purchase has prepared the country to expect of the Administration a comprehensive programme of military and naval expansion.

The net balance in the Treasury is now $81,000,000. It has fallen from $81,000,000 in the two months since the beginning of the fiscal year. That is, the Government expenditures have been exceeding the revenues by about $2,500,000 a week.

The deficit for the new fiscal year is already $25,452,000, compared with $14,452,000 at the time last year. If the Government should continue to run behind at this rate the cash balance in the Treasury will have become exhausted by January 1 next. There would then still be six months of the fiscal year ahead.

On May 1 next sugar will go on the free list, cutting off $30,000,000 a year in revenue. It is apparent, therefore, that the President and his advisers will be confronted with the necessity of enacting some revenue legislation to bolster the Treasury to meet even the ordinary expenses of the Government.

The fact of the matter is that the United States Treasury seems to be running behind now at the rate of from $70,000,000 to $80,000,000 a year, and this notwithstanding the emergency war tax which was enacted in the last session of Congress to supplement the tariff revenue.

Experts figured that the war tax would yield about $70,000,000 a year. Democratic leaders admit now that the war tax will have to be reenacted at the opening of Congress. Their fear is that it will have to be enlarged to yield more revenue.

Many here expect to see the agitation revived for levying a tax on gasoline and other items that were suggested but finally excepted when the war revenue bill was under consideration.

In view of this situation, the belief is expressed here by most leaders that the fund for the improvement of national defence will have to come from an issue of bonds or short time notes.

BERNSTORFF HERE WITH LIPS SEALED

German Ambassador Comes From Washington in Affable Frame of Mind.

Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, came here from Washington yesterday. He was in an affable frame of mind, but not talkative, merely saying there had been no developments during the day which would make a statement by him possible.

He reached the city at noon and went to the Ritz-Carlton, his headquarters here, leaving at 2 in the afternoon. When he returned to the hotel at 10 o'clock last night there was a genuine smile on his face, but a reporter for THE SUN was unable to determine whether the smile was due to the passing of a pleasant evening or to the present state of diplomatic relations.

The German Ambassador was told that the American people were interested in knowing whether Germany would send the United States formal assurance that merchant vessels would not be attacked by submarines without warning.

"I don't know about that yet," said Count von Bernstorff. "I can't say anything about it just now."

"Has a report been received from the commander of the submarine that sank the Arabic?"

"I can't say," replied the Ambassador, and he added in response to an inquiry regarding the day's developments, "No. There is nothing to announce."

The Ambassador was asked if he expected to return to Washington last night. He replied no, he had just got here and would at least stay the night out here.

GREAT HARVEST IN RUSSIA.

Wheat Yield Is Better Than Five Year Average.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—The *Daily Mail's* correspondent at Petrograd quotes M. Krivoshein, Minister of Agriculture, as saying that the Russian harvest is not only better than in 1914, but greatly above the average for the five years preceding. The yield is estimated at 2,000,000,000 bushels, of which 671,000,000 bushels are wheat. During the five years preceding 1914 the average wheat yield was 472,000,000 bushels.

The only districts where the harvest was bad were the Vilna and Grodno regions, which are now largely occupied by the Germans. The difficulty of finding enough harvest workers has been overcome and there will be no difficulty in exporting the surplus through the Black Sea when the Dardanelles are opened.

The Siberian harvest was below the average, but this fact is negligible when the abundance of the crops in eastern and southern Russia is remembered.

GILBERT'S PAROLE WAS KEPT.

Escaped After Withdrawing Promise Not to Leave Switzerland.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, Aug. 29.—The Swiss press, in commenting on the surrender by the French authorities of Eugene Gilbert, the famous aviator, who last week escaped from a Swiss detention camp crossed the frontier and the next day reported at the French War Office offering his services, recognizes that Gilbert had withdrawn his word of honor not to escape in a letter addressed to Col. von Sprecher, head of the staff.

This letter was delayed in translation to the Colonel's office and then was not opened for several hours. Hence, the trip off considered that the French aviator escaped while still under parole. The French Government, without in the least doubting Gilbert's correctness of conduct, preferred to surrender him upon the Swiss Government's complaint.

ITALY IS BUYING IN NEW YORK

Purchasing Agent Says Army Will Have New Million Men.

