



German Line Smashed on 4-Mile Front

SEEK CAUSE OF LACK OF FOOD FOR GUARD

Whitman and O'Ryan Begin Inquiry from Here to Texas.

REGULARS CALL GUARD "SLIPSHOD"

Army and State Officers Shift Blame for Lack of Equipment.

Governor Whitman ordered an inquiry yesterday into the condition of the troops on the border that were mustered into the service of the United States from the New York National Guard. J. Mayhew Wainwright, ex-State Senator, who was recently commissioned a lieutenant colonel in the inspector general's department, was directed to start for Texas and report on the grievances of the Guardsmen.

Not only the mutterings from the watchtowers of the border, but the forcible raids which Guardsmen from New York made upon lunch counters and provision stores while on the way to Texas, moved the Governor to take action. From McAllen come reports that the soldiers are sweltering in winter uniforms, and dispatches from Cleveland, Erie and Kansas City tell of the avalanche of New York Guardsmen that descended upon food supplies when the troop trains passed through.

Guard System Called "Slipshod."

Experienced army officers at the headquarters of the Department of the East make only one answer to the series of food riots marking the railroad trail of the New York guardsmen now en route and the sweltering of the troops at McAllen and other encampments in heavy khaki uniforms that were never intended for tropical wear. The answer is this: The spirit of the volunteer soldiers and their officers is excellent, but the whole National Guard system itself is woefully wrong, slipshod and inadequate.

The food problem is regarded as the more acute and serious of the two. Reports from the border indicate that dissatisfaction is not confined to the soldiers now on trains, who bolted discipline and raided stores and restaurants at Erie, Cleveland and Kansas City yesterday and the day before. Major General John F. O'Ryan's statement at McAllen, Tex., is ample proof of serious grumbling on the part of soldiers already encamped on the border.

Railroad congestion between McAllen and Harlingen, where the depot quartermaster is located; sidetracking of food cars and Broadway prices for staple products seem to have caused, temporarily at least, a monotonous fare in camp.

Discipline is Lacking.

Major General Leonard Wood said yesterday that the food rioting of recruits was due to several causes. Officers who finally suppressed the hunger insurrection informed General Wood that discipline among the men was lacking. These soldiers were "raw recruits, who fell upon food like boisterous college students. The general remarked, too, however, that the following staff inspected that phase of their departure. Some of the 7th Regiment recruits ate their ten-days' supply in two days, and regular army officers put that breach down also to the inadequacy of the National Guard system in point of discipline.

Militia Quartermasters Blamed.

The hunger raids themselves, according to officers attached to Governor's Island headquarters, are indicative of the inefficiency of the commissariat organizations in many National Guard units. Each unit quartermaster, it seems, is responsible for the supply of his own men. Therefore it is the regular army officers' view that if the men actually were hungry, the militia quartermasters, charged with rationing and substituting their units until they pass under the jurisdiction of the army quartermasters at the border, are to blame for hungry stomachs.

Raid by Hungry Guardsmen.

According to accounts of the raids reaching this city yesterday, the following is about what happened: A large majority of some 250 recruits of the 12th, 14th, 23d and 69th Regiments, who got an hour's leave from Major Timothy J. Moynahan at Cleveland to buy food at the Nickel Plate depot, could not get their orders fast enough, and thereupon helped themselves to about \$100 worth of watermelons, ale, meats, tobacco, fruit and wine at three commissariat houses and then emptied a restaurant's commissariat. A riot call for the police rescued the victims from further impoverishment.

Morris Goldheimer, of the Cleveland Produce Company, said that the militia men told him their knapsacks had been empty for thirty-six hours. Captain Jacob Graul, of the riot squad that quelled the disorder, expressed his re-

Body of Shark's Victim Found Near Matawan

Volunteer Watcher and Fisherman Draw Badly Mangled Form from Creek—Dynamiters Continue Work in Hope of Killing Man-Eating Fish.

