

RUSSIANS FORCE RIVER 20 MILES FROM KOVEL

Advance Lines Along the Stokhod Under Violent Fire.

9,000 PRISONERS TAKEN IN 4 DAYS

Teuton Attacks in Galicia and on the Dvina Front Repulsed.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, July 10.—Despite the German strong stand along the whole line of the Stokhod River, the Russians have increased their advantage in that sector and have moved several miles nearer Kovel.

Although there is no official confirmation of the crossing of the river by the Russians at this point, there are certain indications that the Czar's troops have spanned the stream at several places and are now in possession of isolated strips along the western bank.

Passage of Stokhod Difficult.

The Russians are finding the passage of the Stokhod one of the most difficult tasks they have so far been confronted with in the furious fighting for the possession of Kovel and the invaded parts of Poland and Lithuania.

The Austro-German forces have destroyed virtually every possible means of crossing the river. Bridges were blown to pieces just as soon as the Teutons rushed across their last guns before the astonishingly swift advance of the Russian cavalry and infantry.

Where the stream was shallow enough to admit of fording, the retreating forces planted mines and blocked the way with hastily constructed entanglements. On the further bank at these points strong defences were erected and heavy guards placed in position to resist to the utmost all attempts of the Russians to gain the other side.

The whole line of the river has been put under fire of every available piece of artillery which the Teutons have saved from the fierce assaults of the last week.

In addition, the heavy rains of the last few weeks have swelled the river to such a point that the swift current constitutes more of a menace to the Russian advance than the fire of the opposing armies.

Russians Cross Blazing Bridge.

The Russian crush in the centre of the Stokhod sector was so swift and so sudden that almost before the German bugles had sounded retreat the troops of Brusiloff were storming the positions on the near bank of the river and submerging stragglers on the heels of the main force.

The Teutons hardly had time to rush across the main bridge at Ugli and save themselves, leaving their guns on the Russians' side of the river. Once across the stream they set fire to the bridge at several places. Under vio-

BIACHES TAKEN IN 90 MINUTES

French Overwhelm "Impregnable" Stronghold Near Peronne.

GUNFIRE WIPES OUT FIRST LINE DEFENCE

Germans Take Refuge in Cellars—Every Defender Is Captured or Slain.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

Paris, July 10.—The taking by the French of the Biaches village, on the bank of the Somme, opposite Ste. Radegonde, the principal suburb of Peronne, was accomplished in about an hour and a half. A French lieutenant who took part in the assault thus describes the action:

"About noon word came for the divisions to 'keep ready,' and at once our soldiers advanced to the attack all along the front from Sorment farm to Belle-en-Santerre.

"The first German line was passed almost without fighting, so effective was the preparatory bombardment, but when we entered Biaches at 10 minutes after 2 we found every house organized as a fort and supplied with a number of machine guns.

"Our artillery, however, by its accuracy and power, destroyed these defences, though it still left cellars and caves full of enemies.

"As we entered the village, the commandant, who was at the head of the battalions with rifle in hand, ordered the trumpeters to sound the charge. All the Germans in the village were captured or killed. The commandant was wounded by a shot from a lieutenant revolver, but he knocked his assailant down with a blow from his rifle.

"At 2:35 the village was completely in our possession, although a recent German order had declared it to be impregnable. We are now less than two kilometers from Peronne."

GOEBEN AND BRESLAU SINK FOUR TRANSPORTS

Former German Cruisers Attack Squadron Off Caucasus Coast.

Constantinople, July 10.—The former German cruisers Goeben and Breslau, now part of the Turkish navy, have been busy raiding hostile transports off the Caucasus coast, according to an official announcement here to-day. The statement says:

"The cruisers Yavuz Sultan Selim and Midulla (formerly the German cruisers Goeben and Breslau) attacked the Caucasus coast, sank four ships and several sailing vessels and bombarded the near harbor works near Pash, southwest of Novorossiysk, causing a conflagration in a large petroleum depot and in material at another place. During the passage they saw no hostile vessels. An enemy torpedo boat approached Pash and was driven off by our artillery.

"On July 7 a British aeroplane, carried by a French torpedo boat, arrived off Beirut (Syria). The aeroplane was fired from the ship and dropped bombs about the port, wounding three civilians."

Children's Theatre a Restaurant.

Plans have been filed for making over the Children's Theatre on the roof of the Century Theatre, on Central Park West, into a restaurant with a dancing floor. The cost will be \$20,000. Carriere & Hastings are the architects.

SAYS SUBMARINE IS NOT GERMAN GOVERNMENT'S

Bernstorff Eager to Get Uncensored Mail.

The German government, officially, was in no way responsible for the transatlantic voyage of the Deutschland, Ambassador von Bernstorff stated positively yesterday. The vessel was simply a new type merchantman of the North German Line, he declared, in which Germany had no official interest.

