SOMME BOLT NEAR END, GERMANS SAY

Least Optimistic Expect Only a Month More of the Offensive.

SURE LINES WILL HOLD

Fighting Qualities of British and French Extolled by Kaiser's Men.

BERLIN, via London, Aug. 15.—The worst of the Anglo-French offensive on the Somme is over, in the opinion of German officers on that front, although it is conceded that the efforts of the allied troops to pierce the German lines have probably not ended.

This belief was expressed confidently to the Associated Press correspondent in the course of a four day trip along the front from a point not far from Peronne in a southeasterly direction.

The least optimistic of the officers expressed the belief that they might have to reckon with about one more month of the terrific fighting developed during the offensive. The more optimistic think that the offensive can already be said to be over. All agreed that any appreciable future advance by the Allies was out of the question.

Opponents' Bravery Praised.

An interesting feature of nearly every conversation with the German officers, who ranged from subalterns on the actual front to generals slightly in the rear, was the universal mention of the huge amounts of gas and incendiary bombs which had been used and the difficulties in combating this style of fighting. All were united in ungrudging and generous praise of the fighting qualities of their opponents.

The correspondent's trip was so planned that it was possible to see a large variety of the defensive methods employed, from huge mortars that seemed to shoot unceasingly to gas masks, which must be available instantly everywhere.

There were observation posts constructed at every vantage point, captive balloons, aeroplanes and even carrier pigeons, which were kept in the front trenches against the possibility of the destruction of all other means of communication.

A dramatic climax to the trip was a night battle which was viewed from the "fighting station" commanded by the Captain who acted as guide. It was nearly midnight when the Captain led the way from his quarters past a shell riddled field to an observation point built into the top of an apple tree.

Explosions Shake the Earth.

From this post the whole front was visible for a distance of twelve to fourteen miles. The heavily clouded sky was illuminated as by lightning by the bursting shells from the French guns a few miles away and the answering fire of the German batteries of all calibres. The earth fairly shook from the intensity of the mutual bombardment and speech was difficult because of the steady and almost deafening rumble and crash of the explosions. The Captain laughingly declared that he enjoyed his present life in the open far better than his previous existence in Berlin.

Like all regimental and corps commanders who were interviewed, the Captain spoke admiringly of the remarkable bravery of his English and French opponents. The English 40 centimeter guns are said to be particularly destructive, and the Germans estimate that they are opposed on this front by about 4,000 cannon of all sizes.

The spirits of the German soldier do not seem in the least depressed by the offensive and the officers say that the men are hard to hold in hand after a long artillery bombardment, and out of relief at its cessation unnecessarily expose themselves in infantry actions, which * * *

[The despatch ends abruptly at this point, apparently having been cut short by the censor.]

CANADIANS TO SOMME FRONT.

Overseas Contingent Again to Bear the Shock of Battle.

OTTAWA, Ont., Aug. 15.—The Militia Department announced to-day that the Canadian troops in France have been transferred from the Ypres salient to the Somme. The Canadians have held a position on the Ypres salient for more than a year, and on that position have fought five great battles.

The troops comprise four divisions. The first is under the command of Gen. Turner, and is now one of the seasoned divisions of the British army. The second, under Gen. Carrey, and the third, under Gen. Lipsett, have also seen active service. The fourth division has only recently arrived on the firing line and is under the command of Gen. Watson. The high command of the divisions is under Gen. Byng.

FUNERAL HONORS FOR DOWD.

Services for American Aviator Killed in France.

PARIS, Aug. 15.—Funeral services for Dennis Dowd, the New York aviator with the French army who was killed at the Buc aerodrome by falling with his machine, were held to-day in the American church. They were attended by several of the aviator's comrades in the American Flying Corps as well as by many members of the American colony in Paris.

The French authorities were represented by Commandant Pegar of the Buc aviation school and by Capt. Kleindienst, in command of the American detachment at Buc. The Rev. Dr. Caspar W. Hiatt, the pastor, conducted the services.

FRENCH BILL $7,800,000,000.

Average Cost of War Is $397,400,000 Monthly.

PARIS, Aug. 15.—The war bill of France to the end of July was 39,000,000,000 francs ($7,800,000,000), according to figures available to-day. The miscellaneous expenses of the Government were 10,000,000,000 francs ($2,000,000,000).

The average cost of the war, the figures show, is 1,987,000,000 francs ($397,400,000) monthly.

PERSIAN MINISTRY FALLS.

Ex-Foreign Minister Wossough-el-Dau-Leh to Organize a New One.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The fall of the Persian Ministry was announced in a State Department despatch to-day, which said that former Foreign Minister Wossough-el-Dau-Leh had been ordered to organize a new Ministry.

Officials and diplomats are at a loss for an explanation of the development, as it was thought the recent Anglo-Russian agreement regarding Persia had removed the main causes of friction.

FAMOUS HOSPITAL WRECKED.

