

débatte, points out that even with present peace negotiations the Dual Monarchy would be obliged to ask Russia for Eastern Galicia and Bukovina for which the Entente would naturally have asked compensations. But if at the end of the war, says the paper, the monarchy has kept all her territory, "the enemy will not have the least right to make any claims."

Against this unhappy news the Petrograd official statement has only reports of defeats and demoralization to offer. It is true that the worst news is stated with frankness, but the disaster develops with each day's bulletins. Today an intense enemy fire around Smorgon and Krevo is mentioned, which may possibly foretell a new enemy offensive in this region. On the other hand, the retreat could not be stemmed on account of the refractory detachments which persisted in flight.

Petrograd says: "Owing to the defective composition of the units and the state of their morale our counterattacks brought us no definite results. Certain units are continuing to leave their positions voluntarily, without carrying out the military orders. However, had been entrusted with. They are devotedly fulfilling their duty toward the Fatherland."

Russians Warned Against Hyenas Of Old Regime

Petrograd, July 26.—Another proclamation has been issued on behalf of the executives of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates and the Peasants' Congress. It is signed by N. C. Scheide, president of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates and Socialist member of the Duma, and is addressed to all committees of the army and the fleet, and declares that the revolution is being endangered. "Lack of discipline and open treachery at the front," says the proclamation, "are facilitating Field Marshal von Hindenburg's new offensive. The serious defeats inflicted on our army are opening the way to the enemy for increasing the general panic and preparing the soil in which the seeds of counter revolution may come to full bloom. Already an attack is being organized by the strong bourgeoisie; already the jackals and hyenas of the old régime are howling."

Then, outlining the measures adopted and the powers conferred upon the government to deal with the situation, the proclamation continues: "We turn to you, our representatives, with a passionate appeal: Support the revolutionary authority; try to reach the full submission of the workmen, soldiers and peasants to all the decisions of democracy's majority. Inspire them, awaken enthusiasm in them. Exert your entire will, your entire energy."

"Rally round our all-Russian centers, and we will show the country and the world that the nation which created the greatest revolution in the world cannot and shall not perish."

Korniloff Considered Pluckiest Commander In the Russian Army

General Korniloff, who ordered a whole division of mutinous soldiers shot by his own artillery, is considered the pluckiest general in the Russian army, if not in the entire world. The story of his career reads like a fairy tale.

Short of stature, with a bristling mustache, Korniloff, who is a general of the Siberian Cossacks, first became known during the Russian retreat in the Carpathians in 1915. Against desperate odds he held out with his division till he himself was taken prisoner by the Teutons. For several months he was interned in Austria and subjected to all kinds of humiliations there.

Last year he decided to escape. Disguised as a peasant, risking his life on many occasions, he walked hundreds of miles across the Carpathians into Rumania. When he finally arrived in Russia he was greeted with unbounded joy by the army. His feat also made him very popular with the entire nation. This made it possible for him to gain the great honor, immediately after the revolution, of being the first commandant of the revolutionary army at Petrograd.

In this capacity he was dispatched to Tsarskoe-Selo to arrest the Czarina. The scene that followed his arrival at the residence of Nicholas Romanoff, on March 21, has become historic. He came to the Czar's palace with a revolutionary convoy and requested to see the Empress. After some delay she came out, dressed in black, to see the man who came to arrest her.

"In the great reception room," wrote a correspondent, "stood the little Siberian Cossack general. Opposite him stood the woman whose blind obstinacy, whose disastrous folly, had been the prime cause of the terrible catastrophe. She showed more spirit than her husband. She was cold, stern, bitter. Korniloff read the order of the government. She listened with bowed head.

"Half way through she said, indignantly, 'Thank you, you had better not go on.' Korniloff persisted in reading the order to the end. The ex-Empress left the room, and Korniloff gave orders to the new guard."

Korniloff's Petrograd post brought

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Council Pleads for Army's Support of the Government

Strength of Russian Forces

"The Morning Post" correspondent declares that British and French guns and gunners, flying machines, aviators and British armored cars were added to the unprecedented technical strength of the Russians thematically to make the front of the 11th Army the equal of any in the world.

There were places where the artillery lay in absolutely dead ground not 200 yards from the enemy trenches. Big guns from the enemy were being hurled or shot down the gun horses in revenge as they retreated, leaving practically all the artillery of the 11th Army in the enemy's hands.

