and availability through long continuance at their posts under the tremendous responsibilities of the war should be replaced by fresh hands and brains without any incumbrances of the past.

This, in the ultimate analysis, was probably one of the chief considerations impelling the Emperor to accept the resignation of a personally sympathetic statesman, who, according to *Vorwaerts*, in his political obituary, meant well feebly; whose wish was to conduct the war as a defensive struggle and prevent its extension to new enemies, but who yielded to forces stronger in purpose than himself, and who wanted to base his policy upon the broad basis of democracy, but who lacked energy and force to draw the necessary conclusions therefrom."

A German wireless despatch received here summarizes the opinion of the German newspapers on the programme of Dr. Michaelis, as "unity on internal questions and confidence and solidification regarding foreign problems and the maintenance of the proved policy of alliances."

A majority of the papers, it is stated by the despatch, welcome the new Chancellor.

COMMENT IN PARIS.

Hollweg's Fall Traced to "Scrap of Paper" Utterance.

PARIS, July 15.—The Paris press hails the retirement of Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg from the German Chancellorship with varying degrees of satisfaction. Some of the comment is in a jubilant tone, while other editors treat the event soberly. All are agreed that it indicates a crisis in Germany of unprecedented importance.

As might be expected the phrase "scrap of paper" frequently crops out in the comment and some of the journals trace the Chancellor's downfall back to his early in the war utterance. The *Petit Parisien* is one of the newspapers which are not optimistic over the development, for it says:

"Though the Chancellor changes the German masters remain the same. It is they and not the retiring functionary who desired the war, to satisfy their appetite for universal domination. In what measure may they have changed their minds, and are they capable of speaking up now for peace? Just in such measure as they realize that victory has escaped them and that defeat is approaching, in such measure are the intolerable sufferings of their hungry peoples growing.

"Bethmann-Hollweg is dismissed because of his declarations and mistakes at the beginning of the war, but his successor will be no less bound by his acts and words than was this docile functionary who never dared to take the initiative. Bethmann-Hollweg would never have been disavowed had the hopes of his masters been realized by victory. He who gets his portfolio will inherit his burden and the same insurmountable difficulties."

The *Temps* says:

"Functionary replaces a functionary. A place cut out for a leader remains entrusted to the performer of another's will."

The *Temps* thinks Dr. Michaelis superior to his predecessor on two points—he has been successful and has character. His success has been shown in his position as food commissioner. His character is shown by his speech last March in the Prussian Chamber, from which the *Temps* quotes the following: "No one shall make me swerve. I would not accept an office which would be but an edgeless sword."

Von Bethmann-Hollweg's fall, according to the *Temps*, was under unanimous reprobation, due to contradictory motives.

"The greater part of Germany, wishing peace," continues the paper, "drives him out, because he is branded with having made the war. Other Germans, still desiring conquests, drive him out because they suspect he no longer wishes any conquests. The Emperor, who maintained him in office as a cover for himself, now abandons him to save himself. Justice is moving. Without illusions, but with legitimate satisfaction, we register its first step."

After analyzing Germany's measures increasing the army, which, it is contended, establish premeditation on Germany's part, as these measures could not have been adopted without the Chancellor's personal intervention, the *Temps* says:

"History will say of him that he was a malefactor, but there are in Germany greater culprits. It is they, more than he, who are an obstacle to peace."

The *Journal des Debats* says: "The importance of the change does not consist in the substitution of persons, but in the cause which made it impossible to retain the retiring Chancellor. In letting Von Bethmann-Hollweg go the Kaiser discredits himself, confessing thereby that he was mistaken in provoking the war. He has been unable to direct it, and is driven toward peace without profit, without glory. The imperial policy has reached bankruptcy, it must be liquidated."

