make progress last night west of Fleury, capturing three machine guns. Two hundred Germans have been taken prisoners in this sector in the encounters of the past two days. The German artillery continues the bombardment of the French positions in the region of the Fort de Souville.

On the west bank there was heavy rifle fire last night, but no infantry attack was made.

Bad weather has interfered with the operations on the Somme and the larger part of the rest of the front. A German reconnoitring detachment approached the French lines in front of Moulin-sous-Toutvent, between the Oise and the Aisne, last night, but was dispersed by the French fire. Two German attacks preceded by artillery preparation were made last night in the region of Ham, southeast of Nomeny, in Lorraine. Both were repulsed.

CRAWL IN TO DIE.

Thrilling Stories of Bitter Fight in Mametz Woods.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, July 18.—The correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* at the British front in France telegraphs:

"We were shelling High wood, from which our men had to retire for a time owing to the enemy's heavy barrage of high explosive shells. The hostile batteries were retaliating upon the woodlands, which were gained and held during the past three days.

"This woodland fighting has been as bad as anything in this war—most frightful and bloody. Dead bodies lie beneath the trees, and in the shell holes are wounded men who have crawled in to die. Some of our men struck three German dugouts, exceptionally deep and good, and obviously built for officers. They were forty feet deep, with panelled rooms, and had pianos in them.

"One of the most extraordinary experiences of this woodland fighting is that of an English boy now lying in a field hospital. He went with the first rush of men into the Mametz Wood, but was left behind in a dugout when they retired before a violent counter attack.

"Some German soldiers passing this hole, where the boy lay crouched, flung down a bomb on the off chance that an English soldier might be there. It burst on the lower steps and wounded the lonely boy in a dark corner. He lay there a day and listened to the crash of shells through the trees overhead, English shell fire, not daring to come out. Then in the night he heard the voices of his own countrymen and shouted loudly, but as the English soldiers passed they threw a bomb into the dugout and the boy was wounded again.

"He lay there another day and the gunfire began all over again and lasted until the Germans came back. Another German soldier saw the old hole, and threw a bomb down as a safe thing to do, and the boy received his third wound. He lay in darkness one more day, not expecting to live, but still eager to live and see the light again, if only the English would come and rescue him.

"He prayed for them to come, and then they came, capturing the wood completely, and finally one of them, seeing the entrance to the dugout and thinking that Germans might be hiding there, threw a bomb down, and the boy was wounded for the fourth time. This time his cries were heard, and the monotonous repetition of this ill luck ended and the victim of it lies in a white bed with wonderful shining eyes."

KAISER AT SOMME FRONT

Visits Hospitals, Awards Crosses and Makes Speeches.

LONDON, July 17.—An official telegram received in Holland from Berlin says that Emperor William is now in the Somme battle sector, according to Reuter's correspondent in Amsterdam.

The Emperor has received reports from the chief commander, visited hospitals, distributed Iron Crosses and made speeches, the telegram states.

AUSTRIANS LOSE.

Italians Repulse Foe in Hand to Hand Fighting.

LONDON, July 17.—The Austrians attempted a counter offensive yesterday south of the Posina torrent in an effort to halt the Italian advance in that sector, according to the official statement received from Rome to-day. The counter attack was made between the Col Santo and Monte Toraro, and was supported by heavy artillery fire. Hand to hand fighting followed, in which the Italians repulsed the Austrians along the whole front of attack.

A second attack was made by the Austrians on the Italian positions northwest of Monte Seluggio, but again the attempt failed.

Heavy artillery fighting is reported from the regions of Cortina di Ampezzo, the Drave Valley and the upper But, with intermittent cannonading along the Isonzo.

Five Austrian aeroplanes bombarded Treviso last night. One person was killed and several injured. One of the aeroplanes was brought down and its occupants were killed.

An Austrian Admiralty statement forwarded by wireless from Berlin announces that Italian destroyers bombarded Parenzo, in Istria, on July 11, and that Ravenna and the Corsini batteries were bombarded by Austrian aeroplanes the same day. The statement follows:

Three Italian destroyers shelled the town of Parenzo for a short time on the morning of July 11. Two private houses and the tower of the Parliament building were damaged. There was no other damage, and no casualties occurred. The destroyers, struck by the fire of defensive batteries, left immediately.

