

## “Offensive Only Begun,” Says Asquith

### TIGER SHARKS SEEK PREY OFF CITY BEACHES

Two Bathers, Man  
and Woman, Pursued  
at Sheepshead Bay.

### MATAWAN CREEK HUNTERS SEE 10

Long Island and Jersey  
Coasts Seem Infested  
with Man-Eaters.

Sharks are swimming in the waters adjacent to New York and all along the coast to the southward, according to reports yesterday from widely separated localities. Coney Island and Ambrose Channel were added to the points where the ravenous fish had been seen. A British sloop from the Bermudas brought in a score of sharks that the crew had caught on the voyage up the coast. At least ten were reported in Matawan Creek, where two persons were killed and one maimed on Wednesday.

Banks of the creek and the surface of the water were thick with shark hunters. Rifles cracked and dynamite boomed all day. Windows of Pennsylvania and Jersey Central trains were filled with curious faces as the coaches crossed the drawbridge about 100 yards north of where Le-ter Stillwell was dragged to his death.

Boy Victim's Body Missing.  
Stillwell's body was not found, though half a dozen charges of dynamite, consisting of five sticks each, were exploded in the hope of bringing it to the surface. Nor were any sharks caught in the creek.

A. F. Davis, Ralph Gall and Henry Maccholl, patrolling the stream in their motorboat, had reached a point just above the railroad bridge at 1:30 in the afternoon when they caught sight of four sharks. The fish were swimming downstream and their fins cut the water in a single rank. As the motorboat neared them three of the sharks swerved and made upstream. The fourth swished past.

The men are fishermen. They are familiar with the sandshark and the dogfish, but all agree that the fish which they saw yesterday were neither sandshark nor dogfish. They were lighter in color and incredibly swift. Guesses at the length ranged from nine to fifteen feet.

Race to Give Warning.  
They turned their boat about and sped downstream to Keyport warning the fishermen to get out their nets again. Many of the meshes that had been planted Wednesday night were hauled up yesterday. Last night the lighter nets were supplanted by lengths of heavy chicken wire woven together by hand.

The chicken wire barrier was first established by a group of hunters watching from the railroad bridge. They were Norman Tyce, Robert Burns, Michael Norman, Charles Tyce, Tony Huss and Anton Costick. Weighing a length of the wire, that was long enough to span the creek and about five feet in height, with snags weights, the six watched for results.

Shark Crumples Netting.  
Their trap did not reach the surface of the creek by about three feet. It was at the height of the afternoon thunder shower that a shark tested the contrivance.

Scouting downstream the fish crumpled the netting by its impact. Because of the drenching downpour the hunters had left their guns under shelter and only Norman Tyce was on guard.

Shouting to his companions, Tyce threw a missile to hurl at the fish, which was already poking its snout above the water in an effort to surmount the netting. There was nothing to be had, and in his eagerness Tyce almost lost his balance. Snatching his sodden straw hat, he lunged it downward. It landed just in front of the struggling shark. The fish turned tail and made upstream.

Six Man-Eaters Sighted.  
Davis, returning from his trip to Keyport to get the net, reported that six sharks had been seen swimming up the creek near its mouth.

Large hooks, with wire or chain leaders, have been set along the bank of the creek from Keyport to Matawan. The hooks are visited by watchers every few minutes. One of these set lines is watched over by the boys who were swimming with Stillwell when the shark seized him. They vowed to keep up their vigil all night.

At noon boys who were fishing off the pier of the New Jersey Brick Company, below Matawan, where Joseph Dunn was attacked, ran up to the village where the story that they had seen a great fin cutting through the water.

### Paralysis Not Easily Caught, Says Flexner

Outlook Not Discouraging. He Tells Doctors—More Recoveries from Disease than Is Generally Believed—  
Isolation of Cases Public's Best Protection.

Dr. Simon Flexner read the paper appearing below last night to a capacity audience in Aeolian Hall. Invitations to the meeting had been sent by the Board of Health to every physician in the city. Dr. Flexner is regarded as the foremost American authority on infantile paralysis, and his advice is looked upon as a milestone in the fight against the plague.

It was Dr. Flexner who first announced that he had isolated the infantile paralysis germ and succeeded in transmitting the disease to lower animals. His success came at the end of a long period of labor. Since 1903 he has been head of the laboratories at the Rockefeller Institute, has discovered a serum for the cure of cerebro-spinal meningitis, and has made important studies in cancer, leprosy, snake venom and bacillary dysentery.

