

BIG LOSS TO U. S. TRADE SEEN IN REPRISAL PLAN

Entente Diplomats Look for Years of Commercial Warfare.

BRITISH ENVOY TO SEE WILSON TO-DAY

May Bring Up Likelihood of Anti-American Feeling in Europe.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, British Ambassador, had another conference with Secretary Lansing to-day, and has arranged for a conference with the President to-morrow.

The seriousness of the situation has prompted the Administration to put a check on the activities of Democratic leaders in Congress.

A source of friction. Mr. Lansing took the ground that the bill was loosely drawn and likely to cause no end of trouble.

But even with this amendment taken out the retaliatory measures provided by the bill are sufficient to become a source of friction with the Entente.

It is regarded as certain that this measure will be passed by the Senate.

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Strong Pressure Expected. The impression is growing that as soon as President Wilson signs the bill will be subjected to a strong reaction.

The expectation of officials here is that any change of the legislation will be made by exercising greater leniency in cases of electioneering.

"POPULAR IN U. S." Manchester "Guardian" Lays Reprisal Plan to Blacklist.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—Commenting on the amendment to the revenue bill passed by the United States Senate Tuesday night, the Manchester Guardian says that although those who see in it no more than a flourish having a special virtue on the score of its being "right" nevertheless we should do well to note two things:

"First—These reprisals are directed against the Allies and primarily against ourselves; second, they are popular in America."

The Guardian considers it is not generally realized here how strong a sentiment has been aroused in the United States by the blacklist policy and interference with mails, and asks "if the Foreign Office is convinced that these practices of ours are so useful as to counterbalance the weakening of American sympathy they involve, or that they cannot be modified so as to meet American objections without impairing any utilities they may have for ourselves."

BRITISH TRADE INCREASED.

Imports for August Show Gain of \$23,500,000; Exports \$66,400,000.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—Figures for the month of August given out to-day by the British Board of Trade show that imports during the month were increased by \$23,500,000, while the exports were increased by \$66,400,000.

The export increases were made up principally of manufactured articles. Of these cottons were valued at \$15,000,000, iron and steel \$12,500,000 and coal \$8,500,000.

REPRISAL EFFECTIVE.

Rumania Tells of Sequestration of German Capital.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—A Reuter despatch from Bucharest says that the Ministry of Finance, in a circular to the allied and neutral States dealing with the sequestration of German capital in Rumania, shows that the amount of German capital sequestrated or immobilized by Rumania is sufficient to guarantee twice over the amount of Rumanian capital sequestrated by Germany.

RECHTAG TO PROLONG LIFE.

German Government Decides to Avoid General Election.

AMSTERDAM, via London, Sept. 7.—The Tagliche Rundschau announces that the German Government has decided that there shall be no general election during the war.

The Reichstag, on reassembling, the newspaper adds, will pass a measure prolonging its life until next January.

The wording of the above despatch suggests that these steps may have been taken because a German belief that the war will end before next January.

The Kaiser was quoted only a few days ago as announcing that there would be no winter campaign.

Notwithstanding a general election during the war would prevent the German peace party from showing its strength and would also prevent a popular vote on any peace terms that might be proposed.

Prolonging the life of the Reichstag until the situation is such that the Reichstag will only pass peace terms without an election or referendum.

RUMANIANS LOSE DANUBE FORTRESS

Continued from First Page.

the line on which the Austrians expected to stand and resist the Rumanian invasion. Olah Toplița is on the River Maros, and the Austrians now are west of the river.

A little south of this point the Rumanians have occupied the Gyergo Ditró-Orova Pass and threaten to turn the north Austrian position to the north.

The Rumanians have taken seven guns, several machine guns and valuable food stores.

This steady advance of Rumanian armies into Transylvania has caused great indignation in the Hungarian Parliament and there is much opposition to the Government and Premier Tisa.