German Shells Destroy Rheims Building, with Valuable Relics.

PARIS, Aug. 15.—The civil hospital of Rheims, formerly the Abbey of the Church of St. Remi, the destruction of which by German artillery fire was officially announced last night, was one of the finest edifices in the city. It was almost entirely reconstructed in the eighteenth century.

The linen room contained an important series of seventeenth century tapestries which, with others much older, were sent recently to the Museum Beaux Arts in Paris. Under the arcades of the cloister forming part of the structure was a rich lapidary museum containing all the remaining specimens of the archæological collections of the city, which were almost entirely destroyed in the burning of the Archbishop's palace.

In another part of the hospital was a part of a primitive cloister, a perfectly preserved and magnificent specimen of twelfth century art. A large vault of the cathedral was crushed in recently by a big shell which brought down a mass of fragments.

300 DROWN AS HUGE WARSHIP BLOWS UP

Italian Dreadnought's Magazine Explodes From Fire in the Kitchen.

PARIS, Aug. 15.—The Italian dreadnought Leonardo da Vinci caught fire and blew up in the harbor of Taranto and 300 of her crew were drowned, says a Turin despatch to the *Petit Journal*. The date of the disaster is given only as a day in August.

The fire, says the despatch, was discovered in the dreadnought's kitchen and spread rapidly. The captain immediately ordered the magazines flooded and tried to beach the battleship, but one magazine exploded before this could be done. The vessel was hurled over on her side and a large number of the crew were thrown into the sea.

It is believed that the battleship can be righted and refloated.

The Leonardo da Vinci was a sister ship of the Conte di Cavour and of the Giulio Cesare and was launched in October, 1911. Her displacement was 22,000 tons and she was 575½ feet long, 91¾ feet beam and carried a total company of 937 men. Her main battery consisted of thirteen 12 inch guns and her secondary battery to stand off torpedo attack was composed of eighteen 4.7 inch guns. Her engines were of 24,000 horsepower, designed to develop a speed of 22.5 knots.

REPRISALS BY GERMANS.

British Civilians to Be Killed by Air Bombs; Baralong Case.

BERLIN (by wireless to Sayville), Aug. 15.—The Government has transmitted to the Reichstag a White Book in regard to the case of the British patrol boat Baralong, members of whose crew are reported to have killed Germans from a submarine sunk by the British a year ago. The White Book contains official German and British documents. The final report, according to a statement given out to-day by the Overseas News Agency, says:

"The German Government, replying to the declarations of the British Government in regard to the German memorandum of January 10, 1916, on the Baralong case (in which Germany rejected the British proposal to submit the case to a neutral board), said that it had decided, on account of the British Government's attitude, that it was impossible to continue negotiations.

"At the same time the Government announced it would take reprisals of a nature corresponding with the provocation, adding, 'Of course, the Government has declined to respond to the crimes committed by the British seamen by carrying out similar reprisals; for instance, the shooting of British prisoners of war. But German airships will convince the English people that Germany has the means of preventing from going unatoned the cruelties of the officers and crew of the Baralong.'"

The German reply points out that formerly particular consideration was given in employing Zeppelins for military purposes to the civilian population, although there was unavoidable danger to civilians, but said that in view of the Baralong incident a different attitude would be adopted. The Government's purpose is quoted as follows by the news agency:

"Airships will be used against England within the limits of the law of the nations without any other regard. Every airship which throws destructive bombs on London or other defended towns or on towns which contain establishments of a military character will icause England to remember the Baralong case."

LONDON, Aug. 15.—Baron Sydenham inquired in the House of Lords to-day whether the Government considered that commanders of German submarines had adhered to the declaration made to the American Government in May in regard to sinking vessels without warning, and whether Austrian submarines were bound by the same conditions. The Marquis of Crewe, Lord President of the Council, replied that the more public attention was called to the "monstrous proceedings" of submarines, pending the time when it would be possible to make a definite declaration on behalf of the Entente Allies as to the policy they proposed to pursue regarding them, the better it would be from every viewpoint.

The Government's information was that since the undertakings have been given to the American Government four British and three neutral ships had been sunk without warning by submarines, all most certainly German. Another neutral ship, he continued, was attacked by a torpedo without warning. In the cases of the seven vessels sunk at least forty lives were lost.

The Marquis said it was impossible to avoid the definite conclusion that in the seven cases there had been clear violation of the undertaking given by the German Government. Those cases might be regarded as proved. In addition there were a number of others in which ships had been sunk and lives lost in circumstances which made it seem highly probable, although it had not been so definitely proved, that there had been a breach of the undertaking. In these cases the Government would not say that the letter of the undertaking actually had been broken by the German Government or its servants.

The Italian steamer San Giovanni Battista, of 1,067 tons gross, and the steamer Teti, 2,500 tons, and the Italian sailing vessel Rosario have been sunk. Part of the Teti's crew was landed at Genoa.

