suits achieved, our losses have been so far comparatively small."

The French Statement.

The French statement says:

"North of the Somme the battle was renewed to-day with violence along the Anglo-French front. The French infantry, assuming the offensive about noon, simultaneously attacked the German positions at Combles and Rancourt and defences held by the enemy from the latter village as far as the Somme.

"Northeast of Combles we carried our lines to the outskirts of Frégicourt and captured all the strongly organized ground between that hamlet and Hill 144. The village of Rancourt also fell into our power.

"East of the Bethune road we extended our positions to a depth of about one kilometer from the Combles road to as far as Bouchavesnes, carried by assault a hill northeast of that village and reached to the southeast of Hill 130. Further south we carried several systems of trenches in the vicinity of the Canal Du Nord from the Bethune road as far as the Somme.

"The number of unwounded prisoners taken by us and counted up to the present exceeds 400.

"There was no event of importance on the remainder of the front, apart from a somewhat lively artillery duel on the right bank of the Meuse in the region of Vauxchapitre and Le Chenois."

The German Statement

The German official statement to-day, issued before the big Allied infantry attacks began, told of the bombardment that was then on and that prepared the way for the main attack. It also mentioned the reconnoitring parties the French sent out before advancing to the capture of Rancourt. The statement follows:

"Army Group of Prince Rupprecht—The tremendous artillery battle between the Ancre and the Somme continues. Local enemy advances against the Rancourt sector and near Bouchavesnes failed.

"Army Group of the German Crown Prince—On Saturday weak French hand grenade attacks at Thiaumont Work (Verdun front) were repulsed. Yesterday we beat back strong French hand grenade attacks northwest of Souville.

"In yesterday's numerous aerial engagements we shot down nine aeroplanes. Our anti-aircraft guns have brought down four aviators in the last few days.

"Six citizens were killed and twenty-eight were seriously wounded by an enemy bomb attack on Lens."

The battle in the air, begun on Saturday, still continues fiercely above the troops in the trenches. To-day's statements of the British and French claim that thirteen more German machines have been brought down and more air raids made on German communications.

Attacks From Air.

The French statement says:

"Enemy aeroplanes yesterday after 8:30 P. M. threw down about ten bombs in the region of Luneville. One woman was slightly wounded. The material damages were insignificant.

"During yesterday an enemy aeroplane, attacked by one of our machines, was disabled and fell to the ground north of Miserey. Three other machines were seriously damaged and compelled to make landings.

"During the night of September 24-25 twelve French aviators threw down ninety-eight shells on the village and the railroad station of Guiscard. During the same night seven French airmen threw fifty bombs of 120 millimeters on factories at Thionville and Rombach, as well as on the railroad station of Audun-le-Roman. Following the bombardment of Rombach flames were seen to break out.

"Sunday night a group of our aeroplanes dropped 150 bombs on stations at Ham, Hombleux and Manancourt and the aviation ground at Vraignes."

The British statement, issued to-night, referring to the activity of the aviation corps, says:

"On Sunday six hostile aeroplanes were destroyed in air fights and at least three others were driven to the earth damaged. Three of our machines are missing."

During the night and early to-day the artillery did the fighting on the Somme front, making way for the big infantry attack at noon. In the Verdun sector the German attacked a French trench east of Vaux Chapitre Wood, but were easily beaten back. About Thiaumont and Fleury the artillery still is firing intensely.

BULGARS PUSHED BACK.

Victories Won by Serbs, Russians, French and British.

PARIS, Sept. 25.—On both flanks of the mountainous battle line in Macedonia Gen. Sarrail's army defeated Bulgarian troops to-day. Serbs, Russians, French and British won victories and the Allies' line was pushed a little nearer to Monastir.

Near the Broda River, south of Monastir, the Serbian troops have set foot again within their conquered country, having crossed the northern border of Greek Macedonia. "On our left wing progress was continued all along the line," says to-night's French War Office statement.

