

How Prohibition Works in Kansas. Easiest thing in the world to buy a drink, investigator says after a month's experience in this "dry" State. Don't miss this article in THE SUN next Sunday.

BRITISH LABOR SHIRKING, SAYS LLOYD GEORGE

Minister Tells Commons Work on Munitions Is Far Behind Need.

TEN NEW ARSENALS TO BE ESTABLISHED

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. LONDON, July 28.—The House of Commons tonight decided to adjourn from tomorrow until September 14, but before this decision was reached the members heard Minister of Munitions Lloyd George make the following charges: The munition contractors are behind time in their contracts. Labor is not keeping to its agreement to suspend trade union rules during the emergency. Four-fifths of the munition making machinery of England is not employed full time and only one-fifth of it is working at night.

There cannot be an increased output from old works for weeks and perhaps months. On the other side of the ledger were entered the following credits: That the Government is shortly to establish ten new national arsenals in addition to the sixteen cooperative factories already under Government control. Forty thousand volunteer workmen are at work and 100,000 are to be utilized, among these being skilled workmen who are to be brought back from the front.

Government Wins Approval

Commons adopted the Government's proposal to adjourn to-night without going to the division lobbies and the Government itself emerged from a fiery assault unscathed and with the approval of a majority of the members. There was a full house in attendance in anticipation of an unusually interesting session, or at least a session of vacations it was known that Prime Minister Asquith and Lloyd George had important statements to make. It began with the motion to suspend the clock rule having been carried the Prime Minister formally moved the adjournment from July 29 to September 14. He made a long and eloquent speech in favor of a vacation which the House had taken in the last nine months was not excessive. There had been a very substantial legislative output. They had made the war loan bill, which is a measure absolutely unprecedented in the history of England, and they had passed a measure which had convinced the world, particularly the Allies, that so far as Great Britain is concerned she is determined to devote her whole resources to the successful prosecution of the war.

They Had Also Passed the Munitions Act

and the national register, enabling them to review, survey, appraise and mobilize the resources of the personnel, men and women. Referring to the pensions act he much regretted that it could not be added to the list. Despite the action of Earl Grey and Lord Lansdowne, the House of Lords had decided to postpone consideration until after adjournment. If the bill had been read a second time he was sure it would have gone to final passage.

Praises British Press

They dealt with the criticisms of the Government. There were two recognized organs of criticism. One was the press and the other was the House of Commons. He would content himself with saying that since the outbreak of the war, under peculiarly trying conditions and under the pressure of novel and unfamiliar restraints the press of the United Kingdom, with one or two melancholy and notorious exceptions, has done its duty with patriotism and self-restraint, in a public spirit and in a manner worthy of the best traditions.

Contracts Far Behind

The British self-sufficiency, which has been established as certain since the outbreak of the war that everything would come out all right, received a rude jolt when Minister of Munitions Lloyd George spoke. "Commonly," the Minister declared, "the commonest of the contractors for munitions are already woefully behind their contracts and that it will be weeks or months before the country will be able to supply its own needs for munition works. Four-fifths of the machinery in the armament works are not being used full time and only one-fifth are being used at night."

It Was Altogether a Discouraging Picture

drawn by the speaker. That altogether present conditions for the future was much more optimistic. He caused a cheer when he announced that at least ninety men, all first class heavy men, had volunteered their services for the Ministry of Munitions, the first time in the history of the country that so many men had volunteered their services. These men, he said, received salaries regularly greater than the Government would afford to pay. He would afford to pay. He would afford to pay. He would afford to pay.

Continued on Third Page.

U. S. MARINES LANDED IN HAYTI; PRESIDENT SAM IS BUTCHERED



Port-au-Prince, where U. S. Marines were landed.

French Legation at Port-au-Prince Invaded and Ruler Taken by Mob and Torn Apart—Admiral Caperton Reports Situation Under Control.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—American marines and bluejackets were landed in Port-au-Prince, Hayti, to-day and have taken charge of the city, following the revolutionary upheaval of yesterday, which culminated in the violation of the French Legation and the savage execution of President Guillaume Sam, who had taken refuge there. Rear Admiral Caperton, who arrived at Port-au-Prince on board the cruiser Washington this noon, has only 150 marines and the crew of the Washington available as a landing force. One hundred additional marines are accordingly being sent to his aid on the collier Jason, which left Guantanamo, Cuba, to-day, and should arrive at Port-au-Prince to-morrow morning.

