

Fair to-day and probably to-morrow; somewhat warmer; south winds. Highest temperature yesterday, 75; lowest, 66. Detailed weather reports on page 7.

NORSE LINER RUNS AGROUND; 1,200 RESCUED

Kristianiafjord, Finest Flying the Flag, Beached Off Cape Race.

BEARINGS LOST IN FOG

All Passengers Land on Newfoundland Coast—Salvage Hoped For.

GERMANS ABOARD SHIP

Schaffhausen, Von Bernstorff's Right Hand Man, Among Those Saved.

St. JOHN'S, N. F., July 15.—The Norwegian-American liner Kristianiafjord, carrying 1,200 passengers from an American port via Halifax to Norway, ran ashore to-day, seven miles west of Cape Race on the southeastern coast of Newfoundland. It was found necessary to remove the passengers, all of whom were landed safely at Portugal Cove.

The liner lost her bearings during the night in a heavy rainstorm which was accompanied by fog.

As there is no accommodation at the landing place for any large number of persons prompt measures were taken to have the rescued passengers brought to this city by train.

Passengers from this port and the Canadian Government steamship Stanley, which was reached by wireless at sea, have been despatched to the assistance of the stranded liner. Wireless messages from the Kristianiafjord indicated that she was badly damaged. Three of her holds are full of water.

The greatest of Scandinavian merchantmen, as the Kristianiafjord has been properly called, sailed on Saturday, July 7, with one of the biggest passenger lists of war times and a great cargo of general merchandise, including a vast quantity of grain. She arrived at Halifax on Monday last and was detained until 2 o'clock on Friday afternoon while British officials overhauled her.

Bernstorff's Aid Aboard.

Among her passengers were several Germans who until recently had been attached to the Berlin legation at Washington, including Heinrich Schaffhausen, who was Count von Bernstorff's right hand man in Washington. Other passengers were Cristofor Haney, head of the German-American Trust Company, formed to loan money on ships, a network of enterprises for the United States; Col. Wasevich Yurevitch of Petrograd; Capt. C. W. Storm of Brooklyn; William T. Humes of this city; Nicholas Roubock of Petrograd; George Sherman of Chicago and Capt. and Mrs. Ove Lange of Brooklyn.

These German passengers and agents of the Norwegian-American line, received a despatch from Capt. S. C. Hjortdahl announcing that all the passengers of the stranded ship had been safely landed.

Captain Hopes to Save Her.

"She is an exposed position," Mr. Hanson admitted, "and her forward holds are full of water, showing that she evidently went on the rocks head on; but the engine and boiler compartments have not been affected and we have hopes of saving her. A Government steamer has gone to her assistance. She lies about seven miles west of Cape Race."

Has Done Big War Business.

The Kristianiafjord and her sister ship, the Bergensfjord, are the largest and finest vessels flying the Norwegian flag, measuring 10,669 tons gross and 112 feet in length. The Kristianiafjord was built at Birkenhead in 1913 and has run somewhat irregularly because of damage to boilers or engines which enable her to use her own steam in assisting wreckers to save her. She is especially well equipped with lifeboats, all launched by the Welin davits, that defy heavy lists, and all her passengers might have been accommodated in lifeboats alone, independent of other life-saving appliances.

ITALIANS USE HAND GRENADES.

They Repel Austrian Attack East of Gorizia.

TORONTO, July 15.—The following official communication was issued to-day: Between Lake Garda and Leno numerous enemy patrols were repulsed by our forces.

Between Lake Garda and Leno numerous enemy patrols were repulsed by our forces. The Italian forces were attempting to approach our positions on Hill 226 were driven back by means of hand grenades. The attacking activity, which was generally moderate along the whole front, became very intense for short intervals between Dossio Fatti and Castagnola.

URUGUAY CELEBRATES JULY 14.

National Holiday of France Observed in Montevideo.

MONTEVIDEO, July 15.—"Celebration of the French national holiday was conducted here last evening with a brilliant program in the Theatre Solis."

The diplomatic representatives of the Entente nations, Admiral Caperton, the American naval commander, and other officers from the American fleet were present.

Total of Tobacco Fund Now \$16,076

THE SUN'S Tobacco Fund for Our Soldiers in the Trenches is proud to report this morning that it has completed its first shipment of smokes to the men of the expeditionary army. With this accomplished it is believed there will be no need of increase of interest. Already the fund amounts to \$16,076.47. The next milestone is \$20,000. That mark should be gained within a few days.

