditions that seemed to justify the British action, and that the American contentions that the whole process of interference with neutral commerce was in violation of international law. After it had been sent to Washington the new conditions that led the British government to amplify its argument.

One of these new conditions was a strong protest by the State Department against the United States' seizure of the Neches, bound from Rotterdam for New York with a cargo of Belgian and German goods. British activities previously had been held up as grounds for holding up cargoes from America, ostensibly bound for neutral countries, but alleged by the British to be actually destined for Germany or Austria.

The Neches case made it necessary to hold up the right to cut off Germany's export trade to neutral countries and the financial benefit to be derived from this business.

The note says that the series deals with this issue and it is understood that it sets up the contention that an actual blockade of the North Sea ports exists and that, regardless of the British right in Council, there is an inherent right in the blockading powers under international law to suppress traffic of this kind. While the controversy is proceeding, unofficial efforts are being made to release the American cargo.

Reply to American Caveat. The last note of the series is in reply to the American caveat of July 17, saying that the United States would be governed only by the principles of international law in dealing with cases of detentions of American ships and goods, and would not recognize the Orders in Council.

The British Foreign Office holds that the Orders in Council comply with the spirit of international law, although they make a new application of those principles to suit the new conditions developed in the war.

British prize court proceedings, in which the magistrates have assumed that the Orders in Council were in conformity with international law, provoked the American communication. The British contend that where international issues were pending before the United States courts, that fact has been recognized by the London government as a reason for deferring diplomatic protests.

It is held that the United States government cannot assume that the British war came about owing to the hunger of Bulgaria for wheat which she will have, he says, to submit to requirements the situation demands today and be carried with what can justly be offered her.

"In her own interest Bulgaria ought to have fought on our side," Mr. Jovanovitch added.

VERDUN FRENCH LIVE IN UNDERGROUND CITY Believe Position Impregnable and Expect Germans to Yield.

Germany Stands Pat in the Frye Affair

Berlin Has No Report on Sinking of Iberian

RUSSIA'S MINISTERS CHEER UP ENGLAND

Petrograd, Aug. 2. (dispatch to "The London Daily Mail").—Your correspondent has received the following messages to the British people:

From M. Gorinskyne, Prime Minister: "After a year of war in which all the Allies have nobly played their parts on land and sea, we can say with certainty that we are twelve months nearer the liberation of the world from the German threat against peace. Since we all are determined to complete that liberation the end is certain."

From Sazonoff, Minister of Foreign Affairs: "The most valuable result of the breaking of German power will be the downfall of the detestable doctrine that might is right. For this result no sacrifice can be too heavy, but the war will have other lasting benefits. One of these is the cementing by blood and tears of the friendship between Russia and Great Britain. Together these nations will march henceforth to the hopes and aspirations of mankind."

From General Polivanoff, Minister of War: "While in the west the war has been for the most part a war of positions, the campaign on the eastern front has been full of life. We shall continue to fight with all our strength, which lies in the inexhaustible resources of the Russian Empire, with unshakable confidence in ultimate victory and with a volume of munitions which is increasing every day."

port that three Americans were killed and three wounded when the British steamer Iberian was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine last week. Consul Frost at Queenstown reported that only one American, Mark Wilroy, had been killed. Later unofficial reports increased the casualties.

BULGARIA SEEKING OWN PROFIT ONLY Ready to Take Either Side That Promises Greatest Advantages.

Budapest, Aug. 2. (Dispatch to the "Morning Post").—M. Radoslavoff, Bulgarian Premier, has given an interview to the Sofia correspondent of "The Times."

"There is much talk going on abroad about Bulgaria, but all I can say is that negotiations are proceeding quite satisfactorily."

The correspondent suggested that it was strange that Bulgaria should be carrying on negotiations simultaneously with two groups of powers. M. Radoslavoff remarked:

"It is these negotiations that give us the chance to make a decision. Our country seeks only her own advantages and wishes to realize her rights. We have decided to take the most advantageous side. The only question to settle is how we can achieve our aim with the least sacrifice."

"As regards the internal situation of Bulgaria, I may proudly say our conditions have improved and everybody in the country looks forward to the great undertaking we are able to embark on with immense joy and enthusiasm."

Commenting on this interview, "The Times" said that it does not convey any idea of the position which Bulgaria is seeking to join one side or the other, but that M. Radoslavoff is resolved to realize the national aspirations of the Bulgarians, with whom or against whom he does not care. Winning over Bulgaria or losing of her help will be the greatest diplomatic success or blunder of the century.

KAISER TAKES OVER COTTON INDUSTRY All Textile Factories in Westphalia To Be Worked Under State Control.

Rotterdam (via London), Aug. 2.—German newspapers report that the government is taking over the entire control of the German cotton industry. The order issued says:

"From August 1 all textile factories in Westphalia will be worked under state control as part of an arrangement to provide an equitable distribution of cotton among the factories in Germany."

POPE WINS PRAISE OF GERMAN PAPER "Cologne Gazette" Says He Deserves "Great Gratitude."

