restrictions will work the utmost hardship.

Great Britain and the other Allies probably will not be disturbed in mind, for an understanding has been reached which gives them assurance that they will get all the supplies possible to send them. Great Britain will be asked, according to present arrangement, to take the surplus wheat supply from Canada before drawing further upon the reserves of the United States and will do this willingly.

While the new licensing provisions do not go into effect until Sunday, July 15, one immediate effect is expected from the President's proclamation, and that is a drop in the prices of several important cereals, notably wheat and corn. This will be more pronounced, it is believed, after the restrictions actually are in effect.

**Hoover to Be Sole Buyer.**

It is virtually certain that all the buying of food grains and other food supplies in the United States for the account of the Allies will be done by Herbert C. Hoover, head of the American Food Commission. He will also have control of the purchasing of grain for the neutrals, if he does not do the actual buying. The President has extraordinary confidence in the judgment and ability of Mr. Hoover, and it is likely that no man in the Administration save the President himself will be vested with more power than the man who conducted the American relief work in Belgium.

Wheat prices are lower in foreign countries to-day than they are in the United States. This condition Mr. Hoover believes will be radically changed after the embargo goes into effect and after Congress gives the food administration an official status. While wheat prices in this country are fluctuating around the $2 mark and have been much higher, the Government price in Great Britain is $1.80 a bushel, in Australia $1.14 a bushel, in India $1.35, and in Italy $1.69 to $1.94. The Allies also are requiring a mixture of 20 per cent. corn, rye or barley in the flour.

**Conditions of License.**

Secretary Redfield of the Department of Commerce outlined to-day the procedure by which licenses for export might be obtained as follows:

"Applications for licenses may be made to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Division of Export Licenses, 1435 K street, Washington, D. C., or to any of the branches of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce—New York, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans, San Francisco and Seattle.

"In applying for a license to export any of the commodities covered by the President's proclamation applicants should give the following information in triplicate form:

"A. Quantity.

"B. Description of goods.

"C. Name and address of consignee.

"D. Name and address of consignor.

"The license will be good for sixty days and at the expiration of that time must be renewed and if not shipped within that time a new application must be made.

"The various branch offices of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce have been given full instructions as to the disposition of all applications for licenses."

It is the desire of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce to minimize the exporters' difficulties as much as possible and therefore wherever practicable the district offices will be authorized to issue the licenses. It is thought, however, that many of the applications may have to be forwarded to Washington for decision.

In case exporters desire they may telegraph their applications direct to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Division of Export Licenses, in Washington.

# PROHIBITION TO COST U. S. $640,000,000

*Continued from First Page.*

It may well be that a much higher price will have to be paid owners of this whiskey, for much of it is from five to ten years old and is worth much more than newer whiskey. By the time the Government gets through with it the effect of this legislation of yesterday will be to compel the Government to pay out perhaps a round billion dollars and maybe more."

**Bond Issue Unlikely.**

Senator Simmons talked with Senator Penrose regarding the dilemma. Both Senators seemed to agree that a bond issue was out of the question. It was suggested that the matter might be put up to the President with a view of getting him to use his influence to get the prohibition question divorced from the food bill.

House leaders declared to-night that the action of the Senate on the food bill, if permitted to stand, would require a rewriting of the revenue bill either in the Senate or in the conference committee of the two houses. But the House, they insisted, would not permit loss of revenue to stand in the way of so drastic a prohibition measure as the Senate may be able to attach to the food control bill.

While believing that the estimate of Senate Finance Committee members of $1,000,000,000 as the cost of yesterday's legislation was excessive, House leaders conceded that the revenue loss would amount at least to $500,000,000. They declared that this amount would have to be made up in the Senate bill regardless of the difference between the two Houses as to the total amount of revenue to be raised by the tax bill.

**$1,800,000,000 Must Be Raised.**

The House will insist strongly that $1,800,000,000 must be raised under the bill. The Senate bill prior to the action of the Senate on prohibition would have carried approximately $400,000,000 less. The differences between the two houses to be adjusted in conference will be based upon this discrepancy regardless of the additional loss of revenue accomplished by the prohibition provisions in the Senate food control bill.

While some leaders believe the entire amount could be made up by a rewriting in the Senate of the income and excess profits provisions, making these two items carry the entire burden, others point out that such a course would tap sources of income depended upon for future tax bills, the first of which will be framed at the next session of Congress.

It is pointed out that the British system of taxing incomes by which the supertax is made heavy where first imposed instead of only upon excessively large incomes would go a long way in this direction, while a flat rate of tax on excess profits instead of the sliding scale as carried in the Senate bill also would produce a large amount of additional revenue.

It is pointed out that Great Britain in 1916-17 raised $2,865,000,000 (approximate) by taxation, of which all except about $100,000,000 came from excess profits and income taxes.

