

Fair to-day; to-morrow probably thunder showers; moderate shifting winds. Highest temperature yesterday, 81; lowest, 57. Detailed weather reports on page 10.

KAISER SHOWS HE FEARS U. S. MIGHT IN WAR

New Peril to Germany's Cause Discussed in Secret Conference.

MAY CHANGE STRATEGY Teuton Officialdom Staggered by Scope of American Preparations.

HOPE PINNED ON U-BOATS Supreme Effort on Large Scale Urged to Smash Through Entente Lines.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Official advice received in diplomatic circles here today say the German Emperor is so deeply concerned over the magnitude of America's war preparations that he recently summoned Von Hindenburg, Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg and others to a secret conference to discuss the peril of Germany's cause which resulted from America's action.

It appears the Kaiser is now beginning to appreciate the full weight of what participation of the United States may mean. German officialdom is frankly staggered by the scope of this nation's war programme. The placing of the entire nation on a war footing, the depletion of military and naval resources, the concentration of the American people to devote their entire resources to the prosecution of the war have opened the eyes of the German officials in Berlin.

As a result the whole German war programme may be radically changed, according to the advice received today from the Kaiser's advisers. They are attempting to present an iron front to their enemies. Germany may now seek to make a last desperate military effort on the French or Russian front. This would be a "va banque" policy. German officials are understood to realize that a long drawn out war is bound to defeat the Central Powers. There still remains the hope in Germany that the U-boats may win the war by starving the Entente into submission, but this is not so strong now as it was six weeks ago.

It would, however, be a grave mistake to limit that Germany has given up hope of succeeding in her submarine campaign. In response to inquiry in the Reichstag the German Admiralty has replied that "there is no reason to believe that the U-boat campaign will not be successful." Germany is said to be building new submarines at a record breaking rate of speed and the Admiralty is reported to be planning to build a new type of submarine which will be 400 feet long and armed with five or six guns.

Because of the lasting faith in the U-boats, there is a division of opinion in German military and naval circles as to whether the German army should continue its present policy of holding the Entente in check or whether an attempt should be made to smash its way through the Entente lines. Von Hindenburg is said to favor a policy of continuing the present plan of holding his ground. He is said to believe that the Entente can make no appreciable impression on the German lines, and that the Germans therefore should maintain, so far as possible, their ring of steel in the present position. Opposed to this view are the opinions of the younger elements in the army, who see the German people beginning to chafe over increasing hardships and believe that a German offensive should be initiated on a large scale.

Great Offensive Likely. This opinion reflects the confidence which is widespread in German army circles that the German General Staff completely outmaneuers the Entente General Staff in manœuvring on a large scale. It is regarded here as the "va banque" policy of attempting to smash through. The argument they advance is that a decision must be had before America comes into its own in war strength.

U. S. DIMS U-BOAT HOPE. Convoys for Food Cargoes as Well as Troops, if Need Be.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The spy service in the American expeditionary force in Europe is regarded here as the "va banque" policy of attempting to smash through. The argument they advance is that a decision must be had before America comes into its own in war strength.

Soldiers' Tobacco Fund Now \$6,410.40

THE MESSRS. SHUBERT as a contribution to THE SUN'S Tobacco Fund for Our Soldiers in the Trenches yesterday donated the use of the Winter Garden for a theatrical benefit to be held on Sunday evening, July 22. The dramatic evening at the musical stage has signified their willingness to volunteer that the boys in khaki now abroad may be kept in smokes. A tentative programme will be announced within a few days.

The tobacco fund through subscriptions made to THE SUN and THE EVENING SUN yesterday went to \$6,410.40. This will help to provide smokes for the section of the expeditionary force which yesterday went direct from Paris to the front. These men now are beyond the reach of tobacco supplies except those which THE SUN will send to them. The remainder of our army in France soon will be in the first line trenches. It is necessary that they have the comfort of the weed that cheers and solaces.

Contributions to the tobacco fund should be sent to or left at the offices of THE SUN and THE EVENING SUN, 150 Nassau street. No solicitors or agents have been employed.