The body of twelve-year-old Lester Stilwell, terribly mutilated, was found at daylight yesterday morning on the surface of Matawan Creek. Floating upstream on an almost high tide, the boy's form was first seen by Will Clayton, one of those who had kept the all-night vigil for the man-eating shark which had killed the youth.

Clayton called to Ed Craven, an old fisherman, who had been hunting for the fish night and day ever since its appearance in Matawan Creek, and the two put out in a rowboat. The body was within 100 yards of the rickety little pier from which the boys had been swimming. Drawing it back to the dock, Craven took his rope fish-line and moored the body from the spring-board—the very board from which the lad had made his last dive into the old swimming hole near the bag factory.

Boy Tells of Death.

The Stilwell boy had been seen last at 2 o'clock Wednesday afternoon. To quote one of his little playmates: "I was sitting here on this spring-board, just like I am now, only I had my bathing suit on, and Lester had just dived and was swimming back to the ladder, when suddenly something pulled him. I saw him grab for that post, but he missed it, and then he went under. And then I saw the back and then the tail of a big fish—the biggest I had ever seen—come up as its head went down, and I haven't seen Lester or the fish since."

The lad's body was left moored to the springboard until the county phy-

PLAGUE CURE STILL LACKING; 162 MORE ILL

Adrenalin an Enigma, Says Emerson; 32 New Deaths.

Health Passport ISSUED BY CITY

Hundreds of Travellers Seek Certificates—Disease Invades West Side.

"Dr. Meltzer's suggestions for the treatment of infantile paralysis will receive serious consideration at the hands of the Health Department, but it is probable that too much importance, from a medical standpoint, has been attached to the possibility of using adrenalin as a cure."

This statement was made yesterday by Health Commissioner Emerson, in commenting on the address by Dr. S. J. Meltzer, of the Rockefeller Institute, on Thursday night in Aeolian Hall. He hopes that the spread of the disease could be checked by the use of adrenalin were not well grounded at the present time, Commissioner Emerson declared.

Scourge Keeps Gaining.

Though every practical resource in the Health Department has now been called into the fight against the plague, its menace continues. One hundred and sixty-two new cases and thirty-one deaths were reported to the department during the twenty-four hours ended at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, an increase of forty-five cases and seven deaths over Thursday.

Some Progress in Cure.

It was said yesterday at the offices of the Health Department that the treatment for infantile paralysis advocated by Dr. Meltzer had been used to some extent during the present epidemic at the Kingston Avenue Hospital, Brooklyn. Results were generally favorable.

Commissioner Emerson declared that suggestions for treatment having the approval of such investigators as Dr. Meltzer always received serious consideration from the department.

"In this case," the commissioner continued, "the suggestions were at once adopted by the members of the Health Department's medical staff."

"I have no personal opinion on the matter or on any cure not being used generally in our hospitals. Doctors must use their own judgment about the use of adrenalin. When the Health Department opens a hospital it appoints a visiting staff of physicians who serve in the treatment of cases."

Time a Test of Remedy.

"Dr. Meltzer did not say he had a cure for infantile paralysis, and no physician who values his reputation will say that in experiments in one case, or even ten, he has found a cure. Only when hundreds of children have been treated under similar conditions can definite statements as to results be made."

The United States Public Health Service, it was learned yesterday, has been experimenting with adrenalin, but because of the comparatively small number of patients treated no conclusions as to results have yet been drawn.

Of the new cases today, six were reported yesterday from an apartment-house between Ninety-seventh and Ninety-eighth Streets, 122 were discovered in Brooklyn, fourteen in Manhattan, eleven in Queens, nine in Richmond and six in the Bronx.

Deaths Now Number 312.

The toll of the epidemic has now been 312 deaths in approximately 1,719 cases, a mortality of about 20 per cent. No previous great epidemic has caused so high a percentage of deaths.