In the afternoon, Austro-Hungarian naval aircraft bombarded Ravena and the batteries of Corsini and returned safely in spite of violent defensive fire.

DECIMATION OF TROOPS.

Captured Documents Show Great Losses by German Forces.

LONDON, July 17.—The official press bureau issued the following resume of captured documents this afternoon as showing the extent of the German casualties in the recent fighting:

"From a company of the Sixteenth Bavarian Infantry Regiment to the Third Battalion, Sixteenth Bavarian Infantry: 'Severe enemy artillery fire, all calibres up to twenty-eight centimeter on company sector. Company strength, one officer, twelve men. Beg urgently speedy relief for company. What remains of company so exhausted that in case of attack by the enemy, the few totally exhausted men cannot fight on.'

"From another company of the same regiment to the Third Battalion, Sixteenth Bavarian Infantry Reziment: 'Very heavy and intense enemy fire. Company completely lost its fighting value. Men left so exhausted they can no longer be employed in fighting if heavy artillery fire continues. Company will soon be entirely exterminated. Relief for company urgently requested.'

"From the Second Battalion to the Third Battalion, Sixteenth Bavarian Infantry Regiment: 'Battalion has just received orders from Lieut.-Col. Kumme that it is placed under orders of the Third Battalion, Sixteenth Bavarian Regiment, as a section of the reserves. Battalion consists at present time of three officers, two non-commissioned officers and eighteen men.'"

The ordinary strength of a battalion of German infantry is 1,000 men.

MOVES IN THE WAR IN OFFICIAL REPORTS

British Claim 11,000 Prisoners Taken Thus Far in July.

FIGHTING FOR HILL 304

Berlin Reports Slight Repulses of Enemy in Various Sections.

LONDON, July 17.—The British official statement on the progress of the campaign issued to-night reads:

Rain and heavy mist again interfered with the operations. Nothing of importance occurred on the British front to-day.

In the local actions which have taken place we have captured some more prisoners, and the total number of unwounded German prisoners taken by us since July 1 is 189 officers and 10,779 other ranks.

The German losses in artillery are even greater than at first reported. The captured armament already collected by our troops now includes five 8 inch howitzers, three 6 inch howitzers, four 6 inch guns, five other heavy guns, thirty-seven field guns, thirty trench howitzers, sixty-seven machine guns and many thousands of rounds of ammunition of all descriptions.

The above is exclusive of many guns not yet brought in and numbers destroyed by our artillery bombardment and abandoned by the enemy.

The official statement issued by the War Office this afternoon follows:

Further important successes have been gained by us. Northwest of Bazentin-le-Petit wood we stormed and captured German second line positions on a front of 1,500 yards. The large number of German dead in this sector bears evidence of the very heavy casualties which the enemy has suffered since our advance began.

East of Longueval we still further widened the gap in the German second line by capturing the strongly defended position of Waterlot farm.

On our left flank, in Ovillers-La Boisselle, where there had been continuous hand to hand fighting since July 7, we captured the remaining strongholds of the enemy, together with two officers and 124 guardsmen, who formed the remnants of the brave garrison. The whole position is now in our hands.

On Bank of Meuse.

PARIS, July 17.—The official communiqué issued by the French War Office to-night says:

On the right bank of the Meuse the artillery action continued in the region of Souville. The number of prisoners taken by us in the sector of Fleury since July 15 is about 200.

On the rest of the front relative calm prevailed. The weather is very bad.

Fighting at Hill 304.

The official communiqué issued by the French War Office this afternoon follows:

Between the Oise and the Aisne, before Moulin-sous-Toutvent, a strong reconnoitring party of the enemy was dispersed by our fire.

In the Champagne a surprise attack delivered by the Germans against a trench in the sector held by Russian troops was broken up by a counter attack, which inflicted losses on the enemy.

On the Verdun front the night was relatively calm except near Hill 304, where there was spirited rifle firing. West of Fleury detachments of our troops made some progress and captured three machine guns.