A despatch from Bilbao says that the Spanish steamer Pagassarri, 3,287 tons, has been sunk by a German submarine. The crew was saved.

FOR FOREIGN TRADE COMBINE.

Favorable Report Made on House Bill to Aid Exporters.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Chairman Webb of the House Judiciary Committee to-day filed a favorable report on the bill to promote export trade by permitting organization of cooperative selling agencies and producers in the United States foreign trade.

The object of the bill is to enable American exporters to combine to meet foreign cooperation on equal terms.

KING, IN SECRET, SEES MEN AT FRONT

Visits All Sections, Enters Trenches, and Views German Dead.

WALES PRINCE WITH HIM

Breasts Parapet and Gazes Over Devastated Field—On Way Home.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, via London, Aug. 15.—King George has been at the front for a week. He left to-day for England, and his departure was the first information that the majority of the troops had of his presence. As a matter of precaution the visit was kept a secret and there was no display or big reviews, as on the occasion of his visit last fall.

The King went about seeing all sections of the army at work and the fields it had won with the flutter of a bit of clouds of dust, motor truck drivers as a motor car sped along the road in clouds of dust and motor truck drivers and passing battalions started and looked around exclaiming, "the King." The Prince of Wales was with the King all the time.

The monarch was dressed in khaki with the crossed batons of a field marshal on his shoulders, and the Prince wore the uniform of a lieutenant in the Grenadier Guards.

Into First Line Trenches.

At one point on the line the King met Gen. Sir Henry Rawlinson, commander of the fourth army, which delivered the main attack, and Major-Gen. Congreve, whose crops stormed Montauban and Mametz. Alighting from his automobile near Fricourt, the King went into the first line British trenches from which the British made their charge.

"Now, I will breast the parapet, as my men did," he said, mounting it. He walked across the old No Man's Land and saw the effects of the British shell fire on the maze of fortifications and trenches which the British had wrested from the Germans.

Standing on the edge of a big shell crater, the King looked with a sailor's telescope he was carrying across the foreground of desolation toward Pozieres, the two Bazentines, Longueval and Delville Wood. He watched the curls of black smoke which signified that the German guns were busy, while near by him a battery of British guns was sending screaming answers.

"You seem to have missed that," he said to Gen. Rawlinson, indicating a sliver of wall still standing in Mametz. "But there is nothing that is not down in La Boisselle, as you will see, your Majesty," said the General. "We improve as we advance."

Sees the German Dead.

When the King wanted to descend one of the deep German dugouts Gen. Rawlinson warned him that they had not all been cleaned out yet, and when the King came back up the steps sniffing he said: "It smells pretty strong."

"It was sporting of the King to come here," said one of the soldiers, "and if Fritz only knew it, wouldn't he begin a strafe with his guns! As it is, whistling Percy might let loose any minute."

Whistling Percy is the name for a noisy shell from the German guns.

In common with all visitors the King took away some souvenirs in the shape of empty shell cases and bits of German equipment. As he was leaving the field the soldiers of the reserves, the transport men, gunners on relief and others in the neighborhood followed him until there was a large crowd around the party before they entered their automobile. Somebody called for three cheers for the King, which were given with a will.

Sees Scotch, English, Irish.

When the King visited the men of the Scottish division, which has seen such desperate fighting at Delville, or "Devil's" wood, the survivors of the South African gave him the Zulu war cry. He managed to see something of all kinds of the soldiers fighting under the British flag, from the Scotch, English and Irish, to the troops from overseas.

A machine company of the Lancashires in rest quarters on a French farm was most surprised of all by his visit. Leading the way he walked into a barn with its crooked beams and plaster walls and litter of straw on which the men were lying after their turn on the firing line. The most amazed of the company was one soldier with a healthy snore who was the last of those asleep to awaken. Blinking and rubbing his eyes he looked up to see the face of the King. At first he refused to believe that some trick was not being played on him. Then convinced, he scrambled to his feet while the King burst out laughing.

More than once the King's car had to draw to one side of the road as a battery of guns swept close to its panels or a marching battalion passed by. When Private Proctor of the Liverpool regiment was told the King himself was going to pin a Victoria Cross on his breast Proctor confessed to being scared.

"But you were not scared when you fought the Germans," he was told. "No; I know how to act when I meet Germans, but not when in the presence of Kings."

Meets Notables in Field.

If there could be said to be any review it was an informal one. When the King went to all on Gen. Birdwood he met a battalion of Australians who were just coming out of the trenches after taking Posieres ridge. With their steel helmets back on their heads, their shirts open at the neck, their skins tanned as Indians, their clothes rent and streaked with earth stains, they lined the road and gave him an Australian cheer.

Gen. Joffre came over from his headquarters and President Poincare came from Paris to take luncheon with King George and Sir Douglas Haig. On Sunday King George lunched with King Albert of the Belgians.

