

hoff, the Foreign Minister, has gone to Finland for a fortnight to recuperate. The Assistant Foreign Minister, M. Neratoff, will act as head of the Foreign Office.

AMAZED AT BRITISH GUNS.

German Prisoners Say Artillery Power Was Big Surprise. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, July 18.—The correspondent of the Daily Chronicle at the British front in France has been questioning German prisoners regarding their view of the British attack on the Somme and the prospects of the war.

"They were confident," he says, "of the strength of the German lines, and they do not believe that any great success was to be achieved at Arras and Montauban could ever be broken.

"The new power of the British artillery amazed them," he says, "and they were always with terror. The officers especially admit that they had not imagined that 'amateur gunners' as they call the British, could achieve such results.

"The men cannot conceal their ignorance, which is only a disguise, but their victories are hidden from them until their own defeat. But they conceal their knowledge. They deny, for instance, that they are suffering from hunger in their own country. They admit great losses in the recent attack.

"The correspondent computes the German casualties in the Somme fighting, including those inflicted by the French, at 150,000 in killed, wounded and prisoners.

GERMANS DESTINED TO WIN, SAYS KAISER.

Tells Cincinnati Judge U. S. Might Intervene for Prussian Women in Siberia.

"Such a people as mine are not doomed to defeat, but destined to victory. All are confident and doing their duty.

"This is what the Kaiser told Judge Alfred Kane Nippert of Cincinnati, who arrived yesterday by the Scandinavian-American liner, Frederick VIII, from Copenhagen, Christianand and Kirkwall.

"The judge met the Kaiser on the western front and found him in radiant health and supremely confident.

"The judge went abroad to distribute severals of the Kaiser's letters to his adherents in East Prussia. After fulfilling his mission he had his talk with the Kaiser, who said also that he marvelled at the immensity of the sum raised for America for the German people of East Prussia.

"He expressed a wish that the United States Government might intervene with Russia for 10,000 women and children taken by the Russians from East Prussia, and suffering untold cruelties and hardships in the camps.

"Other passengers by the Frederick VIII, were the Rev. Dr. Charles F. Aked and Miss Emily Finch, members of the Ford peace party.

"VERDUN STILL SAFE."

"Yes," Says Gen. Nivelle, "No Frenchman Has Right to Rest."

PARIS, July 18.—In an army order in which he communicated to his troops the constancy of address sent them by the French Academy Gen. Robert Nivelle, commander of the French forces at Verdun, says:

"It is not the heroic stand of the army before Verdun, the allied offensive already has made progress and the Germans are not at Verdun.

"But our work is not finished. No Frenchman has a right to a moment's rest while the enemy remains on the soil of France and Alsace and Lorraine.

"To enable the Allies' offensive to develop freely and culminate in a rapid decisive victory we will continue to withstand the assault of our invincible enemies, who, notwithstanding the sacrifice of half a million men which Verdun already has cost them, still cling to their main hopes.

"Not satisfied with resting, soldiers of the Second Army, you will constantly harass the adversary so as to hold before you by ceaseless menace, the greatest possible part of the enemy forces until the approaching hour of the general offensive."

2 NEUTRAL SHIPS SUNK.

Dutch and Swedish Vessels Torpedoed; Crews Saved. COPENHAGEN, July 18, via London, July 18 (Wednesday).—It was announced today that two more neutral vessels had been torpedoed.

The Danish Navy Agency says they were the Dutch iron ship Denula and the Swedish schooner Hertha, and that their crews were landed at Nyborg.

GERMANS WIN AT BIALA.

Regain Ground Along Canal East of the Village. PARIS, July 18.—In an attack last night on the French lines between La Maisonette and Biala the Germans succeeded in regaining territory along the canal east of Biala. Their assault on La Maisonette itself, however, was a failure.

In the Verdun region there has been further activity. The French are reported to have taken up a German raid on Hill 304, west of the Meuse, while grenade fighting on the eastern bank of the river resulted in advantage to the French, according to the Paris report.

BOARD TO PLAN TRADE POLICY.

Baron Balfour to Head Committee of Economists. LONDON, July 18.—Premier Asquith has appointed a committee to consider Great Britain's commercial and industrial policy after the war in the light of the resolutions adopted by the Paris economic conference.

U. S. TRADE AFFECTED.

State Department Leans Blacklist Extends Everywhere. WASHINGTON, July 18.—Information gathered in an investigation which has been in progress for several weeks probably will be incorporated by the State Department in representations to the London Foreign Office objecting to the placing of individuals and firms domiciled in the United States on the blacklist under the trading with the enemy act.

Although the British Government in its last communication to the United States favored the act as "a necessary domestic legislation to restrict the activities and trade of persons under British jurisdiction," the investigation made by the State Department is said to have convinced it that it operates to restrain American commerce.

The Department's investigation has been so wide and mass of data has been obtained, in San, one American firm was informed that it would appear on the blacklist if it had business dealings with German firms.