Alexander Consolo, representing the firm of Borca Brothers of Milan, Italy, which supplies war munitions for the Italian Government, who arrived in this country on Friday, said yesterday at the Hotel Martinique that he had come here to get bids on war materials. The Italian Government already had 2,000,000 soldiers in the field and was preparing to equip another million men.

"The enthusiasm over the war is intense in Italy," said Mr. Consolo. "Thousands more men and boys have volunteered their services than are needed at present. The son of a neighbor of mine in Milan, under 15 years, ran away from home, gave a false name and the wrong age in order to enlist. That incident is characteristic of the enthusiasm."

British Loss for Day 3,708.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—To-day's casualty list covering all British fronts gives the number of officers at 182, of whom 67 were killed, and that of men at 3,526, of whom 549 were killed. This makes to-day's total casualties 3,708, of whom 616 were killed.

GERMANY LAMENTS LOSS OF WORLD'S FRIENDSHIP

Georg Bernhard Describes Country's Bitter Awakening From Cherished Dream as Nation After Nation Became Alienated—Embargo on Dyes Urged.

Special Correspondence to THE SUN.

BERLIN, Aug. 10.—Nothing could better illustrate the German people's present conception of themselves and their attitude toward foreign countries than what Georg Bernhard says in the *Vossische Zeitung*. So suitable are the remarks to the prevailing sentiment here that it might be considered the acknowledged mouthpiece of the majority of the German people.

Bernhard says in substance that, although Germany's confidence in her military and economic capability has proven well founded, it has had to experience the most bitter disappointments in reaching beyond the military and maritime sphere—disappointments far greater than any that have fallen to its lot for many years. And among these, the most bitter, says Bernhard, has been the awakening from the dream of a friendship with all the rest of the world.

"In many instances, in their advocacy of the international idea, the Germans went to the extent of finding all that was foreign of much greater interest than that which was domestic. "The intention, the will to understand, possessed us," says Bernhard. "We diligently studied foreign geography and languages as no other nation did. We thought our friendship might be returned by others. However, we, before all others, were destined to see one illusion after another take sides against us.

World's Friendship Gone.

"We have determinedly denounced the flood of slander about us, circulated by the press of all nations, but one nation after another has believed that which the press published against us and only here and there a voice has been raised in our defence. All our previous labor of culture has not been able to gain for us or even to retain a solitary friend. It needed the biting scorn, which like an echo to all our pamphlets and fine newspaper articles resounded from all over the world to convince us of the futility of all such endeavors. And yet the results have been splendid. For during this year Germany has grown from a youthful political idealism to mature manhood. We have learned that in the future our interests alone must be our criterion.

"The severest lesson of all has been taught us by America. To be sure, we might have realized her real sentiments toward us long ago. The Prussian-American commercial treaty of 1828, to which America now appeals to demand indemnity from us for an alleged unjustifiable sinking of a ship, carrying contraband, has been employed by the United States for more than ten years to gag Germany commercially and politically. According to the inclinations of the President who happened to be in power, this treaty has been interpreted always for themselves whenever America altered its revenue tariff and always against us whenever we contemplated reprisals.

Dye Embargo Urged.

"America submits to England assuming a guardianship over her commerce. The ever growing demand in England to include cotton in the list of contraband will be—if realized—the heaviest blow of all against America's free trade and America's interests. If America will stand this from England, there will not be the least occasion for us to make America any further friendly advances.

"Certain German goods are urgently needed by America. And of these, the German dyes are a very important factor. England has shown a very curious readiness to facilitate the export of German dyes, directly and indirectly, to America. This attitude of England leads one to the obvious supposition that these German dyes would be destined to be exported via America to England. And this alone would be reason enough for us to withhold all German dyes from America.

"Many reasons are advanced as an excuse for our victories. Why we win is immaterial to us. And all subterfuge cannot withhold from the world the fact that Germany is victorious. But even to-day it would be wise for the responsible politicians of foreign Powers to realize that a victorious military Germany will no longer be the same political Germany as formerly. Our isolation in our time of affliction has taught us that a weak considerateness in politics is ever misunderstood and game to friends. Our experience shall be put to a practical application; we shall give like for like."