Unless the action of the Senate yesterday shall be overthrown in some way the distilling business is threatened with disaster, though it is believed by many that the manufacture of alcohol for war purposes might possibly pay interest charges. The total capital invested in distilling last year was $72,450,000. The total employees in distilleries was 7,217. The total annual output of the distilleries was 253,283,273 gallons. The retail liquor interests, which will also be severely hit, represented last year a total capital of $421,601,000.

# INSURANCE PLANNED IN LIEU OF PENSIONS

## Revolutionary Legislation to Be Submitted Within the Next Fortnight.

## WILL MEAN BIG SAVING

## Compensation of $1,500 for Death of Enlisted Men and $5,000 for Officers.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The most revolutionary proposal in war legislation yet considered will be submitted to Congress by the Administration probably within the next fortnight.

The Administration purposes to abolish the system of pensions for wounded soldiers and for the surviving kin of soldiers killed in battle and to substitute therefor a casualty insurance plan. A committee of officers of some of the largest life insurance companies in the country will begin a series of conferences with Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo this week on the formulation of the proposed legislation.

Secretary McAdoo proposes that Congress shall specify before American soldiers are sent into battle the death and injury benefits that shall be paid by the nation. The tentative proposals are:

A minimum compensation of $1,500 for the death of an enlisted man.

A maximum compensation of $1,500 for total disability.

A maximum compensation of $5,000 for the death or total disability of an officer.

It is proposed to pay this compensation not in a lump sum but in a series of instalments extending over a period of years.

**Two Plans Considered.**

Two plans are under consideration. One provides that the Government shall insure its soldiers against death and injury with the insurance companies which accept the business at the high rates which would be charged for war risks. The other provides that the Government shall undertake the whole obligation, Congress appropriating sufficient funds to cover the death and injury benefits. If the latter plan should be adopted it would be a system not of insurance but of limited pensions.

The Administration is opposed to continuing the present pension system during and after this war. Secretary McAdoo holds that the plan he proposes will be less wasteful, more equitable and more satisfactory both to the Government and to the pensioners.

It is contended that whatever the compensation provided the total cost to the Government would be much less than under the present pension system. Civil war pensions already aggregate $5,000,000,000, and it is estimated that the total will be $6,000,000,000 before the last civil war pension is paid. In addition the administration of the civil war pensions has cost approximately $1,000,000,000.

There were about 2,200,000 men in the Union army and the Government already has paid out in pensions approximately $2,300 for every man in the Northern forces. About 1,000,000 pensions were granted, so the expense of each civil war pension averages about $5,000. It is estimated that if 1,000,000 American soldiers should be killed or wounded in this war the expense to the Government for compensation would not exceed $3,000,000,000, or an average of $3,000 for each casualty.

**To Hear From Country.**

A soldier's widow under the McAdoo plan would receive not less than $1,500. Twelve dollars a month was granted to a civil war soldier's widow. Whether pensioners would prefer a specified maximum amount or a monthly payment for life is a question upon which Congress will hear from the country when it begins consideration of the McAdoo plan.

American life insurance companies insured a large number of Canadian soldiers from Toronto, but the mortality experience caused them to refuse further insurance on the original terms, and the city of Toronto then undertook the obligation. The State Life of Indianapolis wrote policies aggregating $262,000 and has paid $8,000 in death claims; the Ætna Life Insurance Company of Hartford issued policies to the amount of $1,100,000 and has paid death claims amounting to $88,000, and the Metropolitan Life of New York had a volume of $8,638,000 with payments for deaths aggregating $712,000. The city of Toronto has issued insurance in the amount of $32,297,000 and paid death claims totaling $930,000. Each enlisted man gets a policy of $1,000, the protection running from the date of his enlistment to his death or six months after his discharge.

## *COMPENSATION URGED.*

**Judge Mack's Committee Seeks to Aid War Dependents.**

The payment by the Government of a lump sum to disabled soldiers and sailors and separation allowances for widows and dependents sufficient to enable them to maintain a decent standard of living, were urged by August Belmont and Warren S. Stone, grand chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, at a conference in the headquarters of the Workmen's Compensation Department of the National Civic Federation. The conference was presided over by Judge Julian W. Mack, chairman of the section on compensation for sailors and soldiers and their dependents, one of the sub-committees of the Council of National Defence.

Judge Mack's committee has been authorized to draft legislation covering compensation and pensions for disabled soldiers and sailors and their dependents, and various phases of the question were dealt with by the speakers. These included Samuel Gompers and Dudley M. Holman, president of the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards, besides Judge Mack, Mr. Belmont and Mr. Stone. Mr. Gompers expressed the belief that the Government should assume the cost of separation allowances, compensation and pensions without depending upon outside sources.

The meeting resolved to make suggestions to the committee which will draft the proposed laws, along the following lines:

Separation allowances for dependents of men in the military and naval service.

Compensation for injured sailors and soldiers.

Pensions for widows and dependents.

It is expected that the bill will be ready in tentative form for presentation to the Council of National Defence within the next ten days.

