CANADIANS PUSH GERMANS BACK; LENS NEAR FALL

Separate Attack by British Seriously Threatens Village of Oppy.

FRENCH LOSE POSITIONS

Teutons Storm Trenches Mile Long on Verdun Front and Take 500 Prisoners.

LONDON, June 29.—Fighting forward through the labyrinth of Lens suburbs, British and Canadian troops have forced back the Germans almost to the outer ruins of the southern and western fringes of the city. At the same time a separate attack by British troops seriously threatens the village of Oppy, six miles to the southeast, recently famous as the northern end of the "Oppy lines."

Fighting of great intensity is reported on the historic ground about Verdun, where German picked troops stormed French trenches last night on a mile front west of Hill 304 and took more than 500 prisoners. On the Chemin des Dames, south of Laon, the "sturmtruppen" also gained a success, east of Cerny, capturing a half mile of trenches only after the most stubborn fighting in which their losses were very heavy. After their initial successes in both regions, Verdun and the Chemin des Dames, the Germans tried again, but broke against a stone wall of French defence.

Canadian troops pushed well into Avion, one of the largest of the suburbs of Lens, a mile southeast of the famous French coal centre, and at the same time the British troops completed the storming of Reservoir Hill, about the same distance to the southwest. From the new British positions Lens lies exposed in the valley of the Souchez.

Canadians Begin Attack.

The attack began early last night, when Canadian troops started for the remaining outer defences of Lens and six miles to the south British troops began the attack on the Oppy positions. Before day success was assured at both points.

Near Lens the advancing Canadians were pelted by a blinding rainstorm. The crashing thunder and flaring lightning rivalled the bombardment, which was nearly as heavy as the British have employed in some of their biggest attacks. This attack was the second in twenty-four hours.

By sundown the Canadians were more than half way through Avion, a large and straggling town separated from Lens only by the Souchez River, which here is canalized. To the north British troops, who were covering the Canadian flank, fought through heavy shelling down the eastern slope of Reservoir Hill. The German trenches there were occupied after a half hour's fighting. The British reached every one of their objectives, obtaining possession of the important hill which dominates the western part of Lens.

The British attack toward Oppy was made on a front of two miles from Fresnoy to the Gavrelle windmill, according to Berlin. On more than a mile of this front, west and south of Oppy, the British stormed the German first line positions. The fighting was most desperate, hand to hand, with bomb and bayonet, before the Germans were finally forced back. At last, however, the entire British objective was gained, the attacks north and south having been only for flank protection. Prisoners and machine guns were sent back.

Fighting About Oppy.

Concerning the fighting about Oppy, where the Germans finally managed to stave off the victorious British advance in the first fighting on the Arras front, Berlin says the German troops "fought splendidly, the enemy suffering severe sanguinary losses during the well coordinated defence and in fighting man to man."

The German attacks on the French were delivered on the Chemin des Dames and on the Western bank of the Meuse at Verdun. The latter may well have been an attempt to create a diversion and the former was only another of the strong German counter attacks that have been delivered along the ridge since the French captured it.

Last night's attack at Verdun was preceded by several hours of violent artillery fire, especially by heavy guns. Then the German "sturmtruppen" advanced on a front of more than two miles west of Hill 304, astride the Malancourt-Esnes road. The French barrage fire confused the German picked troops, but they got a footing in the first line trenches on a front, Berlin says, of a little over a mile. They tried again early this morning and were repulsed completely. Berlin says 550 prisoners were taken.

French Lose Position.

The attack East of Cerny, on the Chemin des Dames, was made by Westphalian troops, who captured a French advanced position on a front of more than half a mile, part of which was one of the Aisne tunnels. The French rallied and drove them out again, whereupon the Germans returned again to the attack. Time after time they came on, only to be driven back by the French fire, but at last, after heavy losses, were able to regain the trenches they had taken in the first attack.

Still further to the East there was heavy fighting on the Chemin des Dames that Berlin does not mention. Southeast of Corbeny repeated attacks were made by German troops led by picked storming battalions on a salient in the French line astride the Laon-Rheims road. The attacking waves were smashed by the French fire and fell back without having gained an inch.

On the Belgian front the activity of German artillery and raiding parties reported recently continued to-day. The German fire was concentrated especially on the Belgian batteries, and at times reached considerable violence. There was bomb fighting at various points and German raiders were driven off along the Yser.

Official Statements.

The official statements follow:

British Day Statement—Early last night we attacked and captured the enemy's forward position on a front of about 2,000 yards south and west of Oppy. The whole of our objectives was gained and a number of prisoners and machine guns were taken by us.

Our troops continue to gain ground on a wide front south of the Souchez River and have entered Avion.

A further number of prisoners and six machine guns have been captured in this area.

A hostile raiding party was repulsed during the night north of Cherisy. We successfully raided the enemy's trenches southeast of Loos.