A marked increase in the number of infantile paralysis cases in New Jersey was reported yesterday. The State second successive day. The State Department announced, at Trenton, that twenty new cases had been found, making a total of 130 in the state, almost all in cities and towns near New York. Sixteen cases were found in Newark, where the epidemic is rapidly assuming alarming proportions. The other new cases were in

U. S. COLLIER HECTOR SUNK; 142 ABOARD

Lost Off Charleston; Possibility That All Have Escaped.

"RUSH US HELP!" WIRELESS CALLS

Navy Officials Express Fears for Destroyer Terry's Safety.

Charleston, S. C., July 14.—The big naval collier Hector, carrying sixty marines, in addition to her crew of seventy men and twelve officers, sank off Charleston late to-day, according to a report to-night from Captain Hunt of the tug Vigilant, which tried to go to the Hector's assistance. He was unable to say whether those aboard escaped.

The steamer Alamo had been standing by the collier to-day, having responded to her calls when she was disabled some sixty miles off here in last night's hurricane. Static conditions were such that no wireless report could be obtained to-night from the Alamo. The sea still was running high.

The Hector left Port Royal for Santo Domingo yesterday. She attempted to put into port here when the storm disabled her, but, according to Captain Hunt, went down about nine and a half miles from the Charleston Lightship. Captain Hunt said part of the collier's superstructure remained above water. The Hector displaced 12,200 tons, was 384 feet long, and was built at Sparrow's Point, Maryland, in 1908.

Some concern was expressed by navy officials to-night for the safety of the destroyer Terry, which was off Charleston in the morning. She was in tow of the tug Relief, which was bringing her north for repairs. She recently grounded in Haytian waters.

Wireless Calls End with Urgent Appeal

Washington, July 14.—Up to late to-night all efforts of the navy wireless to ascertain whether there had been loss of life in the sinking of the naval collier Hector off Charleston had been unavailing. A series of calls from the collier, stopping abruptly at 4 p. m., gave rise to grave fears for the safety of those aboard, but officials believed that help for the department was unable to get to the Hector's assistance.

Five brief messages, all indicating that the collier was in a serious plight, reached the Navy Department during the afternoon. After by the last of them came at 4 o'clock, saying that the vessel had settled to the bottom and was breaking up, and making an urgent appeal for help. The department was unable to re-establish communication with Charleston.

The first word came from the Hector at 2:05 p. m. It gave her position as fourteen miles south of Charleston, and said she had a starboard list of 10 degrees. Twenty minutes later she sent out an "S O S" call, and added to the distress cipher "Believe we are sinking."

At 2:25 p. m. the S. O. S. call again was picked up and the Hector's master said his ship was in a sinking condition. "Grow to leave. Send help," the message said. No further word came until 3:55, when the following was received: "Hector aground ten miles southeast Charleston Lightship. Break into two. Rush help."

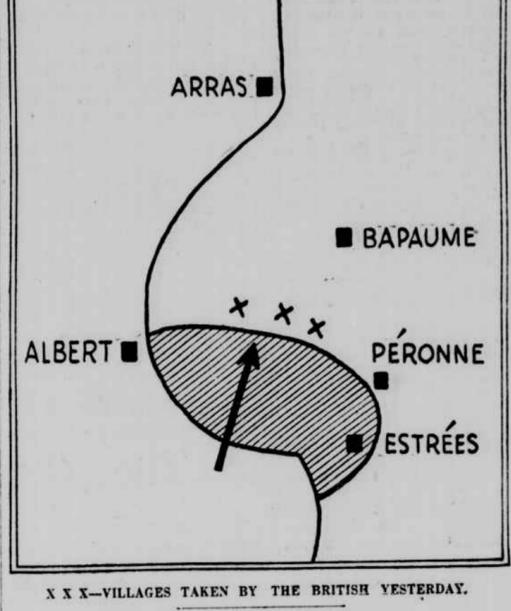
The last message, ten minutes later, said: "Send help at once." It was addressed to the steamer Alamo, which was standing by.

