WEATHER
GENERALLY FAIR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW. GENTLE TO MODERATE SOUTH WINDS.
Full Report on Page 9.

New York Tribune

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VOL. LXXVI No. 25,453. [Copyright 1916—The Tribune Ass'n.] MONDAY, JULY 24, 1916. ONE CENT In New York City, Newark, Jersey City and Hoboken.

British Drive Again on 7-Mile Front

PLAGUE SHOWS BIG DECREASE; ONLY 23 DEAD

Tenement Mothers' Carelessness Hampers Fight.

DISEASE CURBED IN BROOKLYN

Prayers in Churches for Aid; Quarantines Cut Traffic.

One hundred and fifteen new cases of infantile paralysis and twenty-three deaths were reported to the Health Department during the twenty-four hours which ended at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. This was a decrease of twenty cases from the day before.

Delay at week-ends in the diagnosis of paralysis cases because a physician is not called when symptoms first appear is one of the greatest handicaps under which the Health Department is fighting the epidemic, the medical authorities declare.

It took a campaign of several weeks to teach the importance of the department's warnings against the disease to the people of Brooklyn's congested districts and the East Side. Yet physicians report that the mothers of the tenements are already growing careless in the observance of the warnings.

More Cases in Manhattan.

Fifty-eight of the cases were found in Brooklyn, twenty-eight in Manhattan, eighteen in Queens, six in Richmond and five in The Bronx.

Officials of the Health Department continue confident that the worst of the epidemic in Brooklyn and Queens is over. In both of the boroughs there has been a marked decrease during the last week. More and more efforts to check the further spread of the disease are being concentrated on Manhattan and Richmond, where the trend of the number of cases from day to day has been gradually upward. The Bronx has been comparatively free from the disease at all times.

Again yesterday the new cases in Brooklyn were widely scattered in all parts of the borough. Most of Manhattan's cases were discovered on the lower East Side; two were reported from Washington Heights, where several have now been found. A majority of the cases in Queens were reported from Flushing and Corona.

City hospitals now contain 1,375 paralysis patients. The number of available beds has been reduced to 667, but Health Commissioner Emerson said he had been assured that additional wards would be offered were they needed.

Church Attendance Cut.

For the third successive Sunday attendance at church services and Sunday schools were affected by the epidemic. Special prayers were offered for victims of the disease in the Catholic churches, and clergymen throughout Brooklyn warned their congregations that there was still danger of the epidemic's further spread.

Effects of the epidemic were apparent in many cities and towns near New York. There was a noticeable decrease in the number of children travelling by railroad and trolley, as compared with the Sunday previous, and in many places passenger traffic was restricted to adults.

Children were prevented from going on the boats to Governor's, Ellis and Bedloe islands and all passengers on the steamboat Mandalay, sailing to Atlantic Highlands, were told that under the orders of local New Jersey health authorities they would not be permited to land. Boats to Far Rockaway and Coney Island were crowded with children and hundreds played in Battery Park.

Auto Traffic Held Up.

Automobile traffic from New York to New Jersey was greatly reduced as a result of stringent quarantine regulations against New York children. Guards to keep children from passing were at the Hoboken and Edgewater ferry landings. Trolley cars were stopped in New Jersey at Essex, Hudson and Bergen county lines and children who did not have health permits were turned back.

Persons attempting to purchase tickets at Lackawanna Railroad offices for Paterson, Boonton, Kingsland, Lyndhurst and Mountain Lakes, N. J., were told that passengers from New York would not be allowed, by order of local health boards, to leave the train at those places. Instructions were issued to the railroad's conductors to take the names and New York and Scranton addresses of all persons going to the latter city.

Many Seek Certificates.

Commissioner Emerson yesterday made a tour, with Deputy Commissioner Billings, of the worst infected districts of Brooklyn. Many diagnosticians were in the field, following up reports of suspected cases which were received. The Brooklyn offices of the Health Department were almost as busy as on weekdays. Many certificates were issued to persons intending to leave the city. In the five boroughs 6,072 of these were given out Saturday. Twenty applications were refused.

The first of the Health Department clinics, declared to be an unparalleled opportunity for the study of infantile paralysis by physicians, will be held to-day.

Dr. Simon Flexner, of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, was expected to reach New York from Maine

Continued on page 2, column 5

Ford Agent Bids Captain 'Bout Ship to Flee Plague

Demands New York Be Shunned, but Commander Keeps to Course and Docks Here—Auto Man, Pacified by Health Certificates, Lands with Family.