HENRY FIELD UNDER KNIFE AT HOSPITAL

Grandson of Late Chicago Merchant Operated On by Dr. A. Van S. Lambert.

Henry Field, son of the late Marshall Field, Jr., of Chicago and a grandson of the late Marshall Field, millionaire merchant and financier, was operated on yesterday morning at Presbyterian Hospital by Dr. Adrian Van S. Lambert. It was announced at the hospital last night that Mr. Field's condition is satisfactory, but all information as to the nature of his malady was denied. Marshall Field 2d, a brother of the patient, was notified of his brother's illness and telegraphed that he would arrive from Chicago some time today. Henry Field was married last February 7 to Miss Nancy Keen Perkins, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. T. Moncure Perkins of Richmond, Va. He inherited an immense fortune from the estate of his grandfather. This was largely added to when his father died a few years ago. His mother married a second time, her last husband being Dr. A. Van S. Lambert. Mrs. Field died of England. Mr. Field was born and educated in England, where he spent all of his boyhood with his mother and stepfather. After the death of his mother, he was educated at the University of Cambridge. He was in the United States to "become an American." This he did and at once plunged into the life of a merchant. He was a member of the Grand National Hotel. His grandfather had founded.

SLIM DIET FOR U. S. CABINET

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Wives of all the Cabinet members have become members of the food administration and pledged themselves to one without meat day, to have beef, mutton, lamb, turkey, chicken or fish on one day and to eat only fish, fruit and vegetables in abundance.

"BOB" GARDNER TO GO TO WAR

Ex-Yale Athlete Will Enter Officers' Training Camp. CHICAGO, July 5.—Robert A. Gardner, formerly national amateur golf champion and member of Yale, has accepted his commission as second lieutenant in the United States Army and is to be assigned to the officers' training camp at Leon Springs, Tex., Aug. 27.

200 MAROONED ON MT. BEACON A NIGHT

Woman Comes Down Next Day in Wheelbarrow. BEACON, N. Y., July 5.—Lots of folk have come down Mount Beacon in various undignified ways, especially when they started to walk down and slipped. Mrs. Miriam Reynolds, 65 years old, of New York, goes the record. Mrs. Reynolds came down this morning in a wheelbarrow, and then she was loaded into a wagon plentifully supplied with cushions and came the rest of the way that. She said she had a very nice trip.

"NO ANARCHY HERE"

So Reports Charles E. Russell of Mission Sent to Russia. PETROGRAD, July 5.—The Russian people will fulfill their task of establishing a republic, in the opinion of Charles E. Russell, a member of the American mission to Russia. Mr. Russell issued today the following statement on the observation he has made here since his arrival in history have given an example of dignity and self-restraint. "It is well to face the facts frankly, but it is also well to look beyond surface conditions to the true basis of Russian development. Every phase of the present situation is a logical and normal outcome of natural causes. The substance is sound and honest, if only other democracies give help wholeheartedly instead of standing by to prophesy destruction. "These people know their job and will do it. I suggest it is about time to do away with all criticism and give them a chance."

WILSON GIVES RUSSIAN ENVOY PLEDGE OF AID

Tells Bakhmetieff New Democracy Has Full Cooperation of U. S.

FAITH IN NEW REGIME Says It Has Overcome Disloyalty From Within and Intrigue From Without.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Boris Bakhmetieff, the new Russian Ambassador, told the President today that he had received the credentials to his permanent diplomatic representative here of the Russian democracy. He assured the President again of Russia's steadfast adherence to the grand alliance against Germany, and was told in rapid succession that the Russian confidence in the new regime was the purpose of the new Government.

The formal ceremony gives to the Ambassador a permanent status in place of his temporary position as head of the Russian war mission. Other members of the mission also will become the permanent representatives of their Government here, acting under the Ambassador's direction.

At the present time, said Mr. Bakhmetieff, the Russian democracy has overcome disloyalty from within and intrigue from without.