British night statement—Our captures in the successful operations carried out by us last night in the neighborhood of Oppy and south of the Souchez River are now known to include 247 prisoners and twelve machine guns.

We raided enemy trenches during to-day northeast of Croisilles and in the neighborhood of Armentieres.

One German airplane was brought down yesterday in air fighting. None of our machines is missing.

French Report.

French Day Statement—The enemy showed great activity on the Aisne front during the night. Violent bombardments were followed by severe attacks in the regions of Cerny, southeast of Corbeny and northwest of Rheims. All his efforts were broken up by our fire or nullified by counter attacks, and our positions were maintained.

The fighting was particularly heavy in the region of Cerny, where the enemy made several attacks at two points on our front. Northeast of the village of Cerny enemy detachments succeeded in gaining a footing in our first line. They were driven out by an energetic counter attack by our troops, leaving numerous bodies on the ground. We took prisoners.

On the left bank of the Meuse (Verdun front) the artillery fighting after noon yesterday became extremely intense in the region of Avocourt Wood and Hill 304. A violent bombardment with guns of large calibre was directed against our positions, and was followed at 6:30 o'clock in the evening by a powerful attack delivered by special German assaulting troops on a front of two kilometers west of Hill 304. Our effectively directed fire disorganized the attack, which enabled the Germans to gain a footing at some points in our first line. A new attack at 3:45 o'clock this morning on our positions west of Hill 304 was repulsed completely.

French Night Statement—The enemy, after his bloody defeat last night in the region of Cerny, directed some new attacks against our positions to the northeast of this village. After several vain attempts, which cost them heavy losses, the Germans succeeded again in entering the first line trench elements, whence they had been expelled.

To the southeast of Corbeny the Germans in the course of the same night started an attack which was particularly violent. The enemy brought forth several battalions led by special storming troops, which attempted several times to carry the salient in our line on both sides of the Laon-Rheims road. The assailing waves were shattered by our fire and were not able to penetrate our trenches on any front, being forced to fall back with heavy losses.

On the left bank of the Meuse (Verdun sector) the artillery activity continues intense in the sector of Hill 304 and in the Avocourt wood.

During the evening of June 27 a German long range gun fired several heavy shells in the direction of Dunkirk.

Belgian Statement—During the night an enemy detachment attacked one of our posts to the north of Milestone No. 16 on the Yser, but was repulsed by our fire. During the day violent artillery actions, directed especially against some of our batteries, have been reported. Spirited bomb fighting has taken place in the sector of the Ferryman's House and some grenade encounters toward Dixmude.

German Statement.

German Day Statement—Front of Crown Prince Rupprecht: The artillery activity in Flanders was lively only in a few sectors.

Stubborn engagements occurred yesterday between La Bassee Canal and the Scarpe.

In the battle area forming a salient into the enemy's region to the west and southwest of Lens which was relinquished by us as a fighting zone a long time back an attack was launched during the early morning along the road leading to Arras. Our fire rendered it futile.

During the evening, after drumfire, several divisions attacked between Hulluch and Mericourt and from Fresnoy to Gavrelle. Near Hulluch and between Loos and the Lens-Lievin road the enemy was repelled by our fire and our counter attack. West of Lens, after a vigorous engagement with our advance troops, the enemy was unable to develop.

Near Avion the first enemy storming attack, made with especial vigor, failed completely. He attacked here again after bringing up reenforcements. This attack also failed under our fire and by reason of a counter attack.

Between Fresnoy and Gavrelle the enemy continually reenforced his first storming waves—which broke down with heavy losses under our artillery fire—by sending forward fresh troops. After bitter hand to hand fighting the British occupied our foremost lines between Oppy and the Gavrelle windmill.

Our troops fought splendidly, the enemy suffering severe sanguinary losses during the well coordinated defence and in fighting man to man.

Front of the German Crown Prince—On the Chemin des Dames, near Fort de Malmaison, south of Courtecon and southwest of Ailles, there were local advances. East of Cerny an enterprise on a large scale conducted by a Westphalian regiment was completely successful. A French position here along a front of 1,000 meters and a strongly defended tunnel were stormed and held against vigorous counter attacks. During these engagements a total of more than 150 prisoners and some machine guns were brought in.

On the west bank of the Meuse a carefully prepared attack was carried out on the western slope of Hill 304. After a short spell of preparatory fire Posen regiments by a strong rush forward captured a French position on both sides of the Malancourt-Esnes road to a width of 2,000 meters and a depth of 500 meters. Enemy attacks immediately initiated were repulsed in front of the captured lines.

Early this morning a Wuerttemberg regiment stormed a 300 meter wide portion of the French fortified position in Avocourt wood. So far at both points of penetration more than 550 prisoners have been counted. The amount of booty has not yet been ascertained.

FIVE FRENCH SHIPS SUNK.

Two Merchantmen of Over 1,600 Tons Destroyed.