By SIMON FLEXNER, M. D.  
(Director of Laboratories of The Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research.)  
The Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research has been appealed to by so many physicians and laymen for information and advice on the subject of infantile paralysis that it has seemed desirable to relate the facts of present knowledge concerning certain highly pertinent aspects of the disease, together with deductions of practical importance derived from them.

NATURE.  
Infantile paralysis is an infectious and communicable disease which is caused by the invasion of the central nervous organs—the spinal cord and brain—by a minute, filterable micro-organism which has now been secured in artificial culture and as such is distinctly visible under the higher powers of the microscope.

The virus of infantile paralysis, as the micro-organism causing it is termed, exists constantly in the central nervous organs and upon the mucous membrane of the nose and throat and of the intestines in persons suffering from the disease; it occurs less frequently in the other internal organs, and it has not been detected in the general circulating blood of patients.

LOCATION OF VIRUS IN HEALTHY PERSONS.  
Although the micro-organism of infantile paralysis is now known, the difficulties attending its artificial cultivation and identification under the microscope are such as to make futile the employment of ordinary bacteriological tests for its detection. Nevertheless, the virus can be detected by

### ALL SPAIN PLACED UNDER MARTIAL LAW

Strikes and Disorder Spread  
Throughout Country.

Madrid, July 13.—In view of the railroad strike the government has suspended the constitutional guarantees and martial law was proclaimed throughout Spain to-night.

King Alfonso has arrived at Madrid from La Granja. A general strike is announced for July 16.

The city and province of Madrid were declared by the government in a state of siege on Thursday, because of the railroad strike, which has disorganized the transportation system of the country and has resulted in serious disturbances.

Conditions have been growing steadily more serious, according to news dispatches from Spain, since last March, when serious riots occurred in many towns, causing several deaths and the wounding of a great number of persons.

### ROOSEVELT ARMY DIES FOR LACK OF A WAR

Will Be Formed in Case of  
Emergency, Says R. H. Post.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt's proposed army division passed away yesterday for lack of a war. Regis H. Post, ex-Governor of Porto Rico and close friend of the Colonel, after a conference with him yesterday, announced that no further statement would be made regarding the proposed force.

Mr. Post and Walter J. Hayes have been acting as recruiting officers for the proposed division. They have said they have been flooded with applications, and, while no definite figures have been made public, it is understood that the application numbered more than 10,000.

Mr. Post stated that there would be no question regarding the organization of the troops in case of need, but that the class of men who were anxious to enlist themselves with Colonel Roosevelt are of such standing that they could not afford to give up their business, excepting in case of a national emergency.

Neither Colonel Roosevelt nor Mr. Post would comment on the announcement. Shortly before it was made, Mr. Hayes had said that so many offers of enlistment had come that it was difficult to handle them all and that many of the letters were of a most enthusiastic character.

MRS. E. R. THOMAS  
ROBBED IN MONTREAL  
Purse Snatcher Gets \$18,000  
Necklace and \$700 in Money.

Montreal, July 13.—Mrs. E. R. Thomas, wife of the New York banker, was robbed of a necklace valued at \$18,000 and \$700 in cash here to-day.

Mrs. Thomas carried the valuable and money in a handbag. She said the bag was snatched by a thief when she left her hotel for a stroll.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER—500  
the case of six glass stoppered bottles—  
Advt.

### PLAGUE CASES DROPPING OFF; ONLY 117 NEW

Though Deaths In-  
crease, Doctors See  
Hope of Winning.

### MAYOR'S BOARD TO GO SLOWLY

Experts Not in Favor of  
Radical Measures for  
Curbing Malady.

One hundred and seventeen new cases of infantile paralysis and twenty-four deaths were reported to the Health Department yesterday.

Since June 20, when the spread of the malady began to cause alarm, the lives of more than 300 children, most of them stricken while apparently well, have been its toll in the greater city.

Though mortality figures rose again yesterday, for the first time in many days a feeling of optimism prevailed among physicians. For the second successive day the number of new cases showed a marked decrease, and fear that the 195 cases found Tuesday would make the fight almost hopeless were dispelled.

Brooklyn Again Leads.  
As on every previous day since cases began to appear by hundreds, Brooklyn suffered most severely, seventy-six new cases being discovered there. Manhattan reported sixteen; Queens, where the disease seems to be gaining, twelve; Richmond, ten, and The Bronx, three.