As soon as the first call for help, relayed by the Charleston Navy Yard wireless, reached the Navy Department the big station at Arlington sent broadcast an appeal asking any vessel in the vicinity to go to the Hector's assistance. To-night, after the last wireless message had been received, Secretary Daniels went to the department and supplemented the efforts of the radio officials by trying to reach the Charleston yard by telephone. No sort of communication, however, was established.

Whether the wind conditions off Charleston were such as would permit the collier's boats to be saved was unknown here to-night. Hope was expressed, however, that if those aboard were not able to get to the Alamo they might have succeeded in keeping afloat, to be picked up later or to make their way ashore unaided.

BRITISH DRIVE ENEMY FROM HIS SECOND LINE TRENCHES

The Albert Salient



By FRANK H. SIMONDS.

The simplest fashion in which to explain the latest development in the Anglo-French offensive is to illustrate it by some such rough sketch as accompanies this article. When the Anglo-French attack began the German line in Picardy was a great half circle or salient bulging out between Arras and Estrées and reaching its extreme westerly point a little north of the town of Albert. Both Albert and Arras were in British hands.

In the first days of the Allied attack the French and British struck directly east from Albert and the Somme towns to the south. They advanced some three or four miles until the French, who were south of the British, almost reached Péronne, and both the French and British troops had occupied all the first-line trenches of the Germans and the French some of the second.

This advance, shown on the sketch by the shaded section, cut off nearly half of the German salient and carried the new Allied line a little east of the longitude of Bapaume. Instead of holding a wide salient, the Germans now occupied a narrow salient, with the French and British well in their rear.

British Drive a Deep Wedge.

In effect, the Anglo-French operation had driven a deep wedge into the German lines on a front of perhaps fifteen miles and to a depth of about four. This was the first phase of the much advertised offensive. After this was accomplished there were several days of quiet, while the French and British consolidated their new positions and brought up their heavy artillery.

The new British attack, as indicated in the latest communiqué, is taking a wholly different direction. Originally the French and British advanced from west to east. Now the British attack is from south to north, the direction indicated by the arrow on the accompanying sketch. The marks X X X show the three villages named in the British communiqué as taken by the latest attack.

Narrowing the Salient.

The effect of this British attack is plain. As they advance from south to north they steadily narrow the salient. As they narrow the salient the position of the Germans inside of it becomes more and more perilous, they are increasingly exposed to the danger of being isolated, their line of retreat cut off and their capture made inevitable.

A relatively slight further advance of the British will then compel the Germans to abandon all the Arras-Estrées salient and retire to a line marked by Arras, Bapaume and Péronne. But such a retirement would

Three Villages and Many Prisoners Reported Captured.

HEAVY FIGHTING STILL GOING ON

New Gain Puts Teuton Hold on Poziers in Grave Danger.

By ARTHUR S. DRAPER.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)
London, July 14.—London, celebrating Bastille Day, was thrilled to-day by the news that General Haig had opened the second phase of the great offensive in Picardy.

In a battle that exceeded in violence the first assault thirteen days ago the British troops carried the German second line on a four-mile front, captured the villages of Bazantín-le-Petit, Bazantín-le-Grand and Longueville and seized the remaining German positions in the Trones Wood. They pushed their line forward a mile.

Everywhere in the capital to-day the French tricolor was displayed. England was determined to show her appreciation and admiration for her ally, whose fight has been so valiant. Perhaps it was the same spirit that inspired the British soldiers this morning when they sprang forward to the attack.

The battle began at daybreak. Only the day before yesterday the German first line from Hardecourt to Oulliers had been won and the big guns had begun to pound once more at the Teuton trenches. London hardly expected that the new assault would begin until the shells had cleared the way more completely.

Guns Hammer All Night.

But all night the heavy artillery had been hammering without pause at the second line. With the approach of dawn the bombardment was redoubled, and soon after the first of General Haig's troops left their defences to begin the attack.