The Navy Department received a message from Admiral Caperton to-night saying that he now had the situation in hand. The marines are guarding the American Legation, the French Legation and the American Consulate, and bluejackets are stationed in the Hotel Montale, overlooking the city and the bay. The marines met with no resistance. They took charge of the pier and marched to the American Consulate. Foreigners came out into the streets and cheered them as they marched into the city. A wireless station has been erected on the roof of the American Legation.

The French cruiser Descartes is expected to arrive to-morrow and probably will land marines to protect the French Legation.

Events of the last forty-eight hours in Hayti probably will be the occasion of much more drastic action by the United States Government than has been ever taken there. Secretary of State Lansing devoted himself exclusively to consideration of the situation this afternoon and there is reason to believe that recommendations will be sent to the President in favor of action to abate the long existing intolerable conditions in the negro republic.

Time for Firm Action.

There is no doubt that official Washington feels that the time has come for vigorous action and the termination of the temporizing tactics which have been used for several years. Up to this time, however, President Wilson has refused to take any strong measures with regard to Hayti. The decision in the present instance, of course, will rest entirely with him.

It is more than probable that the French Government will be heard from quickly with regard to the action of the Haytian mob to-day in forcing an entrance into the Legation, removing President Sam and murdering him at the Legation gate.

This is regarded as one of the most serious offences and one that will require complete apology and reparation. It is fully expected that the French Government will bring the matter to the attention of the United States at once with a demand for prompt action by this Government. At the French Embassy it was said to-night that no official advice had yet been received regarding the outbreak.

It is believed that were it not for the peculiar position the United States occupies in reference to the Caribbean republics France would promptly occupy Port-au-Prince, seize the custom house and continue her occupation until the Haytians had made such reparation as France might think necessary.

Anarchy Rules in Republic.

According to official advice, there is no government in Hayti and chaos and anarchy prevail. The rebels are nominally in control, but they have not yet organized a government and it has been reported they themselves are divided into

to factions. Admiral Caperton has full authority to take whatever action he may think necessary for the protection of American and other foreign lives and properties and he probably has assumed complete control of the city. State Department reports show that Admiral Caperton arrived an hour earlier in the morning than he had expected. The killing of President Sam might have been averted. After the mob had murdered Guillaume Sam in front of the Legation they mutilated and dismembered his body. The portions were then mounted on great poles and a parade began through the city with these held aloft. Just as this savage orgy was getting under way the cruiser Washington appeared in the harbor.

U. S. Caught Unprepared.

The upheaval at Port-au-Prince during the last two days is the second instance this summer of the United States Government being caught unprepared in the Haytian situation. When the attack on the city and President Sam's residence began yesterday morning there was no American naval vessel in the harbor, while Admiral Caperton on the Washington and the converted yacht Eagle were lying idle at Cape Haytien, sixteen hours run distant. Neither Admiral Caperton nor Charles Davies at the Legation at Port-au-Prince had reported anything which led officials here

SOLDIER DROWNED IN BATTLE AT CAMP

Maneuvers Halted by Death of Brooklyn Man—Others Narrowly Escape.

CAMP WHITMAN, Fishkill Plains, N. Y., July 28.—Private John F. O'Donnell of Company K, Fourteenth Regiment, of Brooklyn, while fording Sprout Creek to-day in the militia manoeuvres was drowned and two other members of the company were pulled out of the stream unconscious.

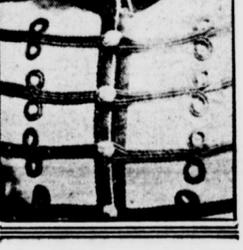
BURGLAR FLEES TO DEATH IN SUBWAY

Ground Under Car Wheels in Crossing Tracks.

A burglar while being pursued by a policeman was ground to death yesterday afternoon by a northbound Bronx express train at the Seventy-ninth street subway station.

1,572 U-Boats' Toll of Lives.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. LONDON, July 28.—The Admiralty announced to-night that up to and including July 27, 1,572 persons had lost their lives by the attacks of German submarines on British merchantmen and twenty-two persons had been killed in attacks on neutral merchantmen.



Guillaume Sam.

to expect any trouble at the capital. Consequently there was no ship there to take any measure when the attack on the city began. Had the Washington been at Port-au-Prince it is regarded as certain that the execution of more than 150 political prisoners would have been prevented and there would have been no violation of the Dominican Legation, which resulted in the slaying of Gen. Oscar, President Sam's chief aid, and captured.

RUSSIAN COUNTER FAILS.

German Claim Further Successes North of Warsaw.