According to statements made here today in official quarters, persons all over the world, including Americans, London Foreign Office objecting to the placing of individuals and firms domiciled in the United States on the blacklist should they have any dealings whatsoever with German concerns.

So broad is the scope of the act that the British, should activities such results. The founders of their beliefs have been shaken, but only to the extent of admitting the possibility that the German armaments would be compelled to retire to a new line of defense. They are still convinced that the German army never will be beaten to the point of surrender.

"They are weary of war and have a great craving for peace. The men cannot conceal their ignorance, which is only a disguise, but their victories are hidden from them until their own defeat. But they conceal their knowledge. They deny, for instance, that they are suffering from hunger in their own country. They admit great losses in the recent attack.

"The correspondent computes the German casualties in the Somme fighting, including those inflicted by the French, at 150,000 in killed, wounded and prisoners.

"The judge met the Kaiser on the western front and found him in radiant health and supremely confident.

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NEW YORKERS LEAD BRITISH BLACKLIST.

Continued from First Page. purely as American industries and financed by naturalized American stockholders. Several admitted that a large part of their business had been done with Germany.

John S. Scully of Zimmermann & Forsyth 9 Wall street, among the largest German bankers in this country, who were named in the official black list, said last night that he could not account for the action.

"All the officers of our company," he said, "are American citizens. The president of the firm, Leopold Zimmermann, has been in the United States for more than forty years. Of course much of our business has been done with Germany, naturally, but I have never had business relations with England and many of her colonies, as well as other countries now involved in the war, and this is not the reason for our being on the list.

"The difficulties in dealing with German bankers have been such as would naturally arise under the circumstances. I am an American citizen, and I am not the avenue of trade, but I cannot understand the English viewpoint, since Zimmermann & Forsyth are German in name only.

Oscar L. Gubelman, one of the partners in the banking firm of Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne of 120 Broadway, was indignant when informed that his firm was on the British blacklist.

"We all are Americans," he means of taking the matter up with the State Department in a day or two," he said, "as we feel that we have been unfairly discriminated against. The British Government has done its best to hamper our business relations with Germany. We have information that many of our clients are being investigated.

"It was necessary in the transaction of money matters to use a slightly veiled code, which in many cases been taken to using the direct wireless to Germany. But even this has not been satisfactory, as England is able to pick up the wireless and get the information as to the amount of business we have been doing with Germany and her allies."

It was learned that many bankers believe that the British Government is taking to using the direct wireless to Germany. But even this has not been satisfactory, as England is able to pick up the wireless and get the information as to the amount of business we have been doing with Germany and her allies."

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DEUTSCHLAND OFF TO-DAY, SIGNS POINT.

Big German Merchant Submarine Takes on Mail, Fuel and Food Supplies. CARGO LOADING FINISHED. Capt. Paul Koenig's Time Limit, Announced on His Arrival, Is Now Up.

BALTIMORE, July 18.—There were further signs to-day of the early departure of the big German submarine Deutschland.

A batch of mail from the German Embassy was delivered to Capt. Paul Koenig, the undersea boat's commander. Prince Hatfield, of Ambassador Bernstorff's staff, paid a visit to the offices of the Eastern Forwarding Company, at the pier where the Deutschland is berthed.

Large quantities of canned goods and sides of beef were stowed in the submarine. Hitherto supplies for the Deutschland's crew have been taken to the inter-landed North German Lloyd steamer Neckar. An extra hatch was put into use in loading the cargo of rubber and nickel, which is understood to be now complete.

Two carloads of fuel oil for the Deutschland arrived to-day, which will be sufficient to carry her three times the distance of her first transatlantic trip.

Ten Day Period Ends To-day. This afternoon four large covered barges were hauled, end on to each other, beside the barge that has been alongside the Deutschland for more than a week. The barges are being hung between the roofs of the barge end, effectively shutting off view between the ends of the barge.

Koenig had stated to United States customs officials when he entered his arrival at the custom house that he would return to his home in the village of Biaches as far as La Maisonette. Notwithstanding repeated efforts, which cost them heavy losses, they were unable to penetrate the village of Biaches as far as La Maisonette. German detachments spread along the canal on the east side of Biaches, where the fighting continued.

On the left bank of the Meuse (Verdun front) a surprise attack against our trenches at Hill 304 was repulsed by the British. On the right bank of the river the night was marked by fighting with grenades in the vicinity of the Chapel of Sainte Fine and west of the village of Biaches. There was active artillery fighting in the region of La Lauffe and Le Chenois wood.

The British front patrol captured 1 officer, 4 non-commissioned officers and 11 men.

On both sides of the Somme active fighting was in progress during the day. In the evening strong attacks against Pozieres and the positions to the eastward and also to the westward were everywhere repulsed with heavy losses to the enemy.

In the Meuse sector there has been lively artillery activity and minor hand grenade engagements.

