trenches had been warned and that large reserves had been concentrated. The first German counter attack was attempted this afternoon and failed. German reserves are massing along the Ypres Canal, Reuter reports.

What may be the effect of the British advance in the next twenty-four hours depends on the amount of fortification the Germans have accomplished beyond Wytschaete ridge. Practically all their original position on a front of five miles has been taken, and the first line on a front of four miles. The original German defences are very nearly "broken through" and only new rearward works or the prodigal use of men can save them.

When the British stormed Vimy ridge and other positions in the battle of Arras they had similarly broken through the old German line. What stopped them was the new works of the Hindenburg line, behind the old line, and the reserves Hindenburg flung in regardless of cost. So far as known, the Hindenburg line does not extend north as far as Wytschaete and Ypres, which are thirty miles and more above Arras.

The official statements, in the order in which they were given out, showing the course of the battle, follow:

British Day Statement—We attacked at 3:10 this morning German positions on the Messines-Wytschaete ridge, on a front of over nine miles. We have everywhere captured our first objectives and further progress is reported to be satisfactory along the whole front of attack. Numbers of prisoners are reported already to be reaching the collection stations.

British Night Statement—Our operations south of Ypres have been continued methodically throughout the day and have been attended by complete success.

The Messines-Wytschaete ridge, which for over two and a half years has dominated our positions in the Ypres salient, was stormed by our troops this morning. In this attack we captured the villages of Messines and Wytschaete and the enemy's defence systems, including many strongly organized woods and defended localities on a front of over nine miles, from south of La Douve Brook to north of Mont Sorrel.

Oosttaverne Taken.

Later in the day our troops again moved forward in accordance with the planned operation and carried the village of Oosttaverne and the enemy's rearward defence system east of the village on a front of over five miles.

In the course of this advance an attempted counter attack against the southern portion of our new positions was completely broken up by our artillery fire.

The enemy's casualties in to-day's fighting were heavy. In addition to his other losses, up to 4:30 in the afternoon over 5,000 German prisoners passed through the collecting stations. Others are still to be brought in. We also captured a number of guns, many trench mortars and machine guns, which have not yet been counted.

There was again great activity in the air yesterday, with many fights. Five hostile formations, one of which consisted of over thirty machines, were attacked and dispersed with heavy casualties. In the course of the fighting nine German airplanes were brought down. At least nine others were driven out of control. Six of our airplanes are missing.

Battle Flares Up.

German Day Statement—Between Ypres and Armentieres the artillery battle has raged with undiminished force since yesterday. Early this morning the battle in Flanders flared up fully with infantry attacks by the British, after extensive explosions and the most violent drum fire.

Also from La Bassee Canal to the southern bank of the Scarpe the activity of the artillery continued with extraordinary violence.

At Hulluch, Loos, Lievin and Roeux strong British local attacks before daybreak this morning resulted in failure.

Shortly after the lower Rhineland fusiliers had brought a number of prisoners out of French trenches after bitter hand to hand fighting on the Pinon-Jouy road and had drawn the attention of the enemy to this sector, parts of our Meningen, Hanoverian, Schleswig-Holstein and Brandenburg regiments took possession early in the morning of enemy positions on the Chemin des Dames to the south of Pargny-Filain, over an extent of nearly two kilometers. Effectively supported by our artillery, mine throwers and aviators and accompanied by pioneers and troops of the Seventh storming battalion, which has especially distinguished itself in the last few weeks, the companies, in spite of the stubborn resistance of the enemy, captured the objectives which they were ordered to take. Afterward violent waves of fire and strong enemy counter attacks were delivered against the captured line. These counter attacks lasted into the night and were all repulsed.

15 Machine Guns Taken.

Fourteen officers and 543 men were taken prisoners, and one revolver cannon, fifteen machine guns and several grenade throwers were captured.

Eight British airplanes were shot down in aerial battles, one of them by Lieut. Voss, who thereby won his thirty-fourth aerial victory.

German Night Statement—In the Wytschaete salient the enemy has broken into our foremost position zone. The fluctuating battle still continues violently.

French Day Statement—In the region northwest of St. Quentin a strong force of Germans attempted at midnight an attack on our lines over a front of about 600 yards. Our fire, delivered with violence and precision, checked the attempt quickly. The effect of the fire was so great that the Germans immediately returned to their trenches.

North of the Chemin des Dames heavy artillery fighting continued on the front south of Filain.

In upper Alsace a surprise attack west of Bisel was repulsed easily.

Two German airplanes were brought down on June 6. Supplementary information now at hand establishes definitely that three more German machines have been brought down by our pilots on June 3, 4 and 5.

French Night Statement—The artillery action was quite violent during the day on the Chemin des Dames, especially in the region south of Filain. Everywhere else the cannonade was intermittent.