**Lightning Explodes Dynamite.**

POTTSVILLE, Pa., July 8.—Lightning struck the barn of M. H. Kramer in the Panther Valley recently and set off a large quantity of dynamite which had been stored there. The concussion shook the region for miles and the barn with its contents was destroyed.

# SOCIALISTS SELECT HILLQUIT FOR MAYOR

## Party Convention in Labor Temple Attacks Selective Service Act.

## KEYNOTE FOR CAMPAIGN

## Two Women Decline to Run for Presidency of Board of Aldermen.

The Socialist party at its city convention in the Labor Temple, 243 East Eighty-fourth street, took off its coat yesterday and concocted prescriptions for the cure of most of the world's ills. It was decided emphatically amid great cheers and gavel pounding that the selective service act is well nigh the worst thing in the world and on the strength of its great unpopularity the Socialist party would be able at the next election to garner in many votes.

But in order to fight selective conscription or make it an issue, one who understood the law of the land should be nominated for the office of Mayor. So Morris Hillquit, the Socialist lawyer, who is in Chicago telling the national Socialist party what to do, was selected. With him on the ticket will be Frank A. Sieverman, candidate for Comptroller, and Edward F. Cassidy, candidate for President of the Board of Aldermen.

This triumvirate was taken from a list of six nominees. Joshua Wanhope, Frank A. Sieverman, Elmer A. Rosenberg, Edward F. Cassidy and Algernon Lee were named and declined in favor of Lawyer Hillquit and his nomination then was made unanimous. Algernon Lee was named also for Comptroller, but declined in favor of Sieverman.

**Mr. Cassidy Is "Conscripted."**

Two women, Mrs. Bertha Mailly and Mrs. Arie F. MacDonald, were among those first named for President of the Board of Aldermen, together with four men—A. I. Shiplacoff, Algernon Lee, John Block and Edward F. Cassidy. All of them declined the office, but Cassidy was "conscripted" and nominated by acclamation. Mr. Cassidy was the nominee for Mayor in 1909.

After the slate was written out the convention set about finishing the platform begun yesterday, but there were so many things wrong with the world outside New York city that Chairman Sieverman had a strenuous time keeping things headed in the right direction. When finally the resolutions committee came in with all those wrongs on paper the delegates had their chance, and two or three hours were necessary to make the phraseology clear and emphatic! After which most of the resolutions were thrown out altogether.

The rioting in Boston July 1, when a parade of Socialists carrying red flags was set upon by a band of soldiers and sailors and the Socialist headquarters was mussed up, furnished an hour or so of polemics. The resolutions committee wanted to denounce the soldiers and sailors "with all our might," and the resolution called the uniformed men "ruffians and rowdies" acting under a "false consideration of pseudo-patriotism."

**W. M. Feigenbaum Talks Up.**

It was the opinion of William M. Feigenbaum, chairman of the resolutions committee, that to call the soldiers and sailors "ruffians and rowdies" right out loud would "have a salutary effect" on magistrates and judges who refuse to punish them for such acts because "judges haven't the courage to say anything against a man in uniform."

At this a man in the back of the room said: "I vant to dell you, comrades, ve should have patience. Don't tink ve'll intimidate dem judges. Ve should leave oud dat ruffians and rowdies business and only say soldiers and sailors."

After this sort of logic had erupted from all corners of the room, much of it in concert, the resolution itself was lost and nobody seemed to know afterward whether the convention had denounced the actions of the soldiers and sailors or merely failed to call them ruffians and rowdies.

The race riots in East St. Louis made another problem for the convention. The resolutions committee in a long resolution explained the murder and lynching and burning of the negroes of East St. Louis as the result of the actions of the "capitalist class" in importing the negroes from the South. This brought to light the possibility that several of the delegates had been somewhat impressed by what Col. Roosevelt told Samuel Gompers.

**Brooklyn Lawyer's View.**

Louis B. Boudin, a Brooklyn lawyer, was of the opinion that the resolution in stating that the East St. Louis crime reflected a problem "that cannot be solved as long as present economic conditions last" had not got at the real cause. He believed that the "capitalist class" had not so much to do with it as race prejudice. He said it might be the result of the old fashioned labor movement, seen still in some unions, that will not admit negroes to their membership.

"On its face," he declared, "it was a beastly, miserable crime, a mean, inhuman thing that needs no explanation."

After his talk Chairman Fiegenbaum explained that the lynchings were the result of the attitude of the Democrtale party toward the negro. He said the Democrats teach hatred of the negroes in the same way that the old Russian autocracy taught the people to hate the Jews.

A speaker from the floor then interposed: "Wilson owes his occupancy in the White House to the Democratic party's misuse of negroes; 135 electoral votes depended upon the suppression of the negroes in the South."

The resolution finally was defeated.

The State military census, along with the selective draft, was a point of strong denunciation. Several women among the delegates feared that the State census would result in women being conscripted and "sent across to the trenches." It was decided that this law should be fought by the Socialists in the campaign.

