defences and a sudden shift in the offensive may take place.

Day's Official Reports on Somme Offensive

London, July 28.—The official statement issued to-night says:

Continuing their success of yesterday, our troops have captured the last enemy strongholds in Longueval, together with a number of prisoners. In the vicinity of Pozieres hand-to-hand fighting has continued throughout the day. Elsewhere on the battle front there was considerable artillery activity by both sides.

Two hostile aeroplanes were destroyed by one of our aerial patrols in the neighborhood of Bapaume yesterday.

British Win Delville Wood.

An earlier statement said:

After severe fighting we have driven the 5th Brandenburg Division from their remaining positions in Delville Wood, capturing three officers and 158 men.

The whole wood now is in our hands and two German counter attacks have been beaten off with heavy loss to the enemy.

We made further progress in Longueval village and near Pozieres, and in the latter area we captured forty-eight wounded Germans.

Last night the enemy guns were active against our new positions, and there were heavy artillery duels in various sectors of the battle area.

Near Neuve Chapelle small parties of Germans succeeded in entering our front trenches at two points, but at once were driven out by a counter attack, leaving a few wounded in our hands.

Northeast of Souchez and at several other points our artillery shelled the enemy's front line and communication trenches.

Germans Repulsed in Vosges.

Paris, July 28.—The French official communication to-night reads:

In mine duels in the Argonne we occupied the edges of two craters, after a grenade struggle at Fille Morte. On the right bank of the Meuse we made progress to the west of the Thiaumont work.

In the Vosges, after a lively bombardment, the enemy twice attacked our positions south of Sante Marie Pass. The first attack, which succeeded in their gaining a lodgement in our advanced trenches, was driven back with the bayonet. The second attack was launched shortly afterward, but was unable to approach our lines, being broken up under our barrage fire. During these actions the enemy suffered appreciable losses.

This morning our aeroplanes pursued a German air squadron in the region of Verdun. Several fights occurred, in the course of which one enemy machine was forced to come down within our lines, and two officers were made prisoners.

Russians Penetrate Trench.

The afternoon announcement was as follows:

To the north of Chaulnes an enemy attempt on one of our trenches near Lihons was repulsed by rifle fire.

In the Champagne, in the region of Auberive, a Russian reconnaissance penetrated a hostile trench, which was cleared with hand grenades. The Russians brought back some prisoners.

On the right bank of the Meuse (Verdun front) a German attack which was about to debouch upon the positions west of the Thiaumont work was completely stopped by the heavy fire of our artillery.

Aviation: In the course of yesterday our pursuit aeroplanes engaged in numerous fights. Two German aeroplanes were brought down in the region of the Somme, one near the river at Brie and the other in the neighborhood of St. Christ. A third enemy machine was attacked by one of our aeroplanes and brought down at Vrille, to the south of Ornes, in the region of Verdun.

In the Vosges a German aviatik machine which was attacked was forced to abandon the fight and was overturned in landing.

On the night of July 26 one of our air squadrons dropped heavy calibre bombs on railway lines to the north of Tergnier, on the station of Chauny and on enemy convoys on the road in the neighborhood of Coucy. Our aeroplanes also carried out bombardments between Lain and Rheims, on military establishments at Menne, Lavannes and Caurel.

German Statement.

Berlin, July 28.—To-day's German official statement follows:

A German patrol in the district of Neuve Chapelle brought in two machine guns and thirty prisoners, of whom three were officers.

North of the Somme the English fire was increased to its greatest strength. In the afternoon strong attacks were launched near Pozieres and at Foureaux Wood and to the southeast of it. They broke down in front of the German positions.

At Longueval and in Delville Wood there was hand-to-hand fighting, but there also the enemy gained no successes.

South of the Somme the artillery of both sides continues active. Otherwise there were only attacks of hostile hand grenade troops near Soyecourt, which were repulsed.

To the east of the Meuse French enterprises against Thiaumont work failed.

BRITISH PATROL BOAT SUNK BY SUBMARINE

Two Others Probably Lost—Six of Crew Known Dead.

Berlin, July 28.—In a naval battle between several German submarines and three British patrol boats off the coast of Scotland one British vessel was sunk, according to a report received by the Dutch newspaper "Handelsblad."

"The patrol boats were the Nellie Nutten, the Onward and the Eva. The Nellie Nutten was sunk. Three members of her crew were killed and the remaining eleven sailors were rescued by a Dutch fishing boat and landed in a Scotch harbor. Three of the eleven died in consequence of their wounds. The other two patrol boats are supposed to have been lost with the whole of their crews."

London, July 28.—A German submarine has raided a British fleet of herring fishing boats. Eight of the vessels were sunk. The crews were landed today at the North Sea port of Tynemouth.

SERBIANS DRIVE BACK BULGARIANS IN GREECE

Series of Advances Made in New Offensive.