North of Krusograd and northeast of Florina French troops have occupied the first houses of Petorak "as the result of a spirited fight," the statement says. An advance was made also north of Florina. West of Florina the Russians captured by assault Hill 916, which had been strongly defended by the Bulgarians. French and Russians thrust back with the bayonet a Bulgarian counter attack. Southwest of Florina a French reconnoitring detachment had several lively fights in the country south of Presba Lake with Bulgarians from Biklista.

According to a Reuter despatch from Salonica, dated Sunday, all the allied troops began a strong offensive at 7 o'clock that morning about Florina. The French captured the village of Petorak and the Serbs crossed the frontier north of Krusograd, but encountered fierce opposition at Verbeni. Soon the Serbs will face sixteen lines of German trenches at Kenali, a few miles south of Monastir.

British Attack Succeeds.

On the right wing the British, who crossed the Struma again yesterday, were successful in an attack on Janimak, north of Lake Tahinos. A detachment of French troops operating on the right of the British took a trench at the point of the bayonet and made prisoners. The French statement speaks of the British attacks across the Struma as "raids," not as important movements.

In the centre the principal features of the day were great artillery activity and a spirited bombardment of Doiran, which set the town on fire in some places.

A Bulgarian statement received here a day late sticks to the assertion that the Bulgarians still hold Kaimakcalan Height in the border mountains northwest of Florina. It also asserts that the British who crossed the Struma were thrown back again to the western bank. It says:

"On September 23 the enemy, after prolonged preparation by artillery, infantry fire and bomb throwing, made repeated attacks on Kaimakcalan Height. The enemy detachments advanced and attacked successively the right and left flanks and finally the centre of our position. The defenders unshakenly allowed the enemy to approach within fifty or sixty steps of the trenches and then repulsed him with violent rifle and machine gun fire, causing heavy losses.

"On the Struma front there has been lively firing. Several enemy battalions that advanced against the villages of Nevolen, Dolno, Karajovo and Gudelt were attacked by our troops and thrown back to the right bank of the river."

Berlin Claims Gains.

Although the Rumanians to-day report successes in the Dobrudja, as well as in Transylvania, there is every indication that the Teutonic army of Von Mackensen is fortifying itself so strongly that soon there will be another front of trench warfare. Berlin, however, claims a success there. In Transylvania the Rumanians have thus far captured 48 Austrian officers and 6,836 men. The Rumanian statement says:

"North and Northwestern Fronts—Our advance in the Caliman Mountains continues. We captured 73 prisoners and 1 machine gun. At Hermannstadt we attacked the enemy, capturing 4 officers, 500 men and 3 machine guns. In the Jiu Valley minor actions occurred in which we repulsed the enemy and captured 2 machine guns. The total number of prisoners taken on this front up to the present is 48 officers and 6,836 men.

"Southern Front—There has been an exchange of artillery fire on the banks of the Danube in Dobrudja. Our left flank made further progress and captured 1 officer and 53 men."

The German statement says:

"Army Group of Field Marshal von Mackensen—Fighting south of the Cobadin-Topral Sari line (Dobrudja) was successful for the allied (Teutonic) troops.

"The fortress of Bucharest was bombarded by one of our airships.

"Transylvanian Front—Rumanian advances between the Szurduk and Vulcan passes were repulsed."

A Russian success in the Dobrudja is reported in a semi-official news agency despatch from Odessa. The despatch says the Russians took 2,000 prisoners.

BRITAIN RELEASES PARCELS.

Consignors May Recover 1,200 Packages Sent to Teutons.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—Twelve hundred parcels consigned from the United States to the Central Powers and held up by the British authorities have been released, and possession of them may now be obtained by their American consignors on their request.

According to the Foreign Office, this proceeding merely follows a long established policy of the Government in releasing non-contraband inward bound parcels to their original consignors. Such goods, being non-contraband, are held under orders in council, and in administering these the Government is merely concerned in keeping goods of the sort from entering belligerent territory. There is no desire, it was explained, to withhold them from their original owners, but the Government has no intention of releasing such parcels for forwarding to their original destination.

The parcels released this week consist mostly of clothing, false teeth and various articles which do not appear on the contraband list. It is expected that since the blockade administration is becoming more efficient further releases will be made frequently.