Assemblyman A. I. Shiplacoff soothed the women who feared the trenches by declaring the State military law to be "merely a whim of an imbecilic Assemblyman and Assembly, which would result in nothing."

## FRENCH MONEY BOARD NAMED.

**Will Study Means to Keep Up Exchange Rates.**

PARIS, July 8.—Minister of Finance Thierry has apointed a commission on exchange, under the presidency of Octave Homberg, formerly French financial agent in America.

The duties of the commission will be to study means of maintaining the value of French money abroad and to remedy financially the consequences of the adverse commercial balance. M. Homberg will have associated with him representatives of the Bank of France and distinguished economists of the Ministries of Finance and of Commerce.

## WAR RALLY AT TENT EVANGEL.

**First of Series of Recruiting Meetings Begins To-night.**

The first of a series of big recruiting rallies under the auspices of the Mayor's Committee on National Defence will be held to-night in the Tent Evangel, 110th street and Amsterdam avenue. Well known speakers will be on hand to sound the call to arms while patriotic airs will be sung by David Bispham.

Midday Minute Men will continue their work at 57 Chambers street, and prospective bluejackets will be appealed to by means of speeches, drills and motion pictures exhibited at the U. S. S. Recruit, the country's only land going dreadnought, in Union Square.

Keith's vaudeville will pay tribute to the men of the navy Tuesday evening by staging an all star performance on the deck of the Recruit. The bill will be in charge of Frank Evans of the Keith staff. Bert Levy, the cartoonist, will act as stage director and will also take part in the programme.

The British to-day will begin a concerted drive to reach personally every subject of Great Britain and Canada in the city eligible and available for military duty. The recruiting machinery whereby every Assembly district will be canvassed by a separate committee is practically completed, hundreds of prominent Britishers and Canadians having volunteered their services for the task. The name of every man in New York owing allegiance to King George has been provided for Gen. W. A. White's mission through courtesy of the State census officials.

# ISLAND BASE PICKED FOR ARMY AND NAVY

## It Is in Chesapeake Bay Near Annapolis and Is 14 Miles Long.

BALTIMORE, July 8.—Details of the Government's plans for taking over Kent Island, which lies in the Chesapeake Bay almost directly off Annapolis, came to-day from authoritative sources, and indicate that the Navy as well as the War Department is interested virtually in the acquisition of the property. Government agents have obtained options on many farms in the 17,000 or more acres on the island.

The Government's purposes, as indicated, are:

The establishment of the largest Government reservation in the East, under joint army and navy supervision.

The removal of the great ordnance proving grounds from Sandy Hook, New York, to the island.

The erection there of the proposed $2,000,000 naval laboratory.

The taking over by the Government of the Maryland, Delaware and Virginia Railway from Love Point to its junction with the New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Railroad.

The establishment of a ferry from Annapolis to Love Point, placing the island within two hours travel of Washington and Baltimore.

The foregoing scheme has practically been agreed upon, army and navy experts having reported favorably upon every detail of the plan.

Army officers who were sent to the island to investigate reported to Gen. Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, and to Secretary of War Baker that the island was the ideal spot for a proving ground. The long, narrow strip of land is the size desired. It is fourteen miles long. There are no State roads or railroads to interfere with the range.

Acquisition of the island, it is said, will also settle the dispute over the site for the naval laboratory. Thomas A. Edison, who has from the first opposed the establishment of the laboratory at Annapolis, is said to look with favor upon the Love Point site. Negotiations between the War Department and the Pennsylvania Railroad for the taking over of the Maryland, Delaware and Virginia Railway have been under way for some time and it is said that nothing remains but the forms' transfer.

# HOLLWEG MUST GO, IS PEACE FORECAST

*Continued from First Page.*

the subjects raised in Herr Erzberger's speech.

Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg was thus able, on the following day, to refuse flatly to commit himself to the programme of peace without annexations or indemnities, and to ambiguous declarations on internal reform. The air was still full of electricity when the committee adjourned last night, but the tension was far lower than at the opening of the session. The Clerical *Germania*, the organ of the moderate middle section of the Catholic party, said that Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg's explanations and appeals were crowned by a certain measure of success and that the edge had been taken from the crisis.

To-morrow alone will show whether the Radical and Socialist forces, assisted by Herr Erzberger, are able to reenforce their attacks sufficiently to score any material success, or whether the crisis will lose its momentum and die out without results.

While Berlin issues no report concerning the conference between the Imperial Chancellor and the main committee of the Reichstag, it sends out a lengthy statement regarding the crop outlook which Von Backer, the head of the War Supplies Department, made to the committee. It is a curious effort to put the best face possible upon the crop situation without such manifest misrepresentations as to destroy faith in the statement as a whole.