Close Cooperation Sought. "The success of our mutual task makes essential the establishing of the democratic regime in Russia as well as the consolidation of Russia's fighting power. To that end are tending the efforts of the provisional Government, which expects aid and assistance from the United States and the brotherly support of the United States. The provisional Government is endeavoring to bring about a full understanding and close cooperation with the Government of this country, whose immense resources and unlimited energy can contribute so effectively to the achievement of our cause. "To put such cooperation into effect and to establish means of common action, the Russian Government is endeavoring to bring about a full understanding and close cooperation with the Government of this country, whose immense resources and unlimited energy can contribute so effectively to the achievement of our cause."

REPLY OF THE PRESIDENT

The President replied as follows: "To the great satisfaction which I derived from the fact that the Government of Russia has decided to enter into a full and complete understanding and close cooperation with the Government of this country, I am glad to welcome, by its official recognition, the new democracy of Russia to the family of free States. It is added the exceptional character of the Russian people, their courage and their devotion to the cause of the United States and the people of this country, and their cooperation to a successful termination of the conflict now raging for human freedom and a universal acknowledgment of the rights of man and justice which should direct all Governments. I feel convinced that when this happy day shall be reached, the Russian people will be duly and devotedly cooperating with the United States and the people of this country, and their cooperation to a successful termination of the conflict now raging for human freedom and a universal acknowledgment of the rights of man and justice which should direct all Governments."

STANDARD FRIENDSHIP ASSURED

The mission which it was my pleasure to send to Russia has already assured the standard of friendship between the two nations. It is my hope that the Russian people will fulfill their task of establishing a republic, in the opinion of Charles E. Russell, a member of the American mission to Russia. Mr. Russell issued today the following statement on the observation he has made here since his arrival in history have given an example of dignity and self-restraint.

1,500,000 GERMANS SLAIN

French Estimate Total From War's Start to March. PARIS, July 5.—The total number of Germans killed from the beginning of the war to March, 1917, is not less than 1,500,000, according to an estimate reached by French General Headquarters. This computation has been made after careful study of documents bearing on the subject.

63,222 CAPTIVES IN 75 DAYS

Allies Also Take 2,330 Guns on Western Front. PARIS, July 5.—From April 15 to June 30 the French and British troops on the western front captured 63,222 prisoners, including 1,278 officers, says an official summary of the operations issued today. The war material taken in the same period includes 599 guns, 503 trench mortars and 1,814 machine guns.

GEORGE J. GOULD, JR., ALSO TAKES A BRIDE IN SECRET



George J. Gould, Jr., and His Bride.

For the second time within the week Old Daniel Cupid invaded the Gould family yesterday without any formal notice to the head of the family. This time his dart struck George J. Gould, Jr. He married Miss Laura M. Carter of Ardena, a small town near Freehold, N. J.

The ceremony was performed in Philadelphia at 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning by the Rev. William D. Chalifont of 147 North Fifteenth street, a friend to the family of the bride. The only witnesses were Mrs. D. P. Callahan, an aunt to Miss Carter, and Dr. George Coleman, a dentist, of 235 South Fifteenth street, Philadelphia. No other member of the Gould family was present. Mr. and Mrs. Gould, George J. Gould, Jr., left Lakewood yesterday for Philadelphia following the ceremony returned by automobile to Ardena. They went to the Callahan home, where the bride has made her home since the death of her parents.

Met a Year Ago. "We have no plans," said Mrs. Gould last night. "Both of our families knew all about the wedding, but no member of the Gould family was present."

There was nothing ostentatious about the preliminaries leading up to the wedding. Shortly after noon young Mr. Gould and Miss Carter walked to the City Hall in Philadelphia. They went to the fifth floor, where marriage licenses are issued and took their places in the line wherein a number of other persons were waiting to procure the official sanction to wed. Mr. Coleman identified Mr. Gould when he finally appeared before Chief Clerk Ferguson. When the clerk had given him the precious document, Mr. Gould walked with Miss Carter to Dr. Chalifont's residence, about three blocks from the City Hall. Dr. Chalifont is known as a gentleman farmer. He saw to it that his niece and her bride received an excellent musical education. Miss Carter wore a simple traveling gown of serge. At the license bureau Mr. Gould said he was 21 years of age and gave his occupation as that of a capitalist.

SECRET MAIL FROM TEUTONS SEIZED HERE

Large Batch of Unstamped Correspondence Comes by Neutral Steamship.