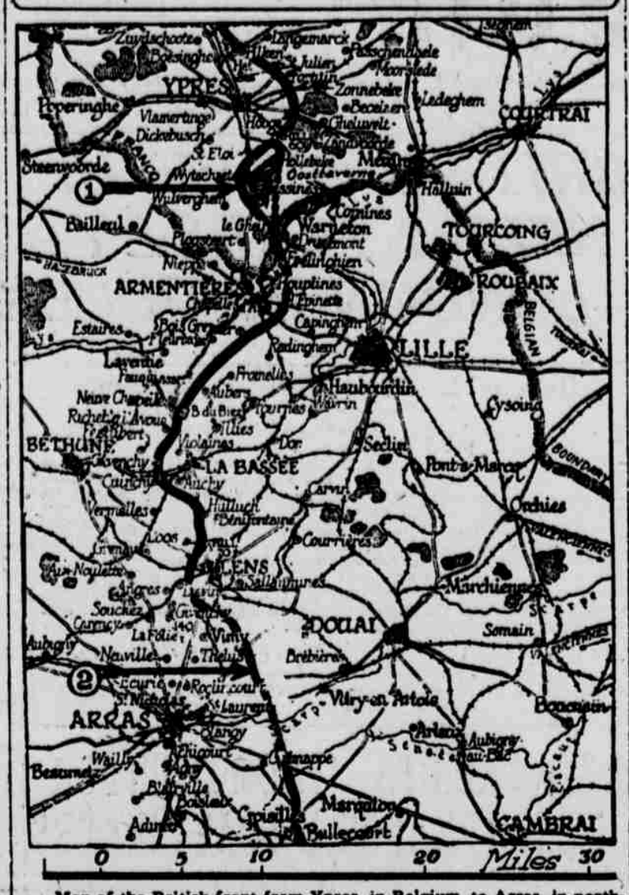
CONSUL FROST HOME, MADE ILL BY U-BOATS

Brings Reports of 80 Sinkings Investigated by Him.

Wesley Frost, American Consul at Queenstown, whose nerve racking experience in investigating sinkings by submarines and caring for the castaways of many vessels, including the great Cunarder Lusitania, has broken his health, arrived yesterday at an American port by an armed merchantman on an indefinite leave to recuperate. He has been on duty since the beginning of the war. He will take to Washington his reports of eighty sinkings in which he was officially interested. His post at Queenstown has been filled by Consul Hathway of Hull.

Mr. Frost said he was optimistic about the result of the fight against submarines. This is the season that the U-boats should do their worst, and apparently their activity has been curbed. The arming of merchantmen had saved many vessels, he said, but the offensive value of the merchantmen's guns was not great.

Scene of the Great British Drive.



Map of the British front from Ypres, in Belgium, to Arras, in northern France, showing the line of the new British offensive in relation to the previous offensive at Arras.

Arrow 1 indicates the attack begun very early yesterday morning, in which the British have been completely successful. The entire Wytschaete salient has been captured, the dotted line indicating the new British front. The Messines-Wytschaete ridge, indicated by diagonally shaded area, dominating the low country for many miles around, is entirely in British hands. With it went Wytschaete village, Messines and Oosttaverne.

Arrow 2 indicates the battlefield of Arras, where on April 9 the British began the first of their spring offensives, storming Vimy ridge in a manner similar to that in which the Messines-Wytschaete ridge was taken. Black line indicates the present front.

MINE BLASTS OPEN TEN MILE INFERNO

Continued from First Page.

der observation by the enemy from the ridge.

From Ypres downward there were three ridges opposed to the British front which left us at the mercy of the enemy observation. These were Albert ridge, Vimy ridge and the Messines-Wytschaete ridge. Albert ridge we wrested from the enemy in the battle of the Somme, Vimy we snatched from him in the battle of Arras and to-day we grasped the last ridge.

One hesitates at this early date to speak too confidently of victory. We know what efforts the Germans have made to be prepared for this blow, especially by massing great numbers of guns and troops, the former largely for defence, the latter probably for counter attacks. Those counter attacks are yet to come. The Germans will strain every nerve to win back the ground and no doubt there is stern fighting ahead.

British Casualties Light.

The attack was perfectly successful everywhere. While there was hard fighting at many points, our casualties were extremely light and everything we set out to win was won more rapidly than we dared hope. Our artillery and airmen were magnificent and the tanks rendered useful help.

Next to the ridge itself the most important points gained are the villages of Wytschaete and Messines. Due east of Messines the advance attained its greatest depth. At present that depth is more than 3,000 yards, but in the afternoon there came reports that the entire advance would reach a depth of 5,000 yards before the day was over. (The latter estimate is substantiated by the British official statement.)

The New Zealanders had the honor of winning Messines. They did their work, as always, cleanly and with light casualties. They consolidated and fortified the ground with great thoroughness, and deserve the highest praise.