PARIS, June 29.—Two French merchantmen of more than 1,600 tons and three smaller ships were sunk by submarines or mines in the week ended June 24, according to the weekly announcement issued here to-day. In that time there were 1,088 arrivals at French ports and 969 sailings. The official statement says:

A French steamship between France and Algeria was fired upon by a submarine without result. A French steamship on June 23 fired on a submarine which had sunk a vessel within sight of the Spanish coast. On the same day a submarine fired two torpedoes against a French steamship coming from the Mediterranean, which avoided them by manœuvring.

GERMAN SHIP SUNK BY MINE.

Thirteen of Crew Saved by Dutch Torpedo Boats.

THE HAGUE, June 29.—It is reported that the German steamship Westfalen, bound from Rotterdam to Copenhagen, struck a mine this morning near Terschelling, outside Dutch territorial waters, and sank.

The accounts say thirteen members of the crew were rescued by Dutch torpedo boats.

DUMA HITS BACK, REFUSES TO QUIT

Members in Private Meeting Decide Patriotic Duty Compels Its Existence.

TO PROTECT FATHERLAND

Elihu Root Returns to Petrograd From Visit to Staff Headquarters.

PETROGRAD, June 29.—The Russian Duma will not abide by the resolution recently passed by the Congress of Soldiers' and Workmen's Councils calling for its dissolution, says a resolution passed at a private meeting of members of the Duma held to discuss the demand.

"The Duma," says the resolution, "having powerfully contributed to the abdication of Nicholas and the formation of the provisional revolutionary Government, which the entire country immediately recognized, thus showing its confidence in the Duma, and having in this manner acted as a revolutionary institution independently of its position during the old regime, is of the opinion that it cannot cease to exist as an organ of national representation, and will adhere to its patriotic duty of raising its voice, if necessary, to preserve the fatherland from the dangers which threaten it and guide its in the right path."

Advices from Helsingfors, Finland, say that the Soldiers' and Workmen's body there, by a vote of 17 to 13, indorsed the past and present action of revolutionary Kronstadt, and declared the resolution passed by the Petrograd Soldiers' and Workmen's organization in this connection "profoundly erroneous." The resolution concludes:

"We recognize Kronstadt as the vanguard of the Russian revolutionary democracy and consider it necessary to support it."

To Mobilize Woman Labor.

Minister of War Kerensky has issued an order creating a special commission to examine the proposed law providing for the mobilizing of all women's labor. In issuing the order the War Minister commented that the "crisis through which Russia is passing demands the utilization of the entire national forces."

Elihu Root, head of the American commission, and Foreign Minister Tereschtenko returned to Petrograd yesterday after a brief visit to staff headquarters, where they were welcomed by Gen. Brusiloff, in the name of the Russian army, which, declared the Commander in Chief, would continue with all the powers at its disposal not only to fight for its own cause—that of fortifying liberty recently acquired—but at the same time hand in hand with America to fight for the right of all nations to shape their destinies in accordance with their own desires.

In Frequent Consultation.

The trip gave Mr. Root and M. Tereschtenko the best opportunities for a conference and they were in almost constant consultation during the entire journey. The Foreign Minister, who had spent two weeks in bed suffering from kidney trouble, is considerably improved.

Wednesday noon the commission lunched with Gen. Brusiloff and soon thereafter Major-Gen. Scott and aids, military members of the commission, escorted by Russian staff officers, departed for Kieff. After a short tour of the southwestern front Major-Gen. Scott will go to Rumania and will greet the King and Queen in the name of the commission and the American Government.

News of the intention of the United States to send a Red Cross mission to Russia figures prominently in yesterday morning's papers. It evoked hearty appreciation in army and medical circles, especially at the headquarters of the Russian Red Cross.

PETROGRAD FEARS RIOT.

Anti-Government Demonstrations Planned for Sunday.

An immediate offensive against the Germans has been urged by the All-Russian Congress, according to a cable received yesterday from the Petrograd correspondent of the *Jewish Daily Forward*. The cable also mentions anti-Government demonstrations which are planned for Sunday, although the Government is confident it can cope with the situation. Considerable unrest is said to prevail among the populace of Petrograd and is directed especially toward the Maximalists. The despatch says:

"The Governments feels sure of being able to cope with the planned anti-Government demonstrations on Sunday. However, the populace of Petrograd is very excited and there is much bitterness against the extremist agitators."

RUSSIANS FALL BACK.

Advance on Persian-Mesopotamian Frontier Appears Checked.

LONDON, June 29.—The new Russian advance on the Persian-Mesopotamian frontier seems to have been checked. Two attacks by superior Turkish forces threw the Russians back over the River Abis Hirman, south of Baneh. Further to the south the Russians have taken up the work of recapturing lost positions near Mount Garran. The Russian statement follows:

There were fusillades and aerial operations on the Russo-Rumanian front. Six enemy airplanes bombarded Tecuciu, Rumania.