BALFOUR EXPLAINS SILENCE ON AIR RAIDS

Says to Tell Details Would Make Future Voyages of Zeppelins Easier.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Admiralty, has addressed an explanation to a correspondent who asked why the accounts published in England concerning air raids by the German Zeppelins were so meagre, while the German narratives of the same events were rich in lurid details. Mr. Balfour in his explanation says:

"The reason is quite simple. The Zeppelins attack under cover of the night, with preference of moonless nights. In such conditions the landmarks are elusive and navigation is difficult. Errors are inevitable—and sometimes these errors are of surprising magnitude.

"The Germans constantly assert—and they may believe what they are asserting—that they dropped bombs on certain places which in fact they never approached. Why make their future voyages easier by telling them where they blundered? Since their errors constitute our gain—why disabuse them?

"I think nobody is disposed to doubt that this reticence is judicious. The question may be asked as to how ought we to rate the Zeppelins among the weapons of attack and what they do not do and what they can do. I cannot prophesy the future method of warfare of the Zeppelins, as this branch of aircraft is still in its infancy. I can say, however, that the results of their attacks in the past have caused much suffering to many innocent people.

"Unhappily, certain Zeppelin expeditions have been magnified out of all proportion by ill informed rumors. During the last twelve months 71 civilian adults and 12 children were killed by them and 189 civilian adults and 21 children were injured.

"Judged by numbers, the cumulative result of these many crimes does not equal one single effort of the submarine, which to the unconcealed pride of Germany and to the horror of all the world, killed 1,198 unoffending civilians with the Lusitania.

"One might well ask what military advantage can be gained at the cost of so much innocent blood. The answer is easily given: no soldier or sailor has been killed, seven were wounded, and only on one occasion was damage inflicted that could by any stretch of language be described as being of the smallest military importance.

"The Zeppelin raids, brutal as they were, have not been effective so far. They have served no hostile purpose, moral or material."

$80,000,000 FOR BELGIAN AID.

458,216 Tons of Food Forwarded From This Country.

Since the first cry of homeless Belgian women and children for aid reached this country America has sent $80,000,000 worth of food to the war ridden little kingdom, according to the latest report of the Commission for Relief of Belgium, made public yesterday. Including the grain and foodstuffs sent from the United States alone, this report shows, the shipments have reached a total of 458,216 tons. If the shipments from Canada and other countries were to be added the commission estimates that the aggregate probably would exceed 2,000,000,000 pounds.

A shipload of food every forty-eight hours was required during the winter and spring to feed the Belgian population of 7,000,000 on a per capita ration of ten ounces a day, about one-third of a soldier's ration. During the summer the requirements were considerably lessened as a result of the German military authorities conceding to the Belgians their grain crops, and this greatly facilitated the commission's work.

Von Beseler to Govern in Russia.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

AMSTERDAM, via London, Aug. 29.—Gen. Von Beseler, the conqueror of Antwerp, has been appointed German Governor-General of all the occupied Russian territory.

SAW SUBMARINE SINK SHIP AFTER WARNING

Bark Glance Arrives With Report of Destruction of the Trondhjemsfjord.

The Norwegian bark Glance, which arrived yesterday from Aalborg, Denmark, brought in a report of the destruction of the Norwegian steamer Trondhjemsfjord, which was sunk by a German submarine on her way from New York to Bergen on July 23. The steamship was warned and time given for all the crew to disembark. The submarine towed the small boats to the Glance and saw the crew safely on board.

The Trondhjemsfjord was hove to west of the Shetland Islands when sighted by the Glance. The submarine was sighted with signals saw ordering the crew to abandon the ship. They did, getting into their boats on the side away from the undersea boat, and as soon as they were afloat the torpedo was fired. Capt. Birkeland of the Glance saw it on its course and watched it strike the ship, which sank with a terrific explosion.

The submarine then towed the ship's boats with Capt. Bang and thirty-six officers and men to the Glance and instructed Capt. Birkeland to take them to Scotland. There was a British prize crew of six men on board in addition to the regular hands. The British had seized the Trondhjemsfjord and were taking her into Kirkwall for examination. These also were put on the Glance.

Two days later the bark passed the Swedish steamship Olanda, bound for Sundsvold, Sweden, and the forty-three survivors were transferred to her. The same day the Glance was held up by a British auxiliary cruiser, which took away some of her ship's papers.