BERLIN, via London, July 28.—The General Army Headquarters issued the following statement to-day: Between Mitau and the Niemen we yesterday captured about 1,000 scattered Russian troops. The German forces of the Niemen and the Niemen are proceeding Gornowro (east of Rostok) was captured.

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Cheerful in Morning.

Becker, as usual the first out of his cot in the death house, this morning greeted Father Cashin, who was the first man from the outside world to see him to-day, even more cheerfully than he did yesterday, and the air of new hopefulness he showed on Tuesday morning was marked enough to cause visitors to the death house to comment on it later.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER.

So far the case of six glass, stoppered bottles.

500,000 MEN LOST IN WARSAW DRIVE

Teuton Advance on Polish Capital Slower, but Not Yet Checked.

RAILWAY LINE THE KEY

Russian Forces Must Hold It. Else City Will Be Completely Isolated.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. LONDON, July 28.—While the German enveloping movement to the north of Warsaw has been delayed by the Russian resistance, late official despatches from Berlin declare that there is fighting in the angle made by the confluence of the Narew and Bug rivers north of Czerock. This is taken to mean that the advance is only slowed up, not checked as some of the more optimistic have surmised.

The Germans are still advancing toward the Bug and the Warsaw-Petrograd railway, where the crisis of the entire German campaign in the east is to be reached. If they do not succeed in cutting the railway the terrific loss of men, said to be 500,000 on all fronts, and the lavish use of ammunition and war material will have been in vain. The drive toward Wilna, of which nothing was mentioned in the earlier despatches, can become effective only if the Lublin-Chelm-Vanogorod drives succeed. So long as Warsaw has an open road to the interior of Russia so long can the Russians maintain a resistance.

Fresh troops are already facing the Russians south of Niesieles, which is south of Pultusk, and on the line of the railway leading into East Prussia, and Gornowro, east of the Rozan, has been captured.

The advance in the province of Courland toward Riga continues. This is regarded as the most important movement. The troops are within about fourteen miles of the city, but are going toward the east.

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North of Czerock on both banks of the Narew, and south of Niesieles a Russian counter attack failed. The enemy here and near Rozan lost 2,000 men, who were taken prisoners, and several villages were captured.

Before Warsaw, west of Blonie, we stormed the village of Plonow. In the district to the southwest of Gornowro, fighting is proceeding. In the southeastern part of the front the situation of the German troops generally is unchanged.

SIX ATTACKS REPULSED.

Petrograd Reports Hard Fighting but No Change on the Narew.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. LONDON, July 28.—The following official statement was made public to-night by the General Staff: There has been violent artillery fire on the Narew front. On the left bank of the river, six attacks were repulsed fighting without any change on the line of front.

On the right bank we repulsed six attacks near the village of Budi. No other changes were noted. The offensive and captured 1,500 prisoners. We assumed the offensive against the enemy, who was crossing the river near Putorshitz, south of Sokol.

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Whispers "Denied, Denied" as He Reaches Through Gratings to Grasp Assistant Warden's Hand—Wife Leaves Just Before News Comes.

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Becker rose from his cot and came to the door. His face was working nervously and he stuck his hand behind the gratings, clasped Johnson's hand, and almost crushed it. His eyes were directed toward the floor. One moment and then he shook for Johnson's hand again and he stood vigorously.

"Denied, denied," he said in a whisper. He seemed dazed at the news. And then Johnson left him to his thoughts, standing at the door, with his hand bowed.

Father Cashin Sent For. The news of Justice Ford's decision reached the prison twelve minutes before Becker was notified. Newspaper men received the word from their offices and told Warden Thomas Mott Osborne and Mr. Johnson. The two officials stood undecided for a time, neither of them liking the task of telling Becker.

Then they telephoned to Father Cashin, prison chaplain, who hurried over to the prison, but before he arrived Mr. Johnson, who has become a warm friend of Becker, made the move.

Mrs. Becker had been here all evening from 7:30, but left a few minutes before 10 o'clock to catch the 10:31 train for home. The prisoner, who expected the news of his plea, the priest found the condemned man sitting quietly on the edge of his cot, smoking a cigar. Becker rose and extended his arm through the cell bars and the two clasped hands.

Then the cell door was opened and Father Cashin went inside. He and Becker knelt on the floor, and the two clasped hands. The warden's words were audible throughout the death house, and the other inmates listened reverently until the end, standing at the doors of their cells.

Father Cashin spent twenty minutes in the cell with Becker, and when he came out he said the prisoner was bearing up wonderfully, and as if well occupied. Becker had no statement to give out to-night, but to Father Cashin he said:

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