On the Caucasian front, in the direction of Panjwin, east of Bistan, our detachments, after two attacks by superior Turkish forces, retired to the northern bank of the River Abis Hirman, to the south of Baneh. Northwest of Senna our detachments occupied a height and trenches near the summit of Garran.

RUSS REPUBLIC LIKELY.

Absolute Powers to Be Vested in Constituent Assembly.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—A Russian republic was forecast to-day by members of the Russian mission. Any other form of Government, it was said, was practically impossible and would be in direct contravention to the spirit and principles of the whole Russian upheaval.

The constituent assembly, which is expected to open September 30, will have in its hands the building of the whole new political structure of Russia. The provisional Government has not only given it absolute powers as to Russia's future government but has also entrusted it with all its own executive powers. Thus when the new Assembly meets the provisional Government will pass out of existence and the executive power of the nation during the convention period probably will be delegated either to the government revived or to a special committee.

The Assembly will decide finally on the form of government, both Federal and local, the fundamental laws, the rights of citizens and of nationalities and the methods of taxation and election. It is expected also to discuss fully the land question.

The Assembly will consist of not more than 800 members, chosen on universal, direct, secret, equal suffrage, including women. The army will probably vote as a class. One of the most difficult questions is to arrange for the voting of the soldiers.

RUSS ARMY PRAISED.

Vandervelde Says It Will Soon Trouble Germany.

PARIS, June 29.—A despatch to the Havas Agency from Stockholm quotes an interview with Emile Vandervelde, Belgian Minister of State, on the Russian situation. M. Vandervelde, who was passing through Stockholm on his return from Petrograd, said:

"The situation in Russia has sensibly improved since we arrived there six weeks ago. As for the army, the Germans will have their trouble for their pains as far as a conference for a separate peace and the dissolution of the Russian military forces are concerned.

"We are convinced that Gen. Brusiloff, the new Russian commander in chief, was fully justified when he said on the day he assumed the chief command, 'The Russian army has had a grave illness, but it is ended and the army to-day is fully convalescent.'

"I would add, without being too precise, that the Germans will soon be able to see for themselves the Russian army's complete recovery. The army to-day is better equipped and trained than it ever has been. Impartial judges are assured that the morale also has never been more excellent."

GERMANY BOLSTERS UP CREDIT BY GOLD

Mark Rises in Holland, but Coin Export Causes Despondency at Home.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN from the London Times

AMSTERDAM, June 29.—The German mark reached to-day 34.15, a sharp rise of one florin in 100 marks since yesterday. The explanation is that the German Reichsbank has exported gold to Holland to rehabilitate the mark exchange. To-day's report shows a diminution in the Reichsbank's gold stock of 76,470,000 marks ($19,117,500 at par).

Simultaneously comes the announcement in the Dutch press that Wiegman's Bank has received 12,000,000 florins ($4,800,000) in foreign gold. This is German specie from the Reichsbank. Probably other Dutch banks have also received consignments.

This significant action of the German Imperial Bank is certain to produce despondency at home, hence the exhortations and explanations in the German newspapers. What it means so far as Holland is concerned is that German currency cannot be buttressed further by such devices as raising the prices of coal and steel. There is a limit to this exploitation of Dutch necessities.

The gold was deposited obviously as a small part of payment on the German debt incurred in Holland, chiefly for foodstuffs. This is the only practicable method of preventing further serious damage to the mark's reputation.

BOMBS FALL NEAR JERUSALEM.

Gen. Allenby Takes Command of Army in Egypt.

LONDON, June 29.—Official announcement was made to-day that Gen. Sir E. H. H. Allenby had arrived in Egypt and taken command of the expeditionary force. An official report on the situation with the Egyptian expeditionary force was issued this evening as follows:

The general situation is unchanged. There has been considerable patrol activity, in which we have taken prisoners. Successful air raids have recently been carried out. Six hundred and fifty pounds of bombs were dropped on a supply depot at Tul Keran on June 23, severely damaging rolling stock and station buildings. Bombs weighing 1,180 pounds were dropped on the airdrome at Ramles. On June 26 fifty bombs were dropped on military establishments near Jerusalem.

Gen. Allenby went to France with the British expeditionary force at the beginning of the war. He was recently in command of the British troops on the right of Gen. Horne, who is investing Lens. His promotion to the full rank of General was announced in King George's birthday list of honors early this month.

FOE DRIVES ON AGNELLO PASS.

Austrians Concentrate Artillery on Position They Lost.

LONDON, June 29.—Indications that the Austrians intend to make an attempt to recapture Agnello pass, on the Asiago plateau, taken from them in the recent Italian offensive, is contained in the official statement from Rome. The Austrians have concentrated a violent fire on the pass. Elsewhere on the Italian front artillery and aviators have been active. The Italian statement follows:

The artillery struggle was fairly active yesterday on the whole front. In answer to the fire directed by the enemy against Ala we repeatedly shelled the railway station at Galliano.

On the Asiago plateau the enemy concentrated a violent fire on Agnello pass. Near Santa Lucia, in the Tofmino region, traffic was interrupted repeatedly by our fire.