Remember you are insuring yourself for an enjoyable evening by buying our tickets for the benefit performance to be given in the Winter Garden next Sunday night. The programme and seat prices will be found on another page. Tickets may be purchased at the box office of the Winter Garden or at the office of the Terminal Theatre Ticket Company, one in the Hudson concourse, 30 Church street, the other in the concourse at Broadway and Thirty-third street.

Keep in mind also that if you purchase tobacco in any of the Schulte Cigar Stores you may deposit your coupons and certificates to be converted into tobacco. It will be possible for you, too, to subscribe at these stores to the fund.

The fund does not employ agents or solicitors. The story of the fund will be found on page 4.

TORPEDOES FOR U-BOATS FAULTY

Supply Shortage Now Telling on Germany, Naval Experts Believe.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—A theory that German torpedoes have lost considerably in effectiveness since the beginning of the war is advanced in a statement issued to-day by the Navy League of the United States. The naval experts estimate that the average German torpedo has lost almost ten knots in speed and is consequently not fitted with much less accuracy in long range fighting.

The belief that the German torpedo supply is weakening was suggested by the fact that the frequency with which press dispatches reported merchant ships as successfully dodging torpedoes. It is the supposition that the necessity of turning out the torpedoes in huge numbers has resulted in the decline of their efficiency. The constant increase in the size of the German submarine fleet and the fact that the torpedoes have been drawn greatly on the torpedo supply. Earlier in the war it often was possible for the U-boats to use gun fire to capture or sink merchantmen. Now, if a merchant ship is sighted, the U-boats are compelled to remain submerged and use their torpedoes more freely.

It takes six months to construct a torpedo. There is a chance of Germany running short in some material essential in their manufacture. The U-boat war, therefore, is being waged by Germany for war on the scale it is now being waged. Therefore the stock of torpedoes has not been sufficient for the purpose. The deficiency has been made up by increasing the output of torpedoes, but with the tremendous land operations she has essayed Germany could not have developed a maximum of labor or materials to the making of torpedoes.

G. B. SHAW—THAT'S ALL.

Thinks Mothers Might Care for Babies Better Than Uplifters.

LONDON, July 15.—G. Bernard Shaw is giving a characteristic whimsical endorsement of the scheme of Judge Henry Neill of Chicago, who is campaigning in London in behalf of mothers' pensions.

"Mr. Shaw writes: 'The child is not originally looked after by somebody until a trustworthily combined recumbent, stomach pump and vacuum cleaner is invented that somebody may as well be his mother. He proposes to tear the child from theaching army of official guardianship and vacate the place to the maternal breast. Unnatural as it seems, the notion has its good points. You get rid of the very objectionable child gear called an uplifter and make the child the uplifter, precisely which, as the mother carries the child, ends in the mother being uplifted too.'

SAYS BRIDE IN KHAKI WENT WITH TROOPS

Woman 'Sammie' Found Out and Sent Bawling Home.

AN ATLANTIC PORT, July 15.—Somewhere in France is a sergeant in the American army who got married just before he left the United States and dared to take his bride with him on the transport which carried his regiment overseas. She went with him as a soldier dressed in regulation khaki and with her hair cut short.

The young woman returned from France to-day, her effort to pose as a Sammie having failed. Her husband, it was said, aboard the steamship, was a member of a regiment formerly stationed in Arizona.

The vessel also brought back the body of a soldier who died on the trip over.

PARADE OF GUARD APPROVED.

War Department Will Interpose No Objections to Plans.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Officials of the War Department said to-day that there is no objection to any parade which New York may wish to arrange for its National Guard as a means of stimulating public interest before they are drafted into the Federal service.

THREESLAIN FRIEND HELD

Pennsylvania Coal Manager, Wife and Son Shot by Assassins.

STOPPED TO REPAIR TIRE

Treasurer of Concern, Only Other Occupant of Car, Tells of Three Masked Men.

CARROLLTOWN, Pa., July 15.—Supposed to have been held up by three masked men while repairing a punctured tire on the Carrolltown Fair Grounds, three miles east of here this morning, Edmund I. Humphries, general manager of the Newborn Coal Company of Carrolltown, his wife and their fifteen-year-old son, Edmund I. Humphries, Jr., were shot and killed. George C. Tompkins of Philadelphia, treasurer of the Newborn Coal Company, a wealthy coal operator, witnessed the shooting. More than 100 armed citizens of Carrolltown began a man hunt.