As far as the artillery and technical appliances of the 7th and 8th armies are concerned, there is also no hope of their being saved. The Germans were already a couple of days ago across the best road on the shortest trenches. The rate of the enemy's advance, and the western wing has accelerated, and the gun positions are behind the line now occupied by the Germans. It is becoming an exceedingly anxious question whether the army will survive or get away at all, but it is making the best haste at hand.

Russian Cabinet To Rule Country With Iron Hand

Petrograd, July 26.—Russia's new Provisional Government met yesterday and discussed the increasingly grave situation. Recognizing that the safety of the fatherland necessitated the most decisive measures, the ministers resolved to accomplish the task in full accord and solidarity with all political parties and to place before it the facts in the country as they actually are.

In an interview to-day Premier Kerensky said the fundamental problem of the Provisional Government lay in providing for the immediate safety of the country and the revolution, whatever the cost might be. The government was thoroughly conscious of the duty before it, he said, and was determined to make a resolute stand against anything which threatened the ruin of the state.

The Premier stated that re-establishment of the death penalty at the front was necessary in view of the fact that the government was faced with the alternative of sacrificing the army to a body of traitors and cowards or having recourse to the only possible means of inspiring terror.

The Provisional Government, in complete agreement with the entire army, took the burden of heavy responsibility, the Premier explained, solely in order to save the lives of heroes who were engaged in the execution of their duty for the sake of their country, and to remove the reproach threatening the good name of Russia.

In an order modifying the decree relating to press restrictions the Provisional Government authorized the Minister of the Interior to suspend the publication of periodicals that incite insubordination or disobedience to orders given by the military authorities, or the non-execution of military duties, as well as to acts of violence and civil war.

Editors responsible for the publication of articles of this character are announced, will be brought to trial.

A telegram from Helsingfors says that the Russian warships Slava, Rebublika and Petropavlovsk, which were involved in the recent defection of men in the Baltic fleet, have been recalled to favor in consequence of Premier Kerensky's order concerning the dissolution of the Central Committee

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It is understood that the conferences in Washington consider the Russian needs in relation to the needs of the other Allied countries seeking American financial assistance, and that Russia hopes the other Allies will not place impediments in the way of her securing the money needed for prosecuting the war more effectively than is possible in her present disorganized state.

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London, July 26.—The new Russian Minister of Justice, M. Efronoff, has publicly declared that he is opposed to the Socialist Minister of Agriculture's proposal that all land transactions be prohibited immediately, says a Reuter dispatch from Petrograd. The Minister of Justice contends that the entire land question is one for the constituent assembly.

German Agent Wealthy From Work in Russia

Copenhagen, July 26.—The revolt of Nikolai Lenin in Petrograd and the activities of his followers at the front brought into prominence the connection between this party and the German Socialists and the German government, to which The Associated Press repeatedly referred when the Russian "peace angels" were being sped home through Germany by the government. Petrograd dispatches indicate an attempt to identify agents who acted as media of communication and paymasters.

One of the most prominent of these resides in Copenhagen. He is Dr. Helfand, known in German Socialist circles under the pseudonym of Parvus, of Russian birth. The Associated Press correspondent first knew him as a member of the Council of Ministers during the Russian revolution in 1905. At that time his name was associated with rumors of irregularities with the council's funds.

He next appeared as publisher for Maxim Gorky, with whom he had financial disputes. Helfand became allied with the German Socialists and rose to considerable prominence as a writer.

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By the terms of the order, Mr. McCarthy said last night, all conveyances and other excursion boats, boats plying to New Jersey resorts, vessels of the various Hudson River lines, all Sound boats, and boats running to Boston and other Eastern points are affected. So also are the fishing boats, and the boats which on Sunday and holidays ply between New York and Connecticut and Rhode Island points.

The order is in result of protests made against the anomaly by which Germans are barred from piers and docks lest they obtain information of military value to Germany, and yet permitted to roam at will in the harbor and Sound and along the Hudson River. Thus, when fishing boats were making ready to leave for France thousands watched the progress of the movement and noted the ships and which men were already embarked and awaiting the word to start.

The ferries still remain open to alien enemies, and for the present it is explained nothing will be done that might inconvenience German business on Staten Island or have the effect of including many who live near the shippards where work is being done on ships taken over for government transport service.

It is expected that protests will be made against the enforcement of the order, not only by Germans, but by the owners of some of the boats which run in the waters affected, on the ground that it is unduly restrictive with their business. Inasmuch as these lines are as a rule loaded to capacity, it is not to be expected that the protests will have much effect.

The most important lines affected are those of the New England Navigation Company, a subsidiary of the New Haven system operating all its Sound boats. An official of that company said last night that it would not object to any order which would prevent the habits and ideas, the methods and ways of other people.

