

Showers to-day; to-morrow fair; not much change in temperature. Highest temperature yesterday, 81; lowest, 67. Detailed weather reports on page 6.

DEMANDS TRIAL OF 4 SLEUTHS IN CRUGER BUNGLE

Commissioner Wallstein in His Findings Charges Negligence.

HUNT DELAYED 5 HOURS

Lieuts. Brown, Stainkamp and Flannely and Sergt. McGee Accused.

The trial of Lieut. William Brown, Sergeant Francis McGee and Lieut. Francis A. Stainkamp and John J. Flannely of the Fourth branch detective bureau on charges of gross negligence and oversight in following up the reported disappearance of Ruth Cruger is recommended by Leonard M. Wallstein, Commissioner of Accounts, in a letter he addressed last night to Police Commissioner Arthur Woods.

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HALL, HIT, FOILS EIGHT IN AIR FIGHT

Aviator, Reported Dead, May Recover From Wound.

PARIS, June 28.—Corporal James Hall, American aviator and member of the Lafayette Flying Corps, was reported killed in an encounter with German airplanes, as escaped there are no recoveries.

Hall was flying over the German lines when attacked by a German biplane. After a hot encounter, seven other German machines came to the assistance of the biplane, and in this unequal fight Hall was shot through the lung. He managed, however, to bring his machine down within French lines. He fainted just before landing, but had strength enough and presence of mind to get out of the gasoline and ease the landing so that the machine was not destroyed.

Hall was picked up and taken to the Soissons Hospital, where he is now under treatment. The doctors are hopeful of his recovery, and the military authorities are deeply interested, as Hall is considered one of the most daring members of the Lafayette Squadron. He is the son of Walter W. Hall, of Colfax, N. C., and the author of "Kitchener's Mob." He brought down a German airplane on May 25.

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U. S. FIGHTERS IN FRANCE IN NEED OF 'THE MAKINS'

They're All Ready for War, but 'Smokes' Are Not Provided.

'THE SUN' STARTS FUND Morning and Evening Editions Will Receive Contributions.

The Sun's Tobacco Fund for Our Soldiers in the Trenches

IF our soldiers in the trenches are to have tobacco the citizens at home for whom they are fighting must supply it—the Government does not do so. An initial contribution of \$1,000 was made last night by The Sun Printing and Publishing Association to a fund hereafter to be called "THE SUN'S Tobacco Fund for Our Soldiers in the Trenches."

The daily, almost hourly, arrival of more and more detailed news concerning the continued landings of the khaki clad sons of Uncle Sam near the firing lines in France doubtless has driven from the minds of stay at home boys the impression they may have had that the war was a sort of vague horror happening "over there."

"How are they housing them?" "What are they getting to eat?" "What are the kind of questions asked yesterday around town, questions which fortunately the Government had asked itself some time ago and had kept in mind while making preparations to send the American lads off to the European trenches. But it occurred to THE SUN that no one in authority, at least so far as obtainable records show, had asked, "What are they going to smoke?" up to the present time.

Admittedly, the main purpose of sending the force in the brief period that was allowed to make ready and get them across, was political. It is understood that to have been the sentiment rather than practical reasons advanced by members of the French and British missions which influenced the Washington Government in despatching Gen. Pershing and his men.

The great need of the moment, as explained by Marshal Joffre and his British associates, was to send a force which would show the people of France, straining under the great burden of war, that a friend was at hand.

It will be no letup to the effort to keep the force now in France fully supplied with everything an army needs. When other divisions may be sent has not been announced, but the fact is that since his arrival in France, Gen. Pershing has made no such arrangements. The men will have to depend on their friends and relatives for them.

So there's a case. Somewhere amid the personal baggage of the soldiers already sent to France were some packages of smoking tobacco and cigars. But the personal baggage of the expeditionary soldier is restricted in the matter of weight and roominess, and therefore the amount of tobacco which each man took abroad was mighty little. And when these go up in smoke and no more tobacco is to be had—a catastrophe since the loss of which each man took abroad was mighty little.

