

"Sammies" Join Poilus In Training

Army of Interpreters to Make Possible Close Co-operation

Southpaws Prevail In American Ranks

U. S. Soldiers Find It Hard Work to Spend All Their Money

By HEYWOOD BROWN

Accredited to the Pershing army in France for The New York Tribune and Syndicate.

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FIELD HEADQUARTERS OF THE AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES IN FRANCE, JULY 25.—The Sammies and the poilus will receive their training together from now on.

A sufficient number of interpreters has been massed here to make common instruction possible, and a French battalion will share the drill ground with each of the two battalions of Americans, beginning to-day. The Sammies are first to practice the use of the trench tools as well as the labor of building yesterday trenches with the French.

The competition developed rivalry, but the French finished first and threw down their trench tools and sang the Marseillaise. "Ils ne passeront pas," to show that the effort had not exhausted their wind. A few minutes later the Americans adopted the custom and broke into "Hail, hail, the King's will here!"

The Sammies are confident that the difficulties of language which arise in instruction and commerce are temporary. Asked whether he could make himself understood by the French, an American soldier replied: "No, but they'll pick it up after a while. They get some words now. If I go into a store and ask for sardines—just like that—I get them. If I say cheese I don't get anything but a look at the cheese."

The soldiers were paid Saturday, and there is a stimulating jingle in their ears. But it is necessary to do pay-day shopping early for all the stores are now practically cleaned out by the French.

To get rid of his money one of the Sammies bought a colored postcard of a lady who had just taken a bath, or was about to do so, another uncolored one of a man in a coat of preserved peaches and a loaf of bread. He could spend no more, for he did not like canned lobster or hairpins.

The greatest demand is for Bull Durham. It changed hands yesterday for five francs. A supply of American tobacco has just arrived. French tobacco is plentiful, but unpopular.

The troops and officers of both nations are together continuously in the same camp. Every evening there is an international concert. The Sammies like their own band best. "That French music is kinda classical," one soldier explained.

Bombing practice has revealed the fact that almost 30 per cent of the American troops are left-handed. Right-handers are urging the creation of a special squad of southpaw grenadiers, to be placed in the first line trenches and kept there.

ISN'T THIS PIECE HARD ENOUGH TO SING WITHOUT TRYING TO BREAK IN A HOME TALENT ORCHESTRA?



38 Brooklyn Bars Closed; Hampered 2 Big War Plants

The liquor licenses of thirty-five saloons and three hotels in the Bay Ridge section of Brooklyn were yesterday suspended for the period of the war by the State Department of Excise, acting for the War Department at Washington.

All of the places affected are within a certain radius of the places affected by the liquor tax certificates in the liquor works, now filling contracts for the government, and the Morse Drydock and Repair Company's plant, which is engaged in repairing damaged German liners confiscated at the beginning of the war.

The action of the Excise Department came out of a clear sky, as far as the liquor dealers were concerned. Until they received their notices yesterday, they had no idea that such a move was contemplated. The suspension of licenses went into effect at once. Last night police of the Fourth Avenue station patrolled the places affected to see that no alcohol was sold. The saloonkeepers may continue to sell soft drinks if they choose, but "hard stuff" is barred until peace is declared.

For some time past, it is said, workmen of the munition and ship repairing plants have been drinking heavily at the saloons of the district. Work of great necessity to the government is under way at the plants, with the aid of moralizing caused by the sale of liquor. The saloonkeepers, who were drinking heavily at the saloons of the district, were urged to stop drinking. The saloonkeepers were urged to stop drinking. The saloonkeepers were urged to stop drinking.

Mrs. Mooney Acquitted of Murder Charge

San Francisco, July 25.—Mrs. Rena Mooney, one of the five defendants in the murder cases growing out of the bomb explosion here last summer, and which have excited world-wide interest, was acquitted late today. After a trial that had lasted nine and one-half weeks, the jury deliberated fifty-one hours before reaching its verdict of "not guilty." Seven other indictments are pending against Mrs. Mooney, but it is uncertain, according to the District Attorney, whether she will be tried again.

Thomas J. Mooney, her husband, and Warren K. Billings have been convicted and sentenced respectively to death and life imprisonment. Both have appealed.

Israel Weinberg and Edward A. Nolan, the other defendants, remain to be tried.

