

IT SHINES FOR ALL

The Sun

THE WEATHER FORECAST.
Fair to-day and probably tomorrow;
gentle westerly breeze.
Highest temperature to-day, 64.
Detailed weather, including report on page 13.

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To the Readers of The Sun

The control of The Sun and The Evening Sun passed into my hands yesterday through my purchase from Mr. William C. Reick of his interest in these properties.

Coincident with the closing of this transaction, The Sun bought The New York Press from me for the purpose of combining the two papers. The amalgamation will take place with Monday's issue of The Sun—Monday, July 3—when The Press will be merged with it. The name of the amalgamated paper will be The Sun. It will, of course, be necessary to carry the name of The Press in a conspicuous place for a brief time.

The tremendous advantage of this merger to The Sun can be appreciated only by newspaper men. Through it The Sun secures a morning franchise in the Associated Press, and there is no other possible way to secure such a franchise except through the purchase of a newspaper owning one.

Through a mix-up that occurred some years ago, when the Associated Press was reorganized, The Sun did not associate itself with all the other morning papers of the town in the reorganization. As a consequence, ever since then it has been compelled to gather its news alone and at a vast annual expenditure in excess of the cost of receiving it through the Associated Press.

Moreover, it is not possible for a single newspaper to compete in news-gathering with the Associated Press, which is the peerless news gathering organization of all the world. With the Associated Press franchise which The Sun secures through this merger, it will be equipped for better work so far as concerns its news service than at any time in its history—better than in the old days when it was a member of a press association, because the Associated Press of to-day is incomparably better and bigger than any previous news-gathering organization.

But the gain of The Sun through this merger is by no means confined to its acquisition of an Associated Press franchise. It gains as well the good will and circulation of The Press, which is now 135,000 net cash paid on week-day issues and 143,000 net cash paid on a Sunday, and the best of it is that this circulation of The New York Press is largely right here in the city itself.

The price of The Sun will be reduced to one cent

Beginning next Monday, the price of The Sun will be reduced to one cent in the one-cent newspaper zone—that is, in Greater New York and its nearby communities, where other important morning newspapers sell at one cent. This move will put The Sun on an even footing with its competitors, all of which, with the exception of The Herald, sell at the one-cent price.

Summed up, the acquisition of an Associated Press franchise, and of the good will and circulation of The New York Press, and the reduction in the selling price of the paper to one cent, form an epoch of no mean importance in the history of The Sun.

The Evening Sun, conceived and started in 1887 by as brilliant a corps of newspaper men as any American newspaper has ever had, now occupies a very splendid place in the journalistic world. It has come to be the vogue among evening newspapers. In character and quality, and the esteem in which it is held by the substantial citizenship of the community, it has no rival in its field to-day, save The Evening Post alone. Its net paid daily circulation is now verging on two hundred thousand, and it has won an advertising patronage that places it in a very strong position.

Very great credit is due Mr. Reick for the fine development of The Evening Sun since it came under his control. I know of no man who has done a better and sounder piece of newspaper work at any time, in New York or elsewhere, than Mr. Reick has done on The Evening Sun.

In taking over these two newspapers, I do so with full appreciation of the responsibilities that come with them. I have a keen realization of the great past of The Sun, and the unique and incomparable position it achieved under the direction of that master journalist, Mr. Charles A. Dana. His work was an inspiration and an uplift to all journalists throughout the length and breadth of the land.

But no man can make a worth-while imitation newspaper. If Mr. Dana himself were alive and editing The Sun, he would not imitate any past performance. A newspaper must be of the period, the day, the hour, the minute. The man responsible for The Sun in the present and in the future, while holding to the best traditions of the past, must square it to the conditions and requirements of to-day—must put into it his own thoughts, his own convictions, and his own analysis of the times and everyday issues.

Mr. Reick will remain with the organization, and Mr. Edward P. Mitchell, who served The Sun so long as its chief editorial writer under the great Mr. Dana, will still be at the head of the editorial department. And many of the old Sun men, who are steeped through and through with Sun traditions, will remain with us, I hope, and continue to give you that inimitable Sun flavor and finish that you find in The Sun alone.

Frank A. Munsey.

FRENCH REWIN THIAUMONT IN FURIOUS FIGHT

Germans Reenter the Field Work; but Are Driven Out Again.