News of the infantile paralysis epidemic reached the American liner St. Paul by wireless in mid-Atlantic. Harold B. White, European representative of Henry Ford, who was on his way to Detroit with H. J. Dickman, of Copenhagen, decided then and there that his family should not be imperilled. He went at once to Captain Arthur Mills and wanted to know if the St. Paul was to be docked in New York City.

Captain Mills answered in the affirmative.

"I have a wife and two children on board," said Mr. White, "and in my party are the Dickman family, including two children. I urge that you communicate with New York by wireless and find out if we are to be landed in Manhattan."

Captain Mills complied with the request, and the reply came back that there was no danger of infection on the pier, and that a certificate of health would permit all travellers to continue on their journeys upon landing.

This did not please Mr. White. He was greatly agitated as the vessel steamed up the bay yesterday, and insisted that the destination be changed.

"I am an American citizen," he said to R. R. Mathews, the purser, "and I insist that means he taken to land us in a place where we will not be exposed to this disease. If the line does not dock this ship in Hoboken or some other place that is free of this disease, I shall stay aboard until it is done."

Mr. White regained his composure later and went on the pier. Moreover, he took aboard a party of friends who had passed through the "infected city of New York." An hour after the St. Paul docked he took off his coat and helped check his great quantity of baggage.

"I got two certificates from the ship's surgeon," he said, "and shall send the family direct to Asbury Park. I myself am going direct to Detroit."

MEXICANS AGAIN FIRE ON BAY STATE TROOPS

No American Hit in 9th Massachusetts Regiment Camp.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

El Paso, Tex., July 23.—Snipers again fired on the 9th Massachusetts Infantry camp to-night, twenty shots being fired by the Mexicans on the Mexican side and the militiamen.

No one was hit. A bullet hit an American house more than a mile from the river front.

HE HAS BRITAIN'S MARK OF HONOR, BUT NO JOB

Rejected Volunteer Pays Dearly for Khaki Arm Band.

Great Britain gives a broad khaki arm band, decorated with a red crown, to patriotic subjects who offer their military services and are rejected because of physical disabilities. But this coveted band is of little value in procuring food when the patriotism of the volunteer costs him his job.

This discovery was made yesterday by Alfred P. O'Farrell, a young Irishman, who quit a job in the steerage passenger department of the International Mercantile Marine Company here three months ago and went to England to offer his services to his country. He was rejected because of defective vision.

After trying to get into other branches of the military service O'Farrell finally returned home with his wife and baby. He arrived here yesterday and discovered that his job had been filled during his absence.

"Well," said the optimistic O'Farrell, "with this wife, this baby and this little band I guess I'll be able to find something pretty soon."

HOME RULE PLAN HIT AT DUBLIN GATHERING

Nationalists in Meeting Oppose Partition of Ulster.

Dublin, July 23.—Six thousand Nationalists opposed to the partition of Ulster under the Home Rule compromise held a meeting in Phœnix Park to-day. This was the first public meeting permitted by the authorities since the rebellion. The proceedings were marked by good feeling and no disorder occurred.

Resolutions were carried pledging those present to oppose by every legitimate means the exclusion of any portion of Ulster.

OPERATES ON HIMSELF WITH A RAZOR; DYING

Jersey Man to End Pain Becomes Own Surgeon.

For the last three years John Gore, fifty-three, of 63 Webster Avenue, Jersey City, has suffered excruciating pains in his abdomen. Yesterday he decided to become his own surgeon and to operate. With his razor he had almost succeeded before he was found and rushed to the hospital in a dying condition.

The Jersey City police have recorded the case as an attempted suicide, despite Gore's statement that he was merely seeking to remove the endless torture occasioned by his illness.

BANK CASHIER TAKES OWN LIFE

Overwork Leads to Suicide of Great Barrington Man.

Great Barrington, Mass., July 23.—Clarence Culver, acting cashier of the National Mahaiwe Bank, shot and killed himself with a revolver while alone in the bank office to-day. The police believe he was temporarily unbalanced through overwork and worry.

Two of Culver's superiors, the president, F. N. Deland, and the cashier, Charles Booth, have been obliged to give up their duties within the last few months through illness, and the bulk of their work fell on Culver, who was the cashier's assistant.