NORMAN PRINCE NOT KILLED.

American Aviator Tells of Narrow Escape Over German Lines.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, Aug. 15.—The report that Norman Prince, one of the American aviators with the French flying corps was missing is found to be untrue. Prince is safely back with the aviation squadron after a thrilling escape.

Prince was on an observation flight over the German lines when his motor stopped. Although a target for hot fire from the Germans he volplaned back over No Man's Land to the French lines. He landed safely in a shell pitted field half a mile behind the trenches and found himself near a French battery, where he lunched with the officers.

Later Prince succeeded in reaching the aviation squadron by telephone, reporting that he was not killed, as had been supposed.

NORTHCLIFFE SEES WAR 9,000 FEET UP

Sends Graphic Despatch From Cadore Front, Centre of Long Battle Line.

"IN SUNSHINE AND FROST"

Melting Snow Reveals Frozen Bodies of Platoon Lost a Year Ago.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—Lord Northcliffe sends to-day another despatch about the Italian army, this time from the Cadore front, on the central portion of the long battle line from the Stelvio Pass to the Isonzo.

"I am writing in brilliant sunshine," he telegraphs, "and yet in several degrees of frost. It is not usually realized that the Italian front is nearly 500 miles long. In the parched wilderness of the Carso plateau the chief enemy of the fighting man is thirst. His chief enemy on the Cadore front is the frost. These two facts should bring home some of the difficulties the Italians have faced for fifteen months.

"Picture to yourself men 9,000 feet up in the clouds, for seven months in and surrounded by deep snow, and so close to the Austrians at some points that they can see the enemy's eyes through the holes in observation posts.

Fighting on the Heights.

Lord Northcliffe, after describing the cables by which guns, food, materials for huts are taken up to the troops on the high mountain peaks, continues:

"The first sensation of transit down these seemingly fragile tightropes is much more curious than one's first trip in a submarine or aeroplane, and tries even the strongest nerves.

"Man is not only fighting man on these heights, but both the Italians and the Austrians have been fighting nature in some of its fiercest aspects. The gales and snowstorms are excelled in horror only by the avalanches. Quite lately the melting snow has revealed a heap of frozen bodies—horribly lifelike—of a whole platoon swept away nearly a year ago.

"While there have been heavy casualties on both sides from sniping, bomb throwing machine and mountain guns and from heavy artillery fire, there has been little sickness among the Italians, for the men know that visits of a doctor are practically impossible. Therefore, they follow the medical advice of their officers. King Victor Emmanuel, whose life has been passed almost entirely among his troops since the beginning of the war, told me, however, that despite the greatest care, occasionally death resulted from frostbite.

Gunners Show Strength.

"In addition to the heavy guns there are guns carried on mules, guns partly carried by mountain artillery men, huge fellows whose weight and carrying capacity entirely put in the shade that of the Constantinople porters. When Queen Margherita arrived at Gressony some years ago four Alpine gunners presented arms with guns of their battery. They were cheery fellows, proud of their strength and with backs like bulls.

"Higher yet than the mountain fighting line stand sentinels whose work resembles that of expert Alpine climbers. They carry portable telephones, with which they can communicate with their platoon. The platoon in turn telephones to the local commander.

"When thinking of our own brave men who held the trenches in Flanders for two years and who now alongside the French are slowly forcing back the Germans on the Somme it is only fair that we realize that but for the work of these Italians in weakening Germany's chief ally our advance would not have been possible."

VICE WITNESSES THREATENED.

Swann Hears More Reports of Efforts to Intimidate Them.

District Attorney Swann again heard reports yesterday of the attempted intimidation of the State's witnesses in the investigation he has started to determine whether the white slave traffic in this city is organized and controlled by a trust, as has been alleged.

Before District Attorney Swann, who appeared with Assistant District Attorney Smith, went before the Grand Jury during the day, Jennie Price, one of the State's star witnesses, whose revelations led to many of the arrests in the vice investigation, visited the office, and reported that her apartment in West Twenty-third street, had been wrecked during her absence by her former associates in an effort to intimidate her.

Joseph Botwin, the confessed dealer in white slaves, was again a witness yesterday before the Grand Jury in the inquiry with special reference to the alleged connection between certain members of the Police Department and those engaged in the traffic in young girls. Also before the Grand Jury were Jack Cohen, Rose Wasserman and Harry Sussman. Cohen was brought over from Blackwell's Island, where he is serving a four months' sentence for disorderly conduct.

MORE SLEEP, PLATTSBURG CRY.

So Taps Will Sound Just as Broadway Begins to Liven Up.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 15.—Members of the present camp of military instruction are finding the duties very tiresome. To-day they petitioned the acting camp commander, Major Harrison Hall, to change the hour of "taps" from 10.30 to 10 o'clock, thus giving them an additional half hour's sleep. The request will be complied with beginning to-morrow.