BRITISH PIERCE TEUTONS' SUPPORT

Russians Press On—Take Obertyn, 15 Miles North-east of Kolomea.

Indications of the coordination of the Allies' military efforts are seen in the reports from the various fronts yesterday.

The French forces at Verdun assumed the offensive and after some very heavy fighting recaptured the "arnored fortress of Thiaumont," as it has been called in the German statements. The position, originally a farm flanked with redoubts, has been turned into a labyrinth of trenches and field works.

British raids against the German front continued on a large scale. The heavy artillery fire continues all along the line, indicating that at last the British are preparing for serious operations.

The Russian offensive continues to sweep on in southern Galicia. Gen. Brusilov's troops have captured Obertyn, fifteen miles northeast of Kolomea, an important railway centre. Unofficial reports say the Russians have already entered Kolomea.

The Italians are gaining considerable headway in their counter-offensive in the Trentino. Heavy fighting is also developing on the Isonzo front.

THIAUMONT AGAIN IN FRENCH HANDS

By Strong Counter Attack They Drive Germans' Attempt to Retake It.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

Paris, June 30.—The Thiaumont field work on the right bank of the Meuse was retaken by the French in an assault at 10 o'clock this morning. In the afternoon the Germans made repeated efforts to recover the position and at one time, about 4 o'clock, succeeded in reentering the work, but an hour and a half later the French through a strong counter attack were again in complete possession.

The fortified position on the Thiaumont farm, known recently in the French communiqués as the "ouvrage Thiaumont," was captured by the Germans after long continued and often repeated attacks on June 23.

The attack had been begun by the German artillery the night before with a heavy bombardment of the whole French line from the Meuse to Moulinville, at the foot of the Mortagne. The infantry attack which followed at about 8 o'clock on the morning of June 23, after suffering several repulses with enormous losses, finally won the field work and with it French first line trenches on either side as far as Hill 321 to the northwest, and Hill 320 to the southeast, a front of some 5 kilometers (3 miles).

That night the French recaptured most of the terrain in the region of the two hills and drove the Germans back to the edge of the field work. The following morning the Germans pushed on to the village of Fleury, occupying part of the village. The force used by the Crown Prince in the attack on the Thiaumont line was estimated at 100,000 men, and the losses sustained by the attackers, according to French official and unofficial reports, were extraordinarily heavy. The situation has remained until this morning's attack much the same as the operations of June 23-25 left it, with the French first line on the hills 321 and 320, one on each side of the field work, so that the Germans were under a flanking fire from both sides.

FRENCH ATTACK EXPECTED

A particularly intense bombardment in the Bois du Fumin and Le Chenois, the former west and the latter south of the Fort de Vaux, is reported to-night, suggesting the probability that the Germans are preparing for another attack in these sectors.

The official communiqué issued by the French War Office to-night follows:

On the left bank of the Meuse the bombardment continued in the region of Hill 304 without infantry actions.

On the right bank the fighting was terrific all day and the German attack restored to us complete possession of the work at 4.30 o'clock.

The bombardment was particularly intense in the Bois du Fumin and Le Chenois.

The German offensive on the west bank of the Meuse between the Bois d'Avocourt and a point somewhat to the east of Hill 304, which has shown considerable activity for some days, developed last night into a number of very violent attacks on this whole front, provoked by intense artillery preparation and accompanied by the use of flaming liquids.

The French fire broke all the German attacks west of Hill 304. On the fortified position, the defenders of which had been, as the communiqué in-

WILSON'S CHIEF AM FOR U. S. TO AVOID WAR

Tells Press Club Diners Verdict of Nov. 7 Matters Little.

WOULD LEAVE HIS RECORD TO NATION

Approves of Preparedness Which Will Safeguard National Honor.

It is possible even for a President caught between the wars of a world and about to put his own fortunes to the test to take a night off from the worries and harassments of his job and come to New York for a few light hours of laughter.

It was that way with Woodrow Wilson last night when he sat at dinner in the Waldorf-Astoria as the greatly honored guest of the New York Press Club. Within the limits of his dignity and his characteristic restraint he thoroughly enjoyed himself. When he left at midnight to go aboard his train for Washington it seemed indeed that there were fewer furrows in his brow, that his face had a happier cast.