Enemy aviators displayed great activity in the evening. They were engaged effectively by our anti-aircraft batteries.

FRENCH DEBATE BIG DRIVE.

Deputies, in Secret, Review Offensive of April 16.

PARIS, June 29.—The French Chamber of Deputies went into secret session at 3:15 o'clock this afternoon.

Twenty-eight questions presented by members of the Chamber to the Minister of War in regard to the great offensive of April 16 came up for reply and discussion. The interpellations originated with elements antagonistic to the Government and had been accumulating for the last two months, the discussion having been postponed from time to time until more important business had been disposed of.

There was a full attendance of Deputies. The galleries were crowded in the expectation of an animated debate, but they were cleared before the discussion began. Premier Ribot, War Minister Painleve, Marine Minister Lacaze and Labor Minister Bourgeois were on the Government bench.

SWEDISH MINISTER RESIGNS.

Von Sydow Quits as Head of Interior Department.

STOCKHOLM, June 29.—O. F. von Sydow, Minister of the Interior, has resigned.

He is succeeded by Walter Murray, Governor of the province of Westmanland.

Bread Advances in Quebec.

QUEBEC, June 29.—The price of bread beginning Monday will be seven cents a pound, an increase of one cent. This is the second increase within a month.

FRENCH ORGANIZING TO TRADE WITH U. S.

Group of Corporations Being Formed as Result of Studies Here.

TO ACT FOR AMERICANS

International Company on This Side Will Represent France's Exporters.

PARIS, June 29.—A group of French corporations is being organized for the purpose of trading with the United States. Their incorporation, which will be announced soon, results from the expert studies conducted during the last year by the Committee France-Etats-Unis, composed of prominent French business men, financiers and statesmen.

Included among them were M. Dalpiaz, manager of the French Line; Baron de Neuflize, regent of the Bank of France and a director of the Paris-Lyons Mediterranean Railroad; A. Tirman, who was French commissioner to the San Francisco exposition; Georges Leygues, formerly Minister of Public Instruction, and Raoul Peret, formerly Minister of Commerce.

Gabriel Guist'hau, formerly Minister of Commerce, is president of this committee. William G. Sharp, the American Ambassador, and the Prince of Monaco are honorary presidents. Percy Peixotto, formerly president of the American Chamber of Commerce of Paris, is the general delegate for America.

U. S. Committee's Counterpart.

This committee is the counterpart of the American committee being organized under the name of the United States-France Committee, with Frank A. Vanderlip, president of the National City Bank of New York, at its head. The French committee has found through its investigations that the principal obstacles to trade between the United States and France had been the lack of facilities on both sides for the discount of international long term paper, complicated customs regulations and an insufficiency of commercial representation, particularly that of French houses in America. The scarcity of French agents and commercial travellers in the United States would be even greater after the war, it was thought, and the committee sought means for making up the deficiency.

Under the plan now devised the French corporations will act in France for American exporters, while the Amercan international corporation will organize adequate representation for French exporters in the United States.

To Erect House Here.

The plans include the erection in New York city of a building to be called the "French House," to serve as the headquarters in the United States for French interests and as a permanent exposition building for French products, as well as a place of meeting for representatives of French houses with American buyers.

The French corporations will each specialize in a single branch of French production or in different categories of importation. They will keep American trade informed of French needs, while the cooperating corporations in America will perform a similar service for French exporters. Great importance is attached to this feature of the effort, as it is expected to enable the French exporters to adapt their products to American trade requirements and American tastes.

Ample facilities for credits and collections will be provided by various corporations.

SOCIALIST PACIFIST GIVES UP.

C. E. Ruthenberg, Freed on $3,000 Bail, Denies Disloyalty.

CLEVELAND, June 28.—C. E. Ruthenberg, secretary of the Cleveland Socialist party and candidate for Mayor, gave himself up to the Federal authorities here to-day, entered a plea of not guilty to an indictment charging him with interfering with registration on June 5, and was released on $3,000 bail. A man supposed to be Ruthenberg was taken into custody at Fort Sheridan, Ill., last night.

Ruthenberg said that while Chicago police and Federal agents were searching that city for him under instructions from Federal agents in Cleveland, he was making a speech in the public square at Cincinnati to a large crowd, including a score of Cincinnati policemen and several Federal agents.

JAPAN MAY INCREASE ARMY.

Ozaki Charges Tokio Is Backing Chinese Militarists.

TOKIO, Thursday, June 28.—In a debate in the Diet to-day Yukio Ozaki, leader of the Constitutional party, charged that the Government, while declaring its policy in China was one of non-interference, was in practice supporting the Chinese Northerners, or the party of militarism. At all events, he declared, the Chinese Southerners so believed. If the belief was unfounded, he insisted, Japan should take steps to remove the misconception held by the Southerners, which also was held abroad.