In the capture of the ridge both north and south Irishmen had a share. Protestant and Catholic troops fought side by side, and whatever may be the party feeling at home, it is well known that the feeling here between both bodies is most cordial. There was the utmost rivalry as to which would get to the top of the ridge first. It is not known yet which won, but there is no doubt that both were first in good Irish fashion. The Germans are going to have a thoroughly Irish time trying to push them off again, what with New Zealanders, Australians, Irishmen and English regiments.

Missed Timing Attack.

In spite of his long foreknowledge and preparations, there is evidence that the enemy was taken off his guard when the attack came. At one time we actually found relieffs going in, and took prisoners from troops who had only arrived from the Russian front last night. We learn from prisoners that they expected the attack on the King's birthday, and when it did not come then, they could not find out when it would come.

I hear there was stiff fighting in the neighborhood of Battle Wood, and that there was a desperate defence of what is known as the White chateau. Before a large part of the ridge runs a valley on which direct observation was impossible, and our guns were unable to cut the wire, but that made little difference to our men, who went through the wire irresistibly.

We have had recent damning evidence of the German treatment of our prisoners. I could not help thinking of this when I saw in one cage 500 Germans as happy as schoolboys could be in captivity, scrambling for cigarettes which our men were throwing over the barrier. Their officers were in a separate compartment of the cage, laughing as they sat on the grass and ate biscuits, drank from tin pannikins and dived into beef tins.

The prisoners are a curiously mixed lot. Some are fine specimens, but there are a good many weedy ones. Machine gunners, gunners, engineers, infantrymen; Bavarians, Prussians, Wurttembergers, all were mixed in the cages. I do not know when I have seen 500 men more obviously pleased with their lot.

REVEALS FAMINE FACTS OF GERMANY

Continued from First Page.

from his confidence and faith in the capacity, skill and superiority of his chiefs."

GERMANS TIRE OF WAR.

Prof. Delmer Says People Have Lost Their Enthusiasm.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN from the London Times.

LONDON, June 7.—The *Times* prints further articles by Prof. F. S. Delmer, an Australian who has just returned from Germany, having been there since the war commenced. He says:

"What do the people of Germany say and think about the war? The answer can be put in a nutshell. The Germans were enthusiastic about the war so long as they were convinced that it was going to pay a tangible material dividend, so long as it promised to be a big scoop of other nations' wealth they were for it heart and soul, peer, peasant, Socialist and junker. Let this never be forgotten.

"Their enthusiasm waned as soon as success began to look doubtful. Their doubts will turn to execration the moment they recognize defeat is inevitable. The last of these three stages has not been reached, but they are well on in the second.

"In the early fall of last year, in the days immediately following Rumania's entrance to the war, their confidence reached the lowest ebb. About this time criticism of the Kaiser and his family policy became positively bitter, so bitter as to alarm his Majesty. The crushing of Rumania saved the situation and the offer of peace clinched it.

Newspaper Editors Instructed.

"When the limelight loving Kaiser stepped forward as the protagonist of peace it was a clever move with a double object. It was aimed at throwing dust in the eyes of pacifists abroad to promote dissension in the ranks of the Allies and at the same time was meant to convince the malcontents at home that they were the victims, not of the Kaiser's criminal policy but of 'wicked England.'"

Referring to Germany as "war weary is still alive," Prof. Delmer says:

"Everybody knows that the General Staff gathers the newspaper editors together once a week and tells them what to write about and what attitude to adopt. I heard Maximilian Harden tell a crowded meeting in Philharmonic Hall that he had been forbidden by the authorities to discuss peace terms. He protested that he would not let that stand in his way if he thought it to Germany's advantage. The crowd applauded this unheard of independence, but at Harden's next meeting he coosed soft as any dove, for his magazine, *Die Zukunft*, had been confiscated.

"From private sources I know that Herr Harden is convinced not only that there need have been no European war had Germany not decided upon it, and that England and France did their best to avoid war, but what is worse in his eyes, he thinks Germany blundered into an unequal and therefore a disastrous contest through departing from the Bismarckian tradition."

Ignorant of Losses.

Prof. Delmer describes the moving picture audiences, how the films depressed rather than exhilarated them when they showed the sinking of unarmed ships.

"'Schrecklich!' they whisper, as if it were just beginning to dawn upon them why that cowardly form of hostilities has made the German name so detested in the civilized world," he says.

The writer says the Germans have no idea of their actual losses in the field. The Deutsche Bank placed the killed at the end of March, 1917, at 1,300,000. One official said this was half a million too low.

