

7,432 MEN, 47 GUNS TAKEN AT MESSINES

British Activity Indicates Preparations for Another Blow in Belgium.

COUNTER ATTACK FAILS

Germans Endeavoring to Regain Ground Near Lens Are Beaten Back.

LONDON, June 13.—Full totals of the captures in the battle of Messines which began on Thursday show that the British captured 7,432 Germans, of whom 108 are officers; 47 cannon, 242 machine guns and 60 trench mortars. This includes the main attack on the Messines-Wytschaete ridge Thursday and the subsequent smaller operations. There are indications that Field Marshal Haig is preparing another blow on the front in France and Belgium. Trench raids continue incessantly, especially on the front north of Lens, and British airplanes were busy yesterday "carrying out useful work," it is reported officially.

WALL ST. NAMES RED CROSS WEEK

Financial District Joins Campaign to Raise \$100,000,000 Fund.

New York Stock Exchange members and firms have decided to make a drive on subscriptions for the National Red Cross during the week beginning June 18 and ending June 23. This will be known in the financial district as Red Cross Week and indications are that the Wall Street interests will work as hard in raising subscriptions to this \$100,000,000 fund as they have in aiding the Liberty Loan.

It developed yesterday that several Stock Exchange members and firms have signed the resolution of subscribing to the Red Cross fund. This caused the governing committee of the exchange to pass the following resolutions:

"That it resolves in the governing committee of the New York Stock Exchange that the patriotic action taken by a number of Stock Exchange members and firms in voluntarily donating to the American Red Cross as large a contribution as each can individually afford during Red Cross Week, June 18 to June 23 inclusive, be and is hereby heartily approved and endorsed.

"Be it further resolved that a copy of these resolutions be mailed to the President of the United States, to each member of the war council of the Red Cross and to every member of the New York Stock Exchange.

Five mining companies yesterday declared dividends to stockholders, who are asked to contribute the money to the Red Cross. The companies and their respective Red Cross dividends are as follows: Utah Copper, 40 cents a share; Butte and Superior, 40 cents; the Chino Copper Company, 40 cents; Ray Consolidated Copper Company, 50 cents. The total contributed by these five companies will be \$2,121,666.15. Dividends declared by the Atlantic Gulf and West Indies Lines, the E. L. du Pont de Nemours Company and the American Brake Shoe Company added more than \$1,900,000 to the fund.

H. P. Davison, chairman of the Red Cross War Council, sent a telegram yesterday to Charles Sumner Ward of the international committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, in which he said that the Red Cross did not intend to conflict in any way with the work which the Y. M. C. A. was doing at home and abroad. On the contrary, the message said, the Red Cross was in complete sympathy with the work of Mr. Ward's organization, and would cooperate with the Y. M. C. A.

Charles Hayden of Hayden, Stone & Co. of 25 Broad street, yesterday notified the Red Cross finance committee he would contribute \$100,000. This, he said, would be in addition to other contributions which he would make as the owner of stock in corporations which are to declare a Red Cross dividend.

French Night Statement—There were intermittent actions by both armies in Belgium and in the region of Craonne. Destructive fires carried out against enemy organizations and roads of communication at several points along the front were effective.

Belgian Statement—Last night our first lines from the redoubt of the Parrayon to Rosignee were violently bombarded. Our artillery and machine gunners replied energetically to the enemy fire. The day was calm except for a bombardment, without great intensity, of our lines in the La Sae sector.

French Day Statement—There was artillery fighting in the region of the LaFaux Mill, Mont Carnillet, the Butte du Meaulx, Hill 304 and Des Paroisses. A surprise attack undertaken by the enemy in the vicinity of La Haute Chevauchee was repulsed. Everywhere else the night was comparatively quiet.

German Night Statement—No fighting operations on a large scale up to the present are reported from any of the fronts.

COTTON CRISIS NOW CONFRONTS BRITAIN

Sir Charles Macara Says Intervention Seems Inevitable.