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U. S. TRADE LEADERS ACT ON BLACKLIST

Bankers and Business Men Meet Sir Richard Crawford at Luncheon.

HE OFFERS TO AID THEM

Committee Will Take Steps to Improve Relations With Great Britain.

Bankers, representatives of the big industrial concerns of the United States, and lawyers of international note met yesterday at a luncheon at the Bankers' Club to discuss informally with Sir Richard Crawford, trade representative of the British embassy, the blacklist and the censorship.

The purpose of the conference was to see if some means could be devised whereby the censorship and the blacklist would be made less severe for American banking and business interests.

Sir Richard presented the British Government's side of the proposition, and said unofficially that he would be glad to do all that he could to ameliorate conditions. It was pointed out that much more satisfactory conditions had resulted from methods adopted for speeding up the censorship of shipping documents, bills of lading, etc. Those who attended the conference all agreed that with co-operation it would probably be possible to evolve some means whereby the censorship and blacklist could be made less onerous to American interests.

Committee to Act.

Nothing was decided except that the Americans represented should appoint a committee to take up concrete cases with Sir Richard either in this city or in Washington, and try to evolve a method for speeding up the mails. Suggestions made by men who attended the meeting will be considered, and passed upon at the meetings of the committee which is to be appointed soon. Sir Richard said Great Britain is anxious to do all that she can to help Americans, provided that the means adopted do not interfere with the efficiency of the censorship and the blacklist.

As regards the blacklist, Sir Richard pointed out that it was issued by Great Britain for the protection of her own citizens, whom the defense of the realm act prohibits trading with alien enemies. He cited one case in which the head of a large English glove concern had been sent to prison for three years for trading with the enemy, although he did not do so wilfully.

It was to avoid recurrences of such instances that the blacklist was adopted, Sir Richard said. In other words, if it is discovered that British interests are trading with German interests in this country whose names are not on the blacklist then they are not prosecuted, as the Government assumes the responsibility when its citizens are not warned against German firms or firms with German connections.

Sir Richard said that in this way the German firms in this country with which British firms are warned not to do business served to create a white list of firms with which they might trade freely.

As the result of the meeting banking and business interests felt that a forward step had been taken by both sides to ameliorate the hardships of the censorship and the blacklist.

Notable Men at Luncheon.

Many notable men in business and finance were present at the luncheon. Among them were: Samuel McRoberts and John E. Gardin, vice-presidents of the National City Bank; Dwight W. Morrow of J. P. Morgan & Co., Charles H. Sabin, president of the Guaranty Trust Company; A. Barton Hepburn, chairman of the Chase National Bank, who sent out the invitations; C. A. Coffin, chairman of the board of the General Electric Company; Eugene Thomas of the United States Steel Products Company, Willard V. King, president of the Columbia Trust Company; Fred I. Kent of the Bankers Trust Company, George F. Baker, Jr., of the First National Bank, Lloyd Griscom, James Brown of Brown Brothers & Co., Theodore S. Price, Guy E. Tripp, head of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company; William H. Bonbright of William P. Bonbright & Co., Inc.; John D. Ryan, head of the Anaconda Copper Company; P. T. Dodge of the International Paper Company and H. B. Endicott of the Endicott-Johnson Company.

It was denied at the Morgan offices and by Sir Richard that J. P. Morgan had had anything to do with calling this meeting, and it was added that it came about as the result of correspondence and talks which Sir Richard had had with personal friends in this city who are bankers, exporters or large manufacturers.

APOLOGY MADE BY BRITAIN.

Expresses Regret for Seizure of American Goods for Manila.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—Informal expressions of regret have been made by Great Britain to the State Department for seizure at Hongkong of American owned goods consigned to Manila on board the steamships Chinese Prince, Kafue and Aymerio. In response to a vigorous protest by the United States assurances have been given that there would be no more seizures of this kind.

The British action first was explained on the ground that the goods were consigned to blacklisted firms. It was asserted that several of the firms were ringleaders in a junta alleged to be seeking to cause a rebellion in India.

