

Spain, and the Germans there undoubtedly are communicating direct with Berlin. This and all phases of the spy question has been discussed with several of the foreign missions in this country, and much information has been gathered.

The agitation against spies has had an effect on government officials, and several states today the danger from spies is real and imminent, but that much harm might be done if the people are unduly frightened by exaggerated reports of their activities. Secretary Daniels voiced this view today.

"Sometimes we make the mistake of considering the Germans supermen. No doubt they are exercising great diligence and industry, and we can do as well as they in this country. The worst thing possible would be either to blind ourselves to the truth or to permit ourselves to be panic-stricken. We are taking the possible step to prevent the wrong kind of information from going out of the country.

To cut off Germany's sources of information in this country it has been proposed that a central intelligence department be created, wherein all the information gathered by the government's secret operatives concerning the actions and movements of suspicious characters shall be coordinated. This department to be effective, it was said, would have to be independent, with its own force of trained men and with power to act.

One of the favorite methods of German agents in the United States it was said, is getting themselves appointed as members of local committees of defense and then devoting all their energies toward delaying and blocking government and private enterprises.

In the United States, it was asserted, is not taking the proper steps to establish the identity and affiliation of ambulance drivers, unlicensed surgeons and other persons sent to France. This was requested to supply four thousand ambulance drivers and two hundred doctors a month as reinforcements, and the previous conditions and methods, in these persons, it was asserted, ought to be carefully investigated. At present there is no adequate system or machinery for such a task.

Another duty of the proposed central intelligence department, it was stated, would be the checking up on the immense number of new employees being taken into the various government departments and into the Council of National Defense.

Censor Cables and Mails, Not Press, Advice of Northcliffe

Washington, July 6.—Lord Northcliffe, head of the British missions in this country, today authorized publication of parts of a confidential speech on spies and censorship made to the National Press Club on July 4. He described "the worst kind of spies in England" as the flood of fatal information that pours over the cables through neutral countries to Germany, and spoke of the dangers of any except technical military and naval censorship of the press.

Lord Northcliffe summed up his views regarding censorship in the United States thus: "As to the censorship in general, if instructions are given to newspaper people they themselves form the best censors. Trained news gatherers and presenters of news are much more intelligent than the kind of man who usually drifts into censorship. Neither military nor naval censorship should be a matter of censorship. They want to be at the front or at sea."

"Judging by my own colleagues in England, I believe that American newspapermen should be very largely trusted to do the censoring themselves, provided, of course, that General Pershing's system such as has been adopted by Sir Douglas Haig, who, while allowing the utmost freedom to correspondents, sees that the dispatches are read and examined by competent members of his staff. The dangers of misuse of newspaper men are known to those who know what we suffered from the hiding of the truth about the war for the first two years."

Only on two occasions in the last month, Lord Northcliffe said, had he seen anything published in American newspapers that might have been of value to the enemy. The address follows: "What does not yet seem to be understood here, and what we did not understand at the beginning of the war, is that the really deadly high explosive news is not newspaper news but the news sent out by spies in code to neutral countries for transmission to Germany."

"Task Big, but Brains Are Here" "Admitted that the task of examining hundreds of thousands of cables a day is difficult and costly. Admitted that keen brains are required in large numbers for the task. The brains are here in abundance, and the outgoing cables can easily be coordinated so that all cables addressed to the same names abroad and even to the same towns abroad come under the eyes of the same censors week after week. It is by means of checking back cables addressed from England to neutral countries that we have caught many of our spies."

"It is not difficult for spies to get news. Their task is the delivery of the goods, and on that task they concentrate. Now that ocean travel has become so difficult, now that the British mail censor has perfected his methods, the enemy spy working in your midst is thrown back entirely on the cable and on two steamer routes."

"I do not know whether you have a mail censorship on letters to Spain, but I venture to think that if you have not and start opening letters to that country you will get as rich a haul of information as our Secret Service Department did out of the censoring of American letters to Europe."