In contrast to the more encouraging situation in New York, the New Jersey State Health Department finds the outlook in that state serious. Fifty-three new cases were reported, making a total of 110 in thirteen cities and towns. Newark reported twenty-two.

The committee appointed Wednesday by Mayor Mitchell to consider suggestions of further measures advisable met yesterday afternoon in the office of Health Commissioner Emerson. The members of the committee—Dr. Simon Flexner, Dr. S. S. Goldwater, Dr. A. H. Doty, Dr. Antonio Stella, Dr. Leon Louria and Dr. Walter B. James—several members of the medical advisory board, including Dr. Leland E. Cofer and Dr. Francis Carter Wood, and Commissioner Emerson were present.

It was decided, after much discussion, that it would be wise to keep track of persons who had been in contact with paralysis patients with a view to determining whether such persons spread the disease. A committee probably will be formed to do this work.

More Circulars Ordered.  
It was also decided that additional circulars of information for the benefit of the public and the medical profession should be widely distributed.

The Mayor had asked the committee to consider several suggestions as to the cause of the epidemic and the advisability of certain preventive measures against its spread. On all but one of these the committee reported adversely. It was decided that the existence of cases of infantile paralysis in districts near pushcart markets in Manhattan and The Bronx was a mere coincidence, which could not have a causal relationship to the occurrence of the disease; that the disinfection of sewer basins and house sewers and the sprinkling of disinfectants on the streets and sidewalks are expected to have any effect upon the spread of the disease, and that the killing of all cats and dogs in such districts was not desirable.

It was further agreed that the establishment of tent colonies on beaches or elsewhere within the city was not desirable. The committee thought it advisable to open and extend playground facilities.

The surgeons of the Federal service now in New York have projected plans for their research work. Part of their laboratory investigation will be carried on at the hospital on Ellis Island and part, in all probability, in the laboratories of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. The work will be serious.

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### ZEPPELIN LINE TO U. S. NEAR, SAYS KOENIG

Air Freighters Now  
Building, Asserts  
Deutschland Chief.

### BIGGER SURPRISE THAN SUBMARINE

England Plans Reprisal  
for Rubber Sale to  
Germany.

[From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.]  
Baltimore, July 13.—Zeppelin service between the United States and Germany is a thing of the near future, according to Captain Koenig, who brought the first merchant submarine into port here.

City officials who visited the Deutschland to-day quote the captain as saying that airship freighters are under construction in Germany for transatlantic passage.

"To you," Captain Koenig was quoted as saying, "the trip of the Deutschland is a great achievement, but you mustn't be too enthusiastic over it, for a bigger surprise is coming."

"A great Zeppelin airship—or maybe I should say airships—are being built in Germany. In the not distant future one or more of them will sail through the air to the United States. Just as sure as the Deutschland came to America, so will the Zeppelins come."

A trade reprisal is planned, it is said, by officials of the British government in this country against importers who sold the rubber cargo that the submarine merchantman Deutschland will carry back to Germany. A relentless investigation is under way to ferret out the firm or individual that figured in the transaction, and every effort is to be made to prevent additional purchases that may reach the enemies of the Allies.

Persons who have seen the rubber cargo stored in the warehouse of A. Schumacher & Co., the Eastern Forwarding Company's agents for the Deutschland's owners, say that it is good quality rubber—not scraps. Besides the entire cargo of rubber and nickel which the Deutschland will take back to Germany is estimated to be worth about \$1,000,000 in Germany.

Ambassador Entertained.  
The German Ambassador was entertained for twelve hours to-day by officials of the Deutschland and several other agents, Carl A. Luderitz, German Consul at Baltimore, and Mayor James H. Preston. Count von Bernstorff, Hugo Schmidt and Dr. Albert arrived about noon, and went directly to the German Club with Consul Luderitz. Captain Paul Koenig, First Officer Carl Krapohl, Second Officer Eyring and Chief Engineer Klees, of the Deutschland; Mayor Preston and several other city officials were waiting with Paul Hilken and his father, Henry G. Hilken.

On the way to the Deutschland, Captain Koenig suggested that the American flag flying from the tug's mast be transferred to the submarine. So just as the German Ambassador and party walked up the Deutschland's gangplank the Stars and Stripes mounted the deck's mast on the submarine's forecastle. She then flew the house flag of the Deutscher Ozean Rhederei and the German flag.