The seizure of packages from the Chinese Prince caused very bitter feeling in Manila, and a maximum fine was levied on her when she entered port with her manifest short. The fine was later reduced to $25,000 and finally rebated when the missing goods arrived on another ship.

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FRESH OFFENSIVE BEGUN BY RUSSIANS

Whole War Theatre From Pripet Marshes to Danube Again in Action.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 25.—Although official communications have shed little light on recent developments in the war situation it is learned from staff officers that after a long lull the battles at all important points on Gen. Brusiloff's front are again assuming the intensity which characterized the first period of his advance.

The principal centres of action are the districts near Vladimir-Volynski and west of Lutsk, the Halicz region and the Carpathians. In each of these territories there has been a general resumption of the fighting, which has spread to adjacent sectors until the whole southwestern war theatre from the Pripet marshes to the Danube may be said to be again in action. The nature of this action, however, has undergone a conspicuous change since the first smashing blows in Brusiloff's campaign.

Although the Russians still hold the initiative there are signs that Von Hindenburg is planning a new campaign to recover the old positions before winter sets in. To meet this the Russians have already begun a fresh offensive, the details of which have not yet been announced, but which has been undertaken on a large scale with the object of making a desperate effort to pierce the Austro-German fronts before the fall campaign is over.

The official statement from Austrian general headquarters issued to-day says:

"Archduke Charles's front: North and east of Kirlibaba there has been continuous fighting. In the Ludowa sector the Russians again attacked fruitlessly. Northeast of Lipnicadolna the enemy stormed positions held by the Turkish troops, but was defeated everywhere on this sector.

"Prince Leopold's front: Last night the Russians again attempted to break through north of Perpeiniki. Their efforts failed and their losses were heavy."

DECREASE IN WHEAT CROPS.

Rome Announces the Production in Several Countries.

OTTAWA, Sept. 25.—A cablegram received to-day from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, Italy, gives the following estimates of this year's crop production:

The total production of wheat in Spain, England, Wales, Ireland, Italy, Switzerland, Canada, United States, India, Japan and Tunis is estimated as 1,526,041,000 bushels, or 69.8 per cent. of the production in the same countries last year and 92.6 per cent. of their average production in the five years 1909-1913.

Production of rye in Spain, Italy, Switzerland, Canada and the United States amounts to 83,262,000 bushels, being 98.7 per cent. of last year's crop and 113.4 per cent. of the five year average.

Barley production in the same countries as given for wheat, less India, is 474,583,000 bushels; 88 per cent. of last year's crop and 100.6 per cent. of the five year average.

Production of oats in the same countries as given for wheat, less India and Japan, is 1,723,766,000 bushels; 78.2 per cent. of last year's production and 106.8 per cent. of the five year average.

ARABIAN REBELS WIN AGAIN.

They Force Turkish Garrison at Taif to Surrender.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—Another success for the Arabian revolutionists is announced in a Reuter despatch from Cairo to-day. It states that the Sheerif of Mecca, leader of the revolutionary movement which has resulted in the capture of Turkish garrisons at Mecca and other important points, now reports that the Turkish garrison which has been holding out in the forts at Taif, sixty-five miles southeast of Mecca, has been forced to surrender.

The troops that surrendered, the despatch adds, comprised 50 officers and 800 men, with ten guns and a large quantity of military stores.

REPORTS RUSSIANS REPULSED.

Berlin Says Attacks on Eastern Front Were Fruitless.

BERLIN (via London), Sept. 25.—The following official account of operations on the eastern front was issued here to-day:

"Army Group of Prince Leopold—The position near Manajow, which was recaptured Saturday in a counter attack, was maintained against repeated and strong assaults of the Russians.

"Army Group of Archduke Charles Francis—Between the Zlota Lipa and the Narayuvka the Russians made fruitless attacks on the positions held by Turkish troops. Detachments of the enemy which penetrated Turkish positions were driven out by a counter attack and 142 prisoners were taken. In the Ludowa sector, Carpathians, attacks by the Russians were repulsed."

ESCAPING RUSSIANS CAUGHT.

Berlin Says Dutch Steamer Batavier II. Had Them Aboard.