After a rather long bombardment the Germans delivered two attacks against our positions in the region of Ham, in Lorraine, southeast of Nomeny. Both attacks were repulsed and prisoners remained in our hands.

There were no important developments on the remainder of the front.

Army of the Orient.

The War Office gave out the following communiqué this afternoon regarding the operations of the Army of the Orient from July 1 to July 15:

East of the Vardar artillery actions, often very intense, have occurred daily upon the front. Advance post engagements of little importance took place on July 7 north of Kalincko, ten kilometers southwest of Lake Doiran.

West of the Vardar in the Montagneuses region in the direction of Jumnitza and Osin our patrols and light detachments have had frequent skirmishes with the enemy, who always was obliged to retreat.

Our aviators developed great activity during this period. They bombarded notably military establishments at Sofia, enemy encampments at Monastir, Strumnitza and Bogdamie and Fort Rupel three times.

An enemy squadron on the night of July 9 bombarded without result our encampments in the region of Topcin. Two enemy aviators were brought down on July 8 and 11, respectively, by our artillery and fell in flames within our lines.

HAVRE, via Paris, July 17.—The following official communiqué was issued to-night by the Belgian War Office:

The day was calm except in the region of Het Sas and Boesinghe, where our destructive fires caused serious damage to the enemy works.

Berlin Claims Gain.

BERLIN, via London, July 17.—The official statement issued by the German War Office to-day regarding operations along the western front says:

Between the sea and the Ancre the British at many points increased their fire to great violence.

In the Somme district artillery activity has been very considerable on both sides. Local enemy attacks followed, during which the British penetrated into Ovillers wood, and which led to lively fighting south of Biaches, but which otherwise failed before our curtain of fire or did not develop on account of our fire. The number of prisoners taken during the fighting for the possession of Biaches increased to four officers and 366 men.

The more extensive attacks by the French begun on July 15 to the east of the Meuse (Verdun front) were continued up to this morning. The enemy did not achieve any success in this sanguinary struggle, but lost ground at a few points.

On the remainder of the front there have been no incidents of especial importance. A French advance following upon an explosion north of Culches was repulsed. We carried out some explosions with good results on Combres hill. A German patrol brought back a few prisoners near Lanfroicourt, Lorraine.

On July 15 two enemy aeroplanes, in addition to those reported yesterday, were put out of action, one in an aerial battle behind the enemy lines south of the Somme, while the other was shot down from earth near Dreslincourt-Oise, within our lines.

On Eastern Front.

The official statement issued by the German War Office to-day regarding the operations on the eastern front says:

Army group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg: Increased fire west and south of Riga and on the Dwina front preceded Russian enterprises. Near Katarinehof, south of Riga, considerable enemy forces attacked. Lively fighting developed here.

Army group of Prince Leopold of Bavaria: No important events have occurred.

Army group of Gen. von Linsingen: Southwest of Lutsk, a Russian attack was arrested by a German counter attack. Thereupon, in order to strengthen the defence line, the troops were withdrawn behind the Lipa without being molested by the enemy. At other places the Russians were completely repulsed.

Army group of Gen. Count von Bothmer: The situation is unchanged.

Balkan: Nothing new has developed.

In Superior Forces.

VIENNA (via London), July 17.—The Austro-Hungarian official communication issued to-day says:

Southwest of Lutsk the Russians attacked with superior forces near Szklin. Under the protection of a German counter attack, the allied (Teutonic) troops south of Lutsk were withdrawn behind the lower Lipa, unmolested by the enemy.

More Germans Captured.

PETROGRAD, July 17.—The official statement issued by the Russian War Office this afternoon follows:

In Volhynia, to the east and southeast of Sulnuhi (Svinisuky?) village, our brave troops under Gen. Sakaroff have broken down the resistance of the enemy. In battles in the region of Pustomyty more than 1,000 Germans and Austrian prisoners have been taken, together with three light guns, two heavy guns, machine guns and much other military booty. In these battles brave Gen. Vladimir Dragmiroff was wounded in the leg by a shrapnel splinter.