THREE SAILORS INVOLVED Federal Agents Believe They Are on Track of Spies Working Here.

The case with which it is possible for German agents in this country to receive secret information to Germany and the other Central Powers was revealed yesterday when a great mass of unstamped correspondence said to have been brought over by a neutral steamship which arrived in New York Tuesday was seized by agents of the Department of Justice.

The tip on the manner in which the letters and information were being smuggled into the United States came on Wednesday when an official of the Transatlantic Trust Company of 37 William street telephoned to the office of United States Attorney Caffey and told him a sailor from the steamship had just delivered a large parcel of unstamped correspondence in the bank building. Agents were immediately despatched to the building, where, it is said, the letters were found and further information obtained concerning the method of operating the spy mail service.

Three Sailors Interrogated. Later in the day three sailors were taken from the ship and hustled to the Federal Building, where they were subjected to a long and exhaustive examination by Federal officials. Just what disposition was afterward made of the men has not been made public, but it is very possible that shortly they will be arraigned before a Federal Commissioner. It is suggested that they may be charged with violation of the postal laws or with conspiring to conduct an unauthorized mail agency on a mail ship.

An almost impenetrable veil of secrecy was thrown about the whole case by Federal officials yesterday. From one it was learned that the seized letters are being translated as rapidly as possible and that any steps that may be taken will depend largely upon what is contained in the smuggled correspondence. "We certainly intend to follow this thing to the bottom, and if there is any way of doing it we propose to end for all time this wide open market for secret information to reach the country's enemies and in turn to be sent here."

Federal agents have known for the past two years the secret mail from Germany and Austria-Hungary had been smuggled regularly to at least three banking houses in this city that have close affiliations with the Central Powers. Likewise it has long been known that an officer of the German Chamber of Commerce has been on the favored list of mail list and has had no trouble in getting any and all the information that he wished to and from Germany. Julius Frintzer, president of the Transatlantic Trust Company, refused yesterday to discuss the smuggling of the unstamped mail.

NEW SPY BUREAU URGED

Reorganization of Secret Service Agencies Advocated. WASHINGTON, July 5.—Whether or not the departure and route of the Pershing expedition were forwarded to Berlin by the German spy system working in this country, feeling is rapidly crystallizing particularly in Congress, in favor of a reorganization of the present machinery of the Government entrusted with the duty of running down spies. Should the President not move in this direction himself it is likely that Congress may take a hand and at least suggest to the executive department the advisability of strengthening the agency of the secret mail list and increasing its efficiency.

The entire work of spy detection rests at present upon the Department of Justice. At its head is A. Bruce Bielaski, chief of the division of investigation of this department. Naturally the activities of this division are kept carefully guarded from the public. There is a feeling that the German spy system is working overtime and with much greater smoothness than before war was declared. The Department of Justice began its work at the time of the German plots. This country was then neutral and the members of this system were able to work much more openly and without endangering their lives. Consequently their activities did not present anything like the problem that the Government faces now.

SUSPECTS MEN IN DEPARTMENTS

The concern felt in Congress regarding the activity of the spy system was voiced today by Senator Tillman, chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee. He said he had learned that there were a number of "second-rate" men in the Government departments who were engaged in getting information for Germany regarding this country's war moves.

WOMEN SOLDIERS' FLAGS ARE BLESSED

200 Female Warriors Parade in Petrograd. PETROGRAD, July 5.—The colors of the first detachment of the Petrograd women's regiment was blessed in the square of St. Isaac's Cathedral today. More than 200 women in full uniform, armed with rifles, their hair cropped and wearing a German name employed in the neighborhood of the Charleston Navy Yard in suspected of letting out news of use to the enemy. This man's name, he said, he has turned over to the Department of Justice. In Congressional circles the opinion was offered today by many that the Government should at once recognize the transcendent importance of grappling with and absolutely destroying the spy system by organizing virtually a new department and placing the care of the executive department to care for. For my part I want to see these German devils ferreted out and hanged." Senator Tillman said he had learned that there were a number of "second-rate" men in the Government departments who were engaged in getting information for Germany regarding this country's war moves.