Paris, July 28.—Serbian forces have begun an offensive against the Bulgarians in Greece, according to a Havas dispatch received here to-day from Saloniki. The Serbians here occupied a series of heights and are maintaining their position despite the artillery fire and counter attacks of the Bulgarians.

For the last three days, the dispatch adds, the Serbians had been making methodical preparations to drive the Bulgarians from the positions they had occupied six or seven miles south of the Greek frontier.

BLACKLIST NOTE TO BE "VICTORY"

Wilson Demands Only What Britain Already Has Conceded.

LEADERS ESTIMATE POLITICAL EFFECT

Administration's Critics Deplore Weakening of Foreign Policy to Gain Votes.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, July 28.—Party leaders of the Administration are already busy estimating the political effect of the note to Great Britain on the blacklist, which is to be published on Monday morning. Following the announcement of its delivery to Ambassador Page letters have been received at the White House and State Department commending the President for his firm "stand" against British infringements of American rights.

From official circles, however, it is learned that the note, while couched in strong and vigorous language, asks nothing regarding the blacklist which has not already been granted by the British. It is said to assert that opportunity is given for a general boycott of American firms, notwithstanding the British Ambassador's assurance that it would be limited strictly to firms that have aided England's enemies. It is understood to take the ground further that contracts may be violated by its limitations and the trade of neutrals generally injured, although Sir Cecil Spring-Rice has given definite pledges on both these points.

Knowing what the British were prepared to concede in answer to American protest, as the Administration's course was described to-day, the State Department was instructed to send a note making formal demands for the same points. Naturally, the British Foreign Office would be forced to verify the word of its official representative and its reply would restate the British concessions. Thus, on the surface, the Administration would be entitled to claim another of its "paper victories," which are victories in that they gain nothing more than has been enjoyed before.

The weakness of the American position is further made plain, it is pointed out by those familiar with the Administration's plans, by the fact that the note itself is based on the high "moral" grounds which the President has found useful when there were no legal grounds convenient. No suggestion of retaliation by the United States is made if the demands are not conceded, except, it is understood, in one clause, which hints at the "undesirable results" that might thus ensue.

No defence of Great Britain's conduct is made by those who criticise the Administration's course. They do not seek to justify the blacklist on any but the legal grounds on which it is based. What they are finding fault with, however, is that the President should undertake to press a case admitted even by State Department officials to be weak, when infringements of American rights, like the seizure of mails and interference with American shipping, are inexcusable. Weak as the Administration's foreign policy is already, they say, they do not wish to see it made weaker by political manipulation.

Teutons to Blacklist Firms in Switzerland

Lausanne, Switzerland, July 28.—A strong protest against a blacklist of Swiss firms by Germany and Austria is made by the Lausanne "Gazette." The "Gazette" says that a blacklist is now being drawn up by a Captain Schmitz at Berne, under direction of the commercial attachés of the German and Austrian legations.

According to the paper, all Swiss firms known or suspected of doing business with the Allies are not only deprived of coal and other German products, but are boycotted by other Swiss firms. The boycott is enforced by threats that any firm will be blacklisted which deals with concerns objected to by Captain Schmitz.

Blacklisted Merchant Complains of N. Y. Bank

Maurice B. Blumenthal, of counsel for the organization of merchants on the British blacklist, yesterday received a telegram from Secretary of the Treasury William McAdoo, to the effect that the Controller's office had been ordered to investigate a complaint that a New York national bank had refused to issue letters of credit to a customer because he had been blacklisted.

The merchant in question is J. A. Kahl, of 82 Beaver Street, dealer in Oriental goods. His complaint is that his request to the Battery Park National Bank for dollar exchange to pay for goods bought in Northern China was refused on the ground that he is on the British bad books, and that to grant his request might result in retaliation.

"I have been a depositor in the bank for many years," said Kahl in his telegram of complaint to Washington, "and hitherto they have always financed my shipments from the East when asked to do so. They now say that, while my credit and standing are unquestioned, they cannot serve me for fear of retaliation. They even refuse to sell me foreign credits even in dollars."

To this complaint Secretary McAdoo replied:

"I have directed the Controller of the Currency to look into the matter referred to in your telegram."

Officers of the bank refused to discuss the matter, on the ground that to do so would be discourteous to the Controller's office.

London Foreign Office Gets Blacklist Protest

London, July 28.—The protest of the United States government against the British statutory blacklist was delivered to the Foreign Office late to-day, but officials here, not having had time to master its contents, decline to discuss it. It is known that, while the note is couched in softer language than the mail detention documents it nevertheless plainly states that the United States government cannot admit the validity of the blacklist on account of the farreaching effect its ramifications will have on the trade of its citizens.

The British government is informed that the note will be given to the American press on Monday, but there is no indication as yet of the time of its publication here.

A diplomat familiar with the contents of the note states that its publication here is liable to cause much surprise, as for the last week Washington correspondents of English newspapers have conveyed the impression that the agitation in the United States against the blacklist has so far ceased that there was little likelihood of the American government taking any action in the matter. No later than yesterday several papers here stated that the agitation was so dead that no protest would be sent.

Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of War Trade, said to-day that the contracts that George W. McNear, of San Francisco, has with the Australian firms would not be affected by the blacklist.

German Invaders Spare No Buildings in France

Schools, Churches, Monuments, Works of Art and Historical Structures Destroyed by Kaiser's Troops —754 Towns and Villages Suffer.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, July 28. — Germans spared no class of buildings in their invasion of France, destroying schools, churches, monuments, works of art and historical buildings.

Nearly 50,000 buildings were wholly or partially destroyed in 754 towns or villages in the invaded part of France recently investigated by the French authorities, according to an announcement made by M. Malvy, Minister of the Interior, a copy of which has been received in Washington. This report relates only to those parts of France which have been evacuated by German troops and to those brought into the scope of actual hostilities, and concerns only the damage done to real estate and not to other kinds of property.

The Department of Marne, where the great battle of the Marne was fought, was the worst sufferer from the German invasion. In 258 towns or villages in this department investigated 15,106 edifices were destroyed, of which 3,499 were ruined.

Buildings used for public purposes or belonging to the government were affected in 428 towns or villages. The damages affected 221 city halls, 379 schools, 331 churches, 306 other buildings of a public or quasi-public character, and 60 monuments or works of art. Of the buildings destroyed or partly damaged, 56 are reported as having the character of "historical edifices." At the head of this list are mentioned the City Hall and the Departmental Archives of Arras, and the Cathedral, Palace of the Archbishop, Church of St. Remy and City Hall of Rheims.

The number of factories or industrial establishments damaged is reported as 330. In normal times they furnished employment for approximately 57,600 persons, including families of the laborers.

The departments included in the investigation and the number of towns or villages in each were: Nord, 23; Pas de Calais, 71; Somme, 34; Oise, 59; Seine-et-Marne, 35; Aisne, 51; Marne, 258; Aube, 2; Meuse, 59; Meurthe-et-Moselle, 109; Vosges, 53.

Most of these towns and villages are chiefly agricultural. In 299, or 40 per cent of the total, agricultural buildings destroyed exceeded 50 per cent. The total number of buildings in 574 towns or villages totally or partly destroyed was 46,263, of which 16,669 were entirely destroyed and 25,594 partially.

The number of buildings destroyed, compared with the total number of edifices, exceeds 50 per cent in 148 towns or villages. In 74 towns the proportion is 80 per cent or more. It is less than 50 per cent in 607 towns, of which 256 show less than 5 per cent of buildings damaged or destroyed.

CZAR'S TROOPS MOVE ON LEMBERG

Continued from page 1

"West of Lutsk (Volhynia) we took the offensive and broke through the whole first line of the enemy, inflicting severe losses. Our troops are now advancing ano the cavalry is pursuing the fleeing enemy.

"In this district we captured forty-six guns, including six mortars and six machine guns, and fifty officers, including two generals and two commanders of regiments, and over 9,000 men.

"In the valley of the rivers Slonevka and Bolsurovka (southern Volhynia) the enemy has been defeated along the whole line and is now being pursued in the direction of Brody. Explosions were heard in Brody and fires were observed. Dense columns of goods trains were seen moving from there."

Brody Captured.

The communication adds:

"Later: At 6:30 o'lock Friday morning Brody was captured by our troops. The number of prisoners and the amount of booty captured are not yet known."

An earlier announcement read:

"Western front—In the district of Krevo an enemy aeroplane was hit by our artillery fire. It fell within the enemy lines.

"In the districts northeast and southeast of Baranovichi there were artillery duels and encounters between advance guards. We made small advances at some points.

"In the region of the River Slonevka and the River Boldurovka our advance continues successfully."

German Announcement.

The German statement reads:

"Army Group of Prince Leopold of Bavaria—The Russians have renewed their attacks in this region. Since yesterday afternoon they have attacked six times in vain with two army corps on the front of Skrobova and Vygoda, to the east of Gorodische. Further attacks are in progress.

"The attacking waves of two divisions ebbed back and forth several times before our Shara positions to the northwest of Liachovichy. The losses of the enemy were the heaviest.

"Army Group of General von Linsingen—Russian attacks northeast of Sviniuchy at first gained ground. Counter-attacks are in progress.

"Austro-Hungarian troops near Postomyty repulsed the Russians from their advanced positions."

The Austrian statement says:

"In the region north of Brody the enemy continued yesterday during the whole day till late in the afternoon his assaults, but he was again repulsed and gained no ground. A fresh attack was undertaken in masses during the evening, and the Russians succeeded in penetrating our positions along the Brody-Leszniow road. Our troops continue the battle on the southern border of Brody.

"Near Pustomyty, in Volhynia, Austro-Hungarians chased back the enemy who advanced to their intrenchments. Northeast of Sviniuchy the local invasion of the Russians was replied to by a counter attack.