FIVE LOSE LIVES IN HEAVY SURF

Thousands on the Beach at Coney and Rockaway See Bathers Drowned.

The heaviest surf that has broken on New York's beaches this summer, accompanied by a magnetic undertow, cost the lives of three bathers at Coney Island yesterday and of two others at Rockaway Beach. A sixth man was drowned in Jamaica Bay when he stepped into a clam digger's hole.

The dead are:

Abraham Perlin, twenty, of 178 Manhattan Avenue, Brooklyn; drowned at Coney Island.

Unidentified boy, about eighteen; drowned at Coney Island.

Isaac Waunkousky, thirty-five, of 53 East Fifth Street, Manhattan; dropped dead from exhaustion after lifesavers had rescued him from the surf at Coney Island.

Adolph Winkoff, nineteen, of 1342 Prospect Avenue, The Bronx; drowned at Rockaway Beach.

Harry O'Connell, twenty-three, of 656 Leonard Street, Brooklyn; drowned at Rockaway Beach.

Samuel McNally, twenty-two, of 524 West Thirty-ninth Street, Manhattan; drowned in Jamaica Bay.

Four of the drownings were witnessed by the enormous crowds that thronged the shores of both Coney and Rockaway. The police at Coney estimate that nearly 300,000 persons spent their holiday there yesterday and that in the neighborhood of 150,000 of these went in bathing. The surf at both resorts was running unusually strong. Old citizens at Coney declare the undertow there was more powerful than has been known in years.

The most unusual incident of the day was the death of Waunkousky. Hundreds watched the life guards bring him to shore. He had not lost consciousness and walked smiling to his bathhouse, where he expired while changing his clothing.

At Rockaway young Winkoff got beyond the life lines and was being carried out to sea when William J. McCoy swam to his rescue. The tide was so strong that McCoy, exhausted, commanded the boy to turn over on his back and float. He did so and sank an instant later.

There were two heat prostrations yesterday. James Moretti, thirty-two, of 1976 Lexington Avenue, was removed to the Harlem Hospital, and Thomas Tulley, forty-seven, of 154 West Fifteenth Street, was taken to his home after he had collapsed in Battery Park.

BRINGS HIM FLOWERS, BUT FIANCE IS DEAD

Girl Discovers Loss When She Visits Hospital.

A young woman carrying a great bunch of flowers stepped timidly into St. John's Hospital, Long Island City, yesterday afternoon.

"I want Roland Cook to have these flowers," she faltered. "He's the man who was injured yesterday in an automobile accident."

"Do you know Mr. Cook?" asked Sister Bernadita.

"He's my fiancé," the young woman replied. "We're to be married next month, if he recovers in time."

Sister Bernadita whisked a white handkerchief from her habit. "You're going to be brave, aren't you?" she asked.

"You don't mean"——

"He died half an hour before you arrived. But we can take him the flowers anyway, can't we?"

The young woman grew hysterical and herself became a temporary patient in the hospital. She is Miss Gussie Miller, twenty years old, of South Lakewood, N. J.

CZAR SMASHES NORTH LINE, GAINS 5 MILES

Hindenburg's Army Falls Back South of Riga.

TEUTON LOSSES ON LIPA 50,000

Austrians Are Driven Back to the Hungarian Frontier.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, July 23.—The Russians gained largely to-day in all three of their great offensives on the East front—north, south and in the centre. They vastly increased the danger which confronts the Teuton armies at almost every point from Riga to the Hungarian frontier.

General Sakharoff, striking alternate blows at the Austro German lines along the Styr and the Lipa and in the direction of Sokal, has outflanked Bothmer and Boehm-Ermolli both south and north and is moving swiftly over the northern Galician border. Advancing southwest from Radzivilof, across the line from Brody, and south from Berestechk, his troops are steadily drawing a ring of iron around the Rovno-Lemberg railroad below the frontier line.

Breaks Hindenburg's Line.

General Kuropatkin's "nibbling" along the northern front has at last disclosed a vulnerable spot in the stout defences Field Marshal von Hindenburg has spent months in erecting at the outlets of the vast marshes and streams which cut northwest Russia into a jigsaw puzzle. Five miles the Muscovite mailed fist has thrust itself into the German lines, hitherto considered almost impregnable, and an offensive movement that may well turn out to be one of the features of the war has been set on foot.