In the region of the lower Lipa our successful advance continues. The enemy is making a stubborn resistance. In battles in this region we took prisoner 226 officers and 5,872 men. We also captured 24 guns, of which 12 were heavy pieces, together with 14 machine guns, a few thousand rifles and other equipment. We also have captured in this vicinity 51 officers and 2,185 men.

The total number of prisoners taken on July 16 in battles in Volhynia is approximately 314 officers and 12,637 men. We captured 30 guns, of which 17 were heavy pieces, a great number of machine guns and much other material.

In the direction of Kirlibaba, on the frontier of Transylvania, we have occupied a set of new positions.

In the region of Riga skirmishes on both sides have been successful for us and parts of the enemy's trenches have been taken, together with prisoners.

Caucasus front: The offensive on the right flank of the Caucasus front is developing. A great success was obtained on July 16 by the Plastuny Division of Kuban Cossacks belonging to the column of Gen. Gornastaeff. The Turks set fire to the village of Baibut during their hasty retreat thence.

Italians Report Advance.

ROME, July 17.—The official statement issued by the Italian War Office to-day says:

In the upper Posina area the enemy attempted to stop our advance, delivering a heavy attack supported by concentrated artillery fire between Monte Santo and Monte Toraro. We made a counter attack and after severe hand to hand fighting repulsed the enemy along the whole front.

In the Tovo valley an attempt was made to surround our positions northwest of Monte Seluggio, but the effort was frustrated by our fire.

Hostile artillery again shelled Cortina di Ampezzo. We retaliated on our usual targets in the Drave valley, on the upper But, at the head of Raccolana valley, and on the Isonzo front there were intermittent artillery actions.

On July 15 our aircraft bombarded camps in the Folgaria area. Throughout yesterday the enemy displayed much aerial activity, bombarding several points in the Camanica and Adige valleys. There were no casualties and no damage was inflicted.

Our batteries drove off some hostile aircraft which were making for Bergamo, Brescia and Padua. Last night five hydroplanes dropped bombs on Treviso, killing one person and wounding a few others. One machine was brought down by our fire. Two occupants of the machine were killed.

Report of the Turks.

CONSTANTINOPLE, via London, July 17.—The War Office gave out the following statement to-day:

On the Irak front and in Persia the situation is unchanged.

On the Caucasian front our advance troops began battles at some points which went in our favor. On the centre of the line the struggle temporarily has assumed the form of an intermittent battle with artillery. Local fighting continues here and there.

North of the Tcheruk, on the left wing, attacks undertaken by the enemy in close formation were frustrated. The Russians suffered considerable losses. A battalion of the enemy was surrounded and destroyed in one of our counter attacks.

Aside from these developments there is no news of importance.

Rochambeau at Bordeaux.

BORDEAUX, France, July 17.—The French liner Rochambeau, from New York July 8, arrived here to-day.

The American tank steamship Gold Shell, which struck a mine off the mouth of the Gironde last week while on her way from Newport News for Bordeaux with a cargo of oil, was not damaged seriously. The cargo is intact except for a small leakage from a few tanks.

A Split of White Rock and a dash of lemon quenches the most irritating thirst

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

SUBMARINE READY TO SLIP OUT TO-DAY

Loading of Deutschland Expected to Be Finished by 11 This Morning.

TUG TIMMINS STANDS BY

Member of the Submersible's Crew Describes Perils of Ocean Voyage.

BALTIMORE, July 17.—There were many indications to-night that the submarine merchantman Deutschland will be ready to sail to-morrow.

The tug Thomas F. Timmins, which towed the submersible to Baltimore from the Capes, coaled this afternoon. Capt. F. Hinsch of the interned North German Lloyd steamship Neckar, who had charge of the Timmins when she picked up the Deutschland, was seen on the Timmins just before she left the pier to take on coal.

Several stevedores working on the Deutschland said they expected to finish loading by 11 o'clock to-morrow morning. They were pulled away from their questioners by other workmen, who cautioned them to stop talking. The day force of stevedores was relieved by a night shift at 5:30.

Officials of the Eastern Forwarding Company would give no information concerning the sailing of the Deutschland. It is known that a quantity of nickel and most of the rubber that is to be taken to Germany are in the vessel's holds.