"The cable censor must be remorseless if he finds constant domestic telegrams going to one particular place. At the risk of disturbing happy homes, he must hold up or destroy the cables. A world of meaning can be concealed behind the words, 'Mother better' or 'Mother going to sea shore.' Many complaints will come from business men as to detention of their messages, but business men of standing can easily satisfy the cable authorities, and in any case the main business at the present time is war, and lives are more important than business losses."

"We in England were loath to believe in the existence of an extensive German spy system. It is a matter of fact that the happenings by land and sea proved that their spy preparations, firmly established in England years before the war, were just as efficient as all their other preparations. They have five or six classes working independently of each other. There is the business spy, whose work is the gathering of information, personal and official. Then an establishment called Geheimdienst opened out in England, purporting to be something like your Bradstreets' or Dun's, but really with the object of ascertaining the capacity of making guns, munitions and other articles of every kind in England, together with any other information that might be useful to Germany when she went to war."

"A second form of spying was organized by the German consulate in Great Britain, who collected information by means of hotel waiters, barbers, governesses and domestic servants, to whom they paid comparatively small sums monthly. Then there are the spy agencies of the German government providing Germans with capital with which to open shops and purchase supplies. All this was done through the consulate."

"There are also the agencies of spies organized by the famous department which had its headquarters in Brussels. These were spies who moved about in a good social circle as a rule, picking up any information they could get. Great Britain spoke American with the slightest German accent, was a legitimate naval spy and was so regarded by our authorities, who treated him as well as he could be treated in the circumstances and finally, very properly, he was shot. He was captured owing to clumsiness on his part. Among other foolishnesses, he kept his code in his pocket, and therefore knew at the moment he was arrested that the code which he had detected was the cable censorship."

"Further, there were the military and naval spies. This kind of spying is regarded as legitimate among all nations. Carl Lody, whom I saw tried by court martial and who had an American spy system, was a German with the slightest German accent, was a legitimate naval spy and was so regarded by our authorities, who treated him as well as he could be treated in the circumstances and finally, very properly, he was shot. He was captured owing to clumsiness on his part. Among other foolishnesses, he kept his code in his pocket, and therefore knew at the moment he was arrested that the code which he had detected was the cable censorship."

"Large organizations, such as insurance companies, electrical concerns and pianoforte makers, who required large numbers of men to go about tuning pianos, were in effect central depots for gathering information for the German agents. The Hamburg-America Steamship Company also had its own spies, and had to do with the subventions of Germanized newspapers in London and of certain notorious English writers. In their hands were the keys of England the Hamburg-America Steamship Company left behind valuable incriminating documents, one of which was damning evidence of Germany's war intentions."

"I can now relate with safety, inasmuch as more than two years have passed and both the British and German codes have been changed, an incident told to me by Lord Fisher in the early days of the war, when he was at the head of our navy. He gave instructions that eight ships should be coaled at a port which I will call Bristol. That same afternoon one of our destroyers picked up a wireless from one enemy submarine to another, making a rendezvous at this very port on the following day and naming the eight ships."

"The coaling order was, of course, at once cancelled, but the incident showed that information must have come from some one in close touch with the government department concerned. It sounds, indeed, almost too mysterious to be true, but it was true."

"Compared with the leakage of news into newspapers, the daily leakage of secrets by cable is as a Niagara compared with a mountain stream. I am pretty close student of the war, and have read a number of your newspapers in the last month, but on only two occasions have I seen anything likely to be of assistance to the enemy. That does not mean that there should not be a newspaper censorship. No newspaper people from the outset recognized the need for official technical military and naval action in such matters. The danger of a censorship is that it may lead to lax income tax collection, to impair efficiency by hiding mismanagement, to weaken resolution by exaggerated optimism."

"I urge 'Grain of Salt' "If I may make a suggestion, it is that the American people should take great note of the sinking of submarines with a grain of salt. Your newspapers have sunk a very large fleet of submarines during the four weeks I have been here. Every week you fire at a periscope and can see no person after the splash of the shell thinks he has sunk a submarine. I will give a little instructive and perfectly true story on this point."