Before leaving for New York Major-Gen. Wood issued orders that sufficient tentage for the accommodation of 4,500 men who are expected for the September camp should be left standing, and arrangements are now being made for the accommodation of three full regiments.

Lieut.-Col. Peter Murray, camp commander, is confined to his quarters by illness.

Prudential Agents Guilty.

Two striking agents of the Prudential Life Insurance Company were found guilty in the Morrisania Court of disorderly conduct yesterday and remanded until Thursday for sentence. They were William A. Phiser of 987 Bryant avenue, The Bronx, and Joseph Nyberg of 175 West Seventy-third street. Another agent of the company said they were among his assailants on August 2, when he was severely hurt.

Costigan Gets Higher Rating.

Justice George V. Mullan of the Supreme Court The Bronx, handed down a decision yesterday ordering the Civil Service Commission to make Police Lieut. Daniel E. Costigan's rating in the captaincy list No. 12 instead of No. 22. Costigan earned an honorable mention in 1905 which was never added to his record.

GERMAN TROOPS RESENT SLURS.

Men at Front Angered by Charges of Brutality.

GERMAN DIVISION HEADQUARTERS ON THE SOMME FRONT, via London, Aug. 15.—The Germans at the front bitterly resent the charges of inhumanity and brutality which have been brought against them. A high German officer said to the correspondent:

"We officers and men at the front are well informed of what our opponents and neutrals say of us. We know we are called Huns and barbarians. I can say it has not softened our feelings any, nor will it. The more the world howls for our destruction the harder we will fight, and the last Englishman will have to face the last German. We are neither Huns nor barbarians, and if severe measures were resorted to by us they were the outcome of the most serious military necessity."

A general referred to the French and English infantrymen as "poor devils," and expressed the wish that peace would soon end the useless carnage of human beings. "We are convinced our cause is just," he said, "and with this feeling goes the firm belief that we are unconquerable."

RUSSIANS CAPTURE HUNGARY GATEWAY

Continued from First Page.

tacks last night and captured 1,419 prisoners, including 31 officers. In taking the prisoners the Italians also cut out several sections of trenches from the Austrian line.

East of Goritz, in the hilly region, where the Italians also have been gaining steadily ever since they occupied Goritz, they won more trenches and took 220 prisoners, of whom 5 were officers.

PARIS, Aug. 15.—A despatch to *La Liberte* from Turin to-day says that the Austrians, despairing of stopping the triumphant Italian forward sweep, are evacuating Tolmino. The same despatch says that the Italians have occupied all the southern and western suburbs.

AUSTRIAN AIR RAIDS.

Squadron Destroys Planes and Sheds; Attack other Italian Posts.

BERLIN, by wireless to Sayville, Aug. 15.—Austrian aeroplanes have made successful attacks on Italian positions at the mouth of the Isonzo and at other points. On August 12 a naval aeroplane squadron completely destroyed the airship sheds at Comploto, near Venice. One aeroplane exploded and another was burned.

At the same time, another aeroplane squadron bombarded an aeroplane shed of the Italians at Borgo and also bombed batteries at the mouth of the Isonzo and near Monfalcone, hitting aeroplane sheds and starting fires.

A third squadron successfully attacked Isonzo batteries and military objects at Pieris and San Canziano. All the aeroplanes of the three squadrons returned undamaged, despite a furious fire.

TENANTS UPHOLD BUSTANOBY.

Two in Casadena Apartments Say Music Didn't Annoy Them.

Magistrate Krotel, in the West Side Court, yesterday seemed to think that Jacques Bustanoby had done his part in trying to lessen the sounds in his restaurant at Broadway and Sixtieth street, and adjourned the case until Monday to see if there is any further complaint. Meanwhile he suggested that Mr. Bustanoby make a further effort to muffle the sounds at night.

The superintendent of the Passadena apartment house appeared as the complainant to press the charge that the restaurant was a public nuisance. Letters were read from two tenants of the house, however, saying that they had never been disturbed by noises.

Mr. Bustanoby, after explaining that a society known as the Domino Circle is housed in the building, said that he had moved the musicians from the north to the south side of the restaurant to soften the sound entering the apartment house.

FT. TOTTEN MORTAR PRACTICE.

Commandant Warns Householders to Open Windows To-morrow.

Col. William C. Haan, commandant of Fort Totten, L. I., yesterday sent out notices to residents living within five miles of the reservation to keep their windows open when mortar practice begins at the fort to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock. Closed windows are likely to be shattered by the concussion.

The big mortars will be fired at a target in the Sound off Sands Point. If the precautions are observed Col. Haan does not believe there will be any damage to nearby property.

NEW NAVY OFFICER TEST.

System to Determine Efficiency Being Worked Out.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—A new system of determining the efficiency of naval officers of high rank, under which the standing of each vessel in battle efficiency, target practice, engineering or other branches of ship work will become part of her commander's records, is being worked out by the Navy Department.