"We may have our Allies and with them a common purpose, but we are still Americans with her own separate and noble institutions, her individuality, the moral and intellectual conceptions of her own people—she is still a sun and not a satellite.

"Sir, if our own institutions are not at stake, if our security is not in jeopardy, if we are not fighting for our own rights and the honor and respect of our own people, our declaration of war was a bold and impudent betrayal of a whole people, and its further continuance a conspiracy against every home in the land.

"I did not vote for war out of sympathy for France, much as I sympathize with her and greatly as I admire that for war because our own rights had been trampled under foot, because our own people had been murdered and because we were informed that the cause was just and noble and that we were nothing in the future but continued wrongs, dishonor and complete national degradation.

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Nation in Peril, Must Awaken, Borah Warns

taken the steps upon the part of the government which necessarily follow we come then to deal with another world entirely. We leave the field of form and formality to ourselves in the world of the concrete, of the real, where hearts throb and grief and man, bless God, in whose moral and intellectual fibre are ingrained the teachings and traditions of a national life separate, distinct, exceptional and sublime. You will not change these things over night. The American citizen must live his character; he cannot transplant in a few weeks the habits and ideas, the methods and ways of other people.

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New Court Order Bars "Masses" From Mails Until August 2

Judge Hough Issues a Temporary Stay at Request of Government

"The Masses" will not succeed in gaining admittance to the mails until August 2 at least, despite Judge Learned Hand's injunction restraining the Postmaster from interfering with it. While Max Eastman's attorneys were preparing yesterday to serve the injunction upon Postmaster Patten, Judge Hough, of the Circuit Court of Appeals, issued a temporary stay at the request of the government, which will be argued at his country home in Vermont on August 2.

In applying for the stay, the government argued that the magazine should be kept from circulation until a higher court had reviewed the case. The prosecutor maintained that it would be idle to reverse Judge Hand's decision if the August issue were permitted publicity, as the harm already would have been done.

The Circuit Court of Appeals is to take the case of alleged additional utterances in the August issue under consideration in October. On August 2 Judge Hough will decide whether to vacate his order or to withhold "The Masses" from the mails until the Circuit Court has acted.

Soldiers Shoot Down Statue of Kaiser

Throughout the months that the Hoboken piers of the German lines have been in use by the government a statue of the Kaiser has gazed upon the olive drab sentries on Pier 2 of the Hamburg-American Line.

Yesterday a squad of soldiers of duty got hold of some sub-calibre cartridges and constituted themselves a firing squad. Their actions and intentions were plainly visible from Newark and River Streets, where stood a sullen group of Hoboken-Americans.

Five minutes passed. Still his imperial majesty stood serene. The critics on the street cheered up. There were whistled jeers at the marksmanship of the Sammies.

Another five minutes and the concentrated hail of even the sub-calibre bullets began to have its effect. His imperial majesty began to crumble, and finally completely disintegrated.

So did the group at Newark and River Streets.

Thermometer Going Up Tropi-Cools Coming Down

Reduced from \$23.50 to \$28.00

With every prospect that Summer will lap over into Fall months, these are the most interesting clothes of the moment.

Tropi-Cool Suits—made from the finest spun worsted yarn—feel like a mere flirtation with clothes, but a perfectly proper one.

They are of the lightest weight worsted fabrics, which call for, and have received, the highest grade tailoring.

Patterns which in themselves are cool and pleasing—the extremes of good taste—and trimmings as tropical as the suits.

Weber and Heilbronner

241 Broadway 345 Broadway 775 Broadway 1185 Broadway
44th and Broadway 1363 Broadway 58 Nassau 150 Nassau
20 Cortlandt 30 Broad 42nd and Fifth Ave.
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Teutons Barred From River and Sound Vessels

Violators May Be Interned; Ferries Only Boats Open to Germans

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Americans Called German Spies by Danish Officials

Copenhagen, July 26.—Information obtained here shows that more effective measures than are now in force for supervision of Scandinavian liners plying to the United States must be put into effect if the passage of numbers of German agents and couriers and the transmission of intelligence by German spies in America are to be checked. It is said authoritatively that German pass-forging bureaus are equipping German agents in Scandinavia with fraudulent Scandinavian passports.

New names and descriptions are substituted occasionally, but sometimes the only change is to attach a new photograph of the ostensible holder. Every liner now sailing to the United States carries 200 or 300 passengers, principally of Scandinavian nationality. There is little to prevent the intelligence department of the German Admiralty, now under the clever leadership of Captain Karl Boy-Ed, former naval attaché at Washington, from planting any desired number of agents, equipped apparently with genuine Scandinavian passports, among the passengers. There is reason to believe this is being done.

