

WILSON EAGER TO HELP POLES

Promises Personal Efforts to Get Relief to Starving People.

POLAND'S FRIENDS AT DISADVANTAGE

President Says Food Cannot Be Forced Into Country With-out Complications.

Washington, July 12.—President Wilson told a large delegation of representatives of Polish organizations today that he would make personal efforts to get relief to the starving in Poland. It is understood he is considering a personal appeal to the rulers of the nations involved to allow distribution of food. The State Department already has made one such appeal to the governments.

my thoughts constantly, I might say without exaggeration," said Mr. Wilson, "and I do not think that there is any matter to which the State Department has devoted a more constant and repeated effort than that of trying to get relief into Poland. I know the terrible conditions, the tragic conditions, that exist there, and nobody could know them without feeling his heart torn with the knowledge. "Just the other day we issued a special appeal to the governments concerned to make concessions and allow this humane thing to be done. Now I am simply up against a stone wall in the matter. If they do not yield obviously there is nothing I can do. I cannot force food in there without complicating the situation and without, I conjecture, doing greater service to Poland than service. Her only friends are apparently at a disadvantage.

"But I can assure you that every kind of pressure that can be brought will be brought and is being brought in the accomplishment of this object. I desire, as well as all those associated with me desire, to help her, and as a reminder it was most unnecessary that you should come. I mean I was not forgetful of Poland and that makes your visit none the less impressive and none the less welcome, and you may be sure I will continue to do everything that is possible."

Concessions Necessary. The committee told the President that what was now needed was permission from Great Britain to allow ships carrying food to pass the British blockade and assurances from Germany that the food sent from Germany would not be used for military purposes.

A delegation including several members of Congress interested in relieving the reported shortage of milk for babies in Germany and Austria, which was presented to the acting secretary of the State Department, but no action was deferred.

The report recently received from the American Embassy at Berlin stating that no serious milk famine exists was presented to the acting secretary of the State Department, but no action was deferred.

U. S. Will Aid Teuton Prisoners in Russia

Stockholm, July 12.—An important conference regarding relief work among the German and Austrian prisoners of war in Russia, under the direction of the American Embassy at Petrograd, has just been concluded at the American legation here. The work will now be undertaken on a larger scale than before. The American Ambassador at Petrograd, David R. Francis, is taking a personal interest in the matter and has named several members of his staff to handle the relief work exclusively.

The conference was attended by Professor Edward T. Devine, of New York, who is directing the work for the Embassy; Rudolph Petersen, of Hamburg, representing the German government; and Slatin Pasha, representing Austria. Eleven sociological and trained relief workers, all from the United States, accompanied Professor Devine to Petrograd to take up active field work.

Relief work among the Austrian and German prisoners in Russia is part of the duty of the American Embassy, which is looking after the interests of the Central Powers during the war. Germany and Austria-Hungary are anxious to do what they can for their imprisoned soldiers during the coming winter, the rigors of the Russian and Siberian climates having already caused many thousands to be sent home in advanced stages of tuberculosis. They will furnish clothing and medical supplies.

Bayonne Still Without Water. Bayonne has gone five days without sufficient water since the main along the Hackensack meadows broke. It will be two days before the break is repaired, and meanwhile the citizens carry water to their homes in buckets. Some water comes through a main from Jersey City, but this can only be used for washing.

TURKS FLOUT U. S. CONSUL IN SYRIA SAYS LANSDOWNE THREATENS WAR

Break American Seal and Seize Papers of British and French Representatives.

VIGOROUS PROTEST IS SENT TO THE SULTAN

Numerous Objections from This Country Have Met with but Little Attention.

Washington, July 12.—Vigorous protest has been made by the United States to the Turkish government against the action of the Governor General of Syria in breaking into the French and British consulates at Beirut and carrying off their archives after the American Consul General there had placed the seal of the United States on their doors.

It became known here to-day that many prominent Syrians recently executed by the Turks were condemned because their names appeared in papers taken from the violated consulates. According to official information, the mere presence of the names in the consulate records served as a death warrant, without further proof of antagonism to the Turkish government.

The American Consul General, Stanley Hollis, since he began his relations with the local authorities at Beirut by his activities in behalf of the citizens of Allied countries left in his care upon the withdrawal of the British and French consuls.

When the Turkish Governor demanded access to the consulate papers Mr. Hollis not only refused it but appealed to the American Embassy at Constantinople, which filed a formal remonstrance with the Porte. Even this was unavailing. The papers were taken and still are held.

Turkey early in the war renounced the capitulations to free herself of restraints imposed by joint international treaties, and in this case is alleged to have violated a well established principle of international law, which forbids the seizure of papers of other nations. The papers were taken and still are held.

RUSSIANS SEIZE CAUCASUS TOWN

Capture by Assault Position Fifty Miles West of Erzerum.