The new plan is a part of the machinery by which the department is preparing to carry out provisions of the naval bill substituting selective promotion of higher officers for the present seniority system.

DESTROYER DAVIS LAUNCHED.

Granddaughter of Late Admiral Christens New Sea Fighter.

BATH, Me., Aug. 15.—The United States destroyer Davis was launched from the yards of the Bath Iron Works to-day. The destroyer was christened by Miss Elizabeth Davis of Washington, granddaughter of the late Rear Admiral C. H. Davis, for whom it is named.

The Davis, an oil burner, will have a normal displacement in 1,075 tons, will carry a crew of 103 men and will have a speed of 30 knots.

NEW LONDON STILL WAITING.

No Bremen Yet, But German Liner's Captain Arrives.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Aug. 15.—The only stir among the persons awaiting the German submarine merchantman Bremen here to-day was created by the arrival of Capt. Hinsch of the German liner Neckar, interned at Baltimore. He spent the day at the new pier watching the rapid construction of the warehouses and consulting with the Scott Wrecking Company officials and others.

At the Mohican Hotel he said he was too busy to give out an interview. Photographers and newspaper reporters are still waiting for the big undersea liner to come in.

Man Held for Daughter's Death.

BAYONNE, Aug. 15.—Benjamin Brown of 640 Avenue C was held for manslaughter to-day as a result of the death of his daughter Anna. She died to-day from injuries received on August 6, when her father in a quarrel with his wife threw a plate which struck the girl in the head, fracturing her skull.

OFFICIAL REPORTS OF THE WAR NEWS

French Carry Teuton Trenches on a 300 Yard Front, Says Paris.

BERLIN ADMITS A LOSS

Russians in Daring Air Raid on Baltic Defy Seven Machine Guns.

PARIS, Aug. 15.—The French official communication this evening says:

Apart from a somewhat lively cannonade south of the Somme and on the right bank of the Meuse there is no important event to report on the whole front.

The afternoon French communiqué is as follows:

On the Somme front our artillery displayed great activity in various sectors north of the river and in the districts south of Belloy and Estrees and north of Lihons. South of Belloy a German reconnoitring party was dispersed by our rifle fire.

North of the Aisne an enemy detachment, after a lively bambardment, penetrated a small salient of our lines northwest of Beaulne. It was driven out by an immediate counter attack.

On the right bank of the Meuse (Verdun front) a series of minor actions was carried out brilliantly by our grenadiers north of the chapel of Sainte Fine, enabling us to carry some portions of German trenches on a front of 300 yards and a depth of about 100 yards. The enemy attempted to recapture them by a counter attack, which was broken up by our curtains of fire.

The bombardment continued with considerable violence in the sectors of Fleury and Vaux-le-Chapitre. Everywhere else the night was calm.

British Regain Ground.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—The official communication this evening says:

There have been the usual artillery bombardments at various places on the British front. The situation is unchanged and there are no important incidents to report.

The afternoon announcement follows:

As a result of local fighting northwest of Pozieres during the last two days we have retaken nearly the whole of the remainder of the trenches in which the enemy gained a footing early Sunday. Last night we also forced entry into the enemy's trenches near Mouquet farm, returning to our lines with eleven prisoners.

On our right flank two attempts by small hostile detachments to raid our trenches were repulsed, with loss to the enemy.

Northwest of Hulluch the enemy exploded a small mine. We occupied the crater. Last night a feinted raid on the enemy's trenches south of Armentieres caused much commotion in the enemy's lines, of which our artillery took full advantage.

Berlin Admits Loss.

BERLIN, Aug. 15.—The official announcement follows:

Western front: Yesterday afternoon the British repeated their attacks from the Ovillers-Bazentin-le-Petit line, and continued them with the greatest violence far into the night. They again obtained a foothold in the same section of our first line trenches on the Thiepval-Pozieres front, from which they were repulsed yesterday morning.

Otherwise all their numerous assaults, which followed each other at short intervals, broke down completely with very sanguinary losses in front of our positions.

The French twice repeated their fruitless efforts between Maurepas and Hem.

Between the Ancre Brook and the Somme and beyond this sector the artillery battles have not yet ended.

On the remainder of the front there were no incidents of importance, apart from rather lively fighting southeast of Armentieres, at certain points in Artois and on the right bank of the Meuse (Verdun front).

From of Field Marshal von Hindenburg: All Russian attacks against the Luh and Graberka sectors, south of Brody, failed.

Front of Archduke Charles Francis: The army of Gen. von Bothmer completely repulsed strong attacks, some of which were repeated frequently, in the Zborow Koniuchy sector, on the high road leading from Brzezany and Potuory to Kozowa and to the west of Monasterzyska, with very heavy losses to the Russians.

Austrians Repulse Koevess.