Various attempts to recruit neutrals for courier and information missions to the United States have been reported more or less definitely. The Scandinavian police also could tell a tale of unmasked Americans who are employed in the German secret service. They are working against the interests of their own country and of neutral states, whose hospitality they enjoy, as well as against the European Entente.

Germans Rule Air On the West Front, Says L. A. Warwick

An Atlantic Port, July 26.—The French are in desperate need of aeroplanes, according to L. A. Warwick, an electrical engineer, who returned today aboard a French liner.

"During my several visits to the Western front I talked to more than a hundred British and French officers," he said. "All admitted that along the Western front the Germans had regained supremacy of the air. From what I have learned from them, I believe that the United States would accomplish far more by sending five thousand aeroplanes to France by January 1 than 100,000 troops.

French Need Airos

"The French are in need of a thousand aeroplanes immediately," he continued. "They have sufficient aviators but the machines are lacking. Despite all the French government can do—and it is building aeroplanes as fast as it can—the machines are not sufficient.

"Two weeks ago, when I last visited the front, and was only six miles from Lens, where the fighting was fiercest, the same vessel, he declared the fact that they had not sufficient aeroplanes to successfully combat the Germans.

"Here comes a Fritznie now," he said, as a large German plane they passed overhead, making photographs of the Allied positions. "If we had only sufficient machines to send against them, we would be all right, but, unfortunately, we haven't."

Germans Have New Planes

J. G. Wells and F. T. Walker, American ambulance drivers in the Champagne sector, who returned on the same vessel, also asserted that the Germans have a new triplane, carrying a Benz motor of 240 horsepower capable of making 130 miles an hour.

This new machine, they stated, carries two gunners and the pilot. The sides of the machine are constructed of steel, making it almost impregnable against attack. It has two machine guns and an automatic rifle mounted overhead, and is covered with armor plates, as low as two thousand feet at night and about four thousand feet during the day. In many instances they have flown in formation over anti-aircraft positions, and have dropped bombs on the Allied batteries. The only possible way to combat them is to put in the field more machines than they have."

New Court Order Bars "Masses" From Mails Until August 2

Judge Hough Issues a Temporary Stay at Request of Government

"The Masses" will not succeed in gaining admittance to the mails until August 2 at least, despite Judge Learned Hand's injunction restraining the Postmaster from interfering with it. While Max Eastman's attorneys were preparing yesterday to serve the injunction upon Postmaster Patten, Judge Hough, of the Circuit Court of Appeals, issued a temporary stay at the request of the government, which will be argued at his country home in Vermont on August 2.

In applying for the stay, the government argued that the magazine should be kept from circulation until a higher court had reviewed the case. The prosecutor maintained that it would be idle to reverse Judge Hand's decision if the August issue were permitted publicity, as the harm already would have been done.

The Circuit Court of Appeals is to take the case of alleged additional utterances in the August issue under consideration in October. On August 2 Judge Hough will decide whether to vacate his order or to withhold "The Masses" from the mails until the Circuit Court has acted.

Soldiers Shoot Down Statue of Kaiser

Throughout the months that the Hoboken piers of the German lines have been in use by the government a statue of the Kaiser has gazed upon the olive drab sentries on Pier 2 of the Hamburg-American Line.

Yesterday a squad of soldiers of duty got hold of some sub-calibre cartridges and constituted themselves a firing squad. Their actions and intentions were plainly visible from Newark and River Streets, where stood a sullen group of Hoboken-Americans.

Five minutes passed. Still his imperial majesty stood serene. The critics on the street cheered up. There were whistled jeers at the marksmanship of the Sammies.

Another five minutes and the concentrated hail of even the sub-calibre bullets began to have its effect. His imperial majesty began to crumble, and finally completely disintegrated.

So did the group at Newark and River Streets.

Attack on Kaiser Denied One Report Said Emperor's Jaw Was Smashed

Amsterdam, July 26.—The "Weser Zeitung," of Bremen, prints prominently "stories, with more or less elaborate particulars, that have gained currency in Germany recently on the life of Emperor William. The "details" include one report that the Emperor's jaw was smashed. At the conclusion of the article the newspaper says:

"The general in command at Altona in reply to our inquiry authorizes us to make the following announcement: "As the result of inquiries made in proper quarters it may be stated that the report of an attempt on the Kaiser is wholly untrue."

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