The Trondhjemsfjord left New York on July 13 for Bergen and Christiansand. She was a vessel of 2,739 tons net.

PLEADS FOR END OF COMPULSION DISPUTE

Lord Cromer Fears Coalition Government May Be Disrupted.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—Lord Cromer, whose usually non-partisan and conservative attitude in public affairs gives much weight to his opinion, writes to the *Times* supporting other prominent men who are appealing for a cessation of the public wrangle being carried on in favor for and against compulsory service.

He says that this propaganda tends to accentuate the class controversy with which the country is already threatened, and that it may eventually disrupt the coalition government, which would be disastrous. He believes that the question of compulsion of military service is a matter for the Government to decide, especially Lord Kitchener, who has been forced into a unique position by force of circumstances.

If Lord Kitchener stated publicly, Lord Cromer says, that compulsion was necessary the mass of people would immediately support the idea, while on the other hand it would be practically impossible to enforce compulsion on the public if Lord Kitchener should be hostile or even neutral toward the question.

The *News of the World* says that a Cabinet committee consisting of Lord Selborne, the Marquis of Crewe, Winston Spencer Churchill, Austen Chamberlain, Lord Curzon and Arthur Henderson is preparing a report on the whole question of recruiting and enlistment.

The newspaper hints that the report will recommend that the United Kingdom follow the South African precedent under which each locality is obliged to furnish its quota of men.

"Kick In" Pleases London.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—The American play "Kick In" was produced at the Vaudeville Theatre last night and scored a huge success. The company received an ovation.

QUAKE SHOCKS AGAIN ROCK CENTRAL ITALY

New Anti-Seismic Houses Prevent Repetition of Last January's Disaster.

VIOLENT IN AVEZZANO

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

ROME, Aug. 29.—In the Avezzano district violent earthquake shocks during the last twenty-four hours caused a great panic. The new anti-seismic dwellings which were erected after the recent earthquake prevented a repetition of that catastrophe.

On the morning of January 13 last an earthquake that lasted for thirty-four seconds laid waste a large section of central Italy, killing 34,593 persons, injuring as many, and destroying fifty towns and villages. The panic that it caused was unparalleled in the recent history of Italy and was second only in the number of its victims to the upheaval that destroyed Messina and Reggio in 1908.

The shock, which was first felt at 7:55 o'clock in the morning, did the greatest damage in a region including Rome, Naples, Avezzano and the region to the south and east of the capital. The Pope was reciting the thanksgiving after the morning mass when the walls of the papal dwelling rocked and groaned under the shock.

Avezzano is a historic town of about 8,000 inhabitants. It was practically wiped out by the earthquake of last January, but it is presumed that it has been repopulated to the same number. In its rebuilding every possible means was employed to make the town more secure from the devastations of a possible recurrence of the disaster. Avezzano is situated on the site of a buried lake, in the province of the Abruzzi, thirty-seven miles east of Rome.

PREACHER HATES WAR BUT IS READY TO FIGHT

Dr. Halsey, at Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, Speaks for Defence.

The Rev. Dr. A. W. Halsey of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, preaching in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church yesterday, said he had reports from mission fields not in the European war zone showing that horror almost beyond conception was the lot of many peoples who had committed no wrong. He declared that the atrocities of Genghis Khan and Tamerlane were being surpassed. He approved the stand of many other Christian ministers of this country who have denounced a policy of peace at any price, and said that he was ready to do anything from fighting to helping others to fight against an enemy that might attempt to harm this nation. He classed those who encourage young men not to enlist in defence of the land as enemies of both country and religion, and said he did not believe in a "namby pamby religion."

"Reports coming to our board from Turkey, Syria and Persia show the people to be suffering as people have suffered in no war since the world began," said Dr. Halsey. "These people are not in the war zone. Yet they are suffering things that are worse than death. They have committed no wrong. We here in our comfort, cannot realize their terrible straits. It will take generations to mend matters, even for the side that wins.