Furious fighting continued for the rest of the day and it still goes on to-night. The Germans, taken unawares by the swiftness with which the attack had been renewed, were forced back easily at first. But soon reinforcements were brought up and heavy counter-attacks began.

Two of these thrusts were crushed by the British fire before they reached the newly-won British positions. Then, in the afternoon, a third was launched in Bazantín-le-Petit. So fierce was this assault that General Haig's troops were pushed out of the village. But fresh infantry was brought up and the Teutons routed once more.

In the Trones Wood soldiers of the West Kent Regiment had been surrounded days ago by the Germans. They held out valiantly for forty-eight hours, until their comrades, forging on to-day in the new attack, succeeded in rescuing them.

ARMY BEEF, 13 YEARS OLD, IN BORDER CAMP

May Have Caused Poisoning of Connecticut Company.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)
Hartford, Conn., July 14.—Dispatches to-day from Connecticut troops, at Nogales, Ariz., suggest that the recent ptomaine poisoning illness of a Bristol company, after eating corned beef hash, is explained by the discovery of two cases of United States commissary beef, every can of which was labelled "Manila, Philippine Islands, 1903."

The ancient meat cases were found during an investigation of the illness of men in Company F, 7th California Infantry, who also were stricken with ptomaine. The Connecticut regiments were thoroughly enraged at what they term a policy of "all right for state troops."

DROP POLICEMAN WHO QUIT MATE

Department Heads Find Dying Bluecoat Was Deserted in Fight.

Lying in Bellevue Hospital a few hours before he died, after being shot twice while attempting to arrest two gunmen in an East Side tenement cellar on May 29, Patrolman Henry H. Schwarz, of the Fifth Street station, Patrolman John F. J. Healey, had deserted him at the first shot.

Acting Police Commissioner Godley yesterday announced the dismissal of Patrolman Healey from the force, and the fact that he had deserted in a fight, a violation of the rules and neglect of duty in departing "from the scene of the shooting at 229 Eighth Avenue, where he had called upon him for assistance, and in having failed to take proper police action."

Action Pleases Widow.

When the news of the dismissal of Healey was carried to the home of Mrs. Agnes Schwarz, the widow, at 229 Eighth Avenue, her face lighted up as she said:

"It isn't any more than I expected. I didn't think for a moment the Police Department would tolerate a coward in the ranks."

At the time of the shooting, Schwarz went into the cellar, and, according to the story told then by Healey, he followed a few seconds later. Healey reported that when the first shot was fired Schwarz shouted that he was wounded and called to Healey to get the reserves.

Captain Sweeney, of the Fifth Street station, made an investigation. He then filed a complaint against Healey, in which he charged that "when called upon for assistance by Patrolman Schwarz, Patrolman Healey failed and neglected to take proper police action and did, without good and sufficient cause, depart from the scene of the shooting."

In the captain's complaint was included a conversation he had with Schwarz. In it the patrolman told Sweeney that Healey ran away and failed to assist him.

First Case in Nine Years.

Healey was placed on trial a week ago Thursday before Acting Commissioner Godley, and was represented by William J. Cherry. In his defence the policeman stated that he was standing with Schwarz at Eleventh Street and First Avenue, when he heard the shots in the cellar of 196 First Avenue. Schwarz, Healey swore, went into the cellar first. Healey started down the stairs and saw Schwarz grappling with several men. He swore Schwarz shouted to summon assistance.

The dismissal of Healey is the first of its kind in nine years and the second in thirty-nine years. Nine years ago Stephen J. Walsh, then a patrolman attached to the East Fifty-first Street station, was dismissed by Commissioner Bingham for having failed to go up the stairs of the Salsburg Building, on Forty-second Street, near Fifth Avenue, after a man who had shot and killed a girl.

STARVED MEN OF 71ST RAID ERIE LUNCH CARTS

Rounded Up by Officers After Breaking 2-Day Fast.