It is the purpose of the members of THE SUN staff who have taken up the work of sending along the smokes to France to devote intelligent attention to finding out just what is wanted by the men in the trenches, and to see that it is sent to them. To any one who wants to help keep the men in the trenches from undergoing smokeless miseries which Tommie for a time had to put up with it is enough to say that THE SUN will be glad to receive their contributions and to add to the other details of the work together with a daily acknowledgment of the amounts received.

Such contributions should be addressed to THE SUN'S Tobacco Fund for Our Soldiers in the Trenches, The Sun Building, 150 Nassau street. The fact that THE SUN has obligated itself to manage the fund is a sufficient guarantee that the tobacco purchased will be forwarded to our men in France with all possible speed and distributed among them free from red tape and systematically.

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BRAZIL TO JOIN U. S. IN WAR; ANNULS NEUTRALITY DECREE

Navy Expected to Assist Admiral Caperton's Fleet in Patrol of South Atlantic—Other South American Republics May Follow.

RIO JANEIRO, June 28.—Brazil has revoked her decree of neutrality in the war between the Entente Allies and Germany. Brazil's action is tantamount to a declaration of war on Germany. Previous despatches from Rio Janeiro have said that the United States Government would do so, and the United States did, enter the war without delay.

By her submarine warfare Germany was already making war on Brazil. It has been intimated that Brazil's action was influenced by all the principal South American republics and that some might follow the same course. Late in May the Brazilian Congress voted unanimously to revoke Brazil's neutrality in the war between Germany and the United States. It also authorized President Braz to revoke neutrality in the war between Germany and all the other allies when he saw fit. This question has been in negotiation with the allied diplomatic representatives in Brazil for some time. Brazil broke with Germany when Brazil aligned herself with the United States in Rio de Janeiro, the new United States Nuio Pecanha, the new

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ALLIES TO HOLD KUT DISASTER BACK U. S. ARMY

Strategic Campaign to Be Worked Out While Men Are Acclimated.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Complete reports from Major-General John J. Pershing upon the landing of his first expedition in France still were lacking to-night and the War Department remained silent. The delay may be accounted for by the report that until to-day Gen. Pershing did not personally visit the American campment.

At the Navy Department reports are awaited from the commander of the convoy that accompanied without a mishap incident, so far as known, one of the greatest tasks ever assigned a naval force. There was much discussion to-day as to when the American forces will take over a part of the great battle line in France. Whatever plans have been made in this regard are closely guarded. No official of any branch of the Government would admit having any knowledge on the subject.

In a general way, however, it is known that a considerable period must elapse before the troops can be thrown forward to the front. The necessary elements of strategic campaigns, of political effects to be sought and of supplies and lines of communications must be worked out. The necessary elements of strategic campaigns, of political effects to be sought and of supplies and lines of communications must be worked out. The necessary elements of strategic campaigns, of political effects to be sought and of supplies and lines of communications must be worked out.

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MARVELS SEEN IN MAKING OF WAR SUPPLIES

British Munitions Chief Tells Commons of Amazing Discoveries.

WILL KEEP DOWN COST Government Negotiating With U. S. for Further Unity of Interests.

LONDON, June 28.—Reviewing the work of the Ministry of Munitions, Dr. Christopher Addison had an encouraging and fascinating story to tell in the House of Commons to-day of amazing developments in that department after initial disappointments and difficulties and by which they have been overcome. His revelation of the remarkable output of munitions and armaments and the success of what was at first a nationally unexpected enterprise that totally unguessed developments of natural resources were realized which will be of unrivalled service to the nation after the war gave Parliament and the public the keenest satisfaction.

Dr. Addison emphasized the enormous increase in home production of what previous to the war had been obtained from abroad, and said that after the war, as an instance, Great Britain's capacity for steel production would be increased by 50 per cent.

German Hope Vain. One of the most welcome allusions was to the fact that Great Britain would no longer be dependent upon Germany for potash supplies. Referring to Germany's hope of being able after the war to hold Great Britain ransom on the subject of potash, Dr. Addison said: "I see no objection to their knowing that in these respects they will be disappointed. A process has been discovered by which quantities of potash are obtainable. We shall be able to provide every ounce of potash required by the glass trade as well as very largely to meet the needs of agriculture."