"The Tribune (Mr. Creel quoted) 'What happened was this: The dispatch arrived at night. The Secretary, an officer of the navy and myself read it over. I then rewrote the dispatch, elaborating it (exact words). The message itself was rather cryptic, as such cable messages usually are. The product was issued by the Secretary as his statement.'

Creel's Denial Of Sea Fight Tale Causes Surprise

Three Correspondents Assert They Heard Admission of "Elaboration" Penrose to Inquire

Senator Says He'll Ask for Text of Admiral Gleaves's Message

Washington, July 6.—The reported repudiation in New York today by George Creel, chairman of the Committee on Public Information, of the story that he had rewritten and "elaborated" a "cryptic" message sent by Rear Admiral Gleaves relative to the engagement between German U-boats and the American destroyers conveying the troops to France, was received here with some surprise inasmuch as it was made in the presence of three newspaper men.

Mr. Creel was reported as saying that he "only saw one newspaper correspondent yesterday." Mr. Creel's interview yesterday was given in the presence of John Kirby, of "The New York World"; Laurence Hills, of "The New York Sun"; and Carter Field, of "The New York Tribune." Not only did he talk with these three men together, but while he was talking to them two other newspaper men—H. H. Stansbury and Charles Michaelson, of "The New York American," entered the room.

Senator Wants to Know

As a result of Mr. Creel's admission and subsequent repudiation Senator Penrose, of Pennsylvania, announced today that he intends to find out just how much "elaboration" has been accomplished by the committee of information. He will introduce a resolution demanding the text of the Gleaves report if not incompatible with public interest. He will also request that the Senate be furnished by the Administration with the text of the report for the committee on public information and the payroll of that organization.

Two New York Afternoon Newspapers Carried Interviews Today

Creel's interview was carried by the Tribune and the Sun. In both of them he was quoted as denying emphatically that he had used the word "elaborated." One of them quoted him, in referring to the interview, as "The Sun" and "The Tribune," as saying: "It's all a lie!"

When asked about the difference between the story of the committee on public information and that sent by the Associated Press correspondent, Mr. Creel is quoted as having said today: "I didn't denounce the Associated Press correspondent. I might publish his story, and I didn't admit that I had written or elaborated the report of Admiral Gleaves. There was no such admission."

Another as Calling Story Absurd

Another interviewer today quoted Mr. Creel as saying that the story was "absurd" and "not only absurd, but disgusting." I saw only one newspaper correspondent yesterday—the representative of a New York morning newspaper—and he reported that the report of Rear Admiral Gleaves had not been "elaborated," but urged him not to print such a story, telling him that it was not in the best interests of America. "I am not working for America," he told me, "I am working for my paper."

"The correspondent to whom I talked evidently worked out a personal version of what had happened, and used the other correspondent about it, making it appear that the information had come from me. It is a matter of deep regret to me that such things continue to occur."

Views of Three Papers On Creel's Interview

What Mr. Creel yesterday is said to have characterized as a certain correspondent's "personal version" of the report from Admiral Gleaves over to Mr. Creel to write the story. Mr. Creel wrote it in the form of an interview with Secretary Daniels, putting what had seemed to some a pretty vivid description into the mouth of the Secretary of the Navy.

Mr. Creel, when asked if he had written the Daniels statement, admitted that he was the author of it. He explained the naval dispatch, like other cable dispatches, were somewhat "cryptic" and that he had "elaborated" them.

"THE WORLD" Mr. Creel, who occupies the joint post of censor and distributor, fell into a rage when asked for his version. He denounced the man responsible for The Associated Press story, and condemned in advance papers which might dignify the conflicting report by republishing it. He insisted that the naval version was true, but admitted that he had "elaborated" upon it.

"I went over to Secretary Daniels's office, where he and Admiral Benson had the report from Admiral Gleaves. It was a very cryptic message. I went over together, and then I elaborated on the text of the deciphered message. I then wrote the announcement which appeared under Secretary Daniels's name. It was an elaboration of the original report from Rear Admiral Gleaves."