London, July 12.—Russian troops have captured the town of Mamakhatum, fifty miles west of Erzerum on the Tuzlu River, by assault, according to the official statement issued by Petrograd to-night. The retreating Turks set fire to the town.

South of Tchokruk violent Russian counter attacks enabled them to penetrate Turkish lines, from which they were later driven out in desperate hand-to-hand fighting. From July 2 to 8 the Russians captured in this sector more than 1,700 prisoners and a vast quantity of booty. To-night's Russian statement says: "West of Erzerum, our troops repulsed the Turks and took the town of Mamakhatum by assault. In the course of their retreat the enemy set fire to the town. We took measures to extinguish the flames."

An earlier announcement read: "To the west of the Erzerum center we made considerable progress and captured a new line of fortified Turkish positions."

From July 2 to 8 107 officers, 1,684 men, three guns, ten machine guns and four bomb throwers were captured. The Turkish official report reads: "To the southward of the Tchokruk on the day before yesterday hostile counter attacks on the whole sector were repulsed. Forces of the enemy which succeeded in penetrating our lines in some sectors were driven off to the eastward following a counter attack, which led to desperate hand-to-hand fighting."

WHITMAN MAY VISIT GUARDSMEN IN TEXAS

Governor Likely to Go There Within Six Weeks.

[From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.] Headquarters Sixth Division, U. S. A., McAllen, Tex., July 12.—It is possible that Governor Whitman may visit the camps here within the next six weeks. The first rumor of the Governor's contemplated inspection came this afternoon, when Major F. V. L. Hoppin, adjutant of the 2d Brigade, left for New York City, to be absent three weeks, and to go over the Guard situation with Adjutant General Stotesbury.

Much talk about the shortage of food is heard in the camps. The men and, in fact, some of the officers, have not hesitated to lay the blame on the War Department. It is only just to state that while the department is undoubtedly at fault in its system, the real trouble lies with the railroads. From McAllen to Brownsville is about sixty-five miles. The only way to get food to the New Yorkers down here is over the single-track line between these points. The road is something in the position of a pygmy trying to carry the burden of a giant. Because of this, there never is more than food enough to last the men a day.

The camp which the 23d Regiment pitched yesterday at Pharr is already well established, in spite of the heavy rain which welcomed the boys to Texas last night. Brigadier General William Wilson, commander of the 3d Brigade, of which the 23d is a part, announced that for the first few days the work allotted the men would be very light, to allow rest.

The first of twelve motorcycles, the gift of Major Cornelius Vanderbilt, arrived to-day for the use of dispatch riders detailed to headquarters. The first section of Squadron A, commanded by Major William R. Wright, arrived late to-night.

Pinned Under Auto, Badly Hurt. Thomas Gilbert, of 236 West 116th Street, a chauffeur for the Stienen Dyeing Company, was pinned beneath his automobile yesterday when it upset at Park Avenue and Fifty-first Street. He was taken to Flower Hospital seriously injured.

T. R. TO SEE AIDS HERE ABOUT ARMY DIVISION

Colonel May Speak with Hughes in Maine Campaign.

Oyster Bay, July 12.—Colonel Roosevelt will go to New York to-morrow to confer with several of the men who are aiding him in raising the Roosevelt military division of 30,000 volunteers. The conferences will be held at the offices of the "Metropolitan Magazine."

The Colonel is devoting almost his entire time to this work and is immensely pleased with the progress already made. Reports received by him from men in various parts of the country, who have been entrusted with the work of getting together men from each state for the division, indicate that no time has been lost in responding to the Colonel's call.

While the conferences on the division will take up most of the Colonel's day, it is not probable that he and Chairman William B. Willcox, of the Republican National Committee, will find time for a brief chat. Among the things they will probably discuss will be the proposition of having the Colonel make three or four speeches in Maine during the state election there in September. It is not unlikely that both the Colonel and Charles E. Hughes will speak from the same platform on the trip.

AIR PATROLMEN BEGIN TRAINING

Members of First Unit Fly Daily at Port Washington.

Three of the twelve men who will comprise the first unit of the Aerial Coast Patrol—F. T. Davison, Allan Ames and R. A. Lovett—have started training at the Wanamaker Aviation School at Port Washington, Long Island. David McCallum, who has just returned from Europe, where he has been teaching Italian naval officers to fly, is in charge.

Mr. Davison has ordered a new Curtiss flying boat, which is expected to arrive by Saturday. It will be of the same type as the one now at Port Washington, but lighter, and trimmed with green instead of red. Flying will be only a small part of the course, which includes instruction in wireless by John Hays Hammond, jr., and practice with wireless torpedo. Besides taking lessons in map making and navigation, the unit will study the Curtiss and in machine gun factories. The Aero Club is compiling textbooks for the school, and Admiral Peary and Henry D. Woodhouse are helping lay out the work to be covered.