Mr. Wilson is not so sportive in his frequent hours of relaxation as Mr. Roosevelt, say, or Mr. Bryan or Mr. Taft. But it was quite obvious that he was warmed to the sincere and hearty greeting that he received from the members of the Press Club and that he appreciated the numerous graceful manifestations of respect and admiration. He was the chief figure of a dinner party, which was vastly more interesting and amusing than the common run of public banquets, one markedly devoid of platitudes and dull phrases.

Would Keep Out of War.

Throughout his speech he seemed to dwell with most insistence upon the imperative necessity of keeping the country out of war, not only in Mexico, but out of war with anybody. When he told the Press Club folk that he receives constantly thousands of letters from the humble and obscure from the mothers and the fathers of the country, appealing to him to prevent war, and that appeals to prevent war are poured into his ears wherever he goes (the engine of his train spoke to him that way, man to man, yesterday in Philadelphia), he appeared to be more intense, more emphatic, than in any other part of the brief address.

Perhaps another important characteristic of the speech was the humility with which he refused to credit himself with all positiveness that he recognizes that the power of the nation comes from the bottom, and that he holds himself to be merely the servant of the people. Occasionally his mood flared up sharply, as when after putting the question: "Do you think that any act of violence by a powerful nation like this against a weak and distracted neighbor would reflect distinction upon the annals of the United States? Do you think that it is our duty to carry self-interest to the point of dictation in the affairs of another people?"

Some Things Wilson Heard.

From Ralph Pulitzer the President heard an extremely witty speech, dealing with the annals of the United States advanced by men opposing the President's reelection. From Mayor Mitchell he heard certain fundamental American ideals recited in something of his own style. From Irvin Cobb he had the luck to hear a dandy story told as it should be told, and a few episodes of the great war which he had just finished. From Bainbridge Colby he received the assurance that the rank and file of the Progressive party were not minded to desert him, but to stand by him "to the bitter end," but would support him, the President.

In and return for these offerings of wit and humor and sincerity he gave them a twenty-minute speech of rather unusual character.

He committed himself to nothing save the broadest devotion to his country and to humanity. He found it impossible or inexpedient to discuss with any directness the present day issues—such as the possibilities of war with Mexico or our relations with the belligerents of Europe. He approved generally of the sort of preparedness which would safeguard national honor and territory, but he would not discuss preparedness programs or to take up any details of army and navy extension.

It was a very human speech, with Mr. Wilson having his heart (or so it appeared) to those whom he described as interpreters of public opinion. And perhaps the highest note he struck at any time was his emphatic pronouncement: "If I could be written as an unwilling man, no matter what my personal fortunes may be, to play for the verdict of mankind. Personally, it matters little what I would have felt safe. If I could have been as generous and interesting and genuine as Mr. Colby I should have."

The President's Speech.

The President's address was as follows: "Mr. Toastmaster, Mr. Mayor, Gentlemen of the Press Club, Ladies and Gentlemen: I realize that I have done a very imprudent thing. I have come to address this thoughtful company of men without any preparation whatever. "If I could be written as an unwilling man, no matter what my personal fortunes may be, to play for the verdict of mankind. Personally, it matters little what I would have felt safe. If I could have been as generous and interesting and genuine as Mr. Colby I should have."

GEN. CARRANZA DEFIANT; REPLY MAY CAUSE BREAK; WILSON FIRM AGAINST WAR

CARRANZA INSISTS ARMY HAS NO RIGHT IN MEXICO

Foreign Relations Department Accuses the American Government of Misstatements About Bandit Raids—Arguments to Keep Troops In Are Weak.

Mexico City, June 30.—A statement was given to-day by Foreign Minister Aguilar's department setting forth its views in regard to the reply of the United States to the Mexican note requesting the withdrawal of the American punitive expedition.

The statement is given out in advance of the note which Carranza is soon to send to the United States in reply to the demand that he state his intention, and the request for a disavowal of Gen. Trevino's warning to Gen. Pershing.

"It seems strange that the Department of State should show surprise and disappointment for the tone and character of the note of the 22d of May, which it calls discourteous, when the very same Department of State has sent to the Constitutional Government not one but many notes not only discourteous but also haughty, to say the least."