"The bomb cases are at an end," declared Thomas O'Connor, of Mrs. Mooney's counsel. "The next trial will be that of Oxman."

Frank C. Oxman, an Oregon cattleman, is accused of attempted subornation of perjury in connection with Thomas Mooney's trial, in which he was the chief witness for the prosecution. "I am surprised at the verdict," said District Attorney Charles M. Fickler, who, with his assistant, Louis Ferrari, prosecuted Mrs. Mooney. "We expected the jury to disagree on the verdict. Mrs. Mooney, a comely young music teacher, jumped from her seat and kissed each juror. Friends, relatives and her attorneys showered her with congratulations.

U-Boat Toll Rises; 24 British Ships Sunk in a Week

London, July 25.—A pronounced rise in the number of U-boat sinkings last week is revealed by the Admiralty figures issued here to-day bearing on Germany's sub-sea campaign. Twenty-one British merchant vessels of more than 1,600 tons, three of less than that tonnage and one fishing craft were sent to the bottom, either by submarines or mines.

The increase of destructiveness is discernible "waves." When the average of effectiveness has been low for two or three weeks the destruction usually jumps, and thereafter continues to rise for several weeks more. This is attributed to the fact that as the torpedo supply of the submarines runs low they gradually withdraw to their bases to be refitted. Not all of them get back, but those which do are overhauled and reinforced by new craft just off the ways. They take the sea together in fleets and immediately the number of sinkings shows an increase.

Thus far, however, the main curve of destruction has been gradually dropping since the week ended April 31, when the greatest German underwater triumphs were registered, forty large vessels and fifteen smaller ones having been sent to the bottom in a single seven-day period.

The present increase is not large enough to cause alarm among the naval authorities here, but it is sufficiently serious to show that the submarine is still a deadly menace to the Allies' lines of communication.

U. S. Troops Tackle Trench Digging With Enthusiasm

(By The Associated Press.)

American Training Camp in France, July 25.—There was greater activity in the training camp to-day than at any time since the American troops reached France. The preliminary arrangements having been completed, actual intensive work was begun. There is no disposition by any of the American commanders to belittle the amount of work necessary to bring their men up to the highest European standards, but the spirit with which they have encouraged the best hopes of early efficiency.

Trenches were being dug to-day by way of practice with an enthusiasm almost equal to that with which they dig themselves under actual conditions. These trenches were of full depth and were duplicates of certain sections of the front line, consisting of front, fire, trenches, support and communication trenches connecting them. The Americans were digging to-day just as they hoped soon to be fighting.

Yesterday the marines got under way with their digging, and they were wiring themselves in to-day behind great barriers of barbed metal entanglements, for in every possible way intensive training is intended to approximate operations under actual conditions. Both offensive and defensive tactics will be employed, and some lively sham battles with grenades, bayonets and trench mortars soon will be in progress. Already the trench-digging operations have been carried on for several days, and the men are being taught the six most vital points for attack.

The Americans are highly amused at the stories of how the French decorate and paint their dummies to look like the German Emperor, von Hindenburg and other enemy notables, and each company is searching its ranks for employable artists in that line.

Practice in trench digging will not wholly replace the route marches or hikes, for the hardening process must continue all the time. Already the men's packs weigh in the neighborhood of fifty pounds, but when finally they are equipped for the trenches, with steel helmets and an extra kit, these packs may weigh eighty pounds, equal to those carried by the British troops.

The American soldiers are calling for reading matter, and it has been suggested that Americans after reading magazines or other periodicals should stamp the government's words in the field. The men are also looking forward to the establishment of a U. S. C. club at the camp, and efforts are being made to hurry their construction.

War Department Acts When Liquor Demoralizes Work on Government Contracts

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Her Attorneys Say Verdict Ends San Francisco Bomb Cases

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Seven More of Larger Vessels Sunk Than in Previous Week

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U. S. to Share First Invasion of Germany By Air, Says Squier

Washington, July 25.—The first invasion of Germany will be by aeroplane, and the United States is going to have a large part in it, according to Brigadier General Squier, head of the Army Signal Corps, which is in charge of the United States aviation program.