"In the middle of July the enemy resumed the offensive in Volhynia after a pause of four weeks. The total result has been that our front on a length of eighty kilometres (fifty miles) was pushed in to a depth of not over fifteen kilometres (nine and a half miles). The enemy paid for this small gain of ground, owing to uninterrupted strong attacks, with enormous sacrifices."

TURK AIRMEN SHELL SHIPS AT TENEDOS

Russian Patrols Repulsed, Declares Constantinople.

Constantinople, July 28.—The War Office issued to-day the following statement on military operations:

"Our airmen flew over the Island of Tenedos and successfully dropped bombs on hostile ships. On July 24 the enemy, under the protection of the guns of their warships, landed more than one hundred bandits on the north bank of the Tugladere, west of Aevadjik. Our troops drove them back to the ships. In the mean time our airmen attacked the ships with bombs and machine guns, inflicting losses.

"In the Caucasus, on the right wing, our reconnoitring patrols drove back those of the enemy, killing many soldiers."

TO MINE SWEDISH CHANNEL

Government Will Protect 300-Mile Strip from Encroachment.

London, July 28.—The Swedish government has decided to lay mines, beginning Saturday, in the channel between Bredgrund Light and Cape Falsterbo, says a dispatch from Stockholm.

Bredgrund Light is south of the island of Landsort, below Stockholm, while Cape Falsterbo is on the southern extremity of Sweden. The distance from light to cape is probably more than 300 nautical miles.

A dispatch from Stockholm on July 24 said Swedish naval and military forces had been ordered to attack foreign submarines in Swedish territorial waters unless recognized as merchant ships.

SEES CHANCE OF HOME RULE

Continued from page 1

with Irish representation at Westminster. It is not unnatural that the Unionists contended that Ireland is proportionately overrepresented in the House of Commons and that it would not have been fair, either to the portion of Ireland remaining outside of the Home Rule scheme or to the other parts of the British Isles, to have retained such a full representation of Irish constituencies in the Commons after the larger part of Ireland had a Parliament of its own to settle its own domestic affairs.

Scheme of Settlement Proposed.

"However, the scheme of settlement proposed stated in so many words that when Irish affairs were to be discussed in the London Parliament the full Irish representation should be called to participate, as before the existence of the Irish Parliament."

Asked whether he thought the grounds given by the Nationalists for the rejection of the plan of settlement were sufficient, Mr. Lloyd George said:

"In making alterations from the original draft of the scheme of settlement it cannot be said that the government has done anything fundamentally unjust to Ireland. It must be remembered that the Unionist leaders who had fought for a lifetime against Home Rule had for the first time in history accepted Home Rule for five-sixths of Ireland."

Mr. Lloyd George spoke without the slightest trace of bitterness. Asked whether any further steps would be taken to bring the Irish parties together, the War Secretary said:

"I for one, and I am sure the members of the Cabinet are with me, certainly hope that the last word has not been said. It is a great pity that the scheme was not accepted, for then the Irish Parliament would have been an accomplished fact.

Ulster Would Have Joined.

"The Irish people would have obtained what they have struggled and suffered for during so many generations. An actual Home Rule Parliament would be in being for five-sixths of Ireland, and once that were established nothing in the world could have destroyed it again if a Home Rule Parliament worked well, as I feel certain it would. The apprehensions of Ulster would be removed and the Ulster counties would soon come in of their own free will, for the Ulstermen are Irishmen and wish to help Ireland work out her high destiny.

"Now, however, unless some settlement is quickly effected, who can tell what may happen? When the present war is over new conditions will have arisen. How can any man guarantee what the sentiment of this country may be at the end of the war on the question of Home Rule for Ireland, or on any other question?

"I hope profoundly for the best. I think the Nationalist leaders would have been well advised to have taken the offer made to them, even with the alteration which the Unionist half of the Cabinet demanded. Nothing in this altered the fundamental fact that all parties in the nation for the first time in history were offering Home Rule to Nationalist Ireland.

"It was, indeed, a very broad measure of Home Rule, and, in my opinion, would certainly have eventually led to all the counties, even those of Ulster, which have been most obstinately opposed to any such idea, coming into the scheme after they had seen that the rest of Ireland was really able to govern itself well. We should then have seen what so many have made sacrifices for—a real united Ireland."

BRITISH AIM TO KEEP DUTCH FISH FROM FOE

Cecil Explains Reason for the Dispute with Holland.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, July 28.—Lord Robert Cecil's parliamentary statements yesterday suggest an accommodating spirit regarding the blacklist and the Dutch fishing dispute. The Foreign Office indicates that the British object is merely to prevent Dutch fishermen from selling in German ports fish that has been declared contraband.

Dutch farmers are being enticed by higher meat prices, thanks to the competition between the German and British governments. Lord Robert states that no overseas meat is now going into Holland.

OPEN PARCEL POST TO CHINA

New Convention Will Go into Effect Next Tuesday.