"I don't believe there is any one in America who is really neutral. How can any one be neutral under such conditions? Nevertheless, I say we ought to love our enemies. I don't believe in a namby pamby religion. I don't think it right for one man to urge another to pledge not to go to war under any circumstances. I hate war, and I want peace, but I don't want peace at any price, and I am ready to fight or to do anything else under certain conditions. There are things worse than war. I am not at all sure that America does not herself stand in need of some great sacrifice, some sacrificial cleansing."

10,000 RUSSIANS IN GALICIA CAPTURED

Continued from First Page.

retired further to the westward of Friedrichstadt.

On the right of the Viliya and between the Viliya and the Niemen stubborn fighting continued Friday and Saturday on the front, from Podbrodze toward the north of Vilna to Nodye-Troki and Ganchoucki and still further up the Niemen.

On the front between the sources of the Bobr and the Pripet there is no essential change. In the course of last night and to-day there was only rear guard fighting in this region.

As a result of the Germans massing large forces south of Vladimir-Volynski, with a view to developing an offensive in the direction of Luzk, Staro and Rojistche, in an endeavor to turn our right flank in Galicia, we took the necessary measures to change the front of our forces. The changes were executed on Friday and Saturday under the cover of actions fought to the northwest of Luzk.

THINK KIEFF MENACED.

Russian Military Experts Believe It Is Teuton Objective.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The *Times* correspondent in Petrograd quotes the opinion of Russian military experts to the effect that the Germans may be aiming at Kieff, although they consider this move as premature.

They infer that Kieff is nevertheless endangered.

NO WINE FROM FRANCE!

British Dealers Want Anti-Export Order Suspended.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—British wine dealers have united in an appeal to all French wine syndicates to support an attempt to induce the French Government to suspend its order prohibiting the exportation of wine.

No notice of the prohibition was sent to the British importers, who learned of the order only through the stoppage of their shipments on August 25.

They now have reason to hope, however, that the French Government will eventually allow the exportation of the more expensive wines under certain restrictions. It is not expected that the regulations will be relaxed as regards cheap wines, such as claret, which is practically a national beverage in France and is wanted for the troops.

ITALIANS MAY BE AT DARDANELLES

Turkish Report Indicates That Troops Have Probably Reached There.

TRANSPORT IS SHELLED

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

CONSTANTINOPLE, via Amsterdam, Aug. 29.—The War Office to-day told of general attacks by the Allies from the Suvla Bay district to Ari Burnu. All of them, it is stated, were repulsed and a cruiser and a transport which came within range of Turkish artillery were hit several times. The statement says:

In the Anafarta region on Thursday the enemy after artillery preparation made a combined land and sea attack on our right wing near Kirectach Tepe and on our centre south of Hasmakdere. The attacks were entirely unsuccessful.

Three enemy attacks on our centre were repulsed with heavy losses to the enemy. Our artillery repeatedly hit a hostile cruiser and transport on our right wing near Ari Burnu.

Thursday night there was bomb throwing. Our artillery damaged a transport ship and tug near Sedd el Bahr. There was the usual artillery fire on other parts of the front.

The news of a combined attack on both the Turkish right and centre may indicate the arrival of Italian reinforcements. The transports referred to in the Turkish official statement also may be the Italian transports which left Italy for an unknown destination several days ago.

ITALIANS DESTROY AUSTRIAN AERO BASE

Aviators Wreck Camp and Hangars at Divassa, East of Trieste.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

ROME, Aug. 29.—Italian aviators have completely wrecked the Austrian aviation base at Divassa, east of Trieste, according to the official statement of the War Office. The hangars and field were bombarded first on Friday, and yesterday the work was completed. All of the Italian aeroplanes returned to safety.

The military authorities have ordered compulsory anti-cholera vaccination for all men and officers in both the army and navy. A good many Austrian soldiers who had been moved from the Galician front to the Italian front have recently been made prisoners and there has been some fear that they might bring the disease with them.

The War Office statement to-day says:

In the Val Sugana the Austrians destroyed some railway and highway bridges between Konogonto and Novaledo. The enemy's attack against Monte Armentera on August 27 was repulsed.

On the upper Isonzo our mountain division attempted an arduous attack against the trenches on the summit of the Rombon. After heavy resistance we succeeded by artillery fire in dislodging the enemy from some of the trenches. Aerial explorations showed that the enemy was actively engaged in repairing the damage sustained at the Divassa aviation field and yesterday we repeated the bombardment of this place, dropping 126 bombs. Two hangars were destroyed and the entire camp was wrecked. Our aeroplanes returned successfully.