"The United States is going to provide enough machines to make itself felt in putting this programme through," he said. "This is not saying we will construct 22,000 aeroplanes, or 1,000,000, or ten, or a dozen. If I knew how many machines we would or could construct in a year I wouldn't tell, because this would be telling von Hindenburg, and he would thank us for the information."

"Of course the public wants to know what we are going to do with the \$640,000,000 which Congress has appropriated for the aviation service. Well, it's safe to say we will spend that money, and probably much more, on the air route into Germany. That is about all we are going to say."

"The very spirit of warfare is about change, impermanency. A general on the field is working against a hidden foe whose science and wit are constant employed for the wreckage of that general's plan. How, then, could I say, if I would, that we are for the next six months or a year? If you will show me von Hindenburg's provision for air attack during the coming winter and spring, then I might divulge a few things to counter it."

Yankee plans to counter it."

Germanianism Wilson Opposes

From the States-Review, July 24

President Wilson opposes energetically a Congress which smuggled into the food bill an advisory council of five Senators and five representatives, with the object of curtailing the President's power. Our ruler, too, is of the opinion that in a genuine democracy only he can bring the war to a successful end. He possesses the power of an autocrat—the power of a dictator. Russia, England, United States! Everywhere else they set out to conquer autocrats. But all of them want to be dictators themselves.

At the very moment when the Commander in Chief permits our brave troops "some French champagne and not less intoxicating ordinary red wine, the same commander chief "somewhere in U. S. A." prohibits the existence of any war spring within ten miles of encampments, garrisons, etc. It is the same old story. We send wheat to England in order that "somewhere in England" the beer products can increase. And here?

Whitman Picks Boards to Pass On Exemptions

Hughes, Straus and Robert W. Chambers Among 70 Nominated

First Thirty to Serve In Greater New York

Will Be Appellate Courts After Ruling by Local Exemptors

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First 30 May Serve in City

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It was stated unofficially by one of the Governor's assistants that probably the first thirty named would serve in Greater New York and the others in the Federal judicial districts in which they reside.

The Federal draft law provides that each exemption board of appeal shall consist of at least five members. It was previously announced that the Adjutant General's office that the New York City board was to consist of thirty members, but no announcement had been made as to the number to serve in the upstate judicial districts.

Washington Expects Long War As Result of Russian Defeat

Victory Now Deferred and Its Terms Made Very Much Harder

Problems of U. S. Fast Increasing

To Roll Back the German Flank Might Be Decisive at Appalling Cost

(By The Associated Press.)

Washington, July 25.—No attempt is made here to minimize the seriousness of the situation in the war theatres in Europe. The United States is in the war, and will go through it; but any hope of a short struggle has gone glimmering with the almost complete collapse of the Russian war machine.

The development was not unexpected by many army officers. When the offensive of July 1 was started by the Russian forces the most frequent comment heard here was that it was probably the dying kick of the old Russian machine. Most observers were frankly skeptical that it could produce any decided result.

For the United States, the Russian collapse may have an immediate and direct bearing. It will, if the German General Staff presses its advantage, release additional German forces to bolster up the Western front, where American troops are to be engaged. The German line in the West has not been seriously impaired at any point, officers here believe. They do not claim to know specifically the situation all along the battle front, but they are unable to see that the British and French have wrested from the Germans any key position of such importance that it can be used next year to hurl the enemy back toward the Rhine.

One Hope of Victory at Terrific Cost

It has been noted, in fact, that the one strategic advantage gained in recent fighting was gained by the Germans. Many officers here believe that when a small sector of the British line in Belgium was overwhelmed and its defenders nearly all captured or killed the Germans improved the situation on their weakest front materially. That view is based on opinion that the only hope of decisive attainments for the Allies in the West lies in rolling up the German right flank where it reaches the sea in Belgium.

If that could be done, it is argued that the U-boat bases could be stamped out and the only offensive instrument of the Germans be eliminated entirely or so seriously impaired as to make it ineffective.

This would require combined army and navy operations on that part of the Belgian coast held by the Germans, for it would be necessary to force a landing behind their line and force the whole right flank back from the sea as a result.

The price of a victory of this nature against the U-boats and German shore batteries probably would be appalling, and there is nothing to indicate that the effort is being seriously considered at the present. It cannot be questioned, however, that many army men, both in Great Britain and the United States, favor some such desperate attempt to bring the struggle to a conclusion.

