

arguing any policy injurious to American rights and interests. Mr. Basonoff has been known since the outbreak of the war as the bitterest foe to Germany among Russia's statesmen. In the German press he has been frequently the object of bitter attacks. This hostility was due chiefly to Zasonoff's work to strengthen the bonds that bind his country's policy to that of Great Britain. Mr. Basonoff had been Foreign Minister since 1910.

AMERICAN AVIATORS BATTLE IN THE CLOUDS

Bert Hall's Machine Riddled, but Kiffin Rockwell Escapes by a Dive.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. PARIS, July 22.—A. C. Lane, THE Sun's correspondent with the Franco-American aviators at the front in the western front, writes under yesterday's date: "Kiffin Rockwell and Bert Hall went out together hunting German machines when Rockwell saw a German plane within the French lines and dived for him, not seeing some German fighting machines flying at a greater height than himself. One of these latter dived for Rockwell, while Hall, who was higher than both, in turn attacked the German machine. Two other German machines which were still higher followed Hall down. "Rockwell waited until he was within twenty yards of his objective before opening fire. He shot a full band of machine gun cartridges into the German plane. The German machine wavered, tilted up and then headed down as if its pilot had been killed. "At this moment it disappeared in a cloud. The German behind Rockwell opened fire. Rockwell, hearing the report, took refuge within a cloud and escaped without being hit at all. He emptied his gun on the German machine and then, hearing shots behind him, looked round and saw two Germans very close behind. He could not evade them by turning, so he dived straight down. The Germans followed. Hall heard the bullets whistling by a cloud, but not before his machine was riddled. The German machines were so close to him it is a miracle he was not killed or wounded."

BIG GUNS HAMMER HAIG'S SOMME LINE

Terrific Bombardment May Be Forerunner of German Counter Attack.

LONDON, July 22.—A concerted German counter offensive against the British lines on the Somme was foreshadowed by a spirited bombardment of Gen. Sir Douglas Haig's front line trenches during the past twenty-four hours, the Germans using gas and "tear shells," according to the official British headquarters report. There was no infantry action in the Somme area to-day. Evidently in an attempt to create a diversion the Germans last night launched an attack on the French positions in the Vosges, to the northwest of St. Die. The onslaught found the French fully prepared, and the Germans were beaten back with heavy losses. A French afternoon communiqué asserted: "On the Verdun front the last twenty-four hours were marked by continued intense activity by both the French and German heavy guns. Early to-day the Germans delivered an attack on a French position south of the Damloup field battery on the right bank of the Meuse which was repulsed. The French on their part succeeded in an attack around Fleury village, on the same bank, in making progress and capturing seventy prisoners. Throughout the day there was lively aeroplane activity at many points of the western front."

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The Week in the War SUNDAY, JULY 16—British advance in the west reaches third German defence line north of the Somme. MONDAY, JULY 17—Allies advance to within a mile of Comblès. Portugal offers her army to Allies. Russians take Balbut, Armenia. TUESDAY, JULY 18—British capture 1,500 yards of Germans' second line. Russians push back Von Linsingen's army in Volhynia. England blacklists a large number of firms in the United States under extension of enemy trading act. WEDNESDAY, JULY 19—Russians begin new great drive on Lipa River, forcing Teutons to withdraw their lines southwestward. Germans launch counter offensive in Longueval sector (western front), winning half a mile of ground previously lost. THURSDAY, JULY 20—Large Russian army moves on Carpathian passes on sixty mile front. British drive Germans from Longueval and Delville wood. FRIDAY, JULY 21—French capture entire German first position on line of three miles, taking 2,900 prisoners. The Marquis of Crewe tells British Parliament of seven separate attacks on India since outbreak of war, "some of a very formidable character." Government promises investigation, also of Mesopotamia and Dardanelles campaigns. Russians gain near Carpathian passes, but meet strong resistance. Raising parties enter Hungary. SATURDAY, JULY 22—Russians force Austro-Hungarians beyond Styria-Lipa confluence and reach gates of Berestechk, menacing Lemberg and Brody. Germans in counter drive in west gain footing in Leipzig redoubt, north of the Somme, but are driven out by British.