BERLIN (by wireless to Sayville), Sept. 25.—According to an overseas News Agency announcement to-day reporting the seizure yesterday of the Dutch steamer Batavier II. by a German submarine, which brought her into Zeebrugge, the vessel was bound to London with contraband on board.

It is also declared that among the thirty-eight passengers on the steamer were four Russians, who apparently had escaped from a prison camp.

British Steamship Dresden Sunk.

BRISTOL, England, Sept. 25.—The British steamship Dresden, 807 tons gross, owned by the Leith, Hull and Hamburg Steam Packet Company of Leith, has been sunk.

CHEMISTS DISPLAY $400,000 EXHIBITS

Three American Societies Open Convention in Grand Central Palace.

U. S. GOES AHEAD 10 YEARS

Dr. Thomas J. Keenan Shows Need of Higher Tariff for Paper Trade.

Opening of the second annual exposition of chemical industries, coincident with allied conventions of the American Chemical Society, the American Electrochemical Society and the technical section of the Paper and Pulp Association took place at the Grand Central Palace yesterday afternoon. The booths of about 300 exhibitors occupied two floors of the building with displays valued at $400,000, and that represented concerns with capital running into hundreds of millions.

It was estimated that 10,000 members of chemical and kindred societies were in town ready to be present at the meetings, which will last all week, and which will be attended by some of the foremost scientists in the country. About 1,000 men and women waited outside for the opening of the building, and afterward listened to a speech of welcome from Dr. Charles H. Herty, president of the American Chemical Society. Dr. Herty recounted the great strides made in chemistry here since the beginning of the European war, but added that to continue this progress the American chemists must abandon their secretive methods and work together.

Market Not a Temporary One.

Dr. Lawrence Addicks, formerly president of the electrochemical society, said the present big market is not a temporary one, dependent on war time conditions, because the investment required, the single deterrent heretofore, has been made while European competition was cut off. He said this country in many lines of industrial endeavor already has been carried forward through ten or fifteen years of normal progress, "and what is more, every part of it is American."

Dr. Thomas J. Keenan, secretary of the technical section of the Pulp and Paper Industry, deplored the retardation of that line of industry due to scarcity of raw material and insufficient tariff protection, but held out hope of an improvement in the grade of paper supplied to newspapers, which has hitherto suffered from a lack of aniline dyes.

"In America," he said, "the manufacture of paper is second in importance only to the steel industry. The total invested capital is estimated at $500,000,000 in round numbers, while the annual value of the manufactured product of pulp and paper amounts to $350,000,000. There has been a colossal development in the industry since the census of 1899.

Pulpwood Forests Exhausted.

"But owing to the exhaustion of pulpwood forests contiguous to mills within the borders of the United States and partly as a consequence of our tariff policy the growth of the business has received a check which cannot be overcome except by the discovery of new woods and materials for paper making in the United States or by adequate tariff protection. At the moment the industry of pulp manufacture is gravitating toward Canada, where the supply of timber and the available hydroelectric power appear to be unlimited."

Mr. Keenan stated that the close connection between chemistry and paper making had been manifested by the yellowish tinge which some dailies had acquired since the stoppage of aniline dyes from Germany which were used to color the paper white. American chemists, he said, were now engaging in the production of these needed dyestuffs. He pointed out a promising development in the South, where the sulphate process was being used to turn yellow pine waste into brown wraping paper.

Dr. Ira Remsen spoke of the debt which industry owes to chemistry and Adrian Nagelvoort asserted that manufacturers here are making almost 75 per cent. of the dyestuffs which were formerly imported. The sessions will be resumed to-day with a meeting in the Horace Mann Auditorium, Columbia University.

BRITISH REPLY ON WAY HERE.

Answer on Mail Censorship Should Arrive This Week.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—The British reply to the American mail note of May 24 protesting against the mail censorship left London Friday, the British Embassy here was informed to-day, and should arrive in Washington late this week. No advance indication of its contents was forwarded.

Any arrangement arrived at with exporters in New York by Sir Richard Crawford, the British commercial attaché, who began informal negotiations there to-day, will be made to conform with the terms of the note.