Le Journal says: "The Chancellor was so accustomed to let things by that he seems to be surprised to find himself at the bottom of the abyss. His famous exclamation, 'a scrap of paper,' which many thought to be only a cynical utterance, now echoes like a cry of distress. It seems now as though Bethmann-Hollweg had foreseen the catastrophe."

In the view of *L'Homme Enchaine*, Georges Clemenceau's paper, the Chancellor's retirement marks the beginning of a tragic era for Germany. It pictures an immense black gulf yawning beneath the feet of the great militarized nation and terms the Chancellor a man of straw.

The *Action Francaise* says the Chancellor's departure indicates the depth to which the Germans have descended in their spirit of violence and ambition.

"One can rightly say," it continues, "that there is a crisis in Germany today, but the crisis is the opposite of what was expected. It is not the Left, it is the Right, it is not revolution but reaction, that has brought it about."

The *Libre Parole* says: "The 'scrap of paper' has finished by strangling Bethmann-Hollweg. That is perhaps the sole thing that appears clearly through the obscurity of the German crisis. Liberated long ago by the war party, the Chancellor made a supreme effort to hook up with the peace party. The latter has rejected him, not because it doubted his malleability—all his career showed he possessed that—but because it considered him compromising."

The *Gaulois* ends its biographical article with the words:

"And there is the war machine; long oiled and burnished, no longer running as it had been expected it would, and there in the Reichstag itself are tactless men demanding that the promises of the Government be not treated by him [Bethmann-Hollweg] like 'scraps of paper.' There was terrible fatefulness in these words, and finally the day approaches when his simple little 'scrap of paper' tossed on the one side of the scale is beginning to weigh all by itself more than the entire credit of Germany."

Almost all the newspapers comment on the singular coincidence that Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg's career as Chancellor ended on an anniversary of the day it began, July 14.

PEACE NOT IN SIGHT.

Washington Warns Against Premature Hopes.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—After examining all reports which have reached this Government, the State Department sounded to-night a note of warning to the American people against jumping at the conclusion that the German crisis brings peace nearer or otherwise affects Germany's military and submarine campaigns. There is no shred of evidence so far, according to the State Department, which connects the peace question with the downfall of Van Bethmann-Hollweg or the naming of Dr. Michaelis in his place.

Reports reaching the State Department concerning the position which Dr. Michaelis takes on the paramount war issues are conflicting. Some of these reports indicate that Dr. Michaelis may resort to a sterner, more pan-German policy than Von Bethmann-Hollweg. Much depends on the attitude of Dr. Michaelis, and great care is exercised by informants abroad in giving this Government plain facts without any attempt to instil unwarranted hopes. Where there is doubt as to vital points all reserve is expressed in attempting to picture the situation.

Even if Germany should swing around to a policy of "peace without annexation and indemnity" the prospect of ending the war is not in sight. All the Entente nations and the United States have announced their determination to consider only terms which demand retribution from Germany for wrong done, restoration of territory, that small nations are governed with theinr consent, and the safeguarding of the peace of the world by the permanent eradication of autocratic military power. A return to the status quo will not meet these demands. It is fully realized here that Germany is not yet reduced to the point where the demands of democracy will be even listened to, and for this reason no serious thought is given either in Washington or in Entente capitals to peace manœuvres from Berlin at this time.

Reports to the State Department indicate that the political crisis has been chiefly precipitated by the question of internal reforms and that the international aspects of the situation have played a minor role. The enemies of Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg used against him his failure to make a separate peace with Russia and his misjudgment of American participation in the war. These were simply means used to accomplish an end and not the vital issues at stake.

Advices on the German situation are coming into the State Department slowly. So far there is nothing to show the slightest weakness of Germany's military power or the slightest indication that the submarine campaign may be changed. In fact the submarine campaign appears now to be regarded as Germany's trump card so far as the German people are concerned. Even those who advocate the no annexations, no indemnities policy are apparently relying on the effectiveness of the submarine to force their enemies to accept this basis for ending the war.

GERMAN PRESS VIEWS.