Story Tompkins Tells.

According to Tompkins's statement, he and Humphries, with the latter's wife and son, left the Humphries home at 8 o'clock this morning in Humphries's automobile. They started to run and were suddenly walked from behind some bushes sixty feet away and commanded them to throw up their hands.

"The three men were masked and each held a revolver in his right hand," Tompkins told the coroner's jury. "One of the men, apparently the leader, ordered Mrs. Humphries and her son to get out of the automobile. When they stepped from the machine the three men began firing and Mrs. Humphries and her son were killed. I had gone less than fifty feet when I tripped over a stone and fell. I did not move as I lay on the ground and the three men passed me."

Story is Contradictory.

Tompkins contradicted himself in an other version of the tragedy. In this version he stated that he and his wife stepped from a grain field along the road and pointed revolvers at the party. Mrs. Humphries stepped screaming from the car, followed by her son. The body of the elder Humphries was found from the car and started to run. Seeing that the men were not pursuing him, Humphries returned and started the automobile. The highwaymen then began firing again.

Tompkins until that time had remained crouched in the crevice of the machine. This contradictory story was given in a statement. The next time he looked up, he said, he saw Humphries running, with one of the men pursuing him. All the while the three men were firing at Tompkins, from a distance of seventy feet.

After the assassins had disappeared in the woods, according to Tompkins, he and his wife started for home. He and his son in the automobile and drove to the home of Dr. E. F. Abbie in Carrolltown, where he related his story.

Bullets Fired at Close Range.

Miners passing near the scene of the shooting heard the shots and sounded an alarm. Searching parties and possum were sent out from Carrolltown. The body of the elder Humphries was found in a field several hundred yards from the car. The body of the son was found near the automobile.

The searchers say they found no trace of bandits. Tompkins first related his story of the attack to Dr. E. F. Abbie of Carrolltown, a cousin of Humphries and connected with Humphries and Tompkins in the coal company.

CONCERN A NEW ONE.

Humphries and Tompkins previously in Automobile Business. PHILADELPHIA, July 15.—Humphries and Tompkins formerly were connected in an official capacity with an automobile concern in this city. Several months ago the two men together with J. K. Newborn of Lansdale, Pa., formed the Newborn Coal Company at Carrolltown, and Humphries moved his family to that place. Tompkins, who is about 38 years old, and has a wife and ten-year-old son, continued his residence in this city.

FINNS EXPECTING COMPROMISE TO-DAY

Petrograd Hears Revolution Will Be Avoided.

PETROGRAD, July 15.—The semi-official news agency to-day received and made public the following telegram from Helsinki, Finland:

Confidence was expressed here to-day that a compromise would be reached on Monday which will satisfy Finnish demands without revolutionary acts or a declaration of Finnish independence. The Ukrainian National Assembly does not desire separation of the Ukraine from Russia, according to official word received here to-day. It was brought by N. V. Nekrasov, the Minister of Ways and Communications, who has just returned from Kiev.

GERMAN I. W. W. STRIKE INCITER IS NEAR ARREST

Department of Justice Men Locate Agent of Capt. Von Papan.

GOVERNMENT WILL ACT

Suppression of Agitators as Anarchists to Be New Washington Policy.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Reports circulated here to-day in semi-official quarters indicated that the Government at last feels justified to move against the I. W. W. organization as a part of German paid propaganda supported in the interest of industrial disturbance.

The arrest of a German agent, a follower of Capt. Franz von Papan, is expected to result from secret service activities. He is alleged to be the chief instigator of the acts of violence perpetrated by the organization.

Indications are that the Government has traced to a central organization in Chicago the instigation of labor disturbances at the copper mines in Arizona, Montana and elsewhere. The Department of Justice expects to establish a connection between that organization and a former pro-German body with headquarters in Chicago which was directly responsible for the attempts two years ago to foment labor disorders in New England munition plants through the so-called labor peace conferences.

From now on, it is said, I. W. W. agitators will be treated as anarchists and imprisoned until some connection can be established between the central organization and the German paid propaganda which the Government agents feel certain they are tracing.

"Introduction by Senator Sherman of Illinois of a resolution calling for an investigation of the recent race riots at East St. Louis is based on the belief that German money was used to stir up workers was used in inciting the disorders. Senator Marcus Smith of Arizona and Senator Thomas of Colorado both believe they have evidence of German money used in the riots."