At the southern extremity of the great Russian line General Letchitsky has swept the Austrians under Pflanzer within four miles of the summit of the Carpathians and the Hungarian frontier, near the Jablonitza Pass, and is advancing under furious resistance toward Maramaros Sziget, an important town, controlling the railroad which threads its way through the mountains and into the heart of the Hungarian plains.

Southeast of Tatarow the Austrians have retreated to the main ridge of the Carpathians, Vienna officially admitted to-day. Heavy rains and snow are handicapping the Russian operations in this sector to some extent, and a more rapid advance is looked for when weather conditions improve.

Linsingen's Loss 50,000.

That the blow against von Linsingen southwest of Lutsk accomplished far more than the winning by the Russians of the Styr and Lipa lines and the sector forming the triangle between is indicated in unofficial estimates of the Teuton losses at 50,000 men. Of this number 14,000 were made prisoners. Considered as another step in the working out of the plans of the Russian high command, the inflicting of such severe losses on the enemy is vastly more important than the envelopment of the proportionately small territory which the latest drive won for Brussiloff. Neither the Germans nor the Austrians have the reserves to withstand such weakening of their forces.

In addition, the Russians' capture of forty big guns in this one stroke seriously impaired the Teutonic resistance and threw their rear columns to the mercy of the swiftly pursuing Cossacks.

Threatens Stripa Line.

But the most important result of Brussiloff's brilliant stroke along the

Continued on page 3, column 5

Turning Point Reached, Allies Firmly Believe

Second Anniversary of the Doomsday of 1914 Finds All Entente Peoples Certain Their Victory Will Be "Complete and Absolute."

By J. L. GARVIN.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, July 23.—Just two years ago the Austrian ultimatum was flung at Serbia, and the pale horse of the Apocalypse ridden by the Shadow appeared over Europe to presage the death of millions. The second anniversary of that event finds all the peoples of the Great Alliance stamped with the conviction that their victory will be, as General Botha puts it, "complete and absolute."

To be inspired by so strong a hope is in itself a power. For the world's future the struggle, with all its horrors, will have been worth waging. Morally, we feel already that we have the reward of our waiting. Practically, no one doubts now what I ventured to say with decision in The Tribune's columns a fortnight ago—and your correspondent has been anything but a hasty judge of matters in this war—that the turning point has been reached.

We have no delusions. We have been too well exercised in disappointment and too thoroughly disciplined by experience. We know the stubborn and bloody process to be passed. We expect that it will take the better part of a year yet to break up the Central League and secure a sound reconstruction of the Old World.

Expect Slow, Sure Work.

The Allies have begun this time by reckoning with the worst that may yet have to be overcome. They have laid themselves out for slow, sure work. But they think that well before the third anniversary of the doomsday of 1914 the terms on which the war must end will have been determined by the crushing of the artificial empire which issued the deadliest message in history. The Hohenzollern system, no doubt, used that of the Hapsburgs as an instrument, but when that tool is once broken there can be no hope

Continued on page 10, column 4

BIG SUBMARINE AWAITS BREMEN

Captain Says Deutschland Won't Sail Until Sister Boat Arrives.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Baltimore, July 23.—Captain Koenig, of the submarine Deutschland, told friends here to-day that he would not sail until the expected sister submarine, the Bremen, arrived.

It was reported to-day that there had been stored on the Deutschland $4,000,000 of the gold which the North German Lloyd liner Prinzess Cecile carried when she was interned at Boston at the beginning of the war. This was said to account for Paul Hilken's trip to Boston last week.

One of the many reasons given for the delay in the Deutschland's departure is the continued effort by the Eastern Forwarding Company to obtain insurance on the gold.

Definite information was refused at the offices of the company as to the reported shipment of gold, and it was intimated that the clearance papers would be issued "within a reasonable time."

Silence as to Treasure.

"There may be $100,000 or $4,000,000 in bullion, or not an ounce aboard. It would not be policy, you know, to divulge the cargo list," it was remarked. It was added that the Deutschland was running a "strictly commercial" business and there was no reason to give all the details to the public.

The real cause for holding the undersea flyer so long is a jealously guarded secret of Paul Hilken, the Schumacher Company and the agents of the Eastern Forwarding Company.

Mr. Hilken, Captain Hinch and Captain Koenig all betray their anxiety and tension in countenances and movements. They are worried, it is apparent, over the non-arrival of the Bremen, which, according to Germans close to those directly interested in the enterprise, should have arrived at an American port a week ago.