"At the time the submarine sailed for this country I was notified of its departure by the North German Lloyd people, and since that time have received my entire stock of information from the news papers," he said. "My government has not any time communicated with me in regard to the vessel."

"Earlier in the day, the counsellor of the German Embassy in this country left New York for Baltimore, but his purpose was not to determine the status of the Deutschland, since I am already certain of that. He went to see that country's consuls and to bring letters for the embassy, or any personal communications for the ambassador."

"Personally, I trust the submarine voyage to this country will continue. I shall be glad to get my mail before the British censors open it."

8 BRITISH TRAWLERS SUNK BY GERMANS

Three Are Shelled While Fleeting, After Being Warned.

Berlin, July 10.—The Overseas News Agency says to-day that German warships, between July 4 and July 6 sank eight trawlers near the English coast. They were the Queen Bee, Anil Anderson, Fern of Cape, Weichful, Nancy Human, Fatuna, Carrelbessy and New-Castle. Of these the Queen Bee, Watchful and Petuna were shelled with artillery because they attempted to escape after being warned.

Other recent dispatches from Berlin have spoken of the activity of German warships near the English coast. An announcement was made in Berlin on July 7 that the British steamship Letitia had been seized near England "by a portion of the German high seas forces." On June 16 the British steamship Brussels was captured by German destroyers. She was taken into Zeebrugge.

For a Quarter of a Century, Made in the Schinasi Way—the Quality Way.

Schinasi Brothers, who make Naturals, stand ace-high the world over when it comes to Turkish tobacco.

You'll find a realness about Naturals that is there only because Schinasi Brothers alone have the quality secret that puts it there.

Schinasi Bros.

LAKE SAYS HIS PLANS WERE USED

Inventor, However, Denies That He Plans to Libel Deutschland.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.)

Baltimore, July 10.—Captain Simon Lake, inventor of the submarine, came to Baltimore this morning upon learning of the arrival of the German undersea boat, and after calling on Captain Koenig and congratulating him upon the completion of the voyage said that he came here in the interest of patents held by the Lake Submarine Boat Company. The German submersible, he added, is designed after plans submitted to the Germaniawerft Keil, which constructed the vessel, when the Lake company and the German company planned to get together on the construction of a large fleet of submarines. The plans at that time were turned down. The Deutschland, Captain Lake said, was built from outside appearance, an infringement on American patents. He is in communication with Baltimore and New York attorneys.

"There was a statement in one paper," he said, "that I was coming to Baltimore to libel the submarine, but this, of course, is not true. I am not prepared to discuss what action will be taken with regard to any infringement on our patents."

"Captain Koenig talked pleasantly about Mr. Lake, whom he met in the office of A. Schumacher & Co., agents of the German Ocean Transportation Company Ltd., owners of the submarine merchantman. He was asked if Mr. Lake had requested permission to board the vessel.

"He did not ask to board her," said the captain. "No one is allowed on board except government officials, who have already passed her. Mr. Lake told me that he came down to pay me a social call and to congratulate me. He said his idea was to purchase a submarine for his own use. He claims that all submarines are his idea. I think there is some rivalry between his idea and some of the French builders."

"Whose idea is your vessel?" "Why, German, of course. Mr. Lake did not point out any particular feature that he considered his. But I believe that when the old ideas about submarines were abandoned he was one of the leaders. Each submarine built is an improvement on a former type."

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BRITISH TAKE TANGA, EAST AFRICAN PORT

Germans Offer Slight Resistance to General Smuts's Forces.

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Tanga is the second most important port on the coast of German East Africa and is the terminus of a railroad which the Germans were building into the interior at the outbreak of the war. About 200 miles of this road has been completed.

BIG GUN DUEL ON NORTH OF SALONICA

French Aeroplanes Active, Too, on Macedonian Front.

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French aeroplanes have raided Monastir, and have thrown bombs on the military depots and camps at Petrich and Port Rupel.

RECENT FIGHTING A JOFFRE PRELUDE

Paris, July 10.—The recent fighting on the French front in the Somme sector is only the opening phase of a plan elaborated by General Joffre, according to a review of the military situation published in to-day's "Temps."

The paper says: "Our operations have begun, and begun well, and it is unnecessary to seek to foretell what will follow. On the immense front where the French are in contact with the enemy developments will be evolutionary. Without putting aside his main purpose the French commander may modify his first intentions."

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SAYS SUBMARINE TRADE WILL GROW

Lloyd Manager Would Not Be Surprised if One Came to New York.

TWO OFFER \$5,000 FOR RETURN TRIP

Metz Kept Busy Explaining He Has No Knowledge of Dye-stuff Cargo of Deutschland.