Dr. Addison said negotiations now in progress for further consolidation of interests in America and England would be successful of enormous value not only in enabling the American Government to place its great resources more readily and effectively at the disposal of the Allies, but in promoting economy in purchase.

The Munitions Ministry, Dr. Addison continued, had a list of 100,000,000 tons of shipments monthly. The submarine campaign, had as it was, did not provide much comfort for the enemy, but it was a great relief to the Allies, and in promoting economy in purchase.

Production Is Increased. Mr. Addison said that before the war the production of steel with respect to munitions that it was able to divert certain national factories to assist other sections of the munitions programme. He said that the capacity of the British steel industry would be doubled before the end of the war. The production of steel with respect to munitions that it was able to divert certain national factories to assist other sections of the munitions programme.

Arrangements were in hand, the Minister continued, which increased the home production of aluminum by 45 per cent, while a committee of experts was considering the development of copper and other mineral resources of the United Kingdom.

Mr. Addison said that some conception of the magnitude of the production of explosives might be formulated from the fact that in March, 1917, the capacity for the production of high explosives was more than 100,000 tons. In March, 1916, and twenty-eight times that of March, 1915.

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U-BOAT HAS DEVICE TO CUT STEEL NETS

Shipper of Torpedoed Craft Gives Sketch to U. S. Navy.

By Associated Press. BARR OF THE AMERICAN FLOTILLA IN BRITISH WATERS, June 28.—The captain of a torpedoed merchantman has turned over to the naval authorities here a sketch of a new type of German submarine equipped with a wire cutting device designed to release it from nets. The sketch shows several strands of stout steel hawsers stretched from the bow through the conning tower to the stern. Attached to each is a series of heavy circular knives a foot in diameter and placed about a yard apart.

The captain made the drawing while in a small boat which had been torpedoed. He had been shelled and torpedoed in two other ships, but on neither of those occasions had he noticed anything new in the way of an American diving boat. While he was not close enough to the last submarine to examine minutely the addition to its upper works of a wire cutting device, he was plainly enough to make a good sketch.

The theory of the captain is that a boat so equipped would have hope of getting through the netting of American steel nets in which it might become embroiled.

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AUSTRIANS INSIST ON PEACE DEBATE

Socialist Deputies Declare Entire Monarchy Wants the War to End.

AMSTERDAM, June 28.—The Austrian lower house debated yesterday an interpellation introduced by the Socialists, and in which they demanded that it was high time for the Government to make known Austria's war aims and peace conditions. The interpellation also urged the right of the peoples to determine their own destinies.

Premier von Seidler took exception to the interpellations and insisted upon the necessity of upholding the alliance with Germany. He stigmatized as erroneous the assumption underlying Herr Dassy's questions, that the Austro-Hungarian Government had no right to determine the right of nations to determine their own fate, as a basis for lasting peace. The Government, he said, took its stand on the Constitution, whereby it reserved to the Emperor the right to conclude peace.

On the basis of these positive propositions of the crown the Austro-Hungarian Government, in concert with its allies, would be able to determine the right of nations to determine their own fate, as a basis for lasting peace. The Government, he said, took its stand on the Constitution, whereby it reserved to the Emperor the right to conclude peace.

The Foreign Ministry continued the readiness to conclude an honorable peace, but firmly declined any other basis for peace negotiations.

Premier, "has openly expressed our readiness to conclude an honorable peace, but firmly declined any other basis for peace negotiations."

Secretary Baker said that before the war the production of steel with respect to munitions that it was able to divert certain national factories to assist other sections of the munitions programme. He said that the capacity of the British steel industry would be doubled before the end of the war.

Arrangements were in hand, the Minister continued, which increased the home production of aluminum by 45 per cent, while a committee of experts was considering the development of copper and other mineral resources of the United Kingdom.

Mr. Addison said that some conception of the magnitude of the production of explosives might be formulated from the fact that in March, 1917, the capacity for the production of high explosives was more than 100,000 tons. In March, 1916, and twenty-eight times that of March, 1915.

The Ministry had recently reached a state of production with respect to gun munitions that it was able to divert certain national factories to assist other sections of the munitions programme. He said that the capacity of the British steel industry would be doubled before the end of the war.

Arrangements were in