Government agents have been certain for some time that German money working through I. W. W. sources has been responsible for the riots in the agricultural fields of Minnesota and Utah. So far as could be learned at that time Government agents not only were unable to trace the propaganda to German sources, but were unable to fix responsibility upon I. W. W. leaders.

MINERS DRIVE 1,000 OUT.

Missouri Lead Diggers in Parley With Militiamen.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 15.—Rioting broken out in the foreign quarter of lead mining district at Bosses Ferry. Several persons have been injured. The alien miners have been given until 9 A. M. to-morrow to leave town. State troops have been sent to the scene.

FLAT RIVER, Mo., July 15.—

The presence of a detachment of Missouri lead diggers in the vicinity of Flat River did not prevent the continued exodus of foreign born miners, who, since Friday, have been leaving this district by American born miners.

Miners' Plea to Soldiers.

This morning 200 men drew up in front of a military train, from which many of the soldiers had alighted. A crowd were two color banners, each holding an American flag.

"We are here to preserve law and order, to protect life and property. Under the laws of this country all have a right to work and to live unmolested," said an officer.

"As between men, we recognize no distinction. All we seek is to preserve law and order. You should seek a conference with the mine operators and adjust this difficulty."

"The operators will not adjust it," chortled the men. "We have tried, but without result."

REFORMS PUT OUT HOLLWEG

Kaiser May Be Giving Credit to Crown Prince to Popularize Heir.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, July 15.—The highest diplomatic authorities among the allied statesmen seem to be in agreement upon the fact that the resignation of Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg as Imperial Chancellor is the result of the demands throughout the empire for internal reform.

These demands hinge primarily upon the issue of granting universal franchise rights to the electors, with the more remote idea of making the Government responsive to the control of parliamentary forces as a secondary proposal.

It is believed that there is no vital change in the attitude of the German Government respecting peace proposals or the conduct of the war, either toward the United States or toward the other members of the present Entente family of nations.

Peace Still Far Distant.

In the long but rather uneventful official career of Michaelis there is no known factor that can be taken as marking the end of the demands for peace. It is policy rather than that which has suggested the tenure of his predecessor in the chancery. Nor do the diplomatic authorities look upon the Bethmann-Hollweg peace resolution just made public as having any more definite relation to world peace than a peace movement that might be started in the United States at this time.

As to the part played by the Crown Prince in the unmaking of Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the best opinion is that there is some ground for assuming that the Crown Prince really played any large part in the matter. It is pointed out that the Crown Prince lacks the political ability and the essential to engineer any state matter of such import. On the other hand, it is stated the Crown Prince has lost some of his own popularity. With this in mind, the opportunity of making for him some capital in the public eye by having it appear that he was a factor in displacing an unpopular Minister may have led to the present situation.

News Again Guarded.

Apparently the censor has clamped down the lid on the latest developments in Berlin. The papers, which but lately discussed the internal situation with a freedom never permitted to the press, suddenly have ceased taking the outside world into their confidence.

There does come, however, through the channels to Holland, Scandinavia and the United States, a suggestion that the Glasgow speech of Premier David Lloyd George, President Wilson's utterances and the addresses from the republic to the populations of Carleton, Noyon, Guiseard, Golancourt, Ham, Cury, Neules, Noire and other villages of the departments of the Oise, the Somme and the Aisne.

Successor is Likely.

As a political possibility there is little information concerning Michaelis. He proved to be a strong administrative officer during his regime as Food Commissioner. It is thought that he is likely to give way to some more skilled and experienced internationalist who presently will succeed to the post.

The population is dying of hunger, he says, the people are perishing by the hundreds daily and so many others are deported to Austria that it is feared the population of the invaded country soon will have disappeared.

SWISS BEGIN PEACE INQUIRY.

Grims Questioned on German-Russian Secret Terms.

BERNE, Switzerland, July 15.—Gustava Ador, the new Federal Councillor, and Chief of the Swiss Political Department, began an investigation to-day of the scandal in connection with the separate peace communication to Russia which passed through Swiss hands and which was the resignation of Col. Dr. Arthur Hoffmann from the Federal Council.

M. Ador began the inquiry by an interrogation of Eduard Odier, former Swiss Minister at Petrograd, and Robert Grimm, the Socialist Internationalist to whom M. Hoffmann communicated the German peace stipulations through M. Odier.