"Even their idol, Von Hindenburg, now comes in for criticism," says Prof. Delmer. "He has the reputation of being a man who boasts of never having read books except on military subjects, nor have I seen or heard a single statement of his that betrayed anything more than a mediocre mind. Nevertheless, Hindenburg is still a fetish. Both soldiers and officers are heartily sick of the war in general, and on the western front in particular. I knew an officer who wrote home regularly 'Noch am Leben' (still alive). That, I think, expresses the state of Germany as a

KRONSTADT REBEL REPUBLIC YIELDS

Lamanoff Acknowledges Supreme Authority of Provisional Government.

PRAISE FOR ALEXIEFF

Official Explanation of His Retirement Says, However, He Lacks Energy.

PETROGRAD, via London, June 7.—The Kronstadt republic has surrendered unconditionally to the provisional Government. The peace agreement was signed by Anatole Lamanoff, president of the Kronstadt Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates. It was negotiated on behalf of the provisional Government by M. Tseretelli, Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, and M. Skobeleff, Minister of Labor, who arrived in Kronstadt Tuesday.

The first negotiations were carried on with the Kronstadt executive. The Ministers then addressed the full council and finally made speeches to crowds in the streets. The peace agreement says:

"In accord with the decision of a majority of the Petrograd Council of Deputies, which acknowledges that the present provisional Government is invested with complete authority in the State, we on our side also recognize that authority."

Responsible to Petrograd.

Kronstadt further agrees to submit its choice of civil administrators for the approval of the provisional Government, making them responsible to Petrograd. An overwhelming majority of the Kronstadt Council of Deputies voted for the surrender.

An official statement issued by the Russian Government explains why Gen. Alexieff was removed from the post of Commander in Chief of the Russian armies and placed on half pay. The announcement says:

"The retirement of Gen. Alexieff from the post of Commander in Chief was not in the least due to a change in the attitude of the provisional Government regarding him, since it highly appreciates his talent, learning and competence. At the same time, however, Gen. Alexieff was not considered to possess the energy, enthusiasm and competence which is so necessary at the present juncture.

"The provisional Government, accordingly, though not without regret, decided to replace him while retaining the option of availing itself of his high ability and experience. It was on these conditions that the General was placed on half pay."

Thieves Are Lynched.

"Lynch law" has been invoked by the peasants with good effect for the suppression of thievery in the towns and Villages in the vicinity of Kharkov, according to advices from that city. The peasants, indignant at the release of offenders by the local militia, have taken the law into their own hands, and in several instances thieves have been beaten to death.

Organized bands which flourished under the protection of the old police system, get little mercy. The whipping post has become the accepted form of punishment for lesser offences, including the selling of home made intoxicants.

MUNITIONS EXPLODE.

Fire in Petrograd Harbor Causes Many Victims.

LONDON, June 7.—An explosion in Petrograd harbor on Tuesday, as a result of an accident, caused a fire in which a great quantity of explosives which had just arrived from England were destroyed, the Copenhagen correspondent of the Exchange Telegragh Company reports. A number of persons are said to have been killed.

ARMY BRACING UP.

Washington Hears Russian Situation Is Greatly Improved.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Secretary Lansing announced to-day that encouraging improvement in the Russian situation was reported in official despatches from Petrograd telling of stricter discipline in the army, which was seriously threatened by the political unheaval and the sweeping away of all caste. This is assumed to be a result of the efforts of Minister of War Kerensky, who has been touring the fronts.

Official reports from Russia always have been much more optimistic than press despatches and consistently have scouted the idea of a separate peace. This has upheld confidence among State Department officials, who hope that the revolution, though throwing the allied offensives on the Belgian, French and Italian fronts entirely out of gear, in the end would prove one of democracy's great triumphs of the war.

FRANCE TO LEND MORE MONEY.

Advances to Allies and Friends Will Total 6,000,000,000 Francs.

PARIS, June 7.—France has thus far advanced to her allies or friendly States 3,875,000,000 francs. A bill was introduced in the Chamber to-day by the Minister of Finance, with the approval of President Poincare, asking for authority to loan to France's allies and friends additional sums amounting to 2,138,000,000 francs.

This would bring the total advances by France up to more than 6,000,000,000.

Doubles His Tax to Aid War.

"Big Bill" Edwards, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second New York District, yesterday received in his mail a check for $400, double the amount of taxes its owner owed. The writer requested that the additional sum be used for war purposes. Mr. Edwards called on the patriotic sender and suggested that the surplus be donated to the Red Cross or be invested in a Liberty bond.

U. S. DESTROYER PUT U-BOAT TO FLIGHT

U-Boat Was Shelling Norwegian Bark Off Ireland.

The unexpected vision of an American destroyer sending twin geysers of spray from her bows as she knifed the seas off the Irish coast was cheered on May 21 by the survivors of the Norwegian bark Madura, sunk by a German submarine, which killed by shell fire two and wounded seven of the Norwegian's crew. This is the news brought yesterday by American sailors of the Russian bark Lynton, who arrived by an American passenger carrier. The submarine was still shelling the Madura, laden with lumber from Mobile to a British port, when the destroyer bounded into view. When the American got within gun range the German submerged.