New York Papers Discuss Von Bethmann-Hollweg's Fall.

Comment in the New York German press on the situation in Germany follows:

New Yorker Herold: A few days ago the cables brought the news that the German Imperial Chancellor had declared Germany would not consent to a peace which did not provide for annexation and indemnity. Since neither the Pan-Germans nor the military party nor any Chauvinist in Germany could ask for nothing less, it might have been presumed that Bethmann-Hollweg was sitting firmly in the saddle, as far as those elements are concerned.

Now comes the surprise of the Chancellor's resignation and the appointment of Dr. Michaelis in his stead. It is further asserted that it was the Crown Prince who insisted upon Bethmann's overthrow. Therefore, it was argued, the military party had emerged victor from the crisis, for the Crown Prince is that party's supposed head.

There is evidently an insoluble contradiction somewhere. Either Bethmann-Hollweg did not say anything at all about annexations and indemnities, or the military party has not the upper hand.

There is a third possibility, namely, that the crisis resolves itself not around the foreign policy but exclusively around the domestic political life of the German people. In that case the replacing of the blue blooded Chancellor with a bourgeois would be significant, for thus far no one who was not listed in the Almanach de Gotha has ever in the history of the German Empire attained this dignity.

We have already emphasized that news from the other side comes exclusively through English and French sources which are greatly interested in coloring all information emanating from Germany.

No definite judgment regarding the German crisis can therefore be formed at this time.

We may, however, well express gratification over the fact that the democratization of Germany has been at all events furthered by the change in the Chancellorship. The "jerk to the left" (Ruck nach links), of which so much has been written in the past, may have actually occurred.

New Yorker Staats-Zeitung: The absolute lack of details regarding the causes that led to the resignation of Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg as Imperial German Chancellor is resulting in the most confusing conclusions on the part of the press. * * * We may take our choice of the various theories advanced until the facts disclose the actual truth of the situation.

APPEALS FOR LONGSHOREMEN.

Institute of Public Service Urges Better Working Conditions.

Prompted by President Wilson's appeal last week to the patriotism of shipowners the Institute for Public Service yesterday issued a statement protesting against the shameful way longshoremen in New York are treated.

The working time of the longshoremen is declared to be wasted in hours of needless waiting, in "knocking off" without payment and in collecting earnings from a number of sources. The needless long shifts of work produce overfatigue, inefficiency and accidents.

MANY "BIG GUNS" IN U. S. SIGNAL RESERVE

Orville Wright, Carty and Two Roosevelts Included.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Announcement was made to-day of prominent Americans who have received commissions in the Signal Officers Reserve Corps.

The list includes John J. Carty, chief engineer of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, the man who perfected the coast to coast telephone service; Frank B. Jewett, chief engineer of the Western Electrical Company; George M. Yorke, vice-president of the Western Union Telegraph Company; Charles R. Forbes, formerly chairman of the Public Utilities Commission; Prof. Hiram Bingham of the Yale faculty, the explorer of the Andes; Louis R. Krumm, chief radio inspector of the Department of Commerce; Sosthenes Behn, president of the Porto Rican American Telegraph Company; R. C. Bolling, solicitor for the United States Steel Corporation, now in France with the American aero squadron; Robert Glendenning, Philadelphia banker; H. B. Hersey, expert of the Weather Bureau; Orville Wright; Thomas S. Baldwin, manufacturer of balloons; Frank C. Page, son of the American Ambassador to Great Britain; Quentin Roosevelt; William A. Larned, former national tennis champion; Seth Low 2d, son of a former Mayor of New York; A. Leo Stevens, balloon manufacturer; J. C. McCoy, copper magnate; Philip J. Roosevelt, cousin of Col. Roosevelt; Barclay H. Warburton, son-in-law of John Wanamaker; Stephen Holliday Philbin, former Yale halfback, and Thomas Hitchcock of New York.