For 12 cents a pound parcels may be sent to China by post beginning Tuesday. Edward M. Morgan, postmaster, announced yesterday that the parcel post convention with China would take effect on that date.

Packages must not weigh more than eleven pounds or measure more than 3 feet 6 inches in length and 6 feet in length and girth combined. If the destination is a city not on rail or steamship routes the package must not be larger than a cubic foot.

Postal rates from China to the United States will be 35 cents (Chinese) a pound, with an additional levy if the shipment is made from a city not served by railroads or steamships.

'CRUISER' ALSO SEEN BY COLLIER

The Neptune's Commander Corroborates Report of Louisiana's Men.

FLED AFTER SIGNALS WERE EXCHANGED

Phelps Saw Nothing Suspicious About Mystery Ship Which Came Inside Capes.

Norfolk, Va., July 28.—Lieutenant Commander Thomas Shane, of the United States collier Neptune, said today he had forwarded an official report to Washington corroborating the statement of officers of the United States cruiser Louisiana that an unidentified warship was within the Virginia Capes last Tuesday morning. He further declared that he saw it moving outward to sea. The report of Commander Shane contains the first official declaration that a warship was seen leaving the Capes.

"I am confident that I saw the same vessel that the Louisiana reported," Commander Shane said, "and while I cannot say that it was a British cruiser, I do know it was a warship.

"I saw her leaving the capes about 3 o'clock in the morning. That was after she had exchanged signals with the Louisiana. I witnessed those signals, but I do not know what they were, as my signalmen could not read them. Nothing can convince me that a strange warship was not in Hampton Roads on that morning."

Others Tell of Mystery Ship.

Commander Shane declined to discuss the situation further. Others, however, gave details of the Neptune's reported sighting of the mystery ship. They declared that the Neptune came into the Capes about four miles behind the Louisiana, instead of some five hundred yards, as previously told by men on other ships.

She was just inside the Capes when she first saw signalling between the Louisiana and another ship carrying man-of-war lights. After the exchange the unidentified ship passed further up the channel toward Hampton Roads.

Almost half an hour later persons aboard the Neptune saw the mystery ship again. She was then heading outward, carrying the regular running lights and, in addition, two white lights aft, signifying that she was a man-of-war. The Neptune signalled her, and she did not reply, but put out her white lights. Continuing her outward journey, she passed within 200 yards of the Neptune, made toward the Cape Henry Lighthouse side of the capes and disappeared in the darkness.

Washington, July 28.—Commander Phelps of the battleship Louisiana sent a further report to the Navy Department to-day regarding the mysterious vessel which signalled "English cruiser" to him in lower Chesapeake Bay early last Tuesday morning. He described the incident in detail, explaining that he did not ask the ship her name or intentions because her actions had not seemed suspicious. He expected to find her off Fortress Monroe at daylight.

In view of the report of the British admiral commanding the cruiser squadron off the Atlantic coast, brought to the State Department's attention by the British Ambassador, denying that any of his ships had entered American territorial waters, the incident will not be the subject of inquiry or protest. Officials are mystified, however, by Commander Phelps's circumstantial account of what happened.

Certainly the neutrality patrol off the Virginia Capes by the armored cruiser North Carolina and accompanying destroyers will be maintained pending the departure of the Deutschland.

Commander Makes Report.

"About 2:45 a. m. Tuesday, July 25," says Commander Phelps's supplementary report, "the Louisiana, then standing for an anchorage in Lynnhaven Bay, being at the time to westward of the line of Cape Henry Light—tail of the Horseshoe Light vessel—a vessel carrying man-of-war lights, masthead light, running lights and range light, with the loom of deck standing lights glowing through five or six square ports, without any other illumination whatever, came upon the starboard quarter of the Louisiana, distant perhaps 750 yards, heading for the channel into Hampton Roads.

"The Louisiana blinkered interrogatory to her several times, and turned on man-of-war lights. Finally she answered 'English cruiser.' She signalled very rapidly, causing the Louisiana to have her repeat more than once, until we were sure of her signal.

"She disappeared in the thickness toward the channel to Hampton Roads.

"I did not signal to ask her name and her intentions, because her actions had not seemed suspicious to me, inasmuch as she seemed fairly to disclose her presence, seemed fairly standing for Hampton Roads, and left me with the feeling that she was actually going into port and would be found off Fort Monroe in the morning."

Crew of Deutschland Awaits News of Bremen

[From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.]

On Board Tribune Launch, Patapsco River, Baltimore, July 28.—Drawn faces and increasing nervousness, rather than any spoken word, to-day showed how completely the officers of the Deutschland are convinced that their fate and that of their craft are bound up in that of the much-sought Bremen.

Until they are convinced that the sister ship is captured, safe in harbor or reposing on the floor of the ocean, the Deutschland will not depart on its perilous return. Its owners have not reached this decision because of fear of property loss, but because of the Deutschland's crew.