CALLS BLACKLIST BIG BLUNDER SEEN FULLY JUSTIFIED IN BLACKLISTING

Continued from First Page. directors, they appear eight times. Zimmerman & Forebay appear six times; Muller, Schuchman, Schuchman & Genies, four times, while other firms appear two or more times. "Ambassador Page is fully alive to the possibility of trouble arising from the publication of the statutory blacklist of American firms. He has already approached the Foreign Office with inquiries into the matter, and the available information to be had here regarding the matter for transmission to the State Department. "The day statement was as follows: "Between the Oise and the Aisne we dispersed a strong reconnoitering party of the enemy in the region of Moulins-sous-Auvers. An attack by the enemy on a trench south of Damloup was beaten back by our fire. "In the Vosges, after a spirited bombardment, the Germans delivered an attack at 11 o'clock last night against our positions northwest of St. Die. It was repulsed with heavy losses. "One of our machine gun squadrons yesterday bombarded three times the railway station at Metz-Sablon, throwing 115 bombs of great size on the railway building and tracks. The bombardment must have caused great damage. In the course of one of these expeditions a German aviator who was pursuing our squadron was brought down. This morning a German aviator dropped bombs on Helfort, causing neither casualties nor damage. "British Fight in Air. "LONDON, July 22.—The official statement issued by the War Office to-night says: "The day passed without the occurrence of any important incident on the British front. "Yesterday our airmen destroyed six hostile aeroplanes and forced several others to descend to the ground in a damaged condition. One of our machines was heavily damaged by gunfire and two others are missing. "The British War Office day statement follows: "The artillery on both sides has been more active during the past twelve hours and British front line and supporting trenches have in several places been heavily bombarded with gas and tear shells. "Nothing else of importance has occurred. "Drive Stopped, Says Berlin. "BERLIN, via London, July 22.—The German official statement follows: "In the Somme sector the enemy has been unable to resume his large uniform thrust after his defeat of the previous day. Separate attacks were made without effort or stopped at their outset. "While cleaning out a British nest in the Fourcaux wood several dozen prisoners were taken, some machine guns were captured. Lively artillery duels continue without interruption. "Early in the morning a French attack on several fronts north of Massiges failed. "On both sides of the Meuse the artillery bombardment has temporarily increased to a higher intensity. "The enemy's attack on the night of July 21 was only partially successful. "German patrols captured fourteen men in a French position northwest of Saint Die. On both sides there was lively activity night and day. "Several of the enemy's air attacks caused only slight damage to our positions and losses among civilians. At least three children were killed and one woman severely wounded. "The enemy lost seven aeroplanes, four of them south of Basunoy, one to the east of Arras, one west of Comblès and one near Roye. Lieut. Wiegand disabled his tenth and Lieut. Hohlendorf his eleventh aeroplane. The Emperor bestowed the Order Pour le Merite on First Lieut. von Althaus, who conquered a French biplane near Roye. "On the eastern front: "On both sides of Ekau (south of Riga) Brandenburg regiments withstood strong Russian mass attacks which were resumed in the afternoon and continued into the night hours. All attacks broke down with very heavy enemy losses. "On the rest of the front there were no incidents of importance. "Russians Pass Berestechk. "PETROGRAD, via London, July 22.—The Russian official statement says: "On the left wing of the Riga position attacks on the Germans continued. Northeast of Smorgon, in the region of the village of Martyschi, another fortunate coup enabled us to capture a portion of an enemy trench during the night. Heavy German artillery violently bombarded the sector east of Baranovichi. "South of the Lina our troops are still driving the enemy back. They have passed Berestechk and have advanced further to the west. "Gen. Sakharoff on Thursday and Friday took prisoner 300 officers, in-

CIVIL WAR RULE CITED.