The plan was to have the Bremen make a sensational dash into New York or Boston harbor just a week after the Deutschland's exploit. The projectors of the German adventure figured that if the Bremen found the Allies' cordon of warships too tight off New York the Bremen would submerge and dash down the coast and into the Chesapeake, as did the Deutschland.

Prefer to Land at New York.

From German sources it is learned that it is not the company's intention to let Baltimore get all the "glory" of the German undersea trade exploit.

Continued on page 10, column 3

BRITAIN REPLIES TO MAIL CHARGES

Astonished by Insinuation in Complaint of American Company, Says Note.

London, July 24.—The Foreign Office has published the text of the note handed to the American Ambassador replying to American complaints against the British censorship of mails. The reply is confined to the few specific allegations made in the recent American note.

It is stated that the formal answer to the general arguments advanced by the Washington government is still under consideration by the Allied governments and will receive reply in due course.

The two principal cases referred to in the present memorandum are those of the MacNiff Horticultural Company, of New York, and the Standard Underground Cable Company, of Pittsburgh. The MacNiff company complained of the loss of perishable goods, owing to the detention by the censor of shipping documents relating thereto.

Special Mail Bag Provided.

The British government states that so soon as the matter was brought to its attention it arranged to have a special mailbag for shipping papers, which would be immediately censored, so that no delay would occur.

In the case of the cable company, it is stated that "the government of the United States appeared to insinuate" that the delay in the mail of the cable company was directly connected with the fact "that a British competitor had obtained a contract for which that company had been tendering."

"His majesty's government," the note continues, "is astonished that such an insinuation should be made, especially as the complaint from the cable company appears not to have been adequately examined."

The memorandum goes on to show in considerable detail that tenders for the contracts referred to must have passed between the United States and Norway on a date prior to that upon which the censorship of Scandinavian mails began.

Willing to Explain in Detail.

After detailing other cases, the note continues:

"The specific complaints do not support the general charge against the efficiency of the British censorship. . . . His majesty's government will always be ready to explain in detail the working of the censorship, as there is nothing regarding it which they wish to conceal. Many complaints when examined proved to arise from badly directed letters, the irregular sailing of neutral mail boats and other causes entirely outside the control of his majesty's government, and are often due to the action of enemies."

Britain's Mail Note Fails to Discuss Principles

Washington, July 23.—Great Britain's memorandum regarding mail seizures was received at the State Department to-day and will be delivered to acting Secretary Polk to-morrow. Officials of the department had read it to-night, but it was understood to deal only with specific complaints, avoiding discussion of the principles at issue between the two governments. It has been indicated that nothing short of a readjustment of the censorship of neutral mails on the principles for which the United States has contended would be accepted as satisfactory.

The note, about 1,400 words long, was transmitted by Ambassador Page at London, and had been submitted to Paris for approval of the French government.

AUSTRALIANS TAKE TOWN IN THIRD GERMAN LINE

Desperate Struggle Still on for Positions Won, Lost, Rewon and Now Partly Held.

KEY TO BAPAUME PRIZE OF NIGHT AND DAY FIGHT

London Rejoices Over News of Battle It Hopes Will Finally Pierce German Line.

By ARTHUR S. DRAPER.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, July 23.—The British army has struck again after its two days' wait, driving north and east on a seven-mile front from the salient before Bapaume. The struggle is still going on desperately, but the first successes are beyond the highest hopes held here. They give promise of vitally important developments, and London is rejoicing over the first news of what is perhaps to be the biggest battle of the war.

It was after midnight Saturday when the British and territorial forces left their lines and charged fiercely all along the front from Guillemont to Pozieres. Before them was the third German line, which they had reached before at various points, only to be driven out again. The Germans defended it with a desperation equal to their own, and except at the extreme left the battle has ebbed back and forth for nearly twenty-four hours without a decision.

At Pozieres, on the extreme west of the lines, the British success was immediate and spectacular. The Anzac men—the Australian-New Zealand Army Corps—veterans of the Gallipoli struggles, and among the most dashing of the British troops, swept over what had been considered almost impregnable defences and established themselves in the town. They drove the Germans from house to house, till they had crossed the main Albert-Bapaume highway, and they are now holding it and even making some gains against furious German counter attacks.

Battle Still Going On.