"THE TRIBUNE (Mr. Creel quoted) 'What happened was this: The dispatch arrived at night. The Secretary, an officer of the navy and myself read it over. I then rewrote the dispatch, elaborating it (exact words). The message itself was rather cryptic, as such cable messages usually are. The product was issued by the Secretary as his statement.'

Miss Rankin's Protests Cause Printing Inquiry

Washington, July 6.—As a result of protests of Representative Jeannette Rankin, of Montana, Secretary McAdoo today appointed a committee to investigate alleged compulsory overwork of women in the Bureau of Printing and Engraving.

At the same time Miss Rankin announced her intention to ask for Congressional inquiry. Director Ralph of the bureau says that workers are paid for overtime and that the extra work is necessary to get out Liberty bonds.

German Plot Seen In Letters Seized By Federal Agents

Business Notes Believed To Be Code Instructions to Propagandists

The British government is following up clues gleaned from letters smuggled from Germany and Austria-Hungary and seized by Federal agents in the office of the Transatlantic Trust Company on Tuesday. Scores of letters in this batch were addressed to residents of practically every British colony.

Many of these letters were addressed to men in Calcutta, Bombay and other cities in India, and others to persons in cities and towns of Austria-Hungary.

Even more startling was the vast number of letters addressed to Alexander von Nuber de Perle, whose stay in this city as Consul General from Austria-Hungary was ended by the revolution showing him to be a partner of Captains Boy-Ed and von Papen, the German Embassy attaches, in their plots against this country.

The Federal authorities believe that these letters addressed to the long absent von Nuber, were intended for a German spy chief.

While all the letters so far translated seem to be business communications, the authorities think that they are code letters, in which instructions to Teutonic propagandists in this country and in British colonies are concealed.

A Federal grand jury will have the entire matter laid before it. It is known that sailors from the Danish steamer United States carried the letters ashore in small packages and delivered them to a German saloonkeeper in Hoboken, who, in turn, sent them to the office of the Transatlantic Trust Company, at 67 William Street.

The sailors, who were released after several hours' examination by Frank M. Roosa, assistant United States Attorney, said that when they saw the letters they recognized the letters and their contents and in their berths. Mr. Roosa said to good would be achieved by prosecuting them.

All the letters addressed to British residents will be turned over to the British authorities here.

Flour Higher in U. S. Than in England

Wholesale Price for a Barrel \$4.43 More, Official Figures Show

Washington, July 6.—Comparison of the wholesale prices of flour in the United States and England during the last three years shows that while the English wholesale price was somewhat higher in 1916, the American price was markedly higher than the English in 1917 and slightly higher in 1915.

The comparisons were made between Minneapolis wholesale prices on the one hand and average English wholesale prices on the other. All prices are of June of the indicated years. The English prices are reduced to dollars per barrel of 106 pounds. The average Minneapolis wholesale price between August, 1915, and July, 1914, inclusive, is taken as the base of comparison.

The figures given today from an official source are as follows:

| | | | |
|-----------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | June, 1915 | June, 1916 | June, 1917 |
| Minneapolis | \$8.44 | \$5.92 | \$14.75 |
| English average | 8.32 | 7.49 | 10.32 |

Brother Kills Ex-Convict

Shoots Joseph Spagnola, Just Out of Prison

PATERSON, N. J., July 6.—Joseph Spagnola, who was released from Sing Sing Prison yesterday, after serving two years for murderous assault, was shot and killed in his mother's home at 49 North West Street here today by his brother, Thomas. The shooting occurred while police, at the request of the ex-convict's brother-in-law, Peter Marchese, were searching for Spagnola to prevent him from carrying out a death threat against Morocco.

Thomas went to the house to try to induce his brother to mend his ways. Joseph replied by grabbing up a carpenter knife and lunging at him. Thomas drew a revolver and fired two shots, both of which struck his brother.