140 Mexicans Killed.

"During the same period to which the note alludes 140 Mexicans have been murdered in United States territory by American citizens, and the same Government authorities have also participated, although the two countries were at peace, and in none of these cases, although representations have been made to the Department of State through our Minister at Washington, have the guilty ever been brought to justice or punished."

"These acts have been committed by Americans in American territory or by Texan-Mexicans against the lives and interests of some Americans. The Government of Mexico cannot be held responsible for those acts which have taken place in foreign territory and which should be charged to the nationals of either country."

"Besides, the American Government was well aware of all these facts before recognizing the Constitutional Government and it now appears irrelevant or out of place to bring these facts forward so as to make a base for an unjustified refusal to withdraw the American troops from our territory."

"It is not true that the Mexican Government or its authorities protected or covered the criminals who are claimed to have committed these depredations and crimes in territory of the United States. This can never be proved by the American Government."

"The Constitutional Government has done all in its power and has gone beyond all efforts to protect the foreigners, who are to be blamed to a great extent for remaining in places where conditions were not normal, although their own Gov-

First Chief's Note Reported to Be Belligerent in Tone.

TO AGAIN DEMAND RECALL OF TROOPS

Trevino Order to Attack Not to Be Disavowed, Is Hint.

ARREDONDO URGED TO HURRY THE REPLY

President Gets Flood of Telegrams Urging Him to Keep Peace.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The Mexican situation was as uncertain to-night as it has been at any time since the call was issued for the militia. On the one hand the intimation came from the State Department that if the expected note from Carranza bears out the unfavorable forecasts from Mexico city, trouble will probably result.

On the other hand, some of the President's advisers persist in saying that he is determined at all hazards to prevent a break. The latter referred with emphasis to the hundreds of telegrams that have reached the White House from all parts of the country urging a peaceful course. They insisted the country at large would applaud a refusal on the President's part to permit the United States to be dragged into war with Mexico.

Contributing to the uncertainty in the delay on the part of the Carranza Government in following up its release of the American troops with a formal reply to the second American note, which not only demanded the release of these men, but also demanded a Carranza's future course, with respect to the warning to American troops in Mexico not to move in any direction except northward.

The tension was not relieved to-day when unofficial newspaper summaries of a memorandum issued by the Carranza Government to the effect that Carranza's instructions to the American troops regarding the presence of United States forces on Mexican soil were received in Washington. Denying various statements made in Mr. Lansing's communication, reiterating the Carranza Government's demand that the American troops remain in Mexico, the memorandum does not improve the chances of an amicable settlement.

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FIRST MEXICAN VERSION GIVEN OF CARRIZAL FIGHT

Col. Rivas, in Charge When Gen. Gomez Fell, Blames Americans—U. S. Troops Killed 40—Carranza Promotes Surviving Officers.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

Mexico City, July 1.—Gen. Trevino sends the following report of Lieut.-Colonel Genovevo Rivas concerning the Carrizal fight:

"I have the honor of reporting for your superior information that on the 21st instant at 7 A. M. an American force composed of eighty to a hundred men came up. I went to confer with the chief of that force upon orders from Gen. Felix V. Gomez and ask the leader what was the object of his approach."

"Upon speaking with him he said he was seeking a band of bandits which had passed in that direction. Then I told him there were no bandits in that region, which was thoroughly watched over by Constitutionalists. He then said he was going to Villa Ahumada to seek a deserter. I answered that I had orders not to permit the advance of the Americans except in a northwesterly direction. He said this did not matter to him, as he had orders to march to Villa Ahumada and would do so in face of fire."

"Gen. Gomez, having received my report of the interview with the American leader, went out personally to interview him, asking the same question and receiving the same answer as myself."

"Gen. Gomez did not seem to regret exceedingly any conflict between their forces, proposing that the American leader wait some three hours while Gomez telegraphed to the military commandant at Ciudad Juarez to settle the question of Americans being allowed to pass to Villa Ahumada."

"To this the overbearing American chief replied he did not care to lose any more time and would walk over to Villa Ahumada if necessary. Gen. Gomez answered that he might march ahead if he thought he was able. Then Gen. Gomez and we who escorted him instantly retired to where our forces were."