It is reported that Gen. Rostagno has been seriously wounded while leading a successful attack against Austrian positions.

Pope Benedict visited incognito the wounded soldiers in the Santa Maria Hospital, adjoining the Vatican, yesterday. He was visibly moved as he walked among the many beds, stopping to speak to some of the men. He took notes and distributed money.

As he had about completed his rounds a wounded soldier priest recognized him and called out "Viva le Papa! Viva Italia!"

This was the signal for a great ovation from the other soldiers. Finally the Pope withdrew, giving the papal blessing.

ITALIANS REPULSED.

Violent Attacks on Isonzo Front Fail, Says Vienna.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

VIENNA, via Amsterdam, Aug. 29.—Italian attacks on the Isonzo front were more violent than usual yesterday, says the War Office to-day, but everywhere the Austrians managed to repulse their opponents. The statement was as follows:

Attacks on the Isonzo front increased in fierceness yesterday, but without success anywhere. Attacks in the Doberdo section, at Monte Busi, and at Monte San Michele were repulsed. Attacks by sappers against the Goritz bridgehead were frustrated. Advances against the bridgehead at Tolmino and also on the plain north of this crossing failed.

Four attacks on the Mrzlivroh Oljemne front were furstrated and a strong attack on the plain before Piezzo was brought to a standstill. On the Carzo front there was comparative quiet. In the Tyrolese frontier district there were artillery duels of varying strength.

BRITISH GIFT TO ITALY.

25 Motor Ambulances Are Received in Turin.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

ROME, Aug. 29.—Twenty-five fully equipped motor ambulances purchased by subscription in England for the Italian army arrived in Turin to-day. George Macaulay Trevelyan, the historian, is with the party accompanying the ambulances, which are in the charge of three Red Cross surgeons.

The Italian press prints cordial expressions of welcome and appreciation on the arrival of the medical expedition.

EVENTS IN THE WAR ONE YEAR AGO TO-DAY

AUGUST 30.

Apia, German Samoa, surrenders to British forces.

France calls out the 1914 class of troops, thus adding 260,000 men to her army.

Germans defeat Russians east of Koenigsberg.

St. Quentin is occupied by the Germans, who are steadily advancing into France.

WELSH MINERS MAY CLOSE PITS TUESDAY

Adopt Resolutions Opposing Any Agreement Which Refuses Them a War Bonus.

WANT SHARE IN PROFITS

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—Many mass meetings were held by miners organizations in South Wales to-day, all reiterating the determination to obtain the granting of the original demands, which insist upon a greater share of the war profits than the employers have declared themselves willing to grant and President Walter Runciman of the British Board of Trade has decided in his award to be sufficient.

Resolutions adopted at the meetings instructed the delegates attending the federation's conference at Cardiff on Tuesday not to ratify any agreement unless it grants immediately the bonus which the men claim and which Minister of Munitions Lloyd George conceded without exception.

Put briefly, the demand of the men is for six turns of pay for five turns of work rendered. It is stated in local labor circles that if this demand is not conceded on Tuesday all pits will be stopped.

Meanwhile the majority of the miners are working on day to day contracts and the number of actual strikers has not increased. The *Daily Mail's* correspondent at Cardiff asked the leaders whether the miners realized the glee with which the Germans viewed the prospect of another strike. They replied that if the men thought there was a real danger of their nation being ruled by Germany they would not think of striking or of making any other resistance.

More than 95 per cent. of the miners have relatives in the army, the leaders told the interviewer, but they added that the miners knew their employers were getting big profits and they did not see why they should be accused of lack of patriotism because they want a share in those profits, which would enable them to meet the increased cost of living.

LABOR DENIES CHARGE.

British Unions Say They Are Bearing Burden of War.

"The greed of the employing classes, combined with the failure of the British Government to take any action to protect the workers from a rise in prices amounting to 25 per cent." are asserted to be the causes for the labor troubles and strikes in Great Britain in a statement issued by British labor unions and sent to all the national labor unions in the United States. Copies of the statement were received in this country yesterday. It contains what its authors say is "the real truth" of the labor situation in Great Britain.