The Premier, a Zurich despatch says, has told the Emperor Francis Joseph to issue a decree proroguing Parliament and would take the decree to every sitting and threaten to promulgate it at the close of the Opposition become too violent.

A Reuter despatch from Budapest says that at Wednesday's sitting of the Diet Count Andrássy, the former Premier, in a long speech moved that the delegations be evoked. He strongly criticized the Austro-Hungarian policy and induced Emperor Francis Joseph to issue a decree proroguing Parliament.

"We offered everything at the wrong time," he said, "whereby strengthening the Italian war party."

Premier Tisa in reply urged the rejection of Count Andrássy's motion. He argued that Italy before the war, characterizing Italy and denied Count Andrássy's assertion that the offers to Italy had increased as the military situation had improved.

Air raids were renewed Tuesday, according to the despatch, against Bucharest, Ploesti, Constanta (Kustendje), Giurgiu and other cities. The Rumanian demands reprisals against enemy subjects, the despatch adds.

HUNGARY HARD HIT.

Col. Repington Sees Difficult Task Ahead for Hindenburg.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—Col. Repington, the military expert of the Times, informed the House of Commons that the Rumanian advance into Transylvania as more in consonance with the general interests of the Allies than an attack on Bulgaria would have been.

"Rumania is always in a position to deprive Austria of the use of these bridges and tunnels by the use of dynamite. The approach of winter will also cause the operations on this part of the front to be carried out with the armies deprived of their railways."

"The Austrian abandonment of the extreme Transylvanian frontier shortens the distance of the Rumanian advance into open question whether the Austrians or the Rumanians will profit most thereby. The withdrawal implies that the greater part of the Rumanian army will be in resources, its largely Rumanian population and its railways, will be abandoned."

OFFICIAL VIEWS OF DAY'S MOVES IN WAR

Paris Reports Capture of Mile of Trenches in Verdun Sector.

RUSSIANS CROSS DWINA

Petrograd Tells of Advance North of Dwinsk and Defeat of Germans.

Verdun, Sept. 7.—The night French official statement says: North of the Somme there has been a violent bombardment in various sectors without infantry action.

In a trench recently captured four bomb throwers and six machine guns were added to the material previously brought in.

South of the Somme the enemy, violence to impede by the violence of our artillery fire, was unable to make a counter attack.

In Champagne a German reconnaissance was caught by our fire west of Hertzoy and several prisoners were taken. Some prisoners fell into our hands.

On the right bank of the Meuse (Verdun) sector the enemy bombarded our new positions in the Vaux-Chapire Wood. During last evening's attack in this sector we captured several machine guns and valuable food stores.

Everywhere else there was intermittent cannonading.

Aviation.—On the night of September 6, in spite of unfavorable atmospheric conditions, sixteen of our bombers, flying in two formations, dropped bombs on railway station, bivouacs and enemy stores at Roisel, Athis and Villécourt, a big fire being caused at the last-named place.

The text of the afternoon French official statement follows: North of the Somme the Germans made a powerful effort to dislodge us from the Chaumes. Their attacks were swept by our machine guns and dispersed with heavy losses.

The enemy did not renew his attempts during the night. In other sectors there was nothing to report.

South of the Somme the Germans debauched in force from the village of Hertzoy and several prisoners were taken. Our new positions southwest of Hertzoy and south of Barleux. All these attacks were stopped by our machine guns and they were able to approach our lines.

The losses which the enemy suffered during these fruitless attacks appear to have been very heavy. Four prisoners taken south of the Somme yesterday have been counted up to now.

According to fresh information, the German troops beaten back yesterday by our infantry in the region east of Chaumes, between the Zlot and the Dintzer, in other sectors there was nothing to report.

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QUEEN WILHELMINA OF HOLLAND and her daughter, Princess Juliana.

The Queen has just enjoyed the experience of a plunge under water in a submarine. She was present at the naval manoeuvres Wednesday at Amsterdam and was aboard a submarine which dived twice while Her Majesty was a passenger.