The official statement regarding operations on the western front follows:

At numerous points along the northern front enemy patrols were repulsed by our defence. In a British trench north of Verdun the British captured 1 officer, 4 non-commissioned officers and 11 men.

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WALK OPERATIONS SEEN IN CAPITALS.

London Reports Gain on Front of 1,000 Yards—Germans Launch Attack. RUSSIAN DRIVE HALTED. Berlin Tells of Repulse of Strong Forces—Vienna Admits Retirement.

LONDON, July 19.—12.25 A. M.—The British official statement issued at midnight reads:

After a bombardment with lachrymatory and gas shells the Germans commenced an attack against our positions in the vicinity of Longueval and Delville Wood. Heavy fighting is still in progress.

Elsewhere there is nothing of importance to report.

The British official statement issued this afternoon follows:

Thick mist and incessant rain are still interfering with our operations in the neighborhood of the Somme, but to the north of Ovillers we made substantial progress last night on a front of 1,000 yards. The enemy were driven out of several strongly defended points, and we captured some prisoners and six machine guns.

Near Wytschats (Belgium) we made a successful raid into German trenches. Opposite Cunchy (north of Arras) a similar attempt by the enemy was frustrated by our fire.

Germans Driven From Biaches. PARIS, July 18.—The official communication issued by the French War Office to-night reads:

South of the Somme the day was relatively calm. The enemy did not renew his attempt against La Maisonette. We drove the Germans from some houses which they held in the village of Biaches.

There is no event of importance to report on the front.

The official communication issued this afternoon follows:

South of the Somme the Germans attacked yesterday evening and last night in penetrating the village of Biaches as far as La Maisonette. Notwithstanding repeated efforts, which cost them heavy losses, they were unable to penetrate the village of Biaches as far as La Maisonette. German detachments spread along the canal on the east side of Biaches, where the fighting continued.

On the left bank of the Meuse (Verdun front) a surprise attack against our trenches at Hill 304 was repulsed by the British. On the right bank of the river the night was marked by fighting with grenades in the vicinity of the Chapel of Sainte Fine and west of the village of Biaches. There was active artillery fighting in the region of La Lauffe and Le Chenois wood.

The British front patrol captured 1 officer, 4 non-commissioned officers and 11 men.

On both sides of the Somme active fighting was in progress during the day. In the evening strong attacks against Pozieres and the positions to the eastward and also to the westward were everywhere repulsed with heavy losses to the enemy.

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POSITIONS IN THE SEEBACH VALLEY WERE CAPTURED.

13,000 Tents Captured. PETERSBURG, July 18.—The following official statement was issued by the Russian War Office this afternoon:

In the Riga region there was an artillery duel. The Germans at many places attempted unsuccessfully to recapture lost positions.

As the result of the latest skilful operations of Gen. Sakaroff's troops in Volhynia we gained a victory on July 17 which cost the enemy 10,000 prisoners and 30 guns, as announced yesterday, and enabled us to sweep the enemy completely from the left bank of the lower Dniester, and to the eastward and beyond the river. Judging by the abundance of war material the enemy abandoned he retreated in great disorder.

Germans prisoners captured wear uniforms of all kinds, proving the mixed character of the recent formations.

Caucasus front: The offensive on our right wing continued yesterday. Our brave mountain Cossacks had great success, courageously dislodging the enemy from formerly organized positions. In some places not only did the Cossacks attain the heights, but even crossed it.

In the region of the town of Medjida they captured two machine guns, a quantity of arms, and prisoners.

In the region of Taurus we captured a complete Turkish company.

In the course of the attack of July 15 near Balbour, we captured a Turkish flag.

An official communication issued this evening reads:

In the Caucasus our Cossacks in an impetuous advance in the region of Volhynia took prisoners to the number of 34 Turkish officers, 200 Turkish men, and captured two machine guns.

Later information states that a Turkish flag was taken in a fight near Balbour and Nicholas prisoners, a mounted orderly belonging to one of our regiments of Caucasian sharpshooters.

Italians Continue Advance. ROME, July 18.—The Italian War Office issued the following official statement to-day:

Artillery engagements occurred in the regions of the Stelvio and Tonale passes. In the Arza valley we defeated attacks of the enemy on our positions.

Notwithstanding vigorous resistance on the part of the enemy, our infantry has resumed its advance on the northern slopes of the Passbio. Lively fighting continues in the Posina valley and in the Astico area, where the enemy attempted to check our advance.

Small encounters took place near Mesole, in the Suggna Valley, resulting in our favor. In the region of the village of Gortis, where the fighting continued.

On the left bank of the Meuse (Verdun front) a surprise attack against our trenches at Hill 304 was repulsed by the British. On the right bank of the river the night was marked by fighting with grenades in the vicinity of the Chapel of Sainte Fine and west of the village of Biaches. There was active artillery fighting in the region of La Lauffe and Le Chenois wood.

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