Berlin, Aug. 2. (By wireless to Sayville, Long Island).—Commenting on the appeal for peace issued last week by Pope Benedict, the "Cologne Gazette" says:

"Pope Benedict has erected to his memory a lasting monument, deserving the great gratitude of all men, but not only of Catholic circles, but of all men in London, Paris, Rome and Petrograd with a sharp 'No!'"

ALPINE HEROES DASH UP PASS CAPTURE MOUNT

Italian Troops Press On in Face of Shot and Shell in Narrow Defile.

ARTILLERY AIDS ENTRENCHED FOE Charge Finally Ends Struggle That Headquarters Calls One of War's Brilliant Feats.

Rome, Aug. 2.—Fighting for every inch of a mountain pass, up which they struggled in face of shot and shell, the Alpine troops in the conquest of Mount Modetta, northeast of Cima Cestra, won new glory in the contest in the Carnic mountains.

The battle marked a new and brilliant episode in the titanic mountain struggle, according to the reports issued to-night from the General Headquarters of the Italian army. Every foot the Italian troops advanced was over rough ground. On top of the mountain the Austrians were strongly entrenched. The only way to reach them was through a steep pass. This pass was raked by the fire of the enemy's artillery.

Following is the report issued from headquarters: "Our airplanes made a fresh raid the night of July 31 on Riva, throwing bombs with excellent results. They escaped unharmed from a lively fusillade."

"The following morning our heavy artillery made good practice on the Rovereto railroad station, where our troops reported the arrival of a troop train."

"In the Cadore Valley the foe, which had been prevailing for the last ten days, lifted and in dislodging the defences of Upper Cordevole, Upper Boite, Landro and Sexten."

"The conquest of Mount Modetta marks a new and brilliant episode in the struggle in Carnia. The enemy was strongly entrenched there and had the support of artillery batteries posted near by. The terrain was rough, the only approach to the summit being by a steep pass."

"After a long fight, with varying fortunes, our Alpine troops, aided by an effective and accurate fire from the artillery placed in the rear, succeeded in great bravery in dislodging the enemy. The latter, having received reinforcements, made a series of violent counter attacks, and it was only at nightfall that the disputed summit could be said to be solidly in our possession."

"On the Carso Plateau also the enemy, during the night of July 30-31, after trying to distract our attention by the seizure of the Austrian troops posted on Monte Sebusi. After breaking the rush of the enemy by rifle fire, our infantry to the offensive and attacked their assailants on the front and sides, throwing them into confusion and forcing them to flee. About 150 prisoners, six of them officers, remained in our hands."

Italy's Plan to Crush Entre Austrian Line

Turin, Aug. 2. (dispatch to the "London Daily Mail").—For the first time since the beginning of the war, General Cadorna, in his latest communique, discloses a fairly full account of tactical action which has been undertaken in the Italian plan of war over the whole front.

Whether the Tavis group of fortifications will fall first or those of Tolmino and Gorizia, the result will be the same, namely, that the whole Austrian line of defence of the eastern frontier from the extreme Carnia right down to the Adriatic shore will suffer after collapse. Supporting Gorizia are the Carso hills. The Austrians will be obliged to wheel round to the east with the right wing under cover of the Tavis forts to make another stand, first on the River Isonzo and thereafter on the River Sava. That would mean abandonment of the land defence of the entire Isonzo peninsula, and placing reliance solely on the front between Fiume and Agrano for stopping the Italian invasion of the Hungarian plains."

Supposing instead that Tavis proper should start knocking down, the Austrians would then perforce retreat to the River Isonzo in order to block the road to Vienna. Moreover, the Austrian armies now operating along the middle and lower Isonzo would thereby be compelled to fall back considerably to avert danger of being outflanked by prisoners taken by the Italian forces now number 17,000, including 380 officers, according to an announcement made by the Stefani News Agency.

Prisoners taken by the Austrians in Austria-Hungary while under the surveillance of Italian troops they are under the direct command of their own superiors. Their ratios are the same as those served to the Italian soldiers.

STRIKE TO TIE UP SUB-CONTRACTS OF BLISS PLANT

Machinists Try to Cripple Munition Makers Through Small Concerns.

NAMES OF FIRMS NOT DISCLOSED Plans to Unite Non-Union Metal Workers Discussed—Walk-Out in Newark.

With more than one thousand men on strike in New York and vicinity, officials of the International Association of Machinists said last night that unless employers are quick to grant the demands of the union for a forty-four hour working week and an approximately 20 per cent increase in wages other strikes will be called in quick succession. About eight hundred machinists at the Garvin Machine Company, Spring and Varick Streets, Manhattan, quit yesterday morning.

The Varick Machine Company has been under contract to furnish tools to the E. W. Bliss Company and other munition manufacturing plants. According to E. J. Deering, business agent of the union, the Varick company has let contracts for machine parts and metal work to various smaller concerns. He said that a strike would be called in all of these unless the demands were promptly granted. At the headquarters of the Machinists' Union, at 116 Nassau Street, information as to the identity of the plants where the immediate calling of a strike is probable was refused.