Shortly before blowing up the Madura the submarine had sunk the Lynton, bound from Pensacola for a British port, and the German opened fire on the Madura's lifeboat as it was being lowered. The destroyer's surgeon attended the wounded. Part of the crew of the Russian bark Margarita, from Beaumont, Tex., with lumber, and bluejackets of the American gunboat Scorpion, interned at Constantinople, also arrived.

ITALIANS HOLD BACK RUSH OF AUSTRIANS

Foe Brought Large Reenforcements From Russian Line, Says Rome.

COUNTER THRUST HALTED

Fierce Action on Carso Plateau Cost Gen. Cadorna Heavily in Men.

LONDON, June 7.—After a struggle of tremendous intensity the Italian army seems to have stopped the Austrian counter thrust on the Carso plateau, though at high cost in men and with the loss of some of the positions Gen. Cadorna gained in his offensive. The Austrians took 10,000 prisoners in three days, making their total for the whole action 27,000, almost as many as the Italians took.

This was possible, the Italian War Office announces officially, only because of the stagnation of the Russian army. The Austrians were able to draw from the Russian front thousands of fresh troops, who have had scarcely to fire a shot for months, and this added weight of men was more than the Italian troops could stand. The Italian official announcement of this fact is virtually an appeal to Russia to do her part in the war.

How the Italians were overwhelmed is shown by the Austrian announcement that whole regiments were taken prisoner, apparently surrounded by superior numbers. "Some Italian regiments fell into our hands unwounded, with nearly the whole of their effectives," says the Vienna statement, specifying three regiments which were captured virtually en masse. An Italian hospital unit was captured, penned up in a tunnel.

Austrians Retake Lines.

Yet a comparison of official statements, Austrian as well as Italian, and unofficial despatches shows that, though the Italians lost in men, their loss in positions was not overwhelming. It appears that most of the Italian positions on the western slope of Monte Hermada have been lost, largely because they were exposed to direct fire from the Austrian batteries there. The village of Flondar, in the former Austrian second line, seems also to have been retaken, and also some ground near Medeazza. This is the maximum of the Italian loss.

It seems a safe conclusion that the Italians still retain two-thirds of the ground they won in the recent offensive on the Carso. Their gains in the Piava zone have not been touched by any counter attack the Austrians have made. In prisoners the Italian loss is large for an attacking force, but is not yet as large by nearly 2,000 as was that of the Austrians. Moreover the Austrians have claimed no captures of Italian artillery, whereas the Italians captured more than fifty Austrian guns.

The general conclusion here is that the Italians have suffered a severe setback in their offensive, but by no means a decisive defeat. Their attack on Hermada probably will have to be postponed for some time, and may not be possible until the Russian army wakes up and the Austrian reserves are drawn back where they came from.

Italians Fought Valiantly.

Italian official and unofficial despatches show moreover that Gen. Cadorna's army made a stubborn fight against the Austrian counter attacks, and that what the Austrians won they paid for. A great many of their attempts were thrown back without gain. The official statements follow:

Italian—In the Trentino there was normal artillery fighting, with small engagements among patrols. In the night the enemy attacked in force in the Bachre Valley, but was repulsed with losses. On the Julian front the enemy's artillery, energetically answered by our batteries, concentrated its fire as usual on Goritz and other inhabited localities on the plain.

On the Carso yesterday the enemy, reenforced by numerous fresh troops withdrawn from another theatre, was unusually active. Violent attacks were made on our positions from Hill 247, south of Versic, to the houses on Hill 31, east of Jamiano. These positions were strenuously defended by the infantry of the Sixty-first Division. The engagement lasted during the whole day, with varying fortune, but in the evening the enemy was completely repulsed and the positions remained firmly in our possession.

Another attempted attack from Flondar, in the direction of Sablici, was stopped promptly by our fire before it developed. During the various engagements we took 202 prisoners, including four officers.

Two of our bombing squadrons carried out important raids. One squadron, following the valley of the Adige River to its confluence with the Noce River, successfully bombed military works near Mezolombardo, north of Trent. The other caused renewed destruction of the sidings at St. Pietro, on the Lubiana Railway. All our machines returned safely.

Austrians Tell of Captures.

Austrian (Thursday)—On the Isonzo last evening the enemy continued with the greatest tenacity his attempts to recapture at all costs the positions we wrested from him on Monday. The battlefield of Jamiano was again the theatre of a struggle of the most violent character.

The Italian mass attacks collapsed everywhere with heavy losses. Thirty officers and 500 men remained in our hands, making the total of prisoners captured since May 12 exceed 27,000.