ALL PARTIES QUIT HOLLWEG IN CRISIS

Forced to Fight Alone When Kaiser Decided to Replace Him.

DAYS AS A TOOL ENDED

Former London "Times" Correspondent in Berlin Tells of Intrigue.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN from the London Times.

LONDON, July 15.—The correspondent of the *Times* formerly in Berlin says in an article on the meaning of the German crisis:

"On July 14, 1909, Von Bethmann-Hollweg was appointed to succeed Prince von Buelow as Imperial Chancellor. On July 14, 1917, Hollweg was dismissed and has been succeeded by an almost unknown Prussian official. It is perhaps no ill omen, though hardly an intentional compliment to France, that the Kaiser once more has selected the anniversary of the fall of the Bastille for the dismissal of his chief servant.

"Von Buelow fell as a result of a Reichstag crisis in which the Catholic Centre party played the chief part. Hollweg has fallen in circumstances which outwardly are curiously similar, but in Buelow's case the Kaiser had been watching for more than six months for an opportunity to avenge the November days which had followed the publication of the *Daily Telegraph* interview. Who knows when the Kaiser marked down Hollweg for sacrifice? Since Hollweg's famous quarrel with the Crown Prince in 1911 there has always been a risk that the Kaiser and his eldest son would patch up their differences at the expense of the Chancellor. It is doubtless no accident that the Crown Prince in the last week has taken a prominent part in the sacrificial rites. It is safe to say that Hollweg has departed for the reason that he no longer served the purposes of the Hohenzollerns.

Michaelis a Bureaucrat.

"Of all the appointments that the Kaiser has made since he dismissed Bismarck in 1890 that of Michaelis is surely the most astonishing. Caprivi, Hohenlohe, Buelow and even Hollweg were all known men. When he was raised to the Chancellorship Hollweg was indeed regarded as a commonplace bureaucrat, but he displaced Posadowsky, the Imperial Secretary of State for the Interior, chiefly because he had proved right and Posadowsky wrong in the critical elections of January, 1907. It is true that Hollweg at the time of his appointment was ignorant of foreign affairs, as was abundantly proved on the occasion of his first official visit to Vienna. Michaelis, so far as is known, is a bureaucrat pure and simple.

"So far as it is possible to draw conclusions from such an appointment it would seem that the Kaiser had deliberately set aside the claims of all candidates who could be regarded as pledged by their past to particular tendencies, especially in foreign policy, and Dr. Michaelis is to be presented to the country as nothing more or less than the most capable Prussian official who can be found.

"It can hardly be pretended that the new Chancellor has a definite policy of his own. The suggestion is rather that Germany's best hope is to place confidence once more in sheer Prussian tuchtigkeit.

Erzberger Started Crisis.

"Hollweg has gone, but the crisis continues. What has happened?

"On July 5, as now appears from the German newspapers, the Socialist Herr Ebert and a Radical spokesman severely criticised the German policy in the Reichstag committee. The following day Herr Erzberger of the Centre took the same line. His intervention really produced a crisis, because it indicated that the Government was not sure of a majority in the Reichstag. The effect of Herr Erzberger's speech was to cast doubt on the whole military and political situation and to insist that the Government should restore the position by domestic reforms and reconsider and state the German war aims.

"Herr Erzberger had informed the committee of his party what he was doing, but the party had nominally kept its hands free until the effect could be seen. The effect was such that it was decided to support Herr Erzberger's action and vote for a resolution which would attempt to give a 'defensive' appearance to German policy. It was intended, however, to insist especially upon the necessity that peace should involve 'no economic blockade of Germany.' This is important, because there has been lately abundant evidence that if there is one thing that the German industrial and commercial world is trying to rescue it is the German economic domination, which existed before the war.