To the eastward the attack was less successful. The artillery had not entirely swept away the barbed wire entanglements and the troops were checked in the first onset. But they came on again and drove the Germans through the villages of Guillemont and Longueval and the Foureaux wood. They were unable to hold, were driven back, rallied and again cleared their front, and were again repulsed. The last reports told of desperate hand-to-hand struggles in the ruins of the villages and in the wood, with every indication that General Haig intends to keep up his fight for the crest of the ridge till he has cleared it.

The confidence of the British commanders is shown in the fact that they are again permitting press correspondents at the front. A Reuter dispatch filed at 3:30 p. m. to-day tells more than does the official report of the fighting. It says:

"Following a heavy bombardment last night British troops and Anzacs attacked toward Pozieres and Guillemont. Despite desperate resistance the Anzacs succeeded in establishing themselves in Pozieres, where they are now consolidating their lines. It is reported that the casualties were comparatively light.

Checked by Barbed Wire.

"West of Pozieres the British successfully advanced. On the right of Pozieres the wire entanglements were insufficiently destroyed and progress consequently was checked by heavy machine gun fire. Nevertheless, we gained a footing in Guillemont, but owing to a determined counter attack we were unable to maintain the advance.

"On the whole, our progress continues satisfactory, especially in the neighborhood of Pozieres and along the road through the village northward, on which we are reported as established."

Closing in on Redoubt.

One of the minor, but still very important, results of the British success in establishing their position in Pozieres will be the closing of the neck of the salient at whose tip is the famous Leipsic redoubt. This great work has so far proved impregnable, but with the occupation of the town behind it will become almost impossible for reinforcements, supplies or ammunition to reach it. When it is isolated and cleared the British front will be straightened from Thiepval to Guillemont, and its fall will almost certainly leave in their hands many prisoners and guns.

German official reports to-night, as usual, deny that the British blow won any success. In the face of General Haig's modest but significant statement and the far more enthusiastic reports which are coming through from unofficial sources, no attention is paid to this.

The rejoicing is heightened by the increasing realization of the importance of the route of General Linsingen by the Russians. His is an army composed largely of Germans, and his defeat is, therefore, even more gratifying than the disasters which have overtaken the less dangerous Austrian armies. London finds in the Russian successes, which it believes are possible only because the Western offensive has prevented Germany from reinforcing her Eastern front, ample compensation for the losses and struggles before Bapaume.

But this is in addition to the rejoicing over Haig's successes. After the weary hours of expectancy while Haig

CRAZED OFFICER SLAYS HIS MEN

Maddened in Battle, German Commander Turns on Comrades.

Paris, July 23.—The destruction of a German fortified work on the Somme front was marked by a tragic episode, says "La Liberté." The order was given to destroy the fort at whatever cost. In less than six hours more than 2,500 great shells were fired at it, and the defences gave way, one by one, in a cloud of dust and smoke. The infantry then went forward, and the German positions were conquered.

French artillery officers, examining the ruins, discovered among a mass of debris a Bavarian officer, with his helmet crushed and at the point of death. At sight of the French officers the Bavarian seemed to collect himself, then began to speak softly, the Frenchmen kneeling about him.

The story told by the Bavarian, and later recounted by an artillery officer, was to the effect that thirty-two men had occupied the work. After the bombardment had continued for a time half of the men were victims of an awful death. Two were decapitated, and of three others, near whom a shell exploded, not a vestige remained. The survivors crouched at the bottom of the subterranean shelters and awaited their fate.

Another terrific explosion occurred, the men being thrown together in a confused heap. Almost immediately flames shot up from the underground cavern. There was a moment of indescribable terror, for now fire was ravaging the work. The lieutenant in command went mad and shouted wildly at imaginary enemies. Then, in the sinister glare of the flames, the officer set furiously upon his men, killing one after another, and was himself burned to death.

The Bavarian determined not to die by the hand of his chief and scaled the ruins, clinging to a slope of the work, only to be buried under a block of stone. He died soon after the French officers found him in the hospital, to which they carried him.

Lucky, Aren't You?

This morning, riding downtown, hold up your Tribune and look at this first page. Now look over the top and see how many people are trying to read the back page—the Sports Page—of *your* paper.

Think how lucky you are to be able to turn the paper over and read Grantland Rice, McGeehan, James O'Neale and to look at Briggs! You can even turn the back page inside out and read the second Sports Page. And those other poor souls can get only a fleeting glimpse. Lucky you!

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