Censorship Revoked by War Department

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The Committee on Public Information has issued the following: "The emergency having passed, the War Department states that press cables from France are again permitted to go directly to address without reference to Washington. These precautions, however, must continue to be observed— (1) Information tending directly or indirectly to disclose the number or identity of troops in the expeditionary force should not be printed. (2) Only names of staff officers may be used. Names of line officers, also reference to individual units, should not be printed. (3) Information calculated to disclose the location of any permanent base should not be printed. (4) Information designed to betray eventual position of American force on the firing line should not be printed. (5) All reference to returning transports must be suppressed."

GERMAN MURDERED PALERMO'S CAPTAIN

U-Boat Brutality Told by Tar Who Sailed on Two Torpedoed Liners.

BALTIMORE, July 5.—Having two ships sunk under him has not dampened the ardor of W. H. Brown, late of the Italian steamship Palermo recently sunk by a German U-boat, who registered at the Custom House today for another voyage. Of the sinking of the Palermo Brown tells this story: "We were steaming through the Mediterranean Sea on December 2 with a full general cargo for Italy and our vessel was unarmed. The U-boat was seen below and ran up with a shot across the lifeboats. We did not see the U-boat until it was within 500 yards. We did not take effect, however, and a torpedo was sent into her side. She sank within a few minutes. "The fact that he had to use a torpedo to send our vessel to the bottom angered the German commander. I do not know, but the underwater boat came directly alongside of our lifeboats. The commander was on the deck and yelled, 'Where is the captain of that ship?' The captain stood up and made his way closer to the side where the German was standing. "The German held his revolver over to our captain and yelled, 'You'll never bring another ship across this ocean, he said, using several oaths, then pulled the trigger. Our captain fell dead and we were permitted to continue. After about seven hours we made our way into a port in Spain."

Brown said he was on the Levantine liner Palermo when it was sunk in the Mediterranean Sea in March, 1917. He said he was one of the survivors of the explosion and the survivors were in the lifeboats for several hours before they were picked up by a patrol boat. Brown said also that the vessel on which he came here was attacked along with three other merchant vessels off the Irish coast. The U-boat fired two guns and began firing on all the freighters almost at the same time. "The U-boat Brown was on began a zigzag course and began firing on an Irish port. He said the three other vessels were sent to the bottom. Brown is here to ship out on another vessel, which is bound across the Atlantic."

ASK SAXONS TO GO BAREFOOT

Leather Shortage in Germany May Recruit Soldiers' Feet. WASHINGTON, July 5.—A telegram to the State Department says the Kreiszeitung announces that the City Council of Zittau, Saxony, has issued an appeal to the population to go barefooted, emphasizing the fact that leather and shoes will be most scarce during the coming winter. The undersides of the Council lay out the essential stock of shoes for winter have failed. "The Wuerzburger student body has demanded of all masters and firms supplying them that they go barefooted or wear wooden shoes without stockings from June 23 on."

PLOTTER HELD IN MILWAUKEE

Alleged to Have Conspired to Kill the President. MILWAUKEE, July 5.—The first arrest under the espionage act was made here today when agents of the Department of Justice held Carl Ernst Kientopf for alleged plotting to kill the President. Kientopf, who is said to be closely connected with the I. W. W., is alleged to have attempted to incite riots and strikes when in the employ of large contracting firms here.

EXTRA SESSION WILL BE SOON

Gov. Whitman May Convene the Legislature Late This Month. STRACRE, N. Y., July 5.—A special session of the Legislature will be held this summer to enact food legislation, Gov. Whitman announced this evening at the close of the State Food Supply Commission conference. Formal announcement of the date will be made later. It was pointed out to Mr. Creel that the question had apparently been raised of the authenticity of the version of this naval battle given to the public and that it could be cleared up instantly by giving out even a part of the official despatches. But Mr. Creel insisted this would not be good policy and that his advice to Secretary Daniels was to "stand pat." Heretofore the general practice

LURID STORY OF U-BOAT AMBUSH LAID TO CREEL

Facts Show Imagination Didn't "Hurt" Tale of Attack on Transports.