"The Berlin organ of the Centre party stated that the party's policy and object was, first, to promote a Reichstag demonstration with the object of showing that Germany was not the victim of the Prussian military caste; second, to link the Government with the Reichstag by forming a sort of coalition ministry; third, to influence foreign opinion, especially Russian opinion—these motives were openly stated—by securing a further pledge about the reform of the Prussian franchise and a reconstruction of the Prussian ministry. The newspaper *Germania* concludes:

"'As to the effect of these measures in Germany upon foreign countries, little shall be said at present. We can and must put up with the fact that England will strive to represent them as weaknesses and a sign of a coming retreat. That, however, will not prevent this unambiguous demonstration by the German people in favor of peace by reconciliation from extraordinarily strengthening the readiness for peace throughout the world. As regards our domestic life here in Germany the proclamation would doubtless have the effect of fortifying the unity of the German people and strengthening their will to hold out and see it through.'

Almost Alone in Fight.

"For some time it appeared that some such programme would carry. Hollweg was obviously working along these lines. Last Wednesday he obtained the signature of the Kaiser, as King of Prussia, to a new though inadequate decree on the Prussian franchise. As late as Thursday the Chancellor's organs were steadily denying that he had tendered his resignation or that there was any possibility of his retirement.

"It now appears that all the party negotiations and newspaper articles did not touch the Centre, but did show that Hollweg had few firm friends in any camp. The Centre party press, even the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, were at pains to admit his 'weakness' and to express something like indifference to his personal fate.

"These phenomena may perhaps have strengthened the decision the Kaiser was already planning and have convinced him that there was little danger in accepting the advice to get rid of the Chancellor, which was violently expressed by the Conservatives and National Liberals—in fact by all the combined forces of militarism, agrarianism and industrialism. Even in the Radical party in the Reichstag the campaign against Hollweg seems to have been engineered by Herr Heckscher, the notorious agent of Herr Ballin in German politics.

"The so-called Crown Council was held on Monday night at the Chancellor's residence. It sat from 8 to 11 o'clock under the presidency of the Kaiser. All the Imperial Secretaries of State and the Prussian Ministers gave their opinions in turn. Herr Michaelis was one of a select party in an anteroom. On Wednesday the Crown Prince appeared on the scene. It is asserted he had long conversations with Hollweg.

"The Reichstag, which had entirely suspended operations, was staved off day by day with promises of a settlement, but when Saturday arrived the Kaiser had again 'dropped the pilot.'

"Whether Hollweg's disappearance is temporary or permanent remains to be seen.

"In his first years in office he was generally spoken of as 'der arme Bethmann' (poor Bethman), and regarded as an object of sympathy in his struggles to get order out of the domestic and international tangles bequeathed by Von Buelow. He seems to have expected success in the complicated diplomatic game which was intended to render the British Empire harmless to the ripening purposes of German policy.

"A Scrap of Paper."

"Much has been written concerning his personal share in the events of July and August, 1914, but he will be known for all time by two utterances—his speech in the Reichstag on August 4, 1914, proclaiming that 'necessity knows no law' and admitting 'the wrong' that Germany was committing, saying her only thought was to 'hack her way through,' and secondly, his famous definition of an international treaty as 'a scrap of paper.'

"Hollweg's apparent desire to do right was always defeated by an ultimate decision to do wrong. He only made matters worse by his subsequent efforts to make black appear white. His responsibility for the present plight of the German Empire is great, but his responsibility for the ineffaceable crimes of Germany is greater."

KING GEORGE UNDER FIRE AT THE FRONT

Visits Messines Ridge at Time When Germans Shell Their Lost Ground.

By the Associated Press

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, July 15.—King George and Queen Mary have just completed an eleven days visit to the British armies in France during which the King visited every section of the front from the sea to the Somme. Queen Mary devoted herself principally to the hospitals and the arrangements for the sick and wounded.

The King's days were crowded with activity, for he reviewed virtually the entire British armed establishment in the field, studying every phase of the vast machine which Great Britain has built up in France, from the base posts all the way to the fighting line. Whenever they passed through French cities and villages back of the front both the King and Queen received enthusiastic demonstrations of welcome by the French people.