Premier Terauchi declared that Japan was steadily adhering to her decision of non-interference and was merely encouraging and guiding China. He did not believe, he said, that China's entrance into the war would have an immediate and direct beneficial effect upon Japan and her allies, but he thought it would prove beneficial in the future.

Lieut.-Gen. Oshima, Minister of War, announced he possibly would ask authority to increase the number of army divisions beyond the present twenty-five.

Vice-Admiral Kato, the Minister of Marine, announced it had been decided to arm future battleships with twelve 14 inch or eight 16 inch guns.

BOMB PLOT ANGERS NORWAY.

Now Awaiting German Reply to Sharp Protest.

LONDON, June 29.—An account of the German plot to blow up Norwegian steamships was given in the Storthing yesterday by Foreign Minister Ihlen, says an Exchange Telegraph despatch from Copenhagen. M. Ihlen said the bombs were sent to Norway by the German Foreign Office by a messenger despatched to the German Legation in Christiania. The Norwegian Legation in Berlin had been ordered to inform the German Government what had happened and to make a sharp protest against this violation of Norwegian territory. Norway, the Foreign Minister said, was now awaiting Germany's reply.

After the examination of the messenger had been concluded he was handed over to Germany on condition that action be taken against him there and that he should not be used again as a messenger to Norway.

Ten New Ship Bids Accepted.

PORTLAND, Me., June 29.—Proposals from Maine shipbuilders for the construction of hulls for ten wooden steamships for the Government emergency fleet in addition to four under contract were approved to-day by the Maine Shipbuilding Company.

FISKE URGES AIR RAID ON GERMANY'S NAVY

Says Successful Attack Would Ruin Her.

Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske in a formal letter to Alan R. Hawley, president of the Aero Club of America, insists upon attacks upon the German fleet and the submarine bases by aircraft within the next six months. The letter was made public by Mr. Hawley yesterday.

"In my opinion," says Rear Admiral Fiske, "a grave mistake is being made in overlooking the importance of aerial operations against the German fleet and U-boat bases. My opinion is based upon the following considerations:

"1. The danger on the sea threatens the Allies more immediately, vitally and intimately than does the danger on land, because it involves the commerce of the entire world and threatens to stop their supply of actual food and fuel.

"2. Although major operations on both land and sea are now practicable with aircraft, no successes on land which can reasonably be expected within the next twelve months would weaken Germany much, whereas a successful attack on her fleet would ruin her.

"Such an attack could be made within the next six months if adequate energy were employed."

The Admiral favors the use of torpedo planes and says that in his opinion a successful attack can be made on the German navy with their assistance. He says that the oil supply for the British fleet is being seriously threatened and advocates an attack before the oil situation becomes worse.

WILSON INDORSED PREPAREDNESS FOE

Wood Shows Gray, Praised by Wilson, Fought Twenty Defence Moves.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Declaring that President Wilson's anxiety to bring about the return of a Democrat from the Sixth Indiana district to succeed the late Judge Comstock "permitted his regard for the faithful statement of facts to be thrown into the discard," Representative Wood of Indiana bitterly attacked to-day a letter written by the President. In the letter the President asserted Finley H. Gray had supported the Administration during his previous service in the House.

Gray was defeated in the primaries by Judge Comstock. When the latter died Gray ran against Representative Elliott, the Republican candidate. Gray had a notable record as an anti-preparedness man, a pacifist and an off the reservation Democrat.

President Wilson wrote to a friend of Gray the following letter for campaign purposes, under date of June 19:

I am very glad indeed to reply to your letter of June 15 that the Hon. Finley H. Gray throughout his membership in the House has given the present Administration the most generous and cordial support. It would afford me the greatest gratification to see him return to the House of Representatives. Cordially and sincerely yours, WOODROW WILSON.

Representative Wood outlined from the records nearly twenty votes and speeches in which Gray had opposed preparedness measures, in fact every such measure advanced by the Administration during his service in the House. Resuming he said:

"Since the declaration of war with Germany a vast majority of the members on the Republican side of this House have unfailingly stood by the Administration in every step proposed by it for the increase of the army and navy and for the expenditure of vast sums of money to accomplish the same.

"In the consideration of all these great measures there has been found an entire absence of partisanship or any attempt to obtain party advantage on behalf of the Republicans in the House.

"Not one of these measures could have been passed had it depended for its passage upon Democratic votes, notwithstanding the fact that the Democrats have outnumbered the Republicans in this House since this session of Congress began.

"In view of all this it is almost astonishing that the President should find it necessary to write the letter he did in behalf of the candidacy of Mr. Gray. Especially is this letter astounding in the light of the facts as disclosed by the *Congressional Record* to which I have alluded.

"It seems passing strange that the absence of partisanship, so marked in the House at present, cannot be emulated by the President of the United States."

LAWYERS "DOING BIT" AIDED.

Bar Committees to Safeguard Their Practice During Absence.