No Cheering Picture in France

Reports from France, official and unofficial, so far as known, give no cheering picture of what must be done. There appears to be no doubt that the Allied line can stand against any force Germany can bring against it. Even the Russian disaster does not affect that situation. But to gather the necessary strength for a successful offensive will take time and ample sea transportation facilities if the United States is to furnish the needed surplus of men, airplanes, munitions and food.

The transportation problems before the United States, both on land and sea, are constantly increasing in scope. It seems certain now that whole railroad systems will have to be set up in France to give the American line the flow of war materials and men that it must have to press home an attack.

There is an old military rule that a fortified position cannot be taken by direct attack, but must be turned or isolated entirely. Some observers here say the Allied offensive has consisted only of direct attacks against a line of fortifications stronger than any fort of former days.

If the German Line Were Impregnable

The maze of trenches, entanglements, armored strong posts and fortified villages extends miles back of the front on both sides, so that in effect a fortified belt stretches from the sea to the Swiss border that is perhaps more than one hundred miles wide.

It is the belief of some military men here that no breach can be made for many months through the German line of sufficient width to permit such operations in the rear as would force a rolling up of the entire German front.

Admitting all these points, however, there is no sign of discouragement among American officials. President Wilson's declaration that the nation, not merely an army, must be made ready for war is being carried out determinedly and apparently with confidence that in time men and supplies can be got to France in sufficient force to make certain the result.

Baker Denies Ominous Reports

Washington, July 25.—Secretary Baker issued the following statement to-night through the Committee on Public Information:

In one of the morning newspapers members of the party of officers just returned from France are credited with an expression of opinion to the effect that the German line on the Western front in Europe is impregnable. I have succeeded in reaching all the members of this military mission, and am assured that no one of them has expressed such an opinion, either to a newspaper man or to anybody else, including his own associates on the mission. The alleged expression, therefore, is wholly without foundation.

The members of the military mission were sent abroad to study technical questions. They were accorded the fullest opportunity by both the British and French governments to complete their study and were given opportunity to observe actual conditions at the front. The mission is unanimous in its praise of the splendid morale of the Allied forces on the Western front, and while it shares the general realization of the gravity of this war, it returned without any pessimistic opinion whatever as to the final outcome.

"The World" printed a Washington dispatch yesterday morning announcing the return of the American officers who went over the West Front, and adding in part:

Ten American officers who accompanied General Pershing to France and made a tour along the Western front returned to Washington to-day. According to the observers, the German line on the Western front is virtually impregnable, as far as the present alignment of forces is concerned. The Allies cannot budge this line unless they receive tremendous assistance from the United States.

The Allied officers on the front admit freely that they cannot break the German line with their present force.

Temporarily, at least, Germany is in the ascendancy in the air.

Kaiser Sees Army Push On; Russian Women in Battle

Germans Unchecked on 160-Mile Galician Front; Brilliant Rumanian Stroke in Carpathians; Cyclist Troops Hold Back Teutons

London, July 25.—The Russian retreat has become a great sweep eastward over an arc swinging from the upper Sereth River, near the Galician border, to south of Tartar Pass, in the Carpathian Mountains, a distance of approximately 160 miles. Nowhere on this line of withdrawal have the Russian leaders been able to check the pursuing enemy, though at points the Russian rear guard troops are fighting bravely.

Even women are flinging themselves into the battle line to stem the tide of defeat in Russia's darkest hour. Vera Butchikoff's "Command of Death," a battalion which from the twice-wounded commander down, is composed wholly of women, was recently in action on the Krevo front and inflicted a defeat on the Germans. Correspondents at the front declare that the devoted women advanced across No Man's Land into the enemy trenches with an utter disregard of casualties and death.

Tarnopol, according to the official admission from Petrograd, was given up by the Russian Gaidars without a fight. Stalislau and Nadorna are both in Teuton hands, and in the middle of the line the Austro-Germans are closing in on Buczac. Practically all of General Brusiloff's Galician gains of last year have been or are rapidly being sacrificed.

The Russian withdrawal is not yet a rout. Emperor Nicholas, stationed on the west near the Sereth to watch the Slavic front, was enabled to see a first class battle. Here the Russians turned on their pursuers and attacked with the fiercest which for a while left the issue in doubt. They were unsupported, however, and finally were driven back, abandoning a height on the east bank of the stream.