He said that June and July were the most critical months. The drought, he said, had interfered with the harvest of fruits and vegetables in one part of Germany. He promised to increase the bread ration in August, but said at the same time that the meat ration would require reduction in order to save the milch cows. It was impossible, he added, to say at this time what the prospects were from the new harvests.

## SOLDIERS' ACTS ANGER BAKER.

**Says Troops Must Not Interfere With Socialists' Meetings.**

In reply to a letter apprising him that soldiers in uniform have taken it upon themselves to break up Socialistic meetings, thereby causing anti-Socialist riots, Secretary Baker has just written Harry Weinberger, general counsel of the American Defence League here, that such action is intolerable, and that steps will be taken by the Government to prevent future rioting. Mr. Baker in his letter said:

"It has come to my attention that in New York city, and elsewhere, a few men wearing the uniform have taken it upon themselves to disturb public meetings and interfere with the rights of assembly and free speech. They have, of course, no authority for such behavior, and no excuse. Whatever the patriotic motives on which they believe themselves to be acting, the fact is that they are breaking the law, but their wearing the American uniform makes such rowdyism all the more intolerable."

# NEW CONSCRIPTION DATA ARE GIVEN OUT

## Provost Marshal - General Crowder Issues Circular of Instruction.

## ARMY MOBILIZES SEPT. 1

## Physically Qualified Claiming Exemption Must File Proofs Within 10 Days.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Another step in building up the selective conscription army was taken to-day with the distribution of a circular by Provost Marshal General Crowder notifying the registered men to hold themselves in readiness for appearance before the boards which will conduct examinations and consider exemptions.

Registration cards in each county or city jurisdiction are to be numbered with red ink and as soon as the drawing is complete lists showing the order in which these red ink numbers are drawn will be published in the press and will be posted at the offices of each local board.

Issuance of the circular is taken to mean that the work of selection may be in progress within a few days. September 1 has been tentatively considered as the date for assembling the first half million men in cantonments for training.

**All Urged to Inspect Lists.**

"Every board has numbered the cards in its jurisdiction with red ink in a series running from one to the number representing the total number of cards in its jurisdiction," says the circular. "Lists showing the names of persons in the jurisdiction of each board and the red ink number of each card are open to inspection at the office of each board. Inspect the list and inform yourself of your red ink serial number.

"These red ink numbers are to be drawn by lot to determine the order in which registered persons are to be called by the various local boards. As soon as the drawing is complete lists showing the order in which these red ink numbers are drawn will be published in the press, and will be posted at the office of each local board. Go to your local board and find out the order in which you stand for call.

"As soon as quotas are assigned to each State each board will call upon persons whose cards are in its jurisdiction, instructing them to present themselves for examination. This call will be posted at the local board and the papers will be requested to print it. A notice will also be mailed you, but the posting of the list at the office of the board will be deemed sufficient notice to charge you with the duty of presenting yourself. * * * Watch the lists at the office of your board and see when you are called for examination.

**Report for Physical Tests.**

"You must report for physical examination on the day named in your call.

"If you are found physically disqualified the board will give you a certificate which will explain to you what your further duties are.

"If you are found physically qualified and file a claim for exemption within seven days after your call you will be given ten days after filing your claim of exemption to file proof in support of your claim of exemption.

"If you are found physically qualified and file no claims for exemption, or if you do not appear for physical examination, your name will be posted to the district board as one who was called for military service and was not exempted or discharged. On the eighth day after call, or within two days thereafter, copies of the list of persons so posted to the district boards will be given to the press with a request for publication, will be posted in a place at the office of the local board accessible to the public view and notice will be mailed to you at the address on your registration card.

"Therefore watch the notices posted in the office of the board about ten days after the day you were called and make arrangements for the prompt receipt of mail.

"Notice that you have been selected for military service will not necessarily order you into service. The notice to report for military service will come when the Government is ready to receive you."

## POLICEMAN HIT WITH HAMMER

**Blow Fails to Prevent Arrest of Alleged Burglar.**

Patrolman Jeremiah Meaney of the West 123d street police station saw a man sitting on the front stoop of the residence of Charles W. Dayton, Jr., 15 Mount Morris Park West, last night about 10 o'clock. Alongside the man was a black travelling bag, and when the policeman approached the man tried to crawl back into the shadows where he would not be observed.

"What are you doing there?" asked Meaney.

"Just sitting," said the man.

Meaney asked him what he had in the bag, and the man refused to reply. Meaney then came closer and started to pick it up. As he reached forward the man jerked a hammer from his pocket and struck the policeman over the right eye. The blow knocked Meaney down, but before the man could escape the policeman got up and knocked him down with his nightstick. Then he took him to the police station, where the man gave his name as Joseph Meyers, an ironworker, of Boston.

According to Police Captain Louis Haupt, Meyers admitted he had forced an entrance into the Dayton home and stolen the bag, several articles of clothing and a few small pieces of jewelry. The police say Meyers was released from Sing Sing nine months ago after serving seven years of a ten year sentence for burglary.