Count von Bernstorff was dripping with perspiration when he returned to the city tug. The entire party had spent nearly an hour poking their noses into all corners of the submarine and having said that and that explained. It was to an undersea vessel. He said later it must have cost him ten pounds' weight. He was not talkative, by any means.

Wonderful Boat.  
"Of course the boat is wonderful," said the German Ambassador. "It is a great achievement, but I do not need to boost my own people. It certainly was hot inside. About 110 I should say. The poor men must have suffered coming over. I feel as though I had played about ten sets of tennis." Count von Bernstorff's dispatches

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### 'WE HAVE SEIZED INITIATIVE,' DECLARES LLOYD GEORGE

Joffre Plan Unshaken  
By Verdun Pressure

Refuses To Be Diverted from Picardy Drive—British Make  
Slow Progress and French Await Big Guns,  
Delayed by Weather.

By FRED B. PITNEY.

Paris, July 13.—While the British are continuing their slow progress on the north, there has come a lull in the French attack in Picardy. Bad weather has made impossible the bringing up of the heavy guns, and until the artillery has once more cleared the way the attack will not be renewed.

Meanwhile the Germans have turned loose their seventh grand assault against Verdun, the only point where they now have the initiative. They seem determined to emphasize their initiative there, but the French high command cannot be drawn off by any attempts at a German diversion, and their attack will be met without any change in Joffre's plans.

The German successes at Verdun yesterday brought them within eight hundred yards of Souville, and to the slopes of Fort Tavannes, which is the northeasternmost point of the present Verdun lines, but at Souville—their nearest point—they are three and a half miles from Verdun, and figuring by this rate of progress in the last five months it will take them two months more to reach Verdun.

Meanwhile, unlike the last five months, they are under steady pressure because of the offensive by the Allies. The Germans produced eighteen thousand men for attacks yesterday on Verdun—certainly plenty, considering the results—but much below the former figures in such operations.

Meanwhile they have been obliged to rush reserves to both English and French fronts in Somme, and von Hindenburg and Mackensen have called for twenty divisions. But the Kaiser has only twelve divisions to dispose of—which eight are destined for the Eastern front. There is a great discrepancy between eight and twenty, a discrepancy all in favor of the Russians.

The English in their offensive now apparently have stopped frontal attacks, and are pursuing the French tactics of flanking German positions.

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### LIGHTNING KILLS WOMEN'S CADDY

Strikes Among Great Neck  
Players—Bolts Slay 3  
Others in Storm.

The lightning of yesterday's storm, which took four lives in and near this city, played its grimest freak on the golf course of the Great Neck Golf and Country Club.

Despite the gathering clouds, the contestants in a complimentary match were striving to hole out before the rain came. In the group of players and spectators were Mrs. Oscar Lewishon, who was Edna May; Mrs. William Dodge, Mrs. Charles Goddard, Mrs. Wallace Eddinger, wife of a member of the "Boomerang" company, and Mrs. Joshua Cobin.

Mrs. Lewishon and Mrs. Goddard were tied for first place in the match, and had both played up to the putting green. Felix Jacobus, their caddy, skipped ahead of them, lifted the flag from the hole, and stood aside for them to make their putts.

Players See Boy Killed.  
Suddenly a jagged streak of lightning struck Jacobus to the ground. He was dead when the women players reached his side. Mrs. Eddinger fainted.

The caddy's body was carried into the garage of the club. Jacobus was twenty-one years old, and had frequently acted as caddy for Jerome Travers. The tournament has been postponed for a week.

While the lightning of the violent storm took four lives, the intense heat that preceded the rain had to its credit a total of at least ten deaths and thirty prostrations.

Wires and washouts along the New York, New Haven & Hartford and the Long Island branch of the Pennsylvania delayed traffic. New York Central trains were slow. Long-distance service of the telephone company was disarranged. Wires between here and Chicago are down. Western Union lines were damaged by lightning.

The storm caused a series of strange accidents. When Rudolph Jockers was killed, he was standing under an oak tree in a lot at Springfield, N. J. Not far away was a maple tree. Lightning struck the maple, ran through the ground, and entered Jockers's body.