ALBANY, June 29.—Gov. Whitman has been notified by Charles E. Hughes, president of the New York State Bar Association, that "gratifying progress has been made in the formation of lawyers' committees in various counties of New York State to take care of the trial cases or other professional work of members of the bar who enter military service.

When the war started the Governor suggested that some means be found to safeguard the practice of professional men who enlisted. Physicians and lawyers topped this class of men. The Governor believed special committees could be formed in each county for this purpose, and State associations of medical men, lawyers and other professions were asked to take up the matter.

LIEUT. TREMAIN, U.S.N., KILLED

Retired Officer Falls From Second Story of St. Denis Hotel.

Hobart L. Tremain, a retired lieutenant of the United States navy, fell from a window of his room on the second floor of the St. Denis Hotel yesterday and was killed. Lieut. Tremain was 72 years of age. He was graduated from Annapolis in 1868. His first duty was on board Admiral Farragut's flagship, the Hartford. He was retired shortly before the Spanish American war.

In that war and in the present conflict he offered his services, but was rejected for physical reasons. The Lieutenant lived at Monticello, N. Y., with a sister.

LIEUT.-COL. BALDWIN RESIGNS.

Quits 47th Regiment Owing to Ill Health.

Lieut.-Col. Harry Beam Baldwin of the Forty-seventh Infantry has resigned because of ill health and his resignation has been accepted. While the regiment was at Peekskill last summer Lieut.-Col. Baldwin was in command for several weeks, while Col. Ernest E. Jannicky was at the Brooklyn armory making an inventory of the regiment's equipment for the Government.

Lieut.-Col. Baldwin enlisted in the National Guard with the Thirteenth Infantry in 1884 and in 1895 he joined the Forty-seventh. He was appointed a Major in 1904 and in March of last year was made Lieutenant-Colonel.

Schools for Aliens Planned.

BOSTON, June 29.—The Boston School Board has ordered the establishment of citizenship schools for aliens, to be in operation three nights a week from July 9 to August 10.

ACTION OF BRAZIL UPHELD BY PRESS

Revocation of Neutrality in Favor of Allies Called Logical Outcome.

SEA INTEREST MENACED

More Drastic Move to Place Nation in War Urged on Government.

RIO JANEIRO, June 29.—The newspapers express the greatest satisfaction over the decision of President Braz and Foreign Minister Nilo Pocanha to revoke Brazil's neutrality in favor of the Entente Allies. The *Courriere de Manha* looks upon this revocation as the logical outcome of Brazil's external policy and the official recognition of a condition that already existed.

"We are firmly resolved to defend during the war our interests on the sea," the newspaper declares, "and to cooperate when peace comes toward the revising of maritime law. The purely American phase of our policy was managed with exceptional skill by Senhor Nilo Pocanha, who with the same success will lead us to a new and larger stage."

Moral Victory Won.

A Rueso is of the opinion that Brazil has won a great moral victory by joining the cause of civilization. *A Paiz*, under the title of "At Last," says:

"We are in a period of belligerent expectancy. Brazil does not confine herself to the declaration that she does not side with Germany. She shows that she is on the side of Germany's enemies. Her political orientation is from now on perfectly obvious. Common sense and dignity have prevailed, and we are progressing fearlessly in the right direction."

The *Jornal do Commercio* declares that the Brazilian Government, which spontaneously achieved solidarity with the United States, could not lose sight of the principal reason for the conflict between Germany and America.

Commerce Rights Hit.

"The main fact is that the right of neutrals to carry on commercial intercourse among themselves had been violated," the newspaper says. "The attitude of Brazil, as expressed by the new decree, is the logical consequence of Germany's acts.

"The support given by Brazil to the policy of the great northern republic has united all the Americas. The injustice of the German aggression led us to sympathize with and to support the United States. It was only natural that sooner or later we should meet on common ground with the nations of the old world faithful to the same ideals. Yesterday's decree came naturally as a thing that had to be."

HEARST SERVICE IS ACCUSED ONCE MORE

Pirated London "Times" War Cables to Philadelphia, "Public Ledger" Charges.

PHILADELPHIA, June 29.—The Public Ledger Company of Philadelphia has filed a bill in equity in the United States District Court of this district against the International News Service, charging that the International has "pirated" news belonging to it in somewhat the same manner recently charged and decided to be unlawful in the case of the Associated Press vs. International News Service.

The bill of complaint alleges the *Public Ledger* among other means of gathering news has a contract with the London *Times*. By this contract news of special interest and importance concerning the war and other related matters gathered by the *Times* agencies are cabled to the *Public Ledger* for its exclusive use in the United States, with the privilege of reselling the cable messages to other newspapers.

The bill then sets forth that the *Public Ledger* in pursuance of its privilege to resell had done so to various newspapers in other cities, serving only one in each city. The bill states the success of the service is largely due to the fact it is exclusive in the various cities where the papers in question are published.