In the Gail Valley an Italian battle biplane was shot down and both the occupants captured uninjured. On the same day our assaulting troops successfully penetrated enemy positions in the Dreizinnen region. Yesterday there was livelier firing by the Italian guns in the Sugana Valley and in the plateau of the Seven Communities.

Austrian (Wednesday)—The enemy yesterday exhausted himself in fruitless attacks between the Vipacco Valley and the sea, intending to wipe out the defeat he suffered in the last few days on the Carso plateau. His assaults were shattered. Our troops, by storming a height near Jamiano, enlarged their success and in fierce battles maintained all ground won.

According to preliminary reports the prisoners in the last three days have been increased to 256 officers, including four staff officers, and 10,000 men. Some Italian regiments fell into our hands unwounded, with nearly the whole of their effectives. For instance, the Eighty-sixth Regiment with 2,686 men, the Sixty-ninth Regiment with 1,932 men and the Seventy-first Regiment with 1,821 men. The brigades of Verona, Syracuse, Puglia and Ancona, in whose ranks these units fought, were annihilated. In a tunnel near San Giovanni a large field hospital was captured. The battlefield is covered with Italian corpses.

Conscription Slacker Held.

OGDENSBURG, June 7.—Archie Wright, who was arrested on a charge of evading draft registration, waived examination to-day and was held for the Federal Grand Jury in $1,000 bail, which was furnished by his father.

200

High-class New York grocery houses are making a special window display this week of the unsurpassed mineral water—*White Rock*.

They will deliver it to your home in any quantity.

If your particular grocer cannot supply you, please notify us and we will arrange for delivery.

White Rock

100 Broadway

FIGHT REOPENED ON GOETHALS SHIP PLAN

Continued from First Page.

can be built quicker than steel ships and without interfering with the steel ship construction.

"We have just received written offers from ten contractors, among whom are some of the strongest firms in this line of business in the country, offering to build at once in large numbers wooden ships or hulls from the Hough design on a cost plus basis. These ten offers may be tabulated as follows:

Firm.	In 12 Mos.	In 18 Mos.
McArthur Bros. Co.	100	200
Hilden Engineering and Developing Co.	100	200
Union Crown Lumber Mills Corporation	—	—
J. C. White & Co.	54	100
Ambursen Construction Co.	20	40
Stewart Engineering Corporation	10	20
Kraus Bros. Lumber Co.	—	—
Murdock Shipbuilding Corporation	—	—
Henry Smith & Sons	12	26

"The aggregate of what these letters just received offer to build is so large that I feel the country should know of these offers. Even if some of these contractors should find they could not do quite all they think they can do, it must be evident to any one who knows what these firms have done, when he reads these letters, that these contractors can produce a great many hulls or ships. The engine makers of the country are ready to produce the engines."

Eustis Explains.

Mr. Eustis added:

"Other contractors, such as Sanderson & Porter of New York, Stone & Webster of Boston, Union Bridge and Construction Company of Kansas City, Cummer Lumber Company of Jacksonville and Cornwall Construction Company of Tampa, Fla., had previously offered to build ships or hulls and could be counted on for more than 200 ships, if so many had been desired.

"In addition about seventy-five wooden shipbuilders on the two coasts could produce some hundreds of ships. The question remains," he said, "how much of this emergency construction shall we as a nation undertake? The country should know what are the possibilities."

The MacArthur firm has offices in New York, Chicago and other large cities. A. F. MacArthur is understood to have complained bitterly of the brusque treatment he received at the hands of Gen. Goethals, asserting they had been kept hanging around Washington for weeks by indefinite assurances that soon they would be given contracts to build wooden ships, only to be dismissed finally with a curt and unsatisfactory explanation.

The Clark statement asserted that the construction of wooden ships was the only way to meet the shipping crisis, which will come December 1 when the Allies and the American troops abroad will be in great need of supplies. Steel ships, he said, would not be completed in time.

"In deliberately neglecting the 2,000,000 tons of wooden ships we are taking terrible chances," he said. "So far as we can learn the present programme contemplates about 3,000,000 tons of shipping in eighteen months. This amount was sunk in the first four months of this year, and the shortage is already appalling. The wooden ship programme has been cut to one-fifth its original size, apparently to make room for steel ships.

It is possible 2,000,000 tons more of wooden ships than are at present contemplated, without in the slightest degree interfering with the steel construction.

"A crisis in shipping will arise about December 1, and our Allies and our success depends on our ability to begin to produce ships by that time. Very few steel ships can be produced in time. The early ships will be the wooden ships, and they may decide the issue."

Denman's Statement.