Erie, Penn., July 14.—When the New York Central train, carrying the 71st New York Regiment to the border stopped here this morning, hundreds of the militiamen dashed from the train and seized the entire contents of a bread wagon standing near the depot and also took all the fruit from a vendor's cart. Then they rushed across the street to a small bakery and rifled it.

Officers and soldiers with rifles rounded up the food hunters and rushed them back to their coaches, after compelling them to pay for everything taken. The soldiers complained they had not eaten since 10 o'clock yesterday morning.

BOY OF FIVE AT PLAY KILLS BABY SISTER

Bullet from Revolver Brings Instant Death.

Edward Ascolastoli, five years old, was playing with his three-year-old sister, Rosie, at his home, 282 Kingsland Avenue, Kingsland, N. J., yesterday afternoon.

"Look at this, Rosie," said the boy, holding up a revolver.

There was a sharp explosion. As the puff of smoke floated away, Edward saw his baby sister lying dead upon the floor.

"Please get up, Rosie; please; what's the matter?" the boy was saying uncomprehendingly, as his father, hearing the shot, rushed into the room.

MOON IS ECLIPSED NEARLY THREE HOURS

Phenomenon Visible in America, Europe and Africa.

For two hours and fifty-three minutes last night the moon was under eclipse. The shadow appeared at 10:23. By half-past eleven only the silver rim of the moon was visible. At 1:16 its whole surface shone forth again. In Boston the phenomenon began at 11:25. In Denver it began at 8:19 and lasted until 11:12. The eclipse was visible in Africa, southwestern Europe, South America and on the Atlantic.

ENRAGED SINN FEINERS WRECK ARMY OFFICE

Hiss Pickets When Rebel Prisoners Fail to Appear.

Cork, Ireland, July 14.—Chagrined by the non-arrival to-day of prisoners who recently were released after undergoing imprisonment since the Dublin rebellion, 1,000 Sinn Fein wrecked the recruiting office, housed the military pickets and sang republican songs.

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ANDRASSY MAY SUCCEED BURIAN

Austrian Peace Proposal to France Said to Have Failed.

London, July 15.—Discussing the alleged political crisis in Austria, the Milan correspondent of "The Telegraph" states that Count Julius Andrássy, leader of the Opposition, is to be appointed Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs, to succeed Baron Burian, who is to retire.

The correspondent adds that Count Andrássy recently paid an unsuccessful visit to Switzerland in an effort to discuss a basis of peace with France.

Baron Burian succeeded Count Berchtold as Austrian Foreign Minister in January, 1915. By the Entente Allies he was regarded as being under the domination of German influence and his appointment was viewed in Petrograd as putting an end to the peace efforts then being circulated. He was severely criticised for his failure to prevent Italy from entering the war and his resignation has been frequently reported since that time.

Count Julius Andrássy formerly was Premier of Hungary, and is one of the most prominent leaders of the Hungarian party. He is credited with being a peace advocate, and is regarded in Austria as an advanced liberal and modernist.

Count Andrássy has been particularly insistent that Rumania must be kept out of the war. A year ago dispatches from Vienna stated that he had appealed to the Emperor to cede Bukovina to Rumania as the price of her continued neutrality.

Motorists, Stop!

You may be able to bowl along on high through some parts of next Sunday's Tribune, but there is one page which brings you up as short as a traffic cop. It's the Automobile Page.

The Sunday Tribune

First to Last—the Truth: News—Editorials—Advertisements.
Member of the Audit Bureau of Circulations.

Francis Joseph Ill; Family is Summoned

Zurich, July 14.—Members of the Austrian imperial family have been summoned to Schoenbrunn owing to the illness of the Emperor Francis Joseph, according to news dispatches from Innsbruck.

Stern Work Coming

Fully appreciating that there is still much hard work ahead of Sir Douglas Haig and his gallant fighters, the British public considers the progress in the last fortnight as an augury of greater things.

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