The painting of the Deutschland's hull so it harmonizes with the waters of the Atlantic, even to the whitecaps, has been completed and to-night the tug Timmins and the launch Efco are patroling the river in the vicinity of the submarine, playing their searchlights in all directions.

U BOAT TRIP DESCRIBED.

Member of Crew Tells of Terrific Heat.

BALTIMORE, July 17.—Some time, some place perhaps the young German sailor who leaned beside THE SUN correspondent over the rail of the German liner Neckar's upper deck to-day and talked for almost an hour of the U boat Deutschland's wondrous transatlantic trip, will meet the interviewer again and give him his name. He said so himself before he put out his hand in parting and disappeared across the gangway leading aboard the little undersea blockade runner, to whose crew he belongs.

On this the first visit of the history making stranger interviews and names are taboo, for reasons best known to the "old man," Capt. Paul Koenig, who gave the order. And it certainly was not an interview, not at least so far as the Deutschland's man was concerned. Gazing most of the time dreamily upon the muddy waves of the Patapsco, this young man talked in his native tongue, as if filling in pages of his mental diary, for from the hour of their departure until they arrived at this port a week ago yesterday, he said, the Deutschland's men had no time to give a thought to anything but duty. Only an occasional question stirred him into the realization that he was not alone, and then he did not know he was talking to a reporter.

Many Trial Trips.

"I've been with this green little devil from the moment she got her nose wet for the first time," he said. "I've been with her on every trial trip—and we've had many of them. I have been with her even when she was put back into dock time and again, when experiments proved that in this nook or that corner something was wrong, or at least could be better. This is the first time I've been off the boat. And, do you know, I'm homesick. No, not as you think, not for my country and my family. I'm homesick for my little bunk down there on the Deutschland and for the whole of her.

"Bad air? Oily? Oh, well, whoever is bothered by such things would better keep off a U boat and get a job on the Vaterland.

"I noticed the old man told reporters our trip was uneventful. Ha, ha! There's excitement in every minute, every second. Of course, that doesn't mean that a warship is lurking overhead in every part of the ocean. Anyway, warships are not our chief concern. They bother us little. It's the merchant ships of all sorts and sizes that we worry about. And, you know, the meanest feeling in the whole business is when you see one of them glide by quite near and you haven't got a torpedo to send into her.

"We were not attacked by a single ship on our trip here. In that respect the old man is right; the trip was uneventful. But we had a lot of fun; and the old man knows it, too. But he is a wise fellow, the captain is, and he knows how to talk to American reporters—he's been through it many times.

Stoking Hardest Job.

"What is the heardest job on a submarine? Stoker.

"The best? To be on guard in the conning tower; still, that is in a way the hardest, too. But there isn't that stifling heat that threatens any minute to make you fall dead. In the conning tower you feel like the guardian of the boat. You peer out into the darkness—that is, as much and as often as old man Neptune lets you. Like a nutshell, the boat jiggles and staggers and stamps—up and down, up and down—and all the time your face is spanked and splashed by the salt water and the storm wind whips your ears. There's not a light around. All is black, and around you goes a howl that you dread the first few nights, but soon get to love."

"And down below?" ventured the reporter.

"Ah, it's different down there, quite different—deafening, deadening noise and heat. You see, there's not a single opening to let the heat out. You have to stick it out down there until the storm is over, and storms in the Atlantic don't blow over in a hurry.

"You cannot think, you cannot sleep down there when there's a storm and the hatches are shut. You can do nothing but mechanically do your duty. If you're off duty you wish you were on, for you can't sleep and can't think; you're continuously at the verge of becoming crazy. The only thing that saves you is the realization that you have to pull through and keep your reason. One look of weakness or despair will bring you a look from your comrades that will make your blood freeze with shame. Oh, it happens to all of us once in a while.

One Almost Collapses.

"The only spot where there is an occasional whiff of air is in the centre, beneath the conning tower. To stand guard there is a comparatively pleasant job, but it is hot, hot enough to make life miserable.

"One of the boys almost collapsed a few days before we approached the American coast.

"Yes, we have beer on board, but not a drop of it is taken on stormy days or nights. We all tried at one time or another to quench our thirst with beer in our rest hours, only to suffer more intensely when we were back at our posts. It makes one perspire a hundred times worse than water."