Chairman Denman's statement washing his hands of any part in the quarrel follows:

"None of the members of the Shipping Board had any knowledge of the statements attributed to the engineers, Mr. Eustis and Mr. Clark, intimating a refusal by Gen. Goethals to build as many wooden ships as he might, nor had they the slightest intimation that they were to be issued. Gen. Goethals, as head of the emergency fleet corporation, in the service of which they have been acting, has entire responsibility for the shipbuilding programme, wood and steel. That power was given him when the corporation was organized on April 16, 1917.

"The board has not insisted that either wood or steel be given preference. All we desire is the maximum of quickly constructed tonnage for immediate war necessities. Gen. Goethals has not requested any assistance from the Shipping Board, and any request for assistance from the board that he might have made or my make would have been given and will be given instant attention.

"I have previously indicated my opinion as to places where discussions of such a serious character should be initiated. Apparently these gentlemen do not agree with me."

It is the fear of those interested in the shipping problem that this latest outburst will further imperil the chances of the shipping legislation in Congress just as an agreement seemed to be approaching.

15,000 MEN ONLY IN SECOND CAMP

War Department Hopes Thus to Get Older Material for Officers.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Only about 15,000 men will be trained in the second series of eight officers' training camps, to be held from August 27 to September 26, Adjt.-Gen. McCain announced to-day. Forty thousand entered the first series of camps, but the War Department has reduced the number for the fall encampments in the hope of obtaining older and more experienced men.

The Department announced the quota allowed each State in the camps. Application blanks may be obtained after June 15 from commanding Generals of the six military departments or from examining officers to be appointed in various States, and applications must be sent to these examining officers before July 15. Applicants are cautioned not to write for blanks before June 15.

Emphasizing the Department's wish to obtain men above 31 years of age or men of special ability, Gen. McCain said:

"Since the special object of these camps is to train a body of men fitted to fill the more responsible positions of command in the new armies every effort will be made to select men of exceptional character and proven ability in their various occupations. While it is desired to give full opportunity to all eligible citizens to apply, no man need make application whose record is not in all respects above reproach and who does not possess the fundamental characteristics necessary to inspire respect and confidence."

The quota allowed each State and the places at which examining officers, to whom applications should be sent, will be stationed, are as follows:

Maine, 128, Fort McKinley; New Hampshire, 72, Fort Constitution; Vermont, 58, Fort Ethan Allen; Massachusetts, 587, Fort Warren; Rhode Island, 96, Fort Adams, R. I.; Connecticut, 196, Fort Adams.

New York city and contiguous territory, in New York State, including Congressional districts 1 to 26, quota 972, Governors Island.

New York State, Congressional districts 27 to 47, quota 714, Fort Porter; Pennsylvania, northern half, including Congressional districts 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 21, 25 and 28, quota 272; 130 North Washington avenue, Scranton.

Pennsylvania, southern half, including Congressional districts not mentioned previously 998; 1,229 Arch street, Philadelphia.

New Jersey, 362, Trenton; Delaware, 35, Fort McHenry; Maryland, 208, Fort McHenry; District of Columbia, 48, Fort McHenry; Virginia, 247, Fort Monroe.

North Carolina, 378, Raleigh; South Carolina, 258, Charleston; Tennessee, 361; 623½ Broadway, Nashville.

Georgia, 448, Fort McPherson; Alabama, 268, Clark Building, Birmingham; Florida, 136, 53 West Bay street, Jacksonville.

West Virginia, 216, Charleston; Ohio, 801, Columbus Barracks.

Indiana, 448, Fort Benjamin Harrison; Kentucky, 277, 640 West Jefferson street, Louisville.

Michigan, 452, Fort Wayne, Detroit; Wisconsin, 395, 301 Wells street, Milwaukee.

Illinois, 971, Fort Sheridan; Mississippi, 304, Jackson; Arkansas, 272, Fort Logan H. Roots; Louisiana, 288, Jackson Barracks, New Orleans.

Minnesota, 361, Fort Snelling; Iowa, 355, Fort Des Moines; North Dakota, 113, Fort Lincoln; South Dakota, 109, Sioux Falls; Nebraska, 200, Fort Crook.

Missouri, 528, Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis; Kansas, 288, Fort Riley; Colorado, 152, Fort Logan.

Texas, 688, Fort Sam Houston; Oklahoma, 326, Fort Sill; New Mexico, 44, Santa Fe; Arizona, 40, Whipple Barracks.

Montana, 72, Helena; Wyoming, 78, Fort D. A. Russell; Idaho, 74, Boise Barracks; Washington, 240, Fort Lawton; Oregon, 130, Vancouver Barracks; Nevada, 16, Reno; Utah, 48, Fort Douglas; California, 457, Presidio, San Francisco.

FITTEST ONLY OFFICERS.

Adjutant-General Explains Training Camp Prospects.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The policy of the War Department with respect to men now under training to become reserve officers was outlined in a statement to-day by Adjt.-Gen. McCain, stating the process to be followed with each class of candidates.