Somehow, the fear that their comrades on the second submarine have met with the terrible fate they so narrowly escaped seems to have been a source of greater worry to the men than their own troubles.

Report Brings Relief.

It was almost with a sense of relief that they received the report last night that the Bremen had been towed into Halifax, a prize of war. It was with disappointment that they read the later official denial.

This denial, however, is not credited by either the officers of the submarine or representatives of the Eastern Forwarding Company, American representatives of the submarine's owners. It is looked upon as a ruse to entice the Deutschland to unknown perils, without actual knowledge of the Bremen's fate.

"It's like this," said a man who enjoys the confidence of Captain Paul Koenig. "Anybody can see the effects of the terrific strain under which the master of the Deutschland and his men labored on their trip over here.

"Every move they made against the strategy of the Allies was in a measure an experiment. But now it seems that they must make their return trip without the information they had hoped to obtain from the Bremen's men concerning any new defences that had been raised against them.

Could Easily Stretch Nets.

"It is quite possible, for instance, that steel nets have been set across the most likely channel beyond the capes. The Bremen, of course, would know of them and a warning might save the Deutschland."

The underwater boat and its consort, the Thomas F. Timmins, were ready to slip away at a moment's notice to-day. But instead of going officers were busy trying to get definite information about the Bremen. The sharp beak of the submarine still protrudes from behind its barriers, and its green light is a beacon for unfriendly eyes.

BREMEN NOT AT HALIFAX

Canada Denies Reported Capture of the U-Liner.

St. John, N. B., July 28.—J. D. Hazen, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, today denied reports that the German undersea liner Bremen had been captured and taken into Halifax. Halifax reports also declared the Bremen was not there.

The above telegraphic dispatch refers to a report from Portland, Me., that the Bremen had been captured by the British and taken into Halifax harbor.

ITALIANS PUSH ON IN THE DOLOMITES

Extend Positions on Monte Colbriccon and Repulse Attacks.

Rome, July 28.—Additional ground has been gained by the Italians in the Dolomites region, the War Office announced to-day. After hard fighting with the Austrian defenders of Monte Colbriccon, the Italians extended their positions. Austrian attacks in force on Italian positions in various sectors further to the west were repulsed.

The official statement says:

"In the St. Elvio region and in the Arsa Valley there were lively artillery duels.

"On the night of July 26 the enemy attacked in force our positions on Monte Seluggio, in the Posina Valley, and on Monte Zebio, Cette Comuni Plateau, but were repulsed with heavy losses.

"On Monte Colbriccon we extended our positions during the 26th after heavy fighting. We took seventy-three prisoners, including two officers, and one machine gun.

"Our aircraft renewed the bombardment of enemy parks at Bellamonte.

"In the upper valleys of the Dogano and the But enemy artillery continued the bombardment of villages, causing some damage.

"During fighting on the Carso, at St. Michele and St. Martino, the enemy was again found to be using explosive rifle bullets and asphyxiating gas bombs."

BRITISH SEIZURES ILLEGAL, DUTCH SAY

Assert Capture of Ships Violates Hague Treaty.

London, July 28.—Jonkheer Loudon, the Dutch Foreign Minister, in a statement to-day to the Second Chamber concerning the British seizure of Dutch herring fishing craft, according to a Reuter's dispatch from The Hague, said:

"The British government has taken the ground that it must oppose the delivery of herring to Germany, and that in order to do so it would be obliged to seize for the prize court Dutch fishing vessels. If, however, delivery to Germany stopped, no more vessels would be seized and those held would be released.

"The Dutch government has protested against this on the ground that a neutral power, according to the express stipulations of the Hague agreement of 1907, is not bound to prevent exports to belligerents, adding that if the British government objected to the sale of the bulk of the Dutch catch to Germany it was open for Great Britain to buy it."

A dispatch from The Hague, under date of July 25 reported that owners of Dutch fishing vessels had formally protested to Great Britain against the action of the British authorities, who were alleged to have seized sixty herring vessels. The dispatch added that a deputation of owners had gone to London to endeavor to reach an amicable settlement with the British government.

HEROINE OF LOOS GETS BRITISH MEDAL

Girl, 18 Years Old, Honored for Bravery on Battlefield.

Paris, July 28.—At a special ceremony in the British Embassy here today Emilienne Moreau, the heroine of Loos, eighteen years old, received from Ambassador Bertie the British medal for bravery on the field of battle. At the personal request of General Sir Douglas Haig, commander in chief of the British forces in France, the Order of St. John of Jerusalem also was presented to her.

Miss Moreau already has the French War Cross.

The decorations are in recognition of the girl's conduct during the fighting at Loos, when she refused shelter in a cave and for twenty-four hours tended the wounded under fire.

DAUGHTER LOST IN CITY

New Rochelle Man Advertises, but Gets No News of Girl.