King George entertained President Poincare at luncheon and in the shadow of a shell shattered church at Albert, with its leaning gilded Virgin, he held an investiture at which he conferred decorations on a number of French officers, personally pinning on Gen. Petain, Commander in Chief of the French armies operating on the French front, the glittering star denoting a Grand Commander of the Bath.

On the first morning after his arrival in France King George visited the Messines Ridge sector of the front, climbing the ridge while the Germans were shelling the woods just to his left. He inspected the ground over which the Irish troops, men from the north and the south, fought so gallantly side by side during the taking of the Messines Ridge and where Major William Redmond fell. While the King was doing this the Germans began shelling places on the ridge which he had left but half an hour before. The King visited also Vimy Ridge, from which he could see the German lines about Lens, with British shells breaking on them.

King George is keenly interested in aviation and visited several of the airdromes. He also saw a number of "tanks" drilling and had a ride on one of these ungainly monsters. The King and Queen saw two marvellous demonstrations of some of that "frightfulness" of modern war—boiling oil, liquid fire and molten metal throwers.

The King also reviewed the Portuguese troops. He was much impressed by the complexity of the races he met with in this zone of the world war. The Prince of Wales, who is a staff Captain, accompanied the King.

COLLEGE UNITS AWAIT CALL.

Many of 4,800 at Allentown Camp Ready for War.

Rapid progress in the training of 4,800 college men for ambulance service in France has been made at the United States Army Ambulance Corps instruction camp at Allentown, Pa., according to Dr. Rufus A. Van Voast, in charge of the Harvard section, who was at the Park Avenue Hotel yesterday. Although the camp was established on June 8 many of the units are practically ready for service.

Dr. Van Voast was an assistant surgeon in the Foreign Legion of the French army during the first year of the war. "We have 135 units, of thirty-five men each, from colleges and universities extending from Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Amherst, Columbia, Cornell, Pennsylvania and Fordham in the East to Berkeley and the State of Washington in the West," he said. "These men will drive ambulances from the front line to the field hospitals. Each unit is equipped with twenty-four Ford ambulances, one Packard truck, one Ford truck, one Ford touring car and one motorcycle with side cars."

ROADS NATIONALIZED TO RUSH WAR MOVES

Lines Can Be Used as One System.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—President Willard of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, who is also chairman of the committee on transportation of the Council of National Defence, announced to-night that the troop movements which already have taken place and for those to come the 639 railroad companies of the United States and the lines they control have been completely nationalized.

If it becomes necessary the 263,000 miles of road in America can be operated as one system. The coordination of efforts has resulted in a tremendous increase in the supply of coal cars, facilitated the transit of grain and met the needs of the Government in every respect. This has been accomplished notwithstanding the fact that in the last two months the railroads have been handling vastly more ton miles than ever before and have constantly been transporting troops in considerable numbers.

RUSSIANS CONTINUE TO GAIN IN GALICIA

They Capture Nearly 1,700 More Prisoners and Repel Counter Attack.

RAINS THREATEN DELAY

Lomnica and Dniester Rising Rapidly and Roads Becoming Almost Impassable.

LONDON, July 15.—In heavy fighting along twenty-five miles of the course of the River Lomnica the Russian troops won more successes to-day in their Galician offensive. At the centre of this battle line the Russians put the Austrians to rout, driving them from their trenches and capturing more than 1,000 prisoners and several cannon.

A little further to the right, on the northern course of the Lomnica, the Russians stood firm as a rock against repeated attacks by the Teutons striving to recapture from the Russians some of their newly won positions. Not only did the Russians repulse every attack but they captured sixteen officers and more than 600 men, making the total of prisoners nearly 1,700.