Broker Held on Charge Made by Investor

T. Leslie Bradbury, stock broker and promoter, was held in \$2,000 bail yesterday, in the Yorkville police court, on a charge of grand larceny. Charles F. Kabisch, of 1668 Twenty-first Street, Brooklyn, was the complainant. He asserted he had lost \$12,250 through Bradbury, who represented himself as president and organizer of a poultry farm.

On the strength of an advertisement telling of \$16,000 worth of poultry and 10 per cent dividends, Kabisch said, he had invested his money. Eighteen months later, he said, there was a fire at the farm, and a receiver was appointed. Bradbury denied Kabisch's charge.

Delegates Warned Against "Germany's Emissaries"

Stockholm, July 6.—T. St. John Gaffney, former American Consul General at Munich, and Mr. Chatterton-Hill, an Englishman, have failed to impose themselves on the Scandinavian delegates committee as the representatives of Ireland, it would appear from a statement by Chatterton-Hill published in the "Svenska Dagbladet." His statement not only attacks the committee, but specifically assails Camille Huymans, secretary of the International Socialist Congress.

Chatterton-Hill's statement says that Secretary Huymans, "after honorably receiving St. John Gaffney and me, found it proper to warn the delegates against 'Germany's emissaries' who are circulating about Stockholm under the pretence of battling for the oppressed people."

The whole statement, when read between the lines, is clearly evidence that the mission of the two men here has failed.

First Draft Army Expected To Be Drawn Next Week

States Rapidly Completing Machinery for Selection Under Conscription

May Use Jury Wheel As Each Number Is Taken Out 30,000 Men Will Be Called to Colors

Washington, July 6.—Selection day for the new National Army is approaching rapidly as the local exemption boards in the various states complete their organization, give serial numbers to the registration cards and forward certified copies to Provost Marshal General Crowder. Indications are that the drawing will be held next week, but no official statement has been made as to the War Department's plans.

While Administration officials still maintain strict silence as to the method to be followed, the recent statement by Secretary Baker that the drawing would be held in Washington, coupled with the stress laid upon the serial numbering of registration cards, gives an indication of the general outline of the plan.

One Number for 30,000

It is understood that it is proposed to place in a single jury wheel in Washington one complete set of numbers. When a number is taken from the wheel the man in each exemption district whose card bears that serial number will be drafted. Thus, as each number is drawn, approximately 30,000 men will be drafted, or one in each exemption district; if 1,200,000 men are to be called before the exemption boards in the first selection, which seems highly probable, only forty numbers would need to be drawn.

There are numerous complications which must arise, however, and the method of selecting them can be known only when the Administration makes known its plan in detail. For instance, the number of registered individuals in each district who are liable for military service will certainly not be the same. Some will be exempted, but not considered in framing the regulations. Provision must be made also to balance as far as possible the chances of a military duty being assigned to each district, and the disqualification of a large number in any particular district for any reason will not put upon those qualified additional likelihood of being sent to the front.

Wilson Considers Method

Various ways of accomplishing this selection are being considered, but the resulting draft as fair as human ingenuity can contrive have been suggested. The matter has had President Wilson's personal consideration, in line with his pledge that the method employed would be just in every respect.

While the first contingent of the new army under the bill is limited to 500,000 men, an additional 125,000 or 150,000 will be needed to make up the reserve battalions of this force. Reserve battalions are now being recruited for all regular regiments and will be recruited for the National Guard when it is drafted into the Federal service. The organization of the National Army will be on the same basis.

There is one other consideration which will affect the total number of men to be drawn. Opinion varies as to the number of exemptions which must be made for the various causes outlined in the exemption regulations. A rough estimate of at least 50 per cent exemptions for physical or other reasons has been generally employed in computing the probable size of the task before the exemption boards.

It is not known whether the government plans to call double the number of men actually needed on the first selection in order to provide against these exemptions. Possibly only the smaller number will be taken, to be filled out by later selections. If the exemption factor is considered for the first drafting, however, it seems likely that a million or a million and a half names would be provided for at that time, the men to appear for examination in the order in which they were drawn.