If a big German commercial submarine were to poke its periscope into the dawn off Sandy Hook within the next few weeks, it would not surprise Charles Von Helmlot, general manager of the North German Lloyd, whose agents received the Deutschland in Baltimore yesterday.

"Extension of the undersea transportation service all depends upon the length of the war," he said in his office, 5 Broadway.

"It is true that another submersible liner has already left Germany for some Atlantic port," he was asked. "I can't discuss that," he replied. "It is possible that we will not be surprised at the arrival of the Deutschland. We would not be surprised to have a submarine of the same class, and carrying a cargo of the same character, apply for admission to New York harbor. Our docks could accommodate a submarine without any special arrangements such as were made at Baltimore."

Service May Be Extended. "If the war drags on for a year or two, as many persons predict," he continued, "there is no doubt in my mind that the submarine service will be extended and perfected until we have a submersible arriving here every week. I know that commercial submarines much larger and faster than the Deutschland are being constructed in Germany. Our information on this subject, however, is fragmentary, because all our mail from Germany passes through the hands of British censors."

"How could we be expected to know whether another submarine has left a German port for America? Not until the mail that came in on the Deutschland is received will the North German Lloyd offices or the various chemical houses to whom consignments have been shipped under the sea know the details of the transaction."

When asked if the North German Lloyd Line was interested financially in the company which owned the Deutschland, Mr. von Helmlot said he could not answer. He admitted that the steamship line would act as agent for the commercial submarines in whatever ports they arrived at.

Many inquiries were received at the office of the general manager yesterday regarding the possibility of engaging passage or freight space on the Deutschland for the return voyage. At least three persons, two of whom were begging for the honor of returning to the Fatherland.

Many Ask About Mail. By far the greatest number of inquiries concerned the hope of sending mail to Germany by the new route. Mr. von Helmlot referred all such questions to the Schumacher & Co., Baltimore agents for the North German Lloyd, and advised those interested in the mail problem to await an announcement from the postal authorities.

"The voyage of the Deutschland means more to the United States than it does to Germany," Mr. von Helmlot said. "The significance of the new submarine trade route. 'Every one knows that there are certain dyes, chemicals and drugs which this country has long needed and which cannot be obtained from any other country other than Germany. These supplies are not bulky.'

Herman A. Metz, former City Controller, spent the entire day at his office, 126 Hudson Street, explaining to a number of the chemical companies in which he is interested that he had no official information about the consignment of dyes which arrived with the Deutschland."

Ignorant About Cargo. "I don't know anything about it," he exclaimed again and again over the telephone. "Six weeks ago I received word that certain companies in Bremen had shipped certain chemical supplies to me. The letter said I would get more information when the goods were delivered."

"I didn't know whether they were coming by airship, steamship or submarine. Now I am informed over the telephone from Baltimore that in the 700 tons of chemicals brought by the Deutschland there is a consignment of dyes. I don't know what is coming to me. I do know I shall be glad to get whatever the submarine has brought."

"Wait until some of these fellows learn of undersea freight rates," ejaculated Mr. Metz. "Perhaps they think they can pay 20 cents an ounce for German dyes when they are paying \$3 an ounce for substitutes made elsewhere in America. They are many other items of cost that must be figured out before prices can be quoted in this first consignment."

No Fear from Competition. If the Deutschland brought 700 tons of chemicals—and most experts figure that it did—there is no fear that it will bring this amount is insignificant in relation to the dye industry, Mr. Metz said.

"The normal consumption in the United States up to the time of the war was 2,000 tons a week," he continued. "There have been practically no shipments for almost two years. American manufacturers who have erected plants to make substitutes have nothing to fear from submarine competition."

Fred B. Whitney, general counsel for the Lake Torpedo Boat Company, announced last night that he had been approached by private interests with a project to build several submarines similar to the Deutschland. Mr. Whitney said he had been informed that the general form of construction and principle of operation, virtually a duplicate of the Lake patent. He will depart for Washington to-day to confer regarding whether the Deutschland was in fact an infringement of the Lake boats.

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It was his going to the Dardanelles that brought together his wife and the other girl. And it was the news of him that made one of them surrender her share in him. "In the Track of the Storm" is a story of two kinds of love—in this week's issue of Collier's.

THE NATIONAL WEEKLY

OFFICIAL REPORT ON SOMME DRIVE

French Take Hill Dominating the River Near Peronne.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

Paris, July 10.—The official statement issued to-night says: North of the Somme the day passed quietly. South of the river we made some progress in the region between Biaches and Barleux. In the neighborhood of Biaches we captured a field fort, where a detachment of the enemy still maintained themselves. We took 113 prisoners, of which ten were officers.

Southeast of Biaches a brilliant attack enabled us to capture Hill 97, a height which dominates the river, and had been strongly held by the enemy.