"It is more a matter of enforcing a high standard than of approaching a large number," the statement says; "it should be borne in mind that other training camps will follow if the war continues. An excellent man with three months training is much superior to a weak man with a year's training; hence it is better to rely on the excellent man of the next camp than to rely on weak men, no matter how much time they have devoted to training."

FRENCH ORGANIZE WAR MISSION HERE

Heads of Various Bureaus Named to Subdivide the Vast Undertaking.

Working plans for complete cooperation between the United States and the other allied Governments in the prosecution of the war were announced yesterday by Andre Tardieu, high commissioner in charge of the permanent French war mission.

The interallied commission in Europe will determine the needs of the respective Allies, and they will be communicated to the missions here, which in turn will submit them to the United States. The United States Government then will determine whether it will be possible to meet the needs in this country, taking the requirements of the American fighting forces into consideration first.

The United States Government will act as contractor in this country for all the Allies, and as such will have complete control of prices and deliveries. No further contracts for the French or British Governments will be signed with private concerns.

"The French mission here is in close touch with the Italian mission," added M. Tardieu. "I have been in conference with the Italian Ambassador, the head of the mission, and Gen. Tozzi, who has expressed his desire to work closely with the French and other missions and the United States.

"I am extremely gratified at the appointment of Lord Northcliffe as head of the British mission in the United States. Being a journalist myself it is gratifying that the British Government has seen fit to appoint a British journalist to look after her interests in this country. Lord Northcliffe more than any other man has shown Great Britain her mistakes and ways to correct them. He has helped make Great Britain efficient and his experience and energy should prove of great value to the United States.

"In a few days the Russian mission under Prof. Bakhmeteff will arrive in the United States and then we all shall be able to work with each other."

M. Tardieu announced the formation of different departments of the French mission and the respective heads, each of them an expert in his line. M. Tardieu will have as special assistant E. de Billy. In charge of the department of war is Gen. Vignal, Commander de Blanpre is in charge of the department of the navy. M. Simon, in charge of the financial department, has as his assistant M. Cazenave. Maurice Ganne is in charge of the department which has to do with war factories and munitions of war, while M. Cahiat, Director of Commercial Shipping in France, has been placed in charge of the shipping and marine transport department of the French mission here. The department of food is under M. Level, director of the National Bank of Credit in Paris, and during the war has been a member of the Allied Wheat Commission in London.

Some of the departments will be located permanently in New York and some in Washington. The New York departments will be under the direction of M. Johannet, general comptroller of the French army. In all between three and four hundred persons will be directly employed.

SWISS SEND COMMISSION HERE.

Commercial and Economic Delegates Accompany Minister.

BERNE, June 7.—In order to clear up the economic situation between the United States and Switzerland, which has been complicated by interference with trade and the fear that the exportation of foodstuffs from the United States to Switzerland will be curtailed seriously, Hans Sulzer, the new Swiss Minister to the United States, will be accompanied to Washington by three experts representing commercial and economic affairs in this country.

These men are John Syz of Zurich, National Councillor; Prof. William Rappard of Geneva University, formerly of Harvard, and Lieut.-Col. Steiner, president of the War Prisoners' Association.

ITALY SEES DAWN OF NEW ERA.

Minister Scialoia Appreciates Welcome Accorded Mission.

ROME, June 7.—Warm appreciation of the welcome accorded the Italian mission in the United States was expressed to the Associated Press to-day by Vittorio Scialoia, Minister without portfolio in the Italian Cabinet.

"In the extraordinary reception America has given the mission," said Minister Scialoia, "and in the warm hospitality which is now enjoyed we feel sure we the promise of a close understanding and a permanent collaboration between Italy and the great overseas Republic.

"The alliance between Italy and America will lead to new and greater commercial relations, new sympathy in spirit and in common political actions, with a view to realization of conditions of liberty for the peoples who still suffer from the violence imposed upon their nations by tyrannical Governments. All this will be a solid basis for the relations of the future."

ITALIANS POSTPONE VISIT.

Illness of Prince Udine Keeps Mission From Coming to City.

Because of the illness of Prince Udine, head of the Italian war commission to this country, the visit of the commission to this city, which had been arranged for June 12, 13, 14 and 15, has been postponed. It is believed the visit will not take place until the latter part of the month.

All invitations to the various receptions and dinners, including the dinner banquet at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel June 14, have been recalled by the Mayor's committee.

More Belgians Are Deported.

HAVRE, France, June 7.—In the last fortnight in May it is reported that 600 young Belgians were deported from Etterbeek for an unrevealed destination. Numerous other Belgians, chiefly of the farmer class, were collected from the neighborhood of Arlon and Mons by the Germans and deported in another direction to work on the railroads.

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