FRENCH CAPTURE MILE OF TRENCHES

Storm Slopes in Verdun Sector and Push Lines Toward Vaux.

TAKE SOMME RAILROAD Important Communications of Germans Now in Allies' Hands.

Paris, Sept. 7.—Verdun, not the Somme, was the scene of to-day's most notable French progress. While the Allies on the Somme were throwing back German counter attacks and consolidating captured trenches, the French at Verdun charged forward and took a mile of trench between Vaux-Chapire wood and Le Chesnoy.

In this bit of the Verdun front, where the Germans had come nearest to breaking the main French line of defence, stubborn fighting has raged for weeks. Most of the advantage has been with the French, and yesterday they determined to push it further.

The French took every position they aimed at, however, pushing their lines near to Fort Vaux.

On the Somme front the artillery did counter attack today. The French took a busy day beating back German attacks and also made a little more progress. East of Denicourt, where the French took every position they aimed at, however, pushing their lines near to Fort Vaux.

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RUSS SET HALICZ, LEMBERG KEY, AFIRE

Gateway to Galician Capital Falling Before Guns of Russian Army.

5,400 TEUTONS CAPTURED

Czar's Forces Pursuing Enemy Along 25 Mile Front—Railways Seized.

Petrograd, Sept. 7.—Halicz, the key to Lemberg, the Galician capital and fortress, is being bombarded by Russian guns and is in flames. The city cannot hold out long against the new Russian attack in Galicia, which has penetrated so near that Halicz is in range even of the Russian light artillery.

The Russian victory has resulted in the capture of 5,400 prisoners, 3,000 of whom are Germans and 700 Turks. The captured guns and stores have not been counted.

From the War Office report to-night it appears that Lemberg itself soon will be seriously threatened and the whole Teutonic line in Galicia will have to retire. The Russian victory has resulted in the capture of 5,400 prisoners, 3,000 of whom are Germans and 700 Turks.

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BAN UPON RUSSELL IS NEWS TO LANSING

Awaits Full Details of Refusal to Accredite Socialistic Critic of President.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Secretary Lansing's attention was called to-day to a report that Robert Woodberry Bliss, Charge d'Affaires of the American Embassy in Paris, had declined to extend the assistance of the embassy to Charles Edward Russell of New York because Mr. Russell, as a newspaper writer, had sought the aid of the embassy to obtain permission to visit the battle front in Belgium.

That full details are at the disposal of the State Department no action one way or the other will be taken by Mr. Lansing.

The problem of extending embassy courtesies to Americans who have criticized the President has been before every American embassy abroad. Thomas Nelson Page, Ambassador to Italy, took the first action when he forbade any of the embassy attaches to discuss the policy of the Administration in general and Mr. Bryan in particular with American visitors.

He took the ground that regardless of opinions one might express at home it was not the business of the embassy to discuss the policy of the Administration in general and Mr. Bryan in particular with American visitors.

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CONGRESS ENDS ITS WORK, QUITS TO-DAY

Continued from First Page.

Members, transporting, or delivering or refusing to accept, receive, transport, or in any other respect whatsoever, he is hereby authorized and empowered to direct the detention of such vessels by the United States Coast Guard.

It also would give authority to the President to deny American citizenship to any alien who is a member of a subversive organization and would authorize him to use the land and naval forces of the Government to enforce the retaliatory provisions of the bill.

The conference also abandoned the Chamberlain amendment to prohibit admission of foreign labor, which would have been a very important provision of the bill.

The House voted on the main bill and the conference report was adopted by a vote of 275 to 137.

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MOSQUITO FLEET FAILS TO FIND MINES

Day weather man wished a better day upon Gravesend Bay and surrounding waters yesterday and the day Commander L. A. Kaser, skipper of the battleship New Jersey, Lieut. John W. Wilcox, U. S. N., and the other naval officers who are teaching the owners of motor boats which make up the mosquito fleet tactics that should be of value in war times gave the motor boat skippers a lesson to-day.

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