Deutschland's Sister, the Bremen, Coming?

BERLIN, July 17, via London, July 18 (Tuesday).—The report from Bremen printed abroad that the new submarine Bremen is proceeding to Rio Janeiro is erroneous. It is believed here that the report was purposely circulated with a view to conceal the real destination of the undersea boat.

The Bremen left the Weser shortly after the Deutschland and strict secrecy has been maintained regarding her destination.

On Way to Baltimore?

BALTIMORE, July 17.—Mate Kessel of the Deutschland said to-night:

"The Bremen will come here, too. Everything is ready here for her, and, besides"—this he added with a significant smile—"it's easier to get in here."

U BOAT UP IN COMMONS.

Question of Dispute Between Britain and U. S. Is Raised.

LONDON, July 17.—The question of the possibility of a dispute between Great Britain and the United States over the status of the German commercial submarine Deutschland was raised in the House of Commons to-day by John Dillon, who asked Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of War Trade, to present immediately to Parliament the communications which had passed between the two Governments, and to undertake to keep the House fully informed of the course of negotiations in this matter.

Lord Robert replied that the correspondence was proceeding and that it was not in the public interest that it should be published now. He would see that the suggestion to keep the House informed of the course of the negotiations was fully considered.

"Will you see," asked Mr. Dillon, "that Parliament is not committed to a dispute with the United States without the House being given an opportunity of discussing the whole subject?"

Lord Robert replied: "I don't think the House would wish me to give such an undertaking as that, but I will present the suggestion to Sir Edward Grey."

PROFITS PAY FOR U BOAT

Deutschland Built in Less Than Six Months.

BERLIN, via London, July 17.—Commercial submarines may assume considerable importance in German-American trade during the remainder of the war, according to the Bremen correspondent of the *Koelnische Zeitung*. The freight earnings of the Deutschland, it is said, were so great that the vessel was paid for out of the profits of its first voyage. It is expected, therefore, that many others will be built.

The correspondent does not give the date when the Deutschland was begun, but intimates that it was built in less than six months. He adds that the company which built the submarine is being flooded with requests to accept freight. One exporter wants room for 60,000 casks of beer and many want to send letters. Postal facilities, however, will probably not be extended.

The company proposes to try to carry banking paper as freight through the Reichsbank. Much satisfaction is evinced in the German press over the recognition by the American State Department of the standing of the Deutschland as a merchantman.

HOLD U BOAT A WARSHIP.

British and French Present Views to State Department.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Both the British and French embassies have made representations to the State Department urging that the Deutschland is a potential warship, not entitled to treatment in neutral ports as a peaceful merchantman. The British statement was presented in writing, but with the explanation that it merely was for the information of the United States and was not in the nature of a protest.

Now that the department has ruled formally that the submarine is entitled to recognition as a merchant vessel, it is understood the diplomatic representatives of the Allies are awaiting instructions from their foreign offices.

There will be no patrol of American warships off the Virginia coast to see that Allied cruisers awaiting the reappearance of the Deutschland stay outside the three mile limit. Secretary Daniels said to-day that the United States assumed that its terrioial waters would not be violated by the Allied men of war and had no fear that the underwater merchantman would be attacked before she reached the high seas.

Asked whether it would be a violation of international law if the Deutschland crossed the three mile limit on her return trip submerged, State Department officials said they could see no objection to that method of evading the allied patrol provided the submarine's movements were not such as to constitute a menace to navigation. They were inclined to believe, however, that any attempt to go a considerable distance beneath the surface in the territorial waters of the United States would in its nature menace navigation and therefore would not be permissible.

Germans Capture Four Vessels.

LONDON, July 18.—An American four masted schooner, presumably laden with petroleum, and three Swedish steamers laden with pulp, have been captured by German torpedo boats south of Dragor, Denmark. They were taken into Swinemuende, says a Reuter's despatch from Copenhagen.

Girl Missing; Police Aid Asked.

Josephine Abicella, 16 years old, of 343 East 118th street, left home Sunday morning and has not been seen since, her brother-in-law, Frank De Vosto, reported to the police last night. She wore a pink silk waist, blue skirt and buckskin shoes.