VIENNA, via London, Aug. 15.—The Austrian official communication issued to-day says:

South of Tartaroff, near Vorokhta, our battalions were attacked by superior Russian forces, who reoccupied their positions.

At the Tartar Pass, near Stanislau, and south of Jezupol (between Halicz and Stanislau) Gen. Koevess repulsed an advance. West of Monasterzyska during the whole day the enemy stormed our front, at some points six successive times, in mass formation, but he was everywhere repulsed with heavy losses.

Russians Still Advance.

PETROGRAD, via London, Aug. 15.—The official Russian statement issued by the War Office to-night says:

Our troops continue the crossing of the Zlota Lipa under enemy fire, which at many points hampers the construction of bridges. Heavy artillery and machine gun fire is being directed against our works. In this sector we captured seven officers, 413 men and three machine guns.

In the Carpathian woods at the source of the Pruth the enemy, under our pressure, evacuated Jablonitza, which we occupied. South of this point we reoccupied Vormkhta and Ardjelluf on the Pruth, taking thirty-two officers and 1,006 men prisoners. Our offensive continues.

The statement issued this morning says:

On the evening of August 14 a German Albatross appeared over the town of Nesvij. Staff Captain Krutten, who brought down an enemy aeroplane at Nesvij on Saturday, ascended with his machine, which is armed with a machine gun, he engaged the hostile aeroplane and drove it to earth in the vicinity of Nesvij. The pilot was wounded and the observers were captured.

Our advance westward in the region of the Upper Stripa is continuing. On the Rivers Zlota Lipa and Bystritza-Solotvina our troops are crossing successfully.

Caucasian front: Our offensive in the region of Sakkiz, Persia, resulted in our capture of a very strong Turkish position in the vicinity of this town. The enemy, pursued by our cavalry, is retreating hurriedly to the south.

On the Baltic Sea on Monday morning our aviation lieutenants, Deterichs and Prokofeiev, undertook with two hydroplanes a daring raid on the enemy's aerodrome near Lake Agern, in Courland. Notwithstanding a bombardment by anti-aircraft guns and a counter attack by seven German machines, our aviators not only dropped bombs successfully on the enemy's sheds but boldly entered into an unequal fight which lasted more than an hour.

Many bullets struck our machines, but happily not in vital parts. As a result of the fight one of the enemy machines was struck and turned over in the air, falling to the ground enveloped in smoke. Two others alighted on the sea, having received injuries. Our hydroplanes returned safely to their base.

Capture 1,419 Austrians.

ROME, Aug. 15.—The official statement follows:

On the Carso during the night of August 14 the gallant troops of the Eleventh Army Corps repulsed several counter attacks and attacked the enemy's lines to the west of Sainte Grado and Monte Pecinka. Several sections of the enemy's trenches were captured and 1,419 prisoners, including 31 officers, were taken.

In the hilly tract east of Gorizia, after heavy fighting, we carried other hostile intrenchments, taking 220 prisoners, of whom five were officers.

On the remainder of the front the enemy made the usual demonstrations against our positions at Monte Piana, in the Trienz Valley, on the Forame River, at Felizzon, Boite, Monte Colombara, on the Asiago Plateau, at Monte Cimone and Monte Seluggio, near Astico, in the Posina Basin and on the Pasubio. He was unsuccessful everywhere.

Enemy aircraft dropped bombs on Monfalcone, Ronchi, Saint Canziano and Pieris. No casualties or damage resulted.

BURIAN OUT, SAY REPORTS.

Andrassy Refuses to Succeed Him Pending Guarantees.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—Count Julius Andrassy has refused to succeed Baron von Burian as Austrian Foreign Minister without guarantees from the Emperor that the political integrity of Hungary shall be respected, according to a Rome despatch received here. The despatch says that the Emperor hesitates to concede such guarantees.

Reports from Vienna by way of Gezoa state that Baron von Burian has already resigned, but no official confirmation of his resignation has been received here. Keen interest is shown in the possibility of Count Andrassy taking office as Foreign Minister, as he is supposed to be a strong advocate of Austria making a separate peace and was formerly credited with being a warm admirer of England and English institutions.

MRS. BROADHURST GETS $15,833

Playwright's Wife Collects All Back Alimony With Costs.

Mrs. Ida Raymond Broadhurst, wife of George Broadhurst, playwright, who since November, 1914, has been trying to collect alimony at the rate of $750 a month following a legal separation which she obtained in that year, was paid in full yesterday by her husband. She acknowledged receipt of $15,833.33 in payment of all judgments up to and including those of July, 1916, including costs.

Mrs. Broadhurst's efforts had been hampered by her husband, who generally kept outside the jurisdiction of the New York courts, and lived abroad for a period. Affidavits submitted in the course of the separation proceedings declared that Mr. Broadhurst had an annual income of $100,000.

ANOTHER FIGHT IN BALKANS.