Samuel L. Maduro, of 309 Webster Avenue, New Rochelle, who advertised in the newspapers to bring back his daughter Shirley, nineteen years old, heard nothing from her yesterday. The young woman started for New York Wednesday to shop. Her mother believes she may be in a hospital, as she had been subject to fits of fainting since an operation for appendicitis several years ago.

The young chicken farmer from New Jersey to whom she is engaged called at her home Thursday night and enlisted in the search.

CAR AFIRE, 8 WOMEN LEAP

Two Are Seriously Hurt During Trolley Panic in Montclair.

Eight young women leaped from an open trolley car in Montclair, N. J., yesterday when a fuse blew out and the roof caught fire. All of them were bruised, and Annie Flitstrom, colored, of 151 Christopher Street, Montclair, and Mrs. Rose Bonanberg, of 63 Shirley Street, Montclair, suffered internal injuries and were taken to Mountainside Hospital.

The car was on the crosstown line running to Orange. The fire was extinguished before it had been greatly damaged.

CALLS JUTLAND FIGHT USELESS

Captain Sims Declares British Gained Nothing Worth While.

PROVED BATTLE CRUISERS NEEDED

Officer Still of Opinion That This Type Is Essential to American Navy.

Washington, July 28.—Captain W. S. Sims of the battleship Nevada, who was a star witness before the Congressional naval committees during preparation of the naval bill, has reported, on request of Secretary Daniels, that the battle of Jutland, in which British battle cruisers bore the brunt of the German fire, has not changed his belief as outlined to the committee that both battle cruisers and battleships are essential to round out the American navy.

Captain Sims's report, dated July 9, never has been given out, as Secretary Daniels believed some passages open to criticism on grounds of neutrality, and asked that another be submitted. It was made public to-night as originally submitted, however, by Representative Oliver, of the House Naval Committee.

The captain reported that in his opinion no accounts of the fight justified any argument against battlecruisers, and that the only surprise to naval critics was the extraordinary resistance of that type of vessel when pitted against battleships.

Captain Sims's Views.

"It may be," said Captain Sims, "that certain essential features of the battle are being suppressed for reasons both military and political. In view of this, opinions regarding the action should be considered with extreme reservation. This being clearly understood, the following comments are submitted:

"Referring to diagrams illustrating the relative positions of the British main body and battle-cruisers and the German main body and their battle-cruisers at the time sight contact was first made between the battle-cruisers of the two sides, it will be noted that the situation was typical of that considered most probable, in our war games on the sea and on the game board, in the opening phases of a sea battle between large forces.

"Assuming the above forces in the relative positions indicated and considering the great superiority of the British both in numbers and in power, one of two things must have happened:

"Either the German main fleet would have been decisively defeated or it would have declined decisive action by retreating behind its defences; and even the latter would have inflicted upon the Germans a humiliation impossible to conceal, much less to claim as a victory for the encouragement of their people.

Disputes British Contention.

"The contention of the British writers that the sacrifice of the battle-cruiser squadron in fighting a delayed action against the battleships late in the afternoon was justified in the hope of bringing on a general action between the main fleets, is not believed to be sound, and this for the simple reason that the military situation did not require the British fleet to fight a decisive action, or any action at all, because they already had practically as complete control of the sea as would have resulted from the defeat of the enemy fleet. Control of the sea is accomplished when the enemy's fleet is defeated or 'contained,' and the German fleet has been 'contained' since the beginning of the war, is now 'contained' and doubtless will remain so.

"There is no reason to believe that the Germans have ever intended to risk their fleet in a decisive action against the greatly superior British fleet. They are not in the habit of pitting any military force against twice its numbers of at least equally powerful units.

"There is, on the contrary, every reason to believe that the Germans knew exactly what they intended to do during this last sortie of the grand fleet, and it is a reasonable presumption that they accomplished what they intended—namely, the trapping and polnding of the British battle-cruisers before they could be supported by the British main body.

Showed Remarkable Resistance.

"The surprise to naval critics, and doubtless to the Germans, was the extraordinary resistance battle-cruisers can sustain and the extraordinary amount of damage they can inflict even against battleships. This indicates a greatly enhanced value when they are employed in their proper rôle in a general naval engagement—that is, with their enfilading fire as fast wings, their driving power on the scouting line, their support of destroyer attacks, etc.

"That the British attacked battleships with battle-cruisers and armored cruisers is their own affair. They doubtles had what they considered sufficient reasons for doing so; but we may rest assured that this was done with full knowledge of the probable nature of the sacrifice, and not with the idea that these vessels are a match for battleships. . . . At all events, battle-cruisers have proved that in case of necessity they can fight a delaying action against battleships with reasonable chances of success.

No Argument Against Cruisers.

"There is nothing, however, in the incidents of the fight to justify any argument against the necessity for battle cruisers. When for any reason they are deliberately put against battleships they must expect to suffer in proportion to the relatively small number of their guns and the relative lightness of their armor. It is the same with all other types of vessels.