## BIG PACIFIST RALLY IN CHICAGO

**Resolutions Denounce Conscription and Autocracy.**

CHICAGO, July 8.—Many resolutions dealing with the war were adopted at a mass meeting to-night in connection with the second American Conference for Democracy and Terms of Peace. Fifty secret service men were said to have been present, and the meeting, held in an amusement park because the Chicago National League Baseball Club revoked permission for use of its grounds, was not marked by disorder.

William E. Mason, Congressman at Large for Illinois, was the principal speaker. He devoted his address to attacking the constitutionality of the conscription law, which he said should be amended or repealed. Miss Laura Hughes of Canada, announced as the speaker "for England and her colonies," denounced militarism and autocracy.

**German Warship Hits Mine.**

LONDON, July 8.—A German torpedo boat was destroyed Saturday by striking a mine north of Ameland, in the North Sea, according to a Hague despatch. The crew, with the exception of two, were drowned.

The vessel had been in commission only a fortnight.

# RUSSIA ON HER WAY TO WIN, SAYS LVOFF

*Continued from First Page.*

olutionary agitation and threats of Jewish pogroms, of which there is no sign whatever.

**Scope of the Liberty.**

"On the whole the nation is satisfied with the provisional Government, because the Government, though hampered by grave military and diplomatic preoccupations, has already successfully carried through internal reforms which embody the traditional aspirations of Russia's progressives. Do you know that within a few weeks of the Czarists' downfall the Government realized a liberal fivefold programme, giving complete liberty of person, speech, press, meeting and religion, and going therein further than most progressive democracies in Europe or America?

"Although these tremendous reforms were pushed through hastily in the absence of legislative machinery, not one of them has been subjected to serious criticism even by the avowed anti-Government factions. Perhaps America knows of this, but does she know that we have also executed a comprehensive scheme of minor economic, financial and social reforms, which has been unanimously approved?

"I refer you, for instance, to the complete democratization of the country, local self-government in the towns throughout the country, with the universal and equal suffrage for both sexes regardless of qualifications, the special feature of which is the establishment of a smaller unit of local government, in which is abolished the inequality between peasants and the other classes, thus eradicating from the Russian law the ancient and degrading distinction of 'the privileged classes'; the reform of the military courts and of local courts of justice with the admission of women to the magistracy and legal profession; educational reform, including a new university in the city of Perm; secondary school reconstruction, the reform of the backward parish elementary schools, the democratic income property tax, with the proposal for the reform of succession taxation; the organization of peasant home work, which is an important factor in our village economy; the mobilization of the nation's technical knowledge for war purposes; many church reforms, among them the election of the highest prelates by popular vote, and preparations for an ecumenical church council, aiming at the abolition of State despotism in church affairs.

**100 Years Advance in 100 Days.**

"Through these reforms Russia has in a hundred days advanced a hundred years."

With regard to recent disorders and separatist agitations the Premier declared that local disorder was still sometimes serious, but that no single disorderly movement was sufficiently large to threaten the Government's stability, and there were signs that the excesses of the factionists injured chiefly the factionists' cause.

"Naturally," he said, "the separatist movement in Finland and Ukraine causes anxiety. In this there are two contrary features, the first a rightful desire for increased self-government and legitimate historical and cultural aspirations, and, secondly, irresponsible separatism, which menaces Russia's essential unity.

"With regard to the first, the Government stands for a policy of concessions, but until the Constituent Assembly definitely organizes the empire we have no right to give way on the second point. For that reason also in order to prevent local usurpations by self-styled republics I wait impatiently for the convocation of the Constituent Assembly in October. The Assembly, expressing the will of all Russia, will arm the Government—which at present is revolutionary and without a regular mandate—with legal authority to take repressive measures against anarchy and dissolution, if unhappily these are still necessary.

**Amazed at Root's Grasp.**

"Let me express to America our hearty satisfaction at the visit of the Root mission. I have had the strongest possible support from Mr. Root personally. I am amazed how, despite his newness to Russia and the limited opportunities to see our country, he immediately grasped the essential fact that our troubles were transitory and understood the broader and more essential problems which the Russians themselves have not yet all been able to understand.

"Allow me to add that American Russian relations have also been admirably handled by your Ambassador, Mr. Francis, who earns deep appreciation for his good will and lively interest in our affairs and his quick adaptation to our new methods of diplomacy. I am unable to conceive how America could be better represented here.

"For decades of darkness and oppression America had been our ideal of freedom and intellectual and material development, rather not our ideal, for we had considered it unattainable, but a remote fairy tale of happiness. Now we have in our jump reached America's condition of freedom. There remains the slower, but not impossible, task to overtake her in education, material progress, culture and respect for order.