NOTICE: July 17, 1916

Infantile Paralysis

"Do not let your children use a common drinking cup or glass, especially at such soda fountains and ice cream stands as have not running hot water in which to wash the cups or glasses. Individual cups are advised."

DR. HAVEN EMERSON,
Commissioner of Health

You can obtain individual, paper drinking cups—Health Kups—for office, family or soda fountain use from Individual Drinking Cup Company at 220 West 19th Street. Telephone Chelsea 5020.

NEW ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS FOR U. S. NAVY

Battleships Pennsylvania and Nevada Now Equipped With 3 Inch Weapons.

40 HAVE BEEN TESTED

Can Shoot in the Air at Any Angle—Range 27,000 Feet.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Battleships of the Atlantic fleet are to be equipped with three inch anti-aircraft guns recently completed at the gun factory of the Washington Navy Yard. The guns have already been mounted on the battleships Pennsylvania and Nevada. The design of the new weapon was drawn up by the bureau of ordnance of the Navy Department.

Forty of the guns are already manufactured and tested. The importance of this, according to the Navy Department, lies in the fact that the United States navy is now in position to provide anti-aircraft guns by the thousands and at short notice in case of war or emergency. The guns can be mounted in skyscrapers or church towers as effectively here as they have been used on high buildings abroad.

The new gun can shoot in the air at any angle. Its range is approximately 27,000 feet.

Tests at the naval proving ground at Indian Head showed the gun can be fired at this range with considerable accuracy. The guns will be mounted one fore and one aft on the battleships in the best possible position to give an effective all around fire. On the Pennsylvania and Nevada the guns are mounted on the turrets. There will be two guns mounted on each ship of the Atlantic fleet and in addition several cruisers are to be equipped. Secretary of the Navy Daniels hopes to see all vessels in the navy of the battle and cruiser class equipped before the end of the year.

It is said at the bureau of ordnance that the new gun is not designed after the type of anti-aircraft gun now in use abroad. Results of the testing of the gun indicate that it may be superior.

NEW CZAR TROOPS IN FRANCE.

Sixth Contingent Disembarks; to Proceed to Front.

PARIS, July 17.—A contingent of Russian troops disembarked to-day at Brest, France. They will be sent to camp from Brest and later to the front.

This is the sixth contingent of Russian troops whose arrival in France has been reported. Between April 20 and May 5 there arrived at Marseilles five bodies of Russian soldiers after a land and sea journey of about 17,500 miles from Moscow, where they were assembled, to Port Dalny, Manchuria, and thence by water via the Suez Canal.

The number of men in the first five contingents has not been given officially, but is believed to be about 25,000. These troops were quartered at Camp de Mailly, near Troyes, for several weeks, and then sent to the front. The official French communiqué of last night showed that Russian troops were in the trenches in the Champagne.

JERSEY G. O. P. CLUBS TO UNITE.

State League Will Be Formed at Trenton To-day.

TRENTON, N. J., July 17.—Representatives of nearly 150 Republican clubs in New Jersey are expected to meet here to-morrow to form a New Jersey State league of Republican organizations. Practically every Republican club in the State has notified State Chairman Newton A. K. Bugbee of its intention to affiliate with the movement.

The formation of the league is one of the means adopted to perfect and harmonize the Republican organizations and to bring the various units into closer touch with one another.

SENATORS IN LIVELY DEBATE OVER NAVY

Protection of American Citizens and Trade Demanded by Borah and Lewis.

BIGGER FLEETS FAVORED

"Weakness Invites War," Says Idahoan—Russo-Jap Treaty Menaces United States.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Strong pleas for the upbuilding of the navy for the protection of American citizens and American trade were made in the Senate to-day by Senators Borah, Idaho, and Lewis, Illinois, in the course of a lively debate on the naval appropriation bill.

Senator Borah declared that weakness invites war. Senator Lewis startled his colleagues by asserting that the Russo-Japanese treaty is a menace to American trade in the Orient and said a big navy was needed to defend the Pacific coast.

Discussion of the proposed naval building programme disclosed a diversity of views on the preparedness question.