1 SHOE FOOLS 3 BOOTBLACKS.

Tri of Wounded Tommies Has One Leg Left to Stand On.

LONDON, July 15.—Three invalid soldiers in wheel chairs propelled themselves rapidly through a crowded hall at a recent meeting at a bootblack stand and demanded that their shoes be shined in a hurry. Three bootblacks rushed forward, pulled aside the coats thrown over the laps of the soldiers, and found that two of the men had no legs, while the third had only one.

The soldiers laughed uproariously, the crowd joining in the demonstration of mirth.

MICHAELIS AGAINST GERMAN PEACE; AS URGED BY BETHMANN-HOLLWEG; ZIMMERMANN'S SUCCESSOR NAMED

PEACE PROPOSAL IN REICHSTAG

COPENHAGEN, July 15.—The Reichstag's proposed peace resolution, which, according to the Berlin "Tageblatt," a majority of the bloc of the Centre, Radicals and Socialists decided Friday evening to introduce unchanged upon the reassembling of the Reichstag, reads as follows:

"As on August 4, 1914, so on the threshold of the fourth year of the war the German people stands upon the assurance of the speech from the throne—we are driven by no lust of conquest."

"Germany took up arms in defence of its liberty and independence and for the integrity of its territories. The Reichstag labors for peace and a mutual understanding and lasting reconciliation among the nations. Forced acquisitions of territory and political, economic and financial violations are incompatible with such a peace."

"The Reichstag rejects all plans aiming at an economic blockade and the stirring up of enmity among the peoples after the war. The freedom of the seas must be assured. Only an economic peace can prepare the ground for the friendly association of the peoples."

"The Reichstag will energetically promote the creation of international juridical organizations. So long, however, as the enemy governments do not accept such a peace, so long as they threaten Germany and her allies with conquest and violation, the German people will stand together as one man, hold out unshaken and fight until the rights of itself and its allies to life and development are secured. The German nation united is unconquerable."

"The Reichstag knows that in this announcement it is at one with the men who are defending the fatherland; in the heroic struggles they are sure of the undying thanks of the whole people."

BIDS AUSTRIA DROP GERMANY

Reichsrath Member Believes Peace Impossible if Alliance Continues.

ZURICH, July 15.—The Austrian Reichsrath was thrown into an uproar on Saturday when Herr Prasechek, a Czech, who was at one time a Cabinet Minister, declared the hate of the entire world was not directed against Austria but against Germany, and that Austria should detach herself from her ally, says a Vienna despatch.

"How are we to obtain peace," demanded Herr Prasechek, "if we cling to the German side? Must we continue to sacrifice our interests to the expansion of Germany? Must we continue to submit to the German militarism that has drawn us into this war?"

The speaker declared that Czech deputies had been imprisoned for attempting to bring about an alliance of Austria with Russia and France, and added that if they were to be stigmatized as traitors then all Czechs who believed similarly should be so stigmatized.

GREET RECONQUERED FRANCE.

Viviani and Bourgeois Visit Towns Taken From foe.

PARIS, July 15.—Rene Viviani, the Minister of Justice, and Leon Bourgeois, the Minister of Labor, made a 14th of July tour of the reconquered districts of France, bearing the holiday greetings of the republic to the populations of Carleton, Noyon, Guiseard, Golancourt, Ham, Cury, Neules, Noire and other villages of the departments of the Oise, the Somme and the Aisne.

The Ministers extolled the manner in which the populations of these various places endured the sufferings inflicted upon them under the German yoke and glorified the deeds of the army, with its victories at the Marne and Verdun. The people were promised that France would hold out until victory was achieved.

MONTENEGRO BEING STARVED

Patriot Says Austrians Make Nation Worse Than Belgium.

ROME, July 15.—The Tribuna publishes an interview with a "Montenegrin patriot," who says the Austrians are devastating his country more terribly than Belgium, Serbia and Rumania were devastated.

"The Austrians," the Montenegrin is quoted as saying, "are proceeding with the ferocity intended to exterminate the Montenegrin race, whose indomitable legs cannot be broken. Our enemies will surely say that the Chancellor's fall was occasioned by the military party, which will reduce instead of enhancing the chances of peace. The Crown Prince will become Minister of Foreign Affairs in place of Dr. Alfred Zimmermann."

Will Continue War.