Rumanians Win Success

A brilliant success of the reorganized Rumanian army, cooperating with Russian units in the Southern Carpathians, broke the enemy line on a considerable front in the Suceava Valley, and, on front in the Suceava Valley, partially relieved the pressure on the retreating Russians to the north. Berlin admits the Teutons were forced out of their highly organized forward positions held and compelled to retreat to their original positions well to the west.

The Rumanians and Russians, under the Rumanian commander, General Averescu, fought with devoted courage and took several hundred prisoners, as well as seven heavy guns, several of them heavy pieces.

One of the Rumanian batteries served their guns until only seven men were left alive. These continued the action after the enemy was silenced, and Sticherbacher pinned the Cross of St. George on the breast of each survivor.

Teuton Forces Draw Off

Vienna confesses that near the border where Bukovina, Moldavia and Hungary meet the Russo-Rumanian armies are thrusting with great stubbornness. These attacks, located in the Toelgyes region, have not the Teolgyes region, but the Putna and the Putna, and in the Putna area, were so severe enough to draw off Teuton forces from other fronts, while further south on Rumanian territory strong assaults were also made against von Mackensen's forces. Berlin declares the Russian, "impressed by their failure and sacrifice, have not again attacked the trouble in this area was the same shaken morale that caused the disaster in Galicia."

In the Carpathians the Russians yesterday were still clinging to Tartar Pass, a pivot on which to swing their line of retreat. To-night's Berlin statement says they have even given up this and are now withdrawing to the southward. There is a hint here that the Russian armies south of the Carpathians and those to the north may be wholly separated if the German pursuit is not stemmed in the near future, where the Teuton wedge has been thrust in deepest, the Russian withdrawal is hopeless in most places and

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Women of Russia, Fighting Like Furies, Enter Enemy Trenches

London, July 25.—Russian women are setting an example for the men of the nation by fighting like furies in the ranks. The "Command of Death" led by the twice wounded officer, Vera Butchikoff, went into action for the first time yesterday on the Krevo front. They were reported as successful in beating the Germans, although they suffered some losses, the extent of which has not yet been ascertained.

Every soldier in this unit is a woman, and correspondents at the front assert that they crossed No Man's Land into the enemy trenches with an utter disregard of death. The "Command of Death" is the official title of the battalion raised by Vera Butchikoff. It recently left Petrograd for the front after a review by the Minister of War Kerevsky. Most of the recruits are from the higher educational academies or secondary schools, with a few peasants, factory girls and servants. When the recruiting began there was a rush of society women to join, but most of these were eliminated by the heavy routine which the women underwent in training, for Mile Butchikoff spared none of the rigors to which the male recruits are trained. Some married women were accepted, but none who had children.

Most of the members of the battalion are between eighteen and twenty-five years old, and are of exceptional physique. They wear their hair short, or have their heads entirely shaved. They are armed with the cavalry carbine, which is five pounds lighter than the regular army rifle.

The girls were drilled under the direction of a male sergeant of the Korylnsky regiment.

News of the political situation in Russia on Page 7.

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The Federal draft law provides that each exemption board of appeal shall consist of at least five members. It was previously announced that the Adjutant General's office that the New York City board was to consist of thirty members, but no announcement had been made as to the number to serve in the upstate judicial districts.

Baker Denies Ominous Reports

Washington, July 25.—Secretary Baker issued the following statement to-night through the Committee on Public Information:

In one of the morning newspapers members of the party of officers just returned from France are credited with an expression of opinion to the effect that the German line on the Western front in Europe is impregnable. I have succeeded in reaching all the members of this military mission, and am assured that no one of them has expressed such an opinion, either to a newspaper man or to anybody else, including his own associates on the mission. The alleged expression, therefore, is wholly without foundation.

The members of the military mission were sent abroad to study technical questions. They were accorded the fullest opportunity by both the British and French governments to complete their study and were given opportunity to observe actual conditions at the front. The mission is unanimous in its praise of the splendid morale of the Allied forces on the Western front, and while it shares the general realization of the gravity of this war, it returned without any pessimistic opinion whatever as to the final outcome.