Informal Conferences Over Blacklist at Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Anticipating protests to the State Department from the firms and corporations named in the British blacklist, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice had another conference to-day with acting Secretary Poik in which the subject was informally discussed. Probably it will be left to the London Foreign Office to develop the position of the British Government in the matter. The informal conferences in Washington are expected to go far toward clarifying the position of each side and shortening negotiations. "The British Government will not communicate the blacklist to Ambassador Page because the subject was regarded as one purely internal to the British Government, and it is not the policy of the Government to concern themselves. "As in the case of the allied blockade, precedents established by the United States during the civil war are being again to be used for justification. "The Allies have found that President Lincoln on August 16, 1861, issued a proclamation declaring that "all complete intercourse between the States in insurrection and citizens of other States through the ports of the United States is unlawful and will remain unlawful until such insurrections shall cease."

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TURKISH REPORT DENIED.

London Calls Story of British Defeat Near Basra False.

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Paris, July 22.—The official statement issued by the War Office to-night reads: "On the right bank of the Meuse we made some progress in the region of Fleury and captured seventy prisoners. There was no event of importance on the rest of the front. "All the French aeroplanes which took part in the bombardment of the Metz-Sablon station have returned to our lines. "The day statement was as follows: "Between the Oise and the Aisne we dispersed a strong reconnoitering party of the enemy in the region of Moulins-sous-Auvers. An attack by the enemy on a trench south of Damloup was beaten back by our fire. "In the Vosges, after a spirited bombardment, the Germans delivered an attack at 11 o'clock last night against our positions northwest of St. Die. It was repulsed with heavy losses. "One of our machine gun squadrons yesterday bombarded three times the railway station at Metz-Sablon, throwing 115 bombs of great size on the railway building and tracks. The bombardment must have caused great damage. In the course of one of these expeditions a German aviator who was pursuing our squadron was brought down. This morning a German aviator dropped bombs on Helfort, causing neither casualties nor damage. "British Fight in Air. "LONDON, July 22.—The official statement issued by the War Office to-night says: "The day passed without the occurrence of any important incident on the British front. "Yesterday our airmen destroyed six hostile aeroplanes and forced several others to descend to the ground in a damaged condition. One of our machines was heavily damaged by gunfire and two others are missing. "The British War Office day statement follows: "The artillery on both sides has been more active during the past twelve hours and British front line and supporting trenches have in several places been heavily bombarded with gas and tear shells. "Nothing else of importance has occurred. "Drive Stopped, Says Berlin. "BERLIN, via London, July 22.—The German official statement follows: "In the Somme sector the enemy has been unable to resume his large uniform thrust after his defeat of the previous day. Separate attacks were made without effort or stopped at their outset. "While cleaning out a British nest in the Fourcaux wood several dozen prisoners were taken, some machine guns were captured. Lively artillery duels continue without interruption. "Early in the morning a French attack on several fronts north of Massiges failed. "On both sides of the Meuse the artillery bombardment has temporarily increased to a higher intensity. "The enemy's attack on the night of July 21 was only partially successful. "German patrols captured fourteen men in a French position northwest of Saint Die. On both sides there was lively activity night and day. "Several of the enemy's air attacks caused only slight damage to our positions and losses among civilians. At least three children were killed and one woman severely wounded. "The enemy lost seven aeroplanes, four of them south of Basunoy, one to the east of Arras, one west of Comblès and one near Roye. Lieut. Wiegand disabled his tenth and Lieut. Hohlendorf his eleventh aeroplane. The Emperor bestowed the Order Pour le Merite on First Lieut. von Althaus, who conquered a French biplane near Roye. "On the eastern front: "On both sides of Ekau (south of Riga) Brandenburg regiments withstood strong Russian mass attacks which were resumed in the afternoon and continued into the night hours. All attacks broke down with very heavy enemy losses. "On the rest of the front there were no incidents of importance. "Russians Pass Berestechk. "PETROGRAD, via London, July 22.—The Russian official statement says: "On the left wing of the Riga position attacks on the Germans continued. Northeast of Smorgon, in the region of the village of Martyschi, another fortunate coup enabled us to capture a portion of an enemy trench during the night. Heavy German artillery violently bombarded the sector east of Baranovichi. "South of the Lina our troops are still driving the enemy back. They have passed Berestechk and have advanced further to the west. "Gen. Sakharoff on Thursday and Friday took prisoner 300 officers, in-

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