It is alleged the International News Service, unable to secure true news of the war from the Continent or from England on account of its having been excluded from the use of the cables in consequence of violations of the censorship, has pirated the Public Ledger Company's news cabled from the London *Times*.

This, it is alleged, was done principally by copying the messages or cables from early editions of the *Public Ledger* and THE SUN, which have the service, and telegraphing them to the International subscribers in the West, availing itself of the difference in time so as to enable its subscribers in the Western cities to publish the said messages simultaneously with those newspapers to which the *Public Ledger* has sold the service, and in some cases in advance of such publications.

It is alleged this has been done systematically by the International and that it has falsely represented that the news article so telegraphed had been collected by it from independent sources.

It is particularly set forth that stories were "pirated" on the nights of April 22-23 and May 14-15, 1917, and the *Public Ledger* is informed and believes on May 10-11, June 7-8, June 17-18, and at other times.

Reference to the newspaper's files shows that the story alleged to be "pirated" by the International as published on April 22-23 was an article by Perry Robinson, describing the flight of a British airman in which he is alleged to have defeated five Germans.

The story alleged to have been copied on the night of May 10-11, was by Col. Repington, the London *Times* military expert, commenting generally on the military operations.

The *Public Ledger* prays for an injunction to prevent such piracy in the future.

Priority Shipping Bill Passed.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The priority shipping bill, designed to give the President power to direct the movements of shipments during the war, passed recently by the Senate, was passed by the House to-day with amendments to make clear that the provisions against interference with the movements of traffic are not directed at strikes and to prevent pooling.

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MILITIA TO BE SPED TO TRAINING CAMPS

War Department Will Eliminate Delay in Preparing Troops for Front.

TWELVE DIVISIONS IN ALL

Cavalry to Become Provisional Infantry—Force May Total 350,000 Men.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Preparation of the great forces that are to support those already despatched to France are moving steadily ahead, both in the army and navy. Announcement to-day that when the National Guard is drafted into Federal service and mobilized it will be sent at once to the divisional training camp sites in the Southeastern, Southern and Western departments, was a step on the road. It will eliminate delay in making the State troops ready for the front.

There has been much speculation and no authoritative announcement regarding the use to be made of the National Guard. The existing units and those new ones that are ready for Federal inspection and recognition comprise the skeleton of sixteen infantry divisions. Under present distribution by States, however, there would not be more than four or five divisions complete enough to deserve that name.

Militia to Be Reorganized.

It seems likely that redistribution and consolidation of the force must be undertaken soon after they pass into the Federal service. Probably twelve or more complete infantry divisions could be organized. Certainly that number could be completed with the cavalry employed dismounted, as is now planned, and used as provisional infantry regiments.

At full war strength the existing regiments would represent a total force of probably 350,000 men. Of that number at least one-third are fairly well seasoned troops who already have had six or eight months of intensive instruction and active, continuous service on the border. In the judgment of army officers this will furnish a splendid nucleus to train the new men and insure the rapid passage of the entire force through the elementary stages of its military education. The fact that the guard camps are to be of canvas seems to indicate that it is not expected to keep them in training on this side of the ocean for a very extended period.

Supplies Problem Is Great.

The greatest problem that faces the War Department is to find supplies for the steadily increasing host of National Guardsmen which moves to its mobilization camps in July or August. State officials have been notified that it is impossible to fill requisitions for new equipment that have been pouring in. The first force to be made ready must be the regular army, expanded to 300,000. The officers' training camps, where 50,000 men are under arms, have absorbed an enormous quantity of reserve equipment.

An odd situation has arisen in connection with one part of the National Guard. The Militia Bureau has been forced to recommend that the allotment of Hawaii under the national defence act be materially reduced.

Under the bill the islands would furnish four regiments of infantry, four companies of coast artillery, one troop of cavalry, one company of engineers and one signal company. It has been recommended that two regiments of infantry and three coast artillery companies be stricken from this list.

The islands have a population, exclusive of aliens, of about 125,000. Under the original plan 10,000 would be required for the National Guard, which is too large a proportion to be secured under any circumstances.

The navy has almost doubled its personnel since [illegible] declared, and now needs less than 25,000 men to bring it up to the new authorized strength of 150,000.

U. S. CHIEF FORESTER IN PARIS.

Graves Will Make Arrangements for Army Engineers.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Henry S. Graves, chief of the forest service, is in Paris to make arrangements for the forest work that the American army engineers will undertake in France in connection with the military operations of the allied forces.

He has a commission as Major in the Reserve Engineer Corps.

TWO DU PONT MILLS EXPLODE.

Three Reported Dead and Score Hurt Near Aguilar, Col.

TRINIDAD, Col., June 29.—Two mills of the Du Pont de Nemours Powder Company near Aguilar were wrecked by an explosion to-day. A call for physicians was sent to Aguilar and Trinidad. Communication with the plant has been interrupted. Three workmen are reported dead and a score or more injured. The cause of the explosion is unknown. One hundred and fifty men are employed at the m