Others who have agreed to join the unit are E. C. Gould, W. Laudbrown, C. D. Wiman and A. D. Sturtevant. Enough members to bring the flying squad of the unit up to twelve will be chosen later, and another instructor in flying will be added if necessary.

The patrol system was proposed by the Aero Club as the best means of aiding the United States to prepare for possible wars, and this is the first unit of its kind to be formed. A bill asking an appropriation for the system has been introduced into the Senate.

In flying there is each day at Port Washington as much instruction as the weather permits. It is planned to have this unit work together in case of war, because its members will be able to team in patrolling the strip of coast assigned to them.

REFUSES PERMIT FOR GARBAGE PLANT

Richmond Buildings Head Objects to Plans.

William McDermott, Superintendent of Buildings in Richmond, refused yesterday to issue the permit for the erection of the \$1,500,000 garbage disposal plant on Lake's Island, although Justice Cropsey had decided that it should be issued yesterday unless defects were found in the plans.

McDermott said that the plans filed by the contractors did not correspond with the site on Lake's Island and that he would issue no permit until he had an opinion from the Corporation Counsel. It is expected that before this can be obtained a restraining order will be served on the Superintendent of Buildings.

This morning 250 Staten Islanders will start for Albany to make their protest against the garbage plant to Governor Whitman.

FULL PAY BY PRUDENTIAL

Guardmen to Get Wages for Six Months—Possibly Longer.

The Prudential Insurance Company, from which 121 men left to join the National Guard, announced in Newark yesterday that it had adopted the following resolution: "Resolved that in cases where the present employees of the company have been or shall be called upon for service to the state or the United States on account of their membership in the National Guard, or other military or naval organizations, the regular wages of such employees be paid during a period of six months, with reconsideration at the end of that time."

A deduction is made in the case of officers.

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U. S. AIRMEN ROUT GERMAN FLIERS

Machines of Americans Are Riddled in Battle Over Foe's Lines.

By FRED B. PITNEY. [By Cable to The Tribune.] Paris, July 12.—Lieutenant William Thaw has returned to the front, and although not yet fully recovered from his recent wounds, flew Monday over the German lines.

Sunday, for the first time in several days, the American aviation escadrille made a volunteer sortie over the German lines and ran into a group of Germans. Corporal Dudley Hill, of Peekskill, and Sergeant Kiffin Rockwell attacked a German observation machine. Sergeant Norman Prince joined them, while an aviator joined the German. All of the Americans were hit several times and Rockwell got a piece out of his coat over the heart, but did not even scratch him. The German machine was driven down to the German lines and the aviator fled.

At the same time Sergeant Luf Berry, of New Haven, had a fight with Boelke, who is always recognizable by his black and white colors. They exchanged eleven volleys, when Boelke returned to his base.

Spinners Join Striking Pickers. South Manchester, Conn., July 12.—After a committee of the striking pickers of Cheney Brothers had failed to reach an agreement to-day with the officials of the firm, 150 spinners of the concern went out on a sympathetic strike.

CAPTAIN BOYD BLAMED IN CARRIZAL REPORT

Mexican Commander Says He Made First Hostile Advance.

Dallas, Tex., July 12.—"El Pueblo," official organ of the Carranza government, in its issue of July 1, received here to-day, printed the official report on the fight between Mexicans and American troops at Carrizal. The report comes from Lieutenant Colonel Genovevo Rivas, who took command of the Mexican troops when General Felix Gomez was killed. After relating the story of the parley preceding the American advance, it says: "The haughty American commander replied that he did not want to lose more time and that he would pass over us."

"My general replied that if he (the American commander) thought he was able to do so to try it. "My general retired with his escort to where our troops were, and the American commander returned to his troops. The American commander assembled his cavalry and advanced then in firing line against our forces, composed of the 2d and 4th squadrons of the 2d Regiment, who remained in extended line without making any aggressive movement.

"The Americans opened fire at a distance of eighty meters, to which our soldiers gallantly replied, joining the combat. The fight was intense and lasted for two hours, in which our first line sustained the enemy's fire with valor.

"General Gomez having been killed early in the fight, I assumed command, and ordered the advance of the first squadron of the 2d Regiment against the right flank of the enemy and another squadron on the left. The movements were made promptly and with precision, forcing the enemy to flee, abandoning their dead, their horses and arms. The enemy dead were twelve and we captured twenty-two prisoners."

The report gives the names of thirty Mexicans killed, of whom eleven were officers, and forty-three wounded, of whom nine were officers.

KEYSTONE TROOPS OFF ON BORDER DUTY

Two Battalions to Guard Against Villa Raids.

El Paso, Tex., July 12.—Two battalions of Pennsylvania infantry left to-night for the Big Bend country of Texas to do patrol duty, in anticipation of Villa raids. The troops leaving were the 2d Battalion of the 2d Pennsylvania and the 3d Battalion of the 10th Pennsylvania.

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