Senator Thomas of Colorado declared against heavy expenditures for battle cruisers and in favor of more aeroplanes and submarines. In a speech of more than an hour he advised his colleagues to draw a lesson from the war in Europe.

Pacifist for Bigger Navy.

Senator Kenyon, Iowa, a pacifist, declared that he was favorable to a larger navy, but expressed the opinion that the programme was too big, and while he said he would vote to reduce it, he intimated that he would vote for the bill if the lesser programme failed.

Senator Works, California, deplored that the military spirit was abroad in the land and declared that a "scare" had been worked up in the United States while Senator Weeks congratulated the committee on the work it had done.

Senator Norris, Nebraska, closed the debate with a demand that the programme be cut. He said the people of th country were being deceived by the propogandists.

Mr. Norris made a long speech in which he attacked the munition makers and warned Senators and Representatives that they would be driven out of power for voting such large sums for army and navy. The progress of the debate to-day indicated an early termination of the struggle and that there will be very few votes against the building programme.

Board Urges Preparedness.

Speaking on the necessity of preparedness, after commenting on England's unpreparedness for the present war, Senator Borah said in part:

"We cannot ignore the situation that confronts us to-day. Can we ignore the growth of nations, the intense spirit of nationality, the ambitions of nations and the commercial power of nations? If not, where shall we stand under the rule which is written upon every page of history that weakness means war?

"I would rather advertise to the nations of the earth that peace loving as we are, we realize the responsibilities of great, free people, and propose to defend our rights, than to invite aggression by indifference and by a disregard of our rights and pay a million more in the hour of sacrifice.

"There is not much room for the play of selfishness in a true democracy. The loss of a life, the murder of a citizen, the insecurity of a member of the republic, the assassination of a member of a republic endangers the very sense of security and the safety of every member of that republic; and just in proportion as we make good when a human life which claims allegiance to this flag is attacked, just in that proportion will our own safety and our own security be accentuated and strengthened."

Japanese Menace to U. S.

Senator Lewis discussed at length the relations between the United States and the Orient, as a result particularly of the Russo-Japanese agreement. From the condition this produced he drew an argument for strong national defence.

"If the hour shall come," said Mr. Lewis, "when Japan, feeling her weight and power, to resent the wrong which she feels we have done her by coming to the Orient while we prevented her from coming into the Occident, she should seize the Philippine Islands she would execute the very policy we carried out against Spain when in our conflict with her we did not go to Barcelona or Cadiz, but seized Cuba at our very door, and told Spain to come and get it.

"We will fancy Japan less wise than ourselves. Then without a navy of such prodigious strength that it could defend us against the hour of humiliation, how would America be able to go to the Philippine Islands and rescue them from the invader?

"Will any man who sits in the Senate venture for a moment the thought that Japan in such an hour will not call upon her European allies?

"Senators, did you notice that in the very week when the treaty between France and England and the other allies was consummated for the creation of a territorial treaty in the very same week their ally, Japan, consummated a treaty likewise with Russia similar in arrangement for a trade zone of Asia?"

Senator Lewis read from the two treaties matter which, he pointed out, was almost identical.

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NEW IRISH BILL READY NEXT WEEK

Asquith Gives Announcement—Delay Aids the Opposition to Measure.

LONDON, July 17.—Premier Asquith announced to-day that the new Irish bill will be introduced in Parliament before the adjournment for the autumn recess and repeated that the whole Irish question would be submitted to an imperial conference after the war.

It is understood that the bill will not be presented until next week, and in the meantime the delay is allowing opposition to crystallize which threatens trouble and indicates that the measure is to have anything but a smooth passage.

An important meeting of a new party representing the Lansdowne views of the Lloyd George compromise was held in the House of Commons to-day. Seventy-six members of the House of Lords and ninety-eight members of the House of Commons were present, and it was said that the party is daily growing larger.

Resolutions were carried by acclamation declaring that the party "views with apprehension the attempt to establish an Irish Parliament and executive so soon after the rebellion and during the war and welcomes Lord Lansdowne's assurance that the Government will take necessary steps to suppress treason and sedition in Ireland and uphold the supremacy of the law."

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