LONDON, June 13.—Sir Charles Macara, the cotton authority, commenting on the high price of cotton, says there is only seven weeks supply of American cotton at Liverpool, and adds:

"I have advocated for years that the cotton industry should regulate its own affairs and meet the crisis as it arises. In 1914 the employers and operatives cooperated in handling the crisis, which otherwise would have been disastrous. They could repeat that exploit now. Governmental intervention seems almost inevitable, though it is undesirable and preventable.

"Many mills would gladly close down or work on half time, but there would always be some who would take advantage of the movement of the industry as a whole. If the crisis is to be overcome there must be no exceptions. All mills must be run on an agreed basis, and if the operatives and employers act together it can be done."

The unprecedentedly high price of cotton has brought the British industry to the most serious crisis of its history. Governmental action is probable, necessitating the practical establishment of rigid governmental control and making this largest industry of Great Britain another of the national monopolies.

New West Point Head Starts. Col. Samuel E. Tillman, who recently was called from the army's retired list to become superintendent of the Military Academy at West Point, left yesterday to take up his new duties. Col. Tillman made his home with his sister-in-law, Miss Miriam Williams, at 76 Rowan avenue, Flushing. He is to succeed Col. Biddle. Col. Tillman was an instructor at the academy years ago and went on the retired list in 1911.

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NORTHCLIFFE'S STAY IN U. S. UNLIMITED

Will Be Permanent Head of British Mission.

LONDON, June 13.—Replying to a question in the House of Commons as to whether Lord Northcliffe would remain in America as long as the departmental mission was required or whether his visit was of a temporary nature, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Hon. Law said it was hoped that Lord Northcliffe would carry on the work begun by Mr. Balfour as head of the British mission in America as long as the need existed.

"The members of the mission have been notified," said Mr. Bonar Law, "that Lord Northcliffe has been appointed by the War Cabinet, with direct responsibility to it as head of the war mission, with the object of coordinating and supervising their work, preventing a conflict of interests and to determine priority and maintain friendly relations with the allied representatives as well as with the United States authorities themselves. Lord Northcliffe has the right of communicating direct with the Premier and also with the various departments of the Government, either directly or through the departmental representative.

"He has full authority over the departmental missions, and in accepting the mission at the urgent request of the Government and with the full approval of the departments concerned he is rendering, in the opinion of the Government, a great public service."

ANTI-TANK GUNS USED AT MESSINES

Four Batteries 200 Yards Behind German Lines Were of Little Avail.

FLIERS TOOK BIG PART Prevented Tenton Airplanes From Coming Out and Scattered Troops.

By FERRY ROBINSON. Special Cable Despatch to The Sun from the London Times.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, June 13.—An interesting detail of the late attack that captured the Messines-Wytschaete ridge is that we know that at least four of the new German anti-tank batteries were in line about 200 yards behind the second line trenches. Two of these batteries were close to Mtschaete and two close to Messines.

These batteries consist of six 7.7 inch guns each, with special ammunition. Our infantry did so splendidly that they hardly needed the help of the tanks, and those famous land snigs never got a proper chance. The much vaunted anti-tank batteries did no harm. One battery, supposedly concealed, was spotted by one of our airplanes, with the result that our guns knocked out five of the six anti-tank guns by direct hits. What was the fate of the other three batteries is not known, but probably some of their guns, which seem to be hardly distinguishable from the ordinary field guns, will be found among the half hundred odd pieces we captured.

German Retirement.

Though there have been no real operations on the former front of our attack, on our extreme right, near Messines, we have taken some positions without opposition. Indeed, this movement, which appears to carry us forward to a point beyond the intended scope of the attack of Thursday, was almost inevitable by the retirement of the enemy. We have no grounds for conjecture whether this retirement was a mere local incident or whether the Germans intend a definite retirement on any scale.

I have already told that some three tons of explosives were dropped on the morning of the Messines battle on various aerodromes, railheads and similar points of importance behind the German lines, but this is only one detail of the air activities. At earliest dawn our men flew to each aerodrome within a certain radius and simply terrorized it.

Fliers Use Machine Guns.

Besides dropping explosives they attacked the aerodromes from the level of the shed roofs, flying around them, pouring machine gun fire into the hangars. At no aerodrome was any machine out of the shed, though in some sheds the lights were to be seen and apparently preparations for the day's work were in progress. Our men poured machine gun fire on these, in several cases making it impossible for the enemy machines to get started.