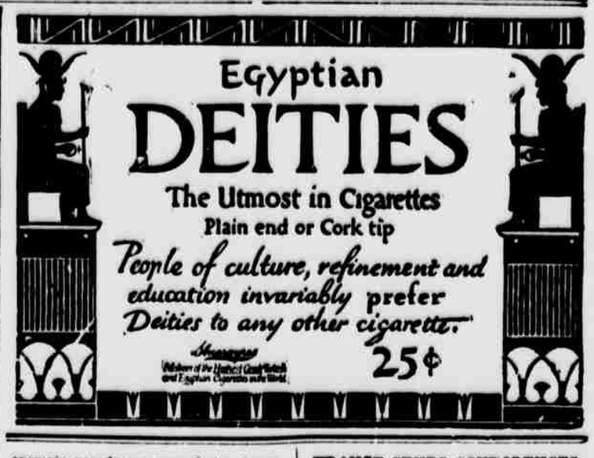
Berlin Reports Bulgars Repulsed Attack Near Lake Doiran.

BERLIN, (via London), Aug. 15.—Another small engagement on the Balkan front has occurred south of Lake Doiran, northwest of Salonica, the War Office announced to-day.

"South of Lake Doiran," the statement says, "enemy forces consisting of about a battalion attacked Bulgarian advanced posts. The attack was repulsed."

Catches Two Sharks.

HUNTINGTON HARBOR, Aug. 15.—Capt. Frank Ott of Halesite, to-day exhibited two sharks, one six feet long and the other eight, which he caught last night. He got the sharks on a line and then harpooned them.



FRANCE SENDS CONDOLENCES.

Tells Father of Aviator Chapman He Died a Hero.

John Jay Chapman, whose son, Victor, a member of the American Flying Squadron, was killed in action in France last June, has received a letter from the Union of Fathers and Mothers Whose Sons Have Died for France, which is intended not only as a personal note of condolence, but more especially as a general expression of admiration on the part of the union toward the parents of American men who are fighting in Europe. Mr. Chapman made the letter public yesterday. It is in part as follows:

"The Union of the Fathers and Mothers Whose Sons Have Died for France—an association founded to safeguard and to honor the memory of those who fall in battle—decided at a recent meeting to extend to you its profound sympathy.

"Your son, sir, ever since he sought the field of peril and of honor in company with our soldiers by his exploits has been an example to his companions in arms.

"He has been in the first rank of the heroes whose memory we shall cherish, and when death claimed him and crowned his brave sacrifice with honor the whole of France paid homage to the noble son you have lost. Our 'Union' desires to tell you that we share in your sorrow and in your pride."

The letter is signed by M. Paul Leroy-Beaulieu, the president of the union.

SOLDIERS TO MARCH CASHLESS.

But Paymaster Promises to Follow New Yorkers With First Coin.

HEADQUARTERS NEW YORK DIVISION, McALLEN, Tex., Aug. 15.—The Fourteenth and Seventy-first Infantry regiments will set out from Mission and McAllen respectively at 8 to-morrow morning for the first leg of the eleven day march scheduled for all the infantry units. The Third Regiment will leave Pharr Thursday. The march will cover a route of approximately ninety miles to Younger ranch and return.

The Second, Seventh and Twenty-third regiments will leave their camps on the 22d and the Twelfth, Sixty-ninth and Seventy-fourth on the 27th.

Neither State nor Federal pay has been forthcoming for either of the regiments which go out to-morrow. It is expected, though, that if the paymaster does not overtake them at Mission to-morrow, he will follow them into the field and give them their cash there to add to the weight of their marching equipment.

The Second Field Artillery, which was paid for June by the Federal Government on Friday, and the Signal Battalion were paid by the State this afternoon.

Major J. Scott Button, Second New York Infantry, was appointed to-day chief of the military police for the district to relieve Lieut.-Col. Robert McLean, Seventh New York Infantry.

JERSEY APPEALS TO CAPITAL.

Asks Federal Aid to Regulate Shipment of Explosives.

Following the successful effort of the Central Railroad of New Jersey in obtaining an injunction restraining Jersey City from holding up shipments of munitions through the city, the Jersey City Commissioners left early this morning for Washington to appeal to the Interstate Commerce Commission and the W. C. Department for legislation safeguarding the city against the importation of high explosives.

"We are up against the Powder Trust," said Mayor Fagan, "and against all the money that is shipping powder to the Entente Allies. This is a case of putting the dollar above the lives of men, women and children."

BRITAIN TO GIVE ITALY COAL.

Promises to Supply Other Goods Necessary During the War.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—An official announcement this evening is to the effect that at a recent conference at Pallanza, Italy, between British and Italian Ministers a complete understanding was reached on all points discussed.

The statement says that Italy was assured the supply of coal indispensable for war purposes and that careful consideration was given to the question of supplying Italy with other British products essential to the successful prosecution of the war.

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