John J. Keppler, vice-president of the International Association of Machinists, spent a busy day yesterday. After having held various conferences in Plainfield, N. J., during the day, he returned to the city yesterday afternoon and conferred with officials of the E. W. Bliss Company, in Brooklyn, which is said to be in the line for a strike. Mr. Keppler refused to say when the ultimatum which was delivered to the Bliss company last Saturday would expire.

After an executive session yesterday afternoon it was said that efforts would be made to unite all the men employed in the metal workers' industry under the leadership of the Machinists' Union. The number is said to be between 20,000 and 25,000.

H. C. Hunter, counsel and general secretary of the National Metallic Trades Association, the employers' organization, said last night that he minimized the threat of John J. Keppler that a strike would be called in every plant which refused to grant the union's demands.

"These statements are ridiculous," he said. "Work for machinists has been poor for more than a year, except in those plants which have war munition contracts. If there are to be any strikes, it is not to be believed that the manufacturers will be greatly handicapped."

After a conference with Hugh Reilly, business agent of the International Association of Machinists in the Plainfield, N. J., district, Vice-President Keppler and J. J. McEntee, national organizer of the union, called a mass meeting for Thursday night, at which it will be decided whether or not a strike will be called among the two thousand machinists employed in various munition plants and their subsidiaries in Plainfield. The International Association of Machinists formally presented with the union's demands for an eight hour working day and a wage increase some time before Thursday, it was said.

Two hundred employees of the Meurer Steel Barrel Company, of Long Island City, who walked out last Friday, served notice on the machinists union yesterday that they would support the demands for an eight hour working day. Superintendent Frank Young, of the works, issued a statement yesterday in which he said that the company would not grant the demands for an eight hour working day. One hundred and twenty employees of the Mass Waldstein Chemical Company, on the Meadows, which has been working overtime for months on war orders for chemicals, quit because the company refused to grant them a ten hour day at thirty cents an hour and Sunday off.

At the American Scientific Company, at Avenue A and the New Jersey Central Railroad tracks, fifty-five men struck yesterday because their demands for an eight hour day at twenty-five cents an hour were refused.

As far as could be learned, the International Association has not taken any steps to foster a strike movement in Newark. I. W. W. workers, who a week ago tried to launch a general walkout of longshoremen in Greater New York, are reported to be active among Newark's laboring population.

Secretary Seaman, of the E. W. Bliss Company, refused last night to discuss the situation, beyond reiterating his previous statements that the company was well prepared to handle any trouble which might come up.

Union officials reported last night that the two thousand machinists employed at the Bliss plant are anxious to strike because the company has declared that it would not consent to an increase in wages, although it agreed to the eight hour working day.

Boston, Aug. 2.—Officers of the International Association of Machinists, who are in this city in connection with the movement to obtain increased wages and shorter hours at plants where munitions of war and machines for their manufacture are being made, received telegrams ordering them to attend a general conference to be held at Hartford, Conn., next Sunday.

According to one of the vice-presidents of the union, this conference will consider the expediency of calling a general strike at all war munitions plants in New England which have not at that time granted the union demands.

Frank Jennings, international vice-president, left here for Worcester to-night to investigate the alleged discharges of union members at shops there. Fitchburg, Taunton and Springfield were also mentioned as places where some action might be looked for.

GERMANS MOVED WEST 140,000 Jaded Men Reported Passing Luxembourg.

London, Aug. 2. (dispatch to "The Morning Post") says the Luxembourg correspondent of the Amsterdam "Tyd" reports that 140,000 men passed in ten days through Luxembourg on their way to the western war zone. The Luxembourg correspondent adds that the soldiers did not display any enthusiasm, and appeared war-worn and jaded.

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MAXIM TO AID DEFENCE "LET AUSTRIA HELP HERSELF" Aeronautical Society's Choice, with M. B. Sellers. So Says German Newspaper, Anticipating Application for Loan. By GORDON GORDON-SMITH. Zurich, Aug. 2.—A significant proof of the growing financial difficulties of Germany is seen in an article in "Vorwaerts." This points out that Austria's expenditure exceeds \$4,000,000 plus \$1,000,000,000 damage done by the Russian invasion of Galicia. It is more than probable that Austria will apply to Germany for help, and "Vorwaerts" opposes this in advance, saying: "Let Austria help herself." Germany might in case of need export capital to Austria for production of munitions, but has no money to spare for Austrian or Hungarian loans. If Germany lends money to Austria-Hungary this could only be against good security, such as a reorganization of the state, so as to give Germany a preponderance of political and economic power. Above all, this investment must not restrict the political liberty of Germany. This article is proof that the movement in Germany for the absorption of Austria is not gaining in Socialist circles, but as the proposal arouses bitter resentment in Hungary and Bohemia its discussion at the present moment only increases the distrust of German policy. College Invents Respirator. London, Aug. 2.—The staff of Melbourne University has united in the invention of a respirator which is 100 per cent more effective than any now in use in the European war theatre, says a Reuter dispatch from Melbourne.