Made nervous by the thunder and lightning, Sadie Sutter in Flatbush gave her two-year-old child a dose of lysol. In her confusion she mixed two bottles. She thought she was administering cough medicines. The child was taken to Bradford Street Hospital. At Yonkers three racehorses were killed by lightning. They were Nancy Fair and Cockaslet, owned by August Belmont and Variety, owned by James Butler.

The storm began in New York City proper at 2:32. It was ended officially at 7. The possibility of a repetition of the thunderstorm was hinted at last night when the local weather bureau received warning of a hurricane off Tybee Island, Ga., that seemed to be moving northward.

Brooklyn Suffers Much.  
Brooklyn was the worst sufferer in the city. The residential sections of

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### British Ready to Bom- bard foe's Line 'Indefinitely.'

MUNITIONS MEN  
GIVE UP HOLIDAYS

Haig Needs Shells to Con-  
tinue Assault, Says  
Premier.

London, July 13.—The hour has come for the great Allied blow. The assault in Picardy is the forerunner of greater events and the critical day for the Teuton is at hand.

Premier Asquith and David Lloyd George, Minister of Munitions, declared to-day that the drive along the Somme was only the first phase of a larger scheme.

The Premier announced in the House of Commons to-day that the government had decided to ask munitions workers to dispense with their August holidays because an incessant flow of shells was needed for General Haig's troops to insure that "the present intensity of bombardment and assault will, if necessary, be continued indefinitely."

Military needs, said Mr. Asquith, had required the postponement of the June and July holidays, and the workers had made a full response to the government's plea. Mr. Asquith continued:

"But since then a great and very favorable change in the military situation has been produced by the Allied offensive now in progress. That offensive is only in its beginning, and it necessarily requires for its success a continuous supply of munitions of all kinds."

Have Crossed the Watershed.  
Mr. Lloyd George, who presided to-day at an Allied conference on equipment, declared that the joint offensive on the Somme had wrested the initiative from the enemy, "never, I trust, to return."

"We have crossed the watershed," he said, "and now victory is beginning to flow in our direction. This change is due to the improvement in our equipment."

Premier Asquith expressed conviction that the workmen would cooperate in his plan so as to make it plain to Great Britain's foes that the offensive, in its present intensity of bombardment and assault, would if necessary be "continued indefinitely." The Premier also announced that by royal proclamation the August bank holidays would be postponed, and he appealed to all classes for postponement of all holidays until further and definite progress of the offensive had been assured.

"From the success achieved," said the Premier, "we have been able to gauge the paramount necessity of avoiding even the slightest risk of restriction of the use of munitions in the field, not merely in the weeks immediately before us, but until our objective is achieved."

"In the opinion of the commander in chief there must be no slackening in the output even for a moment. I therefore appeal to the patriotism of the workers and the public generally to again postpone their holidays in order that the attack, so brilliantly begun, can be carried through to a triumphant conclusion."

Holidays Only Postponed.  
Where health required, continued the Premier, leave of absence would be granted, and the government held itself responsible for seeing that the holidays were merely postponed and not abandoned.

Representatives of the Admiralty and the Ministry of Munitions, he added, would meet representatives of the workmen and employers to secure their cooperation, and he was sure this would be forthcoming and that the forces in the field would be given encouragement and the enemy discouraged in the certain knowledge that the present intensity of bombardment and assault will, if necessary, be continued indefinitely.

The equipment conference was held at the War Office and was participated in by Mr. Lloyd George, Albert Thomas, French Minister of Munitions; General Bellof, Assistant Minister of War of Russia; General A. Dall'olio, member of the Italian Ministry of War, and the new British Minister of Munitions, Edwin S. Montagu.

Change in Allies' Fortunes.  
"Since our last munitions conference," said Mr. Lloyd George, "there has been a considerable change in the fortunes of the Allies. On that date the great Champagne offensive in the west had just failed to attain its objective, and the French and British armies had sustained heavy losses without the achievement of any particular success. In the east the enemy had pressed the gallant armies of

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### Germany—and Grant

In 1864 Grant came East with the clear purpose of attacking all fronts simultaneously. To-day the Allies are adopting the plan by which Grant wore out the Confederacy. Will it wear out Germany and Austria?

Frank H. Simonds, from his first hand knowledge of trench fighting, writes in next Sunday's Tribune the first really clean-cut statement of what the Battle of the Somme is accomplishing. He doesn't overestimate or underestimate—he simply gives the facts.

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