SPY SCARE NOW WANES Gleeves's Report Says Only Two or Three Submarines Were Sighted.

SINKING IS NOT CERTAIN No Substantiation for Flat Statement That Undersea Craft Was Destroyed.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The announcement by Secretary Daniels Tuesday night concerning the battles between American warships convoying the Pershing transports and German U-boats was not, as Secretary Daniels said, an accurate interpretation of the actual facts of that day, the version of the "elaboration" of despatches reaching the Navy Department from Admiral Gleeves, in command of the convoys. This elaboration or expansion of cable despatches was the work, not of Secretary Daniels, whose name appeared over the statement, but of George Creel. The impression was plainly conveyed to many that the transports were attacked by a fleet of U-boats. Apparently the sensational wording of the announcement has been flashed to London, Paris and elsewhere in such form that Admiral W. S. Sims, commanding the American destroyer forces, and other American naval officers were not only surprised, but have thought it necessary to correct the exaggerated impression it gave. Secretary Daniels was informed today that the version of what happened as given by some of the officers who participated does not bear out the more or less glowing account which was given to the American reading public yesterday morning.

The reports from abroad, and presumably from eye witnesses, are understood to discount more or less the idea that there was any battle with U-boats of the magnitude which the Washington statement possibly led to. "The attacks in force" by the German U-boats described in Mr. Daniels's statement to the American people consisted in the encounter of one or two U-boats on the first occasion, possibly two on the second. Whether this could properly be defined as constituting "an attack in force" on the huge American transport armada would seem to be open to serious question.

Furthermore, there is no substantiation for the flat statement that "at least one of the transports was sunk." The American naval officers believe one submarine may have been sunk, from the fact that they believe they saw some oil slick debris on the water. Secretary Daniels's statement asserted that "one transport was certainly sunk" and there was reason to believe "that the accurate fire of our gunners sent others to the bottom." Judging by the official reports, the actual facts in the case seem to be that the protecting convoy first met at least one submarine, and drove away from the transport's lane, and two days later it met one and possibly two and likewise drove them to cover. The submarine, however, did not put their noses under water without first discharging torpedoes at the transports, and one of the torpedoes came perilously near hitting its mark.

Daniels Elated, of Course. When this version is understood to be an accurate account of what the official reports from Admiral Gleeves to the Navy Department say, it is not surprising that it was upon these reports that the glowing statement issued under Secretary Daniels's name appeared. Admiral Gleeves did not report "an attack in force."

The variance of the official reports with the somewhat colored account given to the public may have been due to the relation of the battle to the arrival of the American transports in France. The fact that these ships, carrying thousands upon thousands of tons of war material, were being driven toward America's finest troops, had reached their goal without the slightest mishap is admittedly something of which Secretary Daniels and the whole nation were justly proud.

It turned out today that Mr. Daniels sent for George Creel, chairman of the committee on public information, and turned the reports from Admiral Gleeves over to Mr. Creel to write the story. Mr. Creel wrote it in the form of an interview with Secretary Daniels, putting what had seemed to some to be a pretty vivid description into the mouth of the Secretary of the Navy. When the report from the American officers abroad was circulated this afternoon through the Navy Department it caused some commotion. When approached regarding it Secretary Daniels said he had no objection to its being published, but he did not want to be interviewed on the subject. Later, in discussing the spy question, he inadvertently said that "only a few submarines were sighted" by the expedition. His attention was immediately directed to his statement of the attack being "in force," but he said it was possible "if you had to explain everything you write, you would find it hard," he said good naturedly. He flatly refused, however, to give out any part of Admiral Gleeves's report.

Creel Explains. Mr. Creel, when asked if he had written the Daniels statement, admitted that he was the author of it. He explained that navy despatches like any other cable despatches were somewhat "cryptic" and that he had "elaborated" them. It was pointed out to Mr. Creel that the question had apparently been raised of the authenticity of the version of this naval battle given to the public and that it could be cleared up instantly by giving out even a part of the official despatches. But Mr. Creel insisted this would not be good policy and that his advice to Secretary Daniels was to "stand pat." Heretofore the general practice