Over fifty cases are known of British aviators flying low down over infantry marching on roads and firing on them until they scattered. Whenever reinforcements were coming up they were

BRASS CUP SHELLS ABANDONED BY NAVY

Admiral Earle Says Repetition of Mongolla Accident Is Now Impossible.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The method of using a brass mouth cup for the protection of the powder charge in naval guns has been discarded permanently, according to Rear Admiral Earle, chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, who made his final statement today to the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs. The brass cup was both directly and indirectly the cause of the death of the two Red Cross nurses aboard the Mongolla and is apparently the cause of all the premature explosions of navy shells which have marked practice shooting aboard American merchantmen armed for the present emergency. This also was stated by

JEWISH ELECTION RETURNS

Indications Are That Nathan Straus Is Among Those Chosen.

Returns from the country-wide election of delegates to the National Jewish Congress to be held in Washington next September are incomplete, but the indications are that the Third and Fifth Jewish Congressional districts, this city, have chosen these representatives:

Nathan Straus, Louis Marshall, Henry Morgenthau, Dr. Stephen S. Wise, Leo Manheimer, Mrs. Joseph Pels, Rabbi Joseph Silverman, Morris Margulis and H. Slusky of the Third district, and Emanuel Hertz, Miss Henrietta Skold, Dr. Jacob Kohn, Dr. Hirsch, W. Honor and J. Bunin of the Fifth.

STOLEN RIDE COSTS BOY'S LIFE

Falls From Beer Truck and Is Crushed Under Wheels.

A six-year-old boy, eager for a ride, jumped onto the rear end of a brewer's auto truck last night in Amsterdam avenue about opposite Seventy-second street. To get a better view of the thoroughfare he climbed from the tail-board on the beer keg, which were piled high on the truck.

He fell to the street, under a rear wheel, which passed squarely over him. The driver picked him up and rushed him to Roosevelt Hospital, where the boy died. The boy's name was Aaron Pierson, and he lived at 227 West Seventy-seventh street. The driver, Isaac Bruler of 1845 First avenue, was not held by the police.

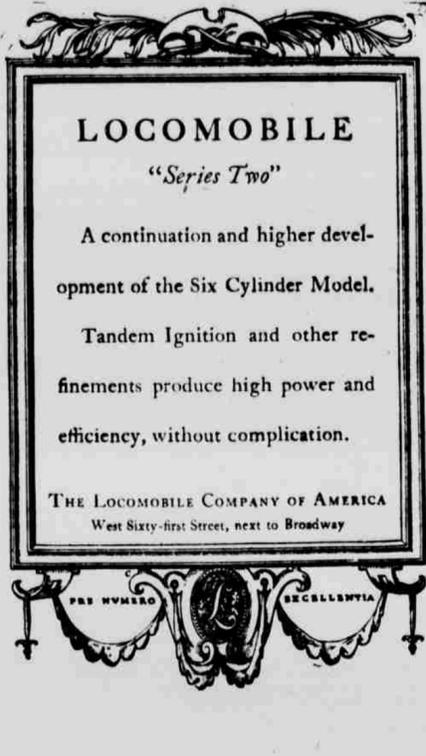
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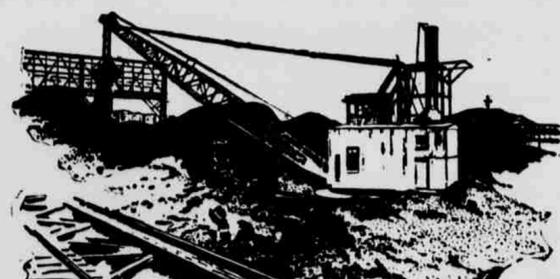
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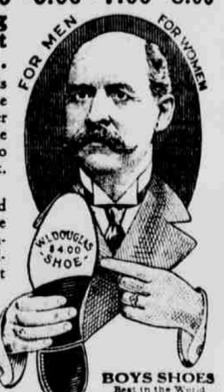
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