Asks Mayor Mitchell To Find Him a Wife

Farmer Wants No "Candy Parlor Canary," but a Good Cook

William Bettens, a farmer, of Haskell, N. J., who says he has travelled "all over the world" was a discriminating letter to Mayor Mitchell yesterday, asking him to find him a wife. He has his own notion as to the prospective widow.

"I prefer girls who have experience at housework," he writes, "not those single parties carrying a white-light beauty that are fond of midnight strolls, but a good, sensible American girl; age from twenty-five to thirty years; nice, attractive looking; who has no objection to country life. She must know how to cook plain working-man's meals and keep things clean, and not run around with the gossips."

20 Belgians Arrested In German Reprisal

Officials Are Subjected to "Rigorous Treatment"

Havre, July 4.—The Belgian government is informed that the German authorities in Brussels on June 29 arrested twenty former Belgian colonial officials or directors of colonial companies. Among them were such prominent persons as Count Jean d'Oultremont, formerly grand marshal of the court of King Leopold; Count Hippolyte de Ursel, director of the National Bank, and Baron de Cuvellier.

The men were allowed one hour before they were taken to the camp at Holzminde, where they were subjected to rigorous treatment.

The Belgians allege that the arrests were an act of reprisal for the death of a Belgian citizen, a German civilian in German East Africa from Belgian troops after the taking of Tabors.

The Belgian government declares it is utterly fair to say that German civilians and women and children were obliged to march several weeks through marshy country, but that, on the contrary, they were well taken care of.

No Sign of U-Boat Off Virginia; Ship Men Doubt Report

Naval Patrols Continue Search; Deutschland Could Not Submerge in Hampton Roads

Fortress Monroe, Va., July 6.—Naval patrol boats continued today their search for an enemy submarine, which was reported to have been sighted submerged in these waters late yesterday, but no trace of the craft has been found.

Marine observers did not believe it possible for a submarine to submerge in the roads of lower Chesapeake Bay because of insufficient depth of water, and in this connection they pointed to the fact that the German merchant submarine Deutschland could not go under until after she passed the Virginia Capes last summer.

3,500 Aeroplanes A Month Is Plan Of Defence Board

Appropriation for Aircraft Will Be Rushed by the House Leaders

Washington, July 6.—The aircraft production board of the Council of Defense has completed its construction plans and now awaits Congressional authorization and appropriation to start work on the aircraft programme, which is expected eventually to turn out about 3,500 aeroplanes a month.

Though House leaders originally planned to postpone consideration of the aircraft bills until after both food control and revenue measures were out of the way, it is likely a determined effort will be made, with the assent of the White House, to rush consideration of the aircraft measures as soon as the food bill is passed.

Military officials of the Allied governments, it is known, are bringing pressure to bear in Washington for the expedition of the American air programme. It is stated Allied experts are agreed that victory over Germany in the next year and a half can be accomplished only through establishment of air supremacy by the Entente.

As soon as this is realized, it is stated, the military officials of the Allied governments will be ready to take the carrying out of the American aircraft production board's construction programme, but, despite all the energy and materials which will be put into the manufacture of these aeroplanes, Germany contrives to prevent a decisive Allied superiority.

Plans already have been laid, it is competently stated, to use the aeroplanes as a means eventually in the construction of Allied supremacy in reconnaissance by a pronounced numerical superiority in fast scouting machines.

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Catalonians Demand Autonomy in Provinces

Threaten to Call Parliament Meeting in Barcelona on July 19

Madrid, July 6.—Sixty Catalan Senators and Deputies met in Barcelona yesterday and asked the government to give administrative autonomy to all provinces. They decided that if the government did not immediately summon Parliament they would themselves call on members of Parliament to meet in Barcelona on July 19.

Ninety-nine Liberal Senators and Deputies met in Madrid and approved the international policy of Count Romanones, former Premier.

Spanish King and Cabinet Confer on Labor Problems

Paris, July 6.—At a meeting of the Spanish Cabinet, presided over by King Alfonso, as reported in a Havas dispatch from Madrid, Premier Dato outlined the situation in regard to labor problems, most of which he said to have been solved satisfactorily.