The British workers spontaneously repudiate the charge of lack of patriotism that has been made against them by British newspapers and by some high Government officials. It asserts that "the trade unions for two months have been taking the lion's share of the national burdens, and that the slowing down of production during the last two months is due to the exhausted condition of the men." This claim is based on a fifty-two-year-old artificer who died, it is asserted, as a result of working sixty hours every week since August, or thirty-two hours above the normal time. He had been an employee of the factory for twenty-five years.

Side exhorting the workers of Great Britain to exert all efforts to speed the production of materials needed by the army and navy were sent to all members of trade unions, the statement says. One of the sentences on the slip read: "Every hours delay in the delivery of our warships is a help to the enemy."

The statement reads, in part:

"Thousands of pounds have been saved the country and the men at the front assured of first class equipment by the unions, who undertook to see that all Government contracts were rigidly enforced by threatening strikes whenever greedy manufacturers attempted to substitute inferior materials and workmanship.

"The delay of the coal operators to meet their workmen in a national conference meant £250,000 ($1,250,000) additional in the pockets of the owners for every week they put off the payment of the admittedly responsible war bonus demanded by the men. The result of this attitude on the part of the employers has been a growing feeling of resentment in the ranks of organized labor, which has been increased by the slanders circulated during the agitation for prohibition.

"This tense and silent struggle between the patriotism of workers on the one hand and the greed of the employing classes on the other is the most important fact in English history today. If the unions win it will be a victory for labor all over the world. If they are beaten Prussian militarism will have taken its first step in the conquest of English liberties."

BOOKS RUSSIA BANNED SOLD.

Warsaw's Secret Library Bought by Dealers as Old Paper.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 29.—The *Berliner Tageblatt* prints a curious story of Warsaw's secret library, consisting of a vast collection of publications placed at various times on the Russian index expurgatorius. When the evacuation of Warsaw was decided upon by the Russian military authorities the order was given, according to the *Tageblatt*, to destroy the collection, which weighed about 150 tons. This order, however, was not fulfilled, the collection being sold instead to dealers for 24 cents a hundredweight.

The older part of the collection comprised valuable manuscripts and many volumes of which no other copies are in existence. These sold for two cents a pound. The dealers, the Berlin paper asserts, made a small fortune, as some of the old prints are priceless.

SHOT IN HOME OF FIANCEE.

Bridegroom-to-be Fired On Through Second Story Window.

Bargini Barone, a machinist, of 158 Twenty-first street, Brooklyn, called last night upon Miss Giotigio Licodorro, 22 years old, of 214 Twenty-first street. They are to be married next Wednesday night. The gas was burning low in the parlor on the second floor.

The window was slowly raised from the outside and a hand clasping a revolver was thrust into the room. Barone and his fiancee were occupied with their own affairs and failed to see it. There was the sharp explosion of the revolver and Barone fell to the floor. Then there was the thud outside of a ladder falling to the ground.

The bullet entered Barone's right hip, penetrating the stomach. The police were called, but could find no one who had seen the assailant, whose action is believed to have been caused by jealousy. Barone was taken to the Methodist Episcopal Hospital, where the wedding will have to take place if it occurs on scheduled time.

FRENCH AIR FLEET MAKES NEW RAIDS

German Munition Bases Are Bombarded—Attack Made on Grandpre.

FIGHT FOR MINE PITS

PARIS, Aug. 29.—The intensive aerial attacks begun by the French four days ago were continued yesterday and to-day. Raids have been made singly and in squadron, and various places, chiefly munitions bases, have been bombarded with apparently damaging effect. Grandpre, twenty-five miles northwest of Verdun, was one of the important points attacked. The barracks at Montheron and Laheon, in the Argonne region, were others.

Fierce hand to hand fighting for the possession of excavations left by mine explosions occurred last night at Marie Therese and west of the Forest of Malincourt. The French troops, having first gained a footing in these excavations, retained possession of them in spite of the numerous German attacks.

Elsewhere on the French front there were heavy bombardments at various points.

The afternoon statement said:

Our artillery continued during the night its activity against the positions of the enemy. The cannonading was especially active in the sector of Ablain, in the region of Roye, to the north of the Aisne, and in the vicinity of Craonne and Berry-au-Bac, as well as between the Aisne and the Argonne.