"The World" printed a Washington dispatch yesterday morning announcing the return of the American officers who went over the West Front, and adding in part:

Ten American officers who accompanied General Pershing to France and made a tour along the Western front returned to Washington to-day. According to the observers, the German line on the Western front is virtually impregnable, as far as the present alignment of forces is concerned. The Allies cannot budge this line unless they receive tremendous assistance from the United States.

The Allied officers on the front admit freely that they cannot break the German line with their present force.

Temporarily, at least, Germany is in the ascendancy in the air.

Kaiser Sees Army Push On; Russian Women in Battle

Germans Unchecked on 160-Mile Galician Front; Brilliant Rumanian Stroke in Carpathians; Cyclist Troops Hold Back Teutons

London, July 25.—The Russian retreat has become a great sweep eastward over an arc swinging from the upper Sereth River, near the Galician border, to south of Tartar Pass, in the Carpathian Mountains, a distance of approximately 160 miles. Nowhere on this line of withdrawal have the Russian leaders been able to check the pursuing enemy, though at points the Russian rear guard troops are fighting bravely.

Even women are flinging themselves into the battle line to stem the tide of defeat in Russia's darkest hour. Vera Butchikoff's "Command of Death," a battalion which from the twice-wounded commander down, is composed wholly of women, was recently in action on the Krevo front and inflicted a defeat on the Germans. Correspondents at the front declare that the devoted women advanced across No Man's Land into the enemy trenches with an utter disregard of casualties and death.

Tarnopol, according to the official admission from Petrograd, was given up by the Russian Gaidars without a fight. Stalislau and Nadorna are both in Teuton hands, and in the middle of the line the Austro-Germans are closing in on Buczac. Practically all of General Brusiloff's Galician gains of last year have been or are rapidly being sacrificed.

The Russian withdrawal is not yet a rout. Emperor Nicholas, stationed on the west near the Sereth to watch the Slavic front, was enabled to see a first class battle. Here the Russians turned on their pursuers and attacked with the fiercest which for a while left the issue in doubt. They were unsupported, however, and finally were driven back, abandoning a height on the east bank of the stream.

Rumanians Win Success

A brilliant success of the reorganized Rumanian army, cooperating with Russian units in the Southern Carpathians, broke the enemy line on a considerable front in the Suceava Valley, and, on front in the Suceava Valley, partially relieved the pressure on the retreating Russians to the north. Berlin admits the Teutons were forced out of their highly organized forward positions held and compelled to retreat to their original positions well to the west.

The Rumanians and Russians, under the Rumanian commander, General Averescu, fought with devoted courage and took several hundred prisoners, as well as seven heavy guns, several of them heavy pieces.

One of the Rumanian batteries served their guns until only seven men were left alive. These continued the action after the enemy was silenced, and Sticherbacher pinned the Cross of St. George on the breast of each survivor.

Teuton Forces Draw Off

Vienna confesses that near the border where Bukovina, Moldavia and Hungary meet the Russo-Rumanian armies are thrusting with great stubbornness. These attacks, located in the Toelgyes region, have not the Teolgyes region, but the Putna and the Putna, and in the Putna area, were so severe enough to draw off Teuton forces from other fronts, while further south on Rumanian territory strong assaults were also made against von Mackensen's forces. Berlin declares the Russian, "impressed by their failure and sacrifice, have not again attacked the trouble in this area was the same shaken morale that caused the disaster in Galicia."

In the Carpathians the Russians yesterday were still clinging to Tartar Pass, a pivot on which to swing their line of retreat. To-night's Berlin statement says they have even given up this and are now withdrawing to the southward. There is a hint here that the Russian armies south of the Carpathians and those to the north may be wholly separated if the German pursuit is not stemmed in the near future, where the Teuton wedge has been thrust in deepest, the Russian withdrawal is hopeless in most places and

British Submarine Is Sunk by U-Boat

Berlin, July 25.—The British submarine C-34 has been sunk by a submarine. It was officially announced to-day. The sole survivor was taken prisoner.

The British submarine C-34 was built in 1908, one of eight craft of identical design. She was a boat of 313 tons and a maximum draught of twelve feet, with a speed of fourteen knots above water and of ten knots submerged. She was equipped with two torpedo tubes. Her normal complement was sixteen men.

News of further preparation in New York and Washington for assembling the nation's draft army, on Page 2.