"We are on the right track. The spirit of new Russia is closely akin to the immemorial spirit of free America, and where the spirit is work follows. That means Russia's salvation. But that is not all. I am convinced that our revolution is no mere domestic affair, but a stage in the new world movement toward liberty, equality, fraternity—perhaps the greatest stage in the world's history. Equally I consider that the war, like, indeed, preceding wars, is a stage in world evolution. This war's mission is to spread throughout the world all that is vital and abiding in our revolution. That is why as a citizen of the world I desire victory.

"I regard the growing friendship between Russia and America as a provisional instrument in this world process. Therefore I consider that all the help, sympathy and encouragement we get from your people beyond the seas constitute not merely a local temporary benefit but a permanent contribution toward the regeneration of the world."

## *HALICZ IS MENACED.*

**Key to Lemberg Virtually Under Russian Guns.**

LONDON, July 8.—Halicz, sixty miles to the southeast of Lemberg, capital of Galicia and the key to that important point, is now virtually under the guns of Gen. Brusiloff's troops as the result of the spreading of the Russian offensive in eastern Galicia. Halicz is the centre of the new extension. Both to the north and south of the town the newly reorganized forces are pushing ahead.

The information, which comes from semi-official sources in Petrograd to-day, is taken as important. A year ago when the Russian advance was halted Halicz was practically within the artillery range of Brusiloff's men. Taking in a front of more than thirty miles along the Narayivka River three armies now make up the attacking forces. With each succeeding day the enthusiasm of the Russian troops is increasing.

Berlin admits to-night that in a renewal of their attack at Stanislau, south of Halicz, Russian troops have gained ground. This is announced in the supplementary statement issued from German headquarters.

A storming battalion organized by 500 sailors from Reval passed through Petrograd to-day. The men wore shoulder ribbons bearing the inscription "To

Everywhere the same White Rock the safe water for travelers

the trenches." There has been some activity along the northern front.

The War Office announces that German attempts to retake their lost positions in Galicia have failed, and that dense masses charging with the support of armored motor cars were sent flying back. In their fighting the Russians were aided by Belgian motor cars, heavily armed and armored. The new Government has directed that all Polish prisoners who were taken with the German forces shall be released.

Reports from the Turkish capital say that Enver Pasha, the Turkish War Minister, has been forced to hasten to Mesopotamia to restrain the Arab and Kurd troops, who are in mutiny because of starvation and epidemics.

The Turkish army is said to be in a most serious plight because of the breaking down of the commissariat and resultant illness. The depletion of the Turkish man power alarms the officials, who are calling all classes of gendarmes to fill the gaps.

The official statements follow:

**Russians Maintain Positions.**

Russian Day Statement—In the direction of Kovel, near Volaporska, the enemy released gas clouds, which dispersed before reaching our trenches.

In the direction of Ziochoff on Friday night the enemy launched energetic counter attacks on the front at Godov and the wood west of Koniuchy in an attempt to dislodge our troops from the positions captured in the battle of Friday. All these attacks were repelled. Assaults west of Bychka by troops in dense columns, supported by armored motor cars, were repulsed.

In the battles of June 26 in the region of Koniuchy an active part was taken by Belgian armored motor cars, which went as far as the enemy's wire entanglements. The driver of one of these cars and two soldiers were killed.

East and southeast of Brzezany the enemy carried out an intense artillery fire. Attempts by large enemy reconnoitring parties to attack our advanced posts southwest of the village of Chibalin were repelled.

The situation on the Rumanian and Caucasian fronts is unchanged.

In the region of Presovoe a German airolane was brought down.

German Day Statement—Between the Stripa and the Zloti Lipa the Russians were unable to renew their attacks after their vain sacrifices of the previous days. Near Zboroff this morning an enemy attack without artillery preparation broke down with heavy losses.

There was fighting near Stanislau yesterday and this morning. Austro-Hungarian regiments in hand to hand encounters repulsed several Russian divisions whose storming waves, broken by our destructive fire, had pushed forward as far as our position. Near Huta, in the upper valley of the Bystritza Solotvina, a Russian attack was repulsed.

The situation is unchanged on the Macedonian front.

## GEFUELTEFISCH POISONS TEN.

**Vender's Tainted Wares Put Out Family—Cat Survives.**

When Max Beitchman of 867 Sutter avenue, Brooklyn, and his wife, Rachel, went shopping on Friday afternoon for their Sabbath dinner they purchased fourteen pounds of gefuelteflsch. They also bought a quantity of pickles, all purchased from the pushcart of a Blake avenue vender.

The feast came off according to schedule on Saturday. Max, his wife, eight children and the family cat eating their fill. Early Sunday morning all were taken ill, with the exception of the cat. A physician was called in and left after applying his remedies. But yesterday all were so ill that a hurry call was sent in for two ambulances, Dr. Moreno responding from St. Mary's and Dr. Krunitz from the Swedish Hospital.

When billets were issued for the family's removal to the two hospitals here is what the overloaded ambulances were found to be transporting:

Max, the father, 54; Rachel, the mother, aged 47, and these, their offspring, Jacob, 26; Bessie, 23; Sara, 21; Albert, 19; Lena, 16; Louis, 15; Leo, 12, and Jennie, 8.