"American leader did likewise, going to his forces and ordering his horses chained up, and with his cavalry force advanced in skirmish formation upon our forces, composed of Second, Third and Fourth squadrons of the Second Regiment, who remained mounted and in open formation without making a move until the Americans opened fire at a distance of eighty meters. Our valiant soldiers then answered the fire pluckily. The fight was fierce and in-

Intended to Hasten Reply.

Following a conference held to-day between Secretary Lansing and the Mexican Ambassador-Designate, the State Department has learned that Mr. Lansing had strongly urged Mr. Arredondo to hasten the reply of his Government. In responsive Mexican quarters, however, it was declared that no such request was made.

Such reports, however, are understood to have been borne out in confidential circles here during the day from Mexico city.

Mr. Arredondo's progress in calling on the Secretary of State it was said, was to inquire whether the American press reports concerning the Carrizal fighting were correct, and to advise him that the embassy had received the formal text of the report on the releasing of the men. He remained with the Secretary for about five minutes, after which the Secretary went to a meeting of the Cabinet.

It is indicated that this rejoinder is extremely belligerent in tone. Judging from the forecasts received here, Carranza is not a real ally of the United States, but a real ally of the American reply to Carranza's demands for a withdrawal of the American troops.

While the Mexican Embassy professes not to know the contents of the communication, the statement was made in this quarter that from present indications Carranza is not a real ally of the United States, but a real ally of the American reply to Carranza's demands for a withdrawal of the American troops.

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Has 55,000 Troops.

Another Carranza would consent to anything short of a withdrawal of the Carrizal troops, it was said, and Carranza's Government, it was added, now has 55,000 troops in Chihuahua alone.

JUDGE CARSON NOT DIVISIBLE

His Friend May Not Get Job in Adjutant-General's Department.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—By a process of departmental mathematics the appointment of Representative Hoy, chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee, to create a berth in the Department of the Adjutant-General of the Army for the friend, Judge Carson of the Philippines is to be delayed for a year, if not defeated. Mr. Hoy evidently overlooked the general requirement that the appointee should be appointed as far as practicable over a period of five years.

The Judge Advocate General, interpreting the law, decided that as two colonels were to be appointed in five years, only two-fifths of a colonel could be appointed the first year. Manifestly two-fifths of a colonel is less than half a colonel, therefore no appointment can be made until the second year, when four-fifths of a colonel will be authorized, four-fifths being construed as a whole colonel not being divisible.

No Judge Carson cannot be appointed until the second year.

BRIDE TRIES TO ENLIST

Arrested With Young Husband After Trying to Be Soldier.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., June 30.—Mrs. Mary Lopez, who is 19 years old and says her parents live at 738 East 137th street, New York, was arrested here to-day after she had tried to enlist with her husband, John Lopez, in the First Regiment reserve company. Lopez and Thomas Murtha, who accompanied the couple from New York, was also arrested.

Lopez, giving his address as 300 East 143d street, and Murtha registering from 107 Holmes avenue say that they tried to enlist at the Twelfth Regiment Army in New York on Wednesday. The girl to whom Lopez was engaged wouldn't let him go without her, so they were married. She then put on one of her husband's suits and went with him to Buffalo on a Erie freight train.

When Mrs. Lopez learned at the day before that she would have to be examined by a medical inspector she confessed that she was masquerading.

J. G. BENNETT SELLS YACHT.

Lysistrata Is Purchased by the Russian Red Cross.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

PARIS, June 30.—James Gordon Bennett has sold the yacht Lysistrata to the Russian Red Cross for a higher price than he had paid for it sixteen years ago, which is illustrative of the high price of all ships. Mr. Bennett proposes to go to New York soon.

Lysistrata was the largest American owned steam yacht and the largest vessel used for pleasure with the exception of the royal yachts. She was built from designs by the late George L. Watson by Denny & Brox at Dumbarton, Scotland, in 1890. Her general dimensions are 361 feet over all length, 285 feet water line, 39 feet 11 inches beam, 13 feet depth and 18 feet draft.

The Russian Red Cross have for some time been purchasing large yachts. It recently secured the Josephine owned by the Widener estate and tried to buy Howard Gould's Niagara and A. C. Burroughs' Astor.

GO TO CANADA THIS SUMMER.

Through sleeping car to the Highlands of Ontario leave New York 11:30 P. M. Arrives Muskoka Wharf next afternoon. Leigh Valley Railroad.—Ad.

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