Such arrangements, it is pointed out, will be entirely informal and made theoretically without knowledge of the diplomatic authorities of the two Governments, who will continue to negotiate as to the principles involved, regardless of any modus vivendi which may be arrived at.

British Bombard Belgian Coast.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—British monitors and destroyers bombarded the Belgian coast Sunday between Heyst and Bruges, according to a Reuter despatch from Flushing.

SALES IN EXCHANGE LARGEST SINCE 1907

Turnover Is 2,192,300 Shares, of Which 606,900 Are of Steel Common.

EXCITEMENT AT FINISH

Stocks Are Dumped Into Market and Sharp Drop in Prices Results.

Trading in stocks was more active in points. Other stocks which had figured than at any other time since the panic of 1907, and in some respects it was the greatest market on record. The turnover exceeded 2,192,300 shares, compared with 2,521,574 on March 14, 1907, and 3,336,695 on May 9, 1901, at the height of the so-called Northern Pacific panic.

Until near the close enthusiasm was almost without bounds, but the natural desire of holders to convert their paper profits into cash, coupled with the pressure applied by bankers, caused a sharp reaction, so that United States Steel common, the market leader, dropped from its high record of 120 to 114¾ and closed at 115 for a net loss of two points. Other stocks which had figured prominently in the advance also declined but issues that had received less attention from the speculators held comparatively firm.

It was explained by expert observers that the activity of bankers in forcing a reaction was due to their desire to prevent a runaway market, which usually results disastrously, particularly so far as the small buyer is concerned. They added that the Street still is bullish, but that the leaders will insist upon more conservative operations.

The market's tremendous activity is illustrated by comparing the transactions with those on December 30, 1914, soon after the Stock Exchange was reopened, when only 50,014 shares changed hands in a full five hours session. For many weeks in early 1915 a 150,000 share day was regarded as active.

The decided change in speculative conditions is shown by the unprecedented record of sixteen consecutive million share days, including yesterday, but excluding Saturday, when the actual total was below 1,000,000 shares, though the rate of trading was fully up to that standard. By combining the New York Stock Exchange figures with the report of the Consolidated Stock Exchange it is shown that from 10 o'clock to 3 o'clock there changed hands 2,395,490 shares on the two boards. This takes no account of curb transactions.

The reaction which marked the close of the session was excited. Steel led the decline, as it had led the advance; large blocks of stock were dumped into the market, and the price yielded quickly, but still the demand was keen. The result was that quotations fluctuated rapidly between 114¾ and 117. In this one issue alone the turnover was 606,900 shares. Taking the mean price as a fair average, this meant the purchase and sale of approximately $79,000,000 worth of stock.

When business is done on such a large scale a big demand for money develops. The strength of the New York banking position, which has an important bearing upon the success of any bull movement in the stock market, is illustrated by the fact that money rates were not disturbed. Day to day funds were placed at 2½ per cent. late in the day, and the highest rate reported was 2¾ per cent. Rates for time accommodations were unchanged.

ITALIANS BURIED ALIVE.

Unable to Escape From Blasted Mountain Peak Tomb.

VIENNA, Sept. 25.—Italian soldiers who garrisoned Monte Cimone in the Dolomites when its peak was blown up by a great Austrian mine Saturday, are still alive, buried under the wreckage and struggling to get out. They are under fire from the Italian guns also, for the Italians have put a barrage on the crater.

Twenty-four succeeded in liberating themselves and surrendered. The others have been calling for help.

Italians Take Mount Cauriol.

ROME, Sept. 25.—The War Office announced to-day that Italian troops had taken by storm another mountain top on the Trentino front, inflicting heavy losses on the Austrians. The statement follows:

"On the Trentino front the enemy's artillery was more active. Our batteries replied energetically. A few shells fell on Ala, in the Lagarina Valley, without causing any damage.

"Our offensive in the region between the Astico and the Vanoi Cismon Valley has gained for us a new and brilliant success. On Saturday afternoon our Alpine troops took the summit of Garinal, 1836 feet high, on the northeastern part of Monte Cauriol. The enemy resisted stubbornly and left many dead on the field. We took several prisoners. Notwithstanding an immediate bombardment of the captured position by heavy artillery it was consolidated strongly by us.