"Beyond the demonstration of the unexpected resistance of battle cruisers, the incidents of the action in question have no bearing upon the arguments advanced in my haering as to the immediate necessity of the addition of battle cruisers to the United States Navy in its present condition, that the battleship must constitute the main strength of a naval force admits of no doubt. But, as I attempted to shoy by my testimony, an adequate force of battle cruisers is necessary in order that the battleships may be used against an enemy with their maximum powder. This is particularly true of the situation that would confront us in case of the necessity of repelling the attack of an enemy fleet against our coast."

Where British Excel.

In his letter to Representative Oliver, sending a copy of the report, Captain Sims said:

"Great Britain's control of the sea is due to the possession of certain types (and numbers) of vessels, which enable her to accomplish two functions which are wholly essential to her success in this war. These are:

"First—Prevention of invasion, by means of a battleship force so superior to that of the battleship force of her enemy that the latter cannot attempt to convoy an army of invasion with any reasonable chance of success.

"Second—Protection of commerce by means of a battle cruiser force so superior to that of the battle cruiser force of her enemy that the latter cannot take the sea for the destruction of British commerce with any reasonable chance of escaping destruction by the superior similar British force.

Both Types Necessary.

"To put the extreme case, suppose Great Britain had built no battle cruisers, but had spent their cost in extra battleships. Neither this great force nor a force of battleships twice as great could have prevented the German battle cruisers taking the sea and interrupting the enemy's commerce, simply because Great Britain would have had no types (and numbers) of vessels fast enough to overtake them and at the same time powerful enough to destroy them.

"Similarly, also putting the extreme case, suppose that Great Britain had built all battle cruisers and no battleships. The result would have been that the relatively more powerful German battleships, even though inferior in number, would have had control of the sea, at least in so far as concerned Germany's ability to send her battlebeet where she pleased and convoy her troops. The British beet, being composed of nothing more powerful (in offensive and defensive qualities) than battle cruisers, could not successfully oppose her. On the other hand, Germany would not have the freedom of the seas for her commerce, because she would have nothing fast enough to etach the British battle cruisers."

KELLY WON'T ACCEPT FAVORS BY BRITAIN

Rejects Permission to Stay in American Consul's Home.

London, July 28.—Efforts to obtain some mitigation of the circumstances surrounding the detention of Thomas Hughes Kelly, of New York, treasurer of the Irish Relief Fund, and Joseph Smith, his assistant, have met with unexpected opposition by the detained men.

Horace Washington, American Consul at Liverpool, procured consent for the temporary landing of Kelly and Smith if they would consent to stay in Washington's house, with the consul acting as their security, but they declined the proffered hospitality.

When the sailing of the American Line steamship Philadelphia was postponed until Monday the British government offered to allow the men to sail on another steamer leaving to-morrow, but this offer also was declined.

Thomas Hughes Kelly, of New York; his wife and his assistant, Joseph Smith, were refused permission to land in England last Tuesday, and the American Embassy was informed that the party must return to the United States. Mr. Kelly was on the way to Dublin with $50,000 to be used for relief in Ireland.

4 SWEPT OVER DAM AS CANOE IS SPLIT

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and August Brachtloss were the first to reach the spot. Herberger swung the rope preparatory to throwing it to Miss Hinch.

Girl Tells of Companion.

She motioned frenziedly toward Dowd to show that his predicament was the most perilous. Even Dowd appreciated his peril by that time, for his bush had sagged so that the water lapped his ears.

Obedient to the girl's gestures, Herberger flung the rope to Dowd. It landed squarely across his face, and he seized it with both hands. The rope had looped in falling, however, and he had caught an extremity, so that when it straightened out he was several feet nearer the sleek, black flood that poured through the gates.

Herberger and Brachtloss pulled manfully. They might have won had Dowd been able to tie the rope about him. But he had no opportunity, and the current gradually loosened his grip. His hands began to slip, and there was but a pitifully small amount of slack left. The river fairly snatched him from the line and drew him under.

While the others were tugging to rescue Dowd, Louis Blatt was cautiously feeling his way along the edge of the dam, wading where he had to, and never losing his grasp on the shrubs. He, too, had a rope with a loop in the end.

Flings Rope to Girl.

When he got within casting distance he flung it to Miss Hinch. Her arm slipped through the loop, and Blatt, mindful of his precarious footing, pulled her in cautiously. The current was not so swift where she was, and he managed to get her to the backwater where he was standing. Together they made their way along the face of the dam to shore.

Mary Dowd's body was found tonight wedged under a tree among the rocks below the dam. Scores of searchers are hunting for the others, and nets have been stretched across the river half a mile below the dam to catch them.

Miss Hinch's home is in Manhattan.

Rahway, N. J., July 28.—Word was received here to-day that Herbert C. McCallion, scoutmaster, and Charles Thompson, a Boy Scout, had been drowned in the Delaware River near Kingwood. Thompson was the son of John B. Thompson, a Councilman.

Thompson was in a canoe with Roy Alden, which upset. McCallion succeeded in