South German opinion is that Michaelis will associate internal reforms and often may grant Ministerial responsibility to the Reichstag, but will continue the war until he receives assurances of Germany's political and economic future. The representative of the men then told their grievances.

FRENCH COIN FOR SAMMIES.

U. S. Takes No Chances of U-boats Stealing Soldiers' Pay.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—American soldiers sent to France will not be paid in gold or American currency, the War Department announced to-night, but will have their choice of French money at current exchange rates or a check which can be mailed home or cashed as desired.

For execution of the plan a large credit has been established abroad, and the American Government will draw upon it to resumption of the 1915 Chamber of Deputies which was illegally dissolved by the then Premier, Stephanos Skoulioufis. "M. Venizelos demands that the King cease to carry out his father's internal and external policies, but the King is postponing action or has refused to give his approval to such categorical repudiations."

New Chancellor Aims to Restore Internal Harmony in Empire.

SILENT ON POLICIES

Hears Stand of Two Divergent Groups in the Reichstag.

NEW DEAL IS SOUGHT

The Entire Prussian Cabinet Threatened to Resign in Crisis.

POLL OF VOTES IN REICHSTAG

THE strength of the three parties backing the peace resolution in the Reichstag is as follows:

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-----|
| Socialists | 107 |
| Centre | 91 |
| Radicals | 45 |
| Total | 243 |
| The other parties are as follows: | |
| National Liberals | 45 |
| Conservatives | 44 |
| German party | 27 |
| Independents | 20 |
| Poles | 18 |
| Total | 154 |

COPENHAGEN, July 15.—Germany's first common Chancellor, Dr. Georg Michaelis, a bureaucrat without even a noble "von" before his name, as yet has given no indication of his policy regarding reform and peace.

Neither the Conservatives nor the Liberals have ventured to call him their own. The Chancellor's first step, which might be interpreted as an indication of an open mind, was to receive representatives of the two divergent groups in the Reichstag and permit them to explain their respective standpoints. The Chancellor playing the role of listener in the conversations conducted by the "vice-Chancellor" Karl Helfferich, and the Reichstag representatives.

To Restore Harmony.

The German papers unite in characterizations of his energy and fair-mindedness, but are most reserved in their predictions of his probable policy. The papers aligned for the so-called German peace are perhaps the more enthusiastic about the political possibilities under the new regime than the radical and Socialist organs.

The Cologne "Volks Zeitung," the Catholic organ of pan-German sympathies, says that Dr. Michaelis undoubtedly stands nearer the Right than the Left parties. The line of the comment evidently envisions the possibility that is that the new Chancellor regards as his mission the restoration of the internal harmony of the nation, whatever the position of the Reichstag. It is also possible that the Chancellor's policy may result, the chance of which is that the new Chancellor regards as his mission the restoration of the internal harmony of the nation, whatever the position of the Reichstag.

Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg's policy regarding the ultimate aims of the war from the beginning had been a personal matter, which the Chancellor above the parties had for some time been discussing in parliamentary parties, the military authorities and the Emperor alike, and he endeavored by gentle, steady pressure to bring about a compromise upon a change of sovereign oscillating between vistas of brilliant ambition and realization of cold facts, upon the puerile and the represented by Field Marshal von Hindenburg and Gen. Ludendorff and a blundering, unbrilliant parliament.

Resignations Forced.

The appointment of Dr. Michaelis undoubtedly means a new deal of the cards. Berlin papers published before the appointment was known throw further light upon the circumstances of the resignation of the Reichstag. They show that the Emperor was confronted by the necessity of dropping the Imperial Chancellor or virtually the entire Prussian Cabinet, the members of which, including the War Minister, Gen. von Stein, a soldier, not a politician, admitted their resignation, declaring that they could not remain if von Bethmann-Hollweg was retained.

AMERICAN CASUALTIES.

Three Wounded While Serving Under Maple Leaf.

OTTAWA, July 15.—The Canadian casualty list issued to-night contains the following names of Americans: "Wounded," J. Hayes, Pease, R. H. Mead, F. C. Freeman, Minneapolis, Minn.; Acting Captain Cowan, Providence, R. I.

GREEK KING BALKS AT PREMIER'S DEMANDS

Postpones Reassembling of Deputies of 1915.

PARIS, July 15.—A despatch to the Temps from Athens says: "Serious differences appear to have arisen between the new King of the Hellenes and Premier Venizelos. One indication of this is the postponement by the King of the signing of a