"Our batteries continue to direct retaliatory fire on the military stations of Tobiach and Silliam, as the enemy persists in shelling Cortina d'Ampezzo.

"Last night one of our airships, having eluded the enemy's searchlights, dropped bombs on the railway stations of Dettegliano and Scappo, on the Carso Plateau. The airship returned safely."

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MONTHLY EXPORTS TOP HALF A BILLION

Trade Balance for Year Ended August 31 at Record Figure of $2,465,000,000.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—American exports have passed the half billion dollar a month mark. Statistics issued to-day by the Department of Commerce show goods sent abroad in August valued at $510,000,000, a record not only for this country but for the world. The total is $35,000,000 above the previous high record, established in May, and $45,000,000 higher than the June figure.

Imports decreased in August, the total of $199,247,391 being $47,000,000 below that of June, the record month. It was greater, however, than the total for any previous August. Exports for the year ended with August aggregated $4,750,000,000, and the imports $2,300,000,000, both totals being far in advance of those for any similar period. Of the August imports 66.5 per cent. entered free of duty, compared with 67.5 per cent. in August a year ago.

Trade Balance $2,465,000,000.

The favorable trade balance for August was $311,000,000, compared with $119,000,000 in August a year ago, and a balance of $19,000,000 in August, 1914, against the United States. For the twelve months ended August 31 the export balance was $2,465,000,000, as against $1,365,000,000 in the preceding year and $574,000,000 two years ago.

The net inward gold movement for August was $29,000,000 and for the year $410,000,000, a record breaker. Last year the net inward gold movement was $146,000,000 and two years ago there was a net outward movement of $95,000,000. Gold imports in August were $41,238,716, against $61,641,191 in August, 1915, and $3,045,219 in August, 1914.

Data for Dye Makers.

A detailed analysis of dyestuffs imported during the year prior to the outbreak of the European war was made public by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce to aid American manufacturers in their efforts to supply the dyes which formerly came from Germany. The figures show that the total consumption of synthetic dyes in the fiscal year 1913-14 exceeded 29,000 tons.

With the reports gathered by Federal investigators available, American dye makers will be able to regulate their output and avoid making the mistake of providing too much or too little of the thousands of different colors.

BRITISH SOLDIERS HELD HERE.

Young Wife of Major Humphreys Accompanies Him to Ellis Island.

Major Arthur S. Humphreys of the British army, who was wounded recently on the Somme front, and Hugh Levick, Jr., son of a member of the firm of Lee, Higginson & Co. of Boston, and an under officer in the British service, arrived yesterday by the Cunarder Saxonia on their way to Canada. They were surprised to learn that they would not be permitted to land until their case has been passed upon in Washington. Major Humphreys's young wife decided to accompany him to Ellis Island, although she was not required to do so. Levick is a native of Boston, but his father registered him as a British subject.

The detention is in pursuance of a recent order of the State Department prohibiting the passage through American ports of soldiers not discharged from the armies of the nations at war.

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AMERICAN KILLED AT VERDUN.

Fellow Member of Ambulance Service Wounded by Shrapnel.

PARIS, Sept. 25.—Edward Isaac Kelley of Philadelphia, a member of the American Ambulance Field Service, was killed and Roswell S. Sanders of Newburyport, Mass., was wounded while engaged in succoring the wounded Friday night on the Verdun front. The Americans were working at Marre, within 800 yards of the German lines. Near midnight Kelley was hit by a bullet from a shrapnel shell.

Kelley joined the ambulance service last August and was a member of Section 4.

German Planes Fight Czar's.

BERLIN (by wireless), Sept. 25.—"Three large Russian aeroplanes on September 23 attacked without success the naval aerodrome on Lake Angern near the Gulf of Riga," says a semi-official statement given out here to-day.

"German battleplanes pursued the Russian aeroplanes, forcing one of them to land at a point east of Dunamunde. All the German aeroplanes returned safely."

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