Dealing with the diplomatic situation, the Premier referred to comments in the foreign press which he did not consider just. He spoke particularly of articles in the French and British press in regard to the action of the government in permitting the departure from Cadix of a German submarine which put in a neutral port and was repaired.

The Premier said he had shared strictly with a neutral position and had acted with the support of public opinion, which desired maintenance of neutrality.

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Aircraft Hunt For Submarines Urged by Fiske

Mere Defence Against U-Boats Foolish, Rear Admiral Says

Need Torpedo Planes Could Attack German Naval Bases at Kiel and Wilhelmshaven

Another letter from Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, retired, in which he repeats his warning that an early offensive against the German submarine bases is imperative if the Allies are to be victorious, was the subject of a meeting yesterday by the board of governors of the Aero Club of America.

No methods now employed in erasing or hiding from submarines, he says, will accomplish anything other than to delay disaster, and he asserts that it is foolish to expect victory as a result of purely defensive methods on the sea.

Arthur D. Tamm, a British naval expert, said that the rate of sinking will decrease, except the reason that as the Allied tonnage becomes less the German opportunity for sinking will become less. Probably this will not occur until the Allied tonnage has fallen very low indeed, and he believes that the number of German submarines will undoubtedly increase.

Decision on Land Far Off

Rear Admiral Fiske declared it will be impossible to force a victorious issue on land before March 1, 1919. The Germans cannot be beaten on land, he says, until Berlin is taken. This will require driving the enemy back a distance of 400 miles, to a distance of a mile a day, before the date set as the limit of endurance of the submarine blockade.

"Therefore," the letter continues, "it would be foolish to hope that any operations on the land will be able to save the Allies from the ruin threatened by the submarine; and it would be equally foolish to expect salvation from purely defensive measures on the sea."

Unusually defensive measures have never accomplished anything in war except to delay disaster. Therefore, unless some efficient plan is undertaken and pushed aggressively, no scientific method for detecting submarines, no arrangements of nets to catch submarines, no shields on ships, no methods of elusion, hiding or escape can do any more than to make Germany's submarine warfare somewhat more difficult and to delay its final triumph.

"Unless the lessons of military history are misunderstood by all military men we must end the submarine menace by attacking the submarine in the way of successfully attacking the submarine while she is submerged has yet been found. Therefore we must attack her when she is not submerged, and we cannot attack her when she is submerged unless we can catch her while she is in water too shallow to permit her to submerge."

"The only possible locality in which we could catch her in shallow water is near the ports of the German coast. Allied naval vessels, small enough to go into these shallow waters cannot go because of the mines, and they cannot pull out the mines because the German battleships and cruisers can drive them away. Therefore, Allied battleships and cruisers cannot keep the German battleships and cruisers away from Allied small vessels because of the German mines."

"Inasmuch as the Allied armies cannot possibly win the war if the submarines are permitted to continue their operations, inasmuch as the submarines cannot be prevented from continuing their depredations by any means that have yet been brought to bear against them, the only way to save the Allies from the ruin threatened by the submarine is to drive the German battleships and cruisers either to destruction or to remain harmless in their ports."

"The only way to drive the German battleships and cruisers either to destruction or to remain harmless in their ports is to give us any reasonable promise of success except aeronaual means, especially bombs, dropships and torpedoes, protected by a swift fighting craft. The places where attack should be made seem to be Kiel and Wilhelmshaven, because they hold a greater amount of German mobile fighting power than any other place on the coast of the great strongholds in the interior."

U-Boat, Without Warning, Fires on Danish Ship; Lifeboat Wrecked; 2 Die

Washington, July 6.—Dispatches to the State Department today said survivors of the Danish steamer Frederik had made a statement to the Maritime Court in Copenhagen, that while the steamer was sailing from Copenhagen to Thorshavn, Faroe Islands, with a cargo of salt, she was overhauled on May 10 by a German submarine, which opened gunfire without warning, killing one of the crew, wounding another and damaging the lifeboat.