The cat remained at home.

## KILLED IN STALLED MOTOR.

**Colonial Express Strikes Machine on Crossing.**

FOXBORO, Mass., July 8.—The Colonial Express, southbound, struck an automobile at a grade crossing of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad in East Foxboro to-day, killing one of the occupants, Howard A. R. Hadbert of Milford and seriously injuring two others.

According to witnesses the gate at the far side of the tracks was down when the car went on the crossing and the engine became stalled when the driver attempted to reverse.

**Held for Abandoning Child.**

Charged with abandoning her four-year-old son, James, who has been in the care of the Children's Society since June 21, Mrs. Anna Byrne was held in $500 bail yesterday by Magistrate Doyle for examination to-morrow. The child was found at Third avenue and Fifty-ninth street by a patrolman, and all efforts to locate his parents were futile until Saturday night, when Mrs. Byrne was found at Coney Island by an agent for the society. The woman at first denied the boy was hers, but later admitted it, saying that her husband, James Byrne, was serving as a private with the United States army in the Philippines.

**Kernochan's Car Stolen.**

An automobile belonging to Justice J. Frederic Kernochan of the Court of Special Sessions was stolen last night after his brother, Whitney Kernochan, had left it standing in front of Reisenweber's restaurant at Columbus Circle. Half an hour later Probationary Patrolman Charles Coberg of the Police Training School saw the machine in front of 425 West Fiftieth street, where four men were trying to drive it. They leaped from the car and ran when Coberg asked them if there was anything wrong with the machine. The patrolman took the car to the West Forty-seventh street station, where it was claimed by Whitney Kernochan.

# 400 RUSSIANS HONOR ENVOY AND MISSION

## Officials Give Dinner at Hotel Plaza to Ambassador Bakhmetieff.

## NATION LOYAL TO ALLIES

## Young Republic, Declare Speakers, Will Never Make Separate Peace.

More than 400 of the leading Russians in and about New York gave a dinner at the Hotel Plaza last night in honor of the Russian Ambassador, Boris Bakhmetieff, and members of the Russian mission now visiting this country. The grand ball room was beautifully draped with American and Russian flags as well as those of the best known Russian societies. The Cross of St. Andrew played an important part in the decorative scheme.

Ambassador Bakhmetieff told reporters just before the dinner—apropos of the Madison Square Garden meeting—that he deeply regretted any report that might tend to spread the impression that the better element of Russians in this country favor a separate peace with Germany or that they are pacifists. On the contrary, he said, his fellow countrymen now here are a unit for a continuation of the war until such time as the Kaiser shall have been ousted and militarism crushed.

The various members of the mission spent a busy day yesterday driving about the city or else calling on friends here. Many of them were guests at luncheon at several summer homes, returning in time for the dinner at the Plaza.

**Col. Koech Is Chairman.**

Those entertaining the mission were for the most part Russian officials now located here, among them Col. Nicholas Koech of the Russian Artillery Commission, who was chairman of the committee of arrangements. Nearly all of these officials were accompanied by their wives or other members of their families.

The dinner was preceded by a reception, at the close of which all marched to the dining room to the strains of the Russian Balalaika Orchestra, which played national airs. While the dinner was in progress Mme. Baron Fomarlova of the Royal Opera at Brussels sang the new national hymn, "Long Live Free Russia." She was accompanied on the harp by Mme. de Chiary.

Col. Koech presided at the dinner, but there were no set speeches. At the conclusion of the dinner several impromptu addresses were made, all bearing on the rebirth of Russia and the part she is to play in standing steadfastly at the side of her allies.

U. V. Lomonossoff, head of the Russian Railway Department and representative of the Minister of Communications, spoke unreservedly as to conditions now existing in Russia and what is to be expected of that reunited country.

**Predicts End of Anarchy.**

"Anarchy will disappear from Russia," he said, "because the German is at our gate. The only thing the German respects is the power of arms and that is what awaits him in Russia. We are determined to defend our rights and the rights of other countries that have been violated by Germany. That is our plain duty and this we intend to perform.

"History repeats itself. After the first revolution soldiers by their bayonets brought freedom to an oppressed people, and just so the soldiers of a free Russia will bring freedom to those countries now oppressed by Germany.

"In the new congress of Russian representatives all of the political parties will be represented. Each will find its place, and the only way for the new democracy to escape destruction is for all the people to unite around the provisional Government."

Other speeches were made by Gen. Chradoff, head of the Russian Commission in this country; Gen. Roop, who toasted the army and told of its valor and loyalty, and Commissioner Corodin, who represented the Cossacks in the first Russian Duma. Commissioner Corodin said that while the Cossacks heretofore favored the aristocracy of Russia to-day they are all republicans.

It was announced that $14,000 had been subscribed to the Bakhmetieff Fund, which