There was violent hand to hand fighting at Marie-Therese and to the west of the Forest of Malincourt for possession of excavations made by mines. We remained in possession of these positions.

We subjected to a heavy bombardment the trenches and groups of German pioneers over the whole line along the Lorraine frontier at Gremecey, Benange, Gondrexon and Emberment. There was heavy fighting with bombs and hand grenades in the region of Metzeral.

Our aeroplanes bombarded last night the railway station and the barracks of the enemy at Grandpre, in the Ardennes, as well as the barracks at Montheron and Laheon, in the Argonne.

The night communique was as follows:

There was the usual activity on the part of artillery along the major part of the front. Particularly effective bombardments of the enemy's line are reported in the north (the sector of Helles and Steenstraete), in the region of Dixmude, north of the Aisne, in the vicinity of Ailles, at Craonne, in Champagne north of the Chalons camp and between the Meuse and the Moselle in the neighborhood of Pagny Blesvein and the Montmare wood.

ZEPPELINS LIKE FLYING FISH.

Germany's Air Fleet Now Painted a Battleship Gray.

PARIS, Aug. 29.—A Zurich despatch says that Germany's fleet of Zeppelins has been repainted a battleship gray, which makes it very difficult to detect them even when flying beneath the clouds.

The latest models seen over Lake Constance resemble large fish with tapering ends.

Quiet Day in Belgium.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

HAVRE (by wireless via London), Aug. 29.—The following official statement was issued by the Belgian War Office to-night:

The situation at the front was calm throughout the day. Only a few shells were fired at different parts of the front.

"No Developments," Says Berlin.

BERLIN (via London), Aug. 29.—Army Headquarters issued the following statement to-day regarding operations in the west:

There have been no new developments of importance.

HONORS FOR CARRIE NATION.

Her Portrait and Hatchet to Adorn Kansas Hall of Fame.

WICHITA, Kan., Aug. 29.—Mrs. Carrie Nation's portrait and her famous hatchet are to be placed in the State Historical Society at Topeka.

For years a photograph of Mrs. Nation, together with her hatchet, hung on the walls of the Wichita police station, where they were placed as a result of the frequent arrest of Mrs. Nation and her associates for smashing saloon windows, bar fixtures and mirrors. The Board of Commissioners of Wichita recently ordered that the photograph and the hatchet be removed and given to Mrs. Myra McHenry of Wichita, who was nineteen times in jail with Mrs. Nation for disturbing the peace.

U. S. POWDER PLANT HAS MEAGRE OUTPUT

Picatinny Works Make Only Enough Each Day to Fire Six Shells.

"Carelessness is more powerful than any army, destroys more men than war, stands in the United States alone over three million dollars worth gunpowder yearly and takes all."

These words, which are points emphasizing about the Government powder plant at Picatinny, N. J., are warning the men who work among the powder vats of fewer generation not to deny themselves mere exercise, might be read into the larger meaning of a warning to the nation as a whole.

"When it worked," it might be added, "the carelessness of a workman in mixing powder or the carelessness of a nation of a hundred million is making almost none at all."

Secretary of War Garrison is credited with the assertion that if every of the United States with a first class force if begun at 6 A. M. would be over at 10 A. M. so far as the Government and its military resources were concerned.

The army of the United States has a reserve supply of powder insufficient for a big war. The plant, which is manufacturing daily only enough gun powder to fire a single shot before rifle six times. To fire single shot of 10,000 pounds, if number for big guns, would fire a single shot before rifle only twelve times. To fire one shot of 10,000 pounds, the output of the plant for a month would be required. It would not be a drop in a bucket, so to speak, that would be needed. It would take at least six months for the Government plants to produce enough of a reserve of powder and not rather to be

An Inexpensive Factor.

The powder for the United States army is made in a few small buildings in one building stood among the trees on the eastern side of the Rockaway River. These buildings are now dwarfed by the vast plant, which is being rushed to completion for naval powder making. Ten years ago, when powder was cheaper than it was in the Spanish war, it was made in these buildings. The plant is being rushed to completion for naval powder making. The plant is being rushed to completion for naval powder making. The plant is being rushed to completion for naval powder making