We also took La Maisonnette farm and a little wood to the north of La Maisonnette. Some of the enemy still hold out at a redoubt at the extremity of this work.

Our aviators attacked a number of German machines yesterday in the region of the Somme. Four of the enemy aircraft were down within their own lines. Last night one of our squadrons threw a number of shells on the railroad stations at Ham and Polaincourt.

French Gain Near Barleux. A statement issued earlier in the day reads:

North of the River Somme the night passed quietly. To the south of this river our troops, continuing their progress during the night in the region of Barleux, captured a line of German trenches situated between the village of Barleux and Lamoisonette. We took a total of 950 half-bodily prisoners in this sector yesterday.

The Champagne district two surprise attacks by French troops resulted successfully. One was to the southeast and the other to the west of Tahure. To the west of Tahure de Menil we destroyed two attacks upon a German trench which we occupied and organized along a front of about 500 meters. Here we took ten prisoners.

Germans Enter Trones Wood. London, July 10.—To-night's official communication says: This afternoon, after the sixth desperate attack, the Germans succeeded in entering Trones Wood at the expense of very heavy casualties. The fighting in the wood continues.

Further west we gained lodgement in the Mametz Wood, where the enemy's defence hitherto had resisted all our efforts. We also gained ground east of Ovillers and La Boisselle.

Yesterday the royal flying corps operated several successful bombing attacks against various detaining centers, ammunition depots and aerodromes. Numerous combats occurred in the air as a result of which one German machine was destroyed and several others were driven to the ground in a damaged condition.

Fighting for Bois de Trones. An earlier announcement reads: "In the past forty-eight hours particularly severe fighting has centered around Trones Wood, which is triangular in shape and measures some 1,400 meters north to south, with a southern base of 400 yards, and has been strongly defended by the Germans with trenches and wire entanglements."

"On the morning of July 8, after a heavy bombardment, we succeeded in capturing the southern end of the wood. Subsequently we extended our position toward the north and drove back a determined counter-attack which had been lost to the enemy."

"Yesterday afternoon, as already reported, two more German counter-attacks in mass against our positions were crushed by our own artillery. Again last evening the enemy bombarded the wood with all natures of armaments and launched two strong attacks against it from the east and southeast."

"The first of these was completely repulsed. The second succeeded in penetrating the southern end of the wood, but the Germans were at once ejected from the wood. Later in the night a fifth desperate attempt was made to drive us from our positions, but this also was completely crushed by our fire."

Berlin, July 10.—The text of to-day's official statement follows: On both sides of the Somme fighting continues. Our troops repeatedly repulsed the enemy to his storming positions and wherever, as the result of his closely following waves of attack, they temporarily were forced to yield ground, we quickly ejected him by counter attacks.

In the Bois des Trones, for instance, which had been penetrated by the English and the French, the latter were stormed by the French, were reconquered and consolidated against the enemy.

At Ovillers there was uninterrupted hand-to-hand fighting. The French obtained a lodgment in the village of Biaches.

Between Barleux and Belloy their oft-repeated attacks continually broke down with the greatest losses. Farther to the west they were prevented by our barrage fire from leaving their trenches.

THE STORE FOR MEN. BROADWAY AT NINTH

What would not some clothing houses give for 500 Blue Serge Suits such as we offer today---at old low prices.

\$18.50 \$25

\$20 \$27.50

\$23.50 \$30

They are beauties. 500 of them, in a broad range of sizes. And not another suit like them can we buy today to sell for these prices.

"Mark them up"---said one clothing man who saw samples of the suits. "You won't be able to

sell any more suits like these at such prices." We did not follow his advice. We don't keep store that way. We buy for our customers, not for speculation. So, at the old, low prices they go tomorrow, and until the 500 are sold.

FRESH FROM THE BENCH

The \$18.50 suits are half lined with alpaca. Some of the \$20 suits are half lined with alpaca, others are quarter lined. The \$22.50 suits are half lined with alpaca or half silk lined with silk sleeves. The \$25 suits are half lined with alpaca, some quarter lined with silk or some half lined with

silk and silk sleeves. The \$27.50 suits are half or quarter lined with silk. Some of the suits are double-breasted with patch pockets, others are single-breasted with a conservative front, others single-breasted with a soft roll front, three buttons.

Burlington Arcade floor, New Bldg.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway at Ninth, New York

DRIVE HALTED, IS GERMAN VIEW

Correspondents Say That Offensive's Results Are Slight.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

Berlin (via London), July 10.—German correspondents on the west front, telegraphing Sunday, agree in reporting that the great offensive is virtually at a standstill. They also assert that it achieved no results of practical importance in the week it lasted and that what gains were made were quite out of proportion to the losses suffered.

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