To the south, on the left wing in the Carpathian foothills, the Teuton resistance is stronger, and the attacking troops again are meeting fierce resistance. At one point they are fighting hard against counter attacks aimed to drive them back over the Lomnica at Perehinsko.

Rivers Rising Rapidly.

The Russian success was in the region of Lodziany, eighteen miles southwest of Kalusz, and on the eastern bank of the Lomnica, very close to the crossing of another good road over the river. It is also close to a branch railroad from the Carpathians which has been a valuable Teuton line of communication.

Apparently just one thing can stop the Russian advance—impassable roads and rivers. Rain has been falling in torrents in Galicia, and the Lomnica and Dniester are swelling and rising rapidly. The whole battle area is a network of small tributaries, and they too are flooded. The roads are becoming almost impassable.

Still even the German newspapers begin to admit the tremendous and unexpected power of the new Russian army. The Berlin *Tageblatt's* correspondent at Austrian headquarters says it is idle to deny that the offensive has passed the stage of initial success and that the front north of the Dniester, directly protecting Lemberg, is affected by "the decisive changes south of the river."

The correspondent says it is clear that the revolution has affected the offensive power of the Russian army less than had been believed, and that the army is better equipped with heavy artillery than ever before. The Russian advance is moving in the direction of the important petroleum field at Drohobycz, southwest of Lemberg, he points out.

Report of the Russians.

The official statements follow:

Russian—On the Lower Lomnica artillery fire has taken place.

Southwest of Kalusz the enemy several times attacked our troops which were occupying the Dobrovdiany-Novica front. All the attacks were repulsed. As a result of the battles in this region we captured 16 officers and more than 600 of the rank and file.

In the region of Lodziany (18 miles southwest of Kalusz) as the final result of a series of stubborn attacks our troops have driven the Austrians from their positions and have taken more than 1,000 prisoners and a number of guns.

At the crossing of the River Lomnica, near Pershinsko, the enemy is conducting an offensive with the object of throwing our detachments back to the right bank of the Lomnica.

Our offensive on the Slivki-Jasieu front is meeting with stubborn resistance from the enemy.

In consequence of heavy rains the rivers Lomnica and Dniester are rapidly rising and the small streams which run into them will soon turn into rivers and cause the roads in their neighborhood to be inundated.

On the remainder of this front there is nothing to report.

Turks Dislodged Near Van.

Caucasus Front—In the direction of Van our scouts have driven back the enemy's advance guards on the left bank of the River 'Ariah-Darasi, ten versts west of Vaston. Our advance detachments dislodged the Turks from the region north of Gerdesh and from the heights twenty versts southwest of Van.

On the Black Sea one of our submarines sank two laden schooners in the Bosporus region.

German—Front of Prince Leopold: Despite unfavorable weather there has been considerable fighting activity along the Dvina and near Smorgon. In eastern Galicia the firing was of considerable intensity on limited sectors.

South of the Dniester the Russians atacked above Kalusz at several points. They were everywhere repulsed.

On the fronts of Archduke Joseph and Field Marshal von Mackensen an increase in the firing has been noticeable at various times.

GRAIN MEN BACK FOOD BILL.

Quick Action Urged by National Farmers Council.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—A letter urging that action be hastened on President Wilson's food control bill has been sent to every Senator by J. W. Shorthill, secretary of the National Council of Farmers Cooperative Associations, in which 400,000 grain farmers hold membership.

"Grain growers are ready for food control," said the letter. "Who is afraid to place the product of his labor or his genius in the hands of our President when winning this war makes it necessary?

"Who is afraid to permit our Government to control the product of his labor or his genius in order that ruinous speculation in that product may be curbed? Certainly not the grain growers of this country."

40 KILLED IN PEKIN FIGHT.

Casualties Greater Among Civilians Than Among Combatants.

LONDON, July 15.—Telegraphing under Friday's date, Reuter's Pekin correspondent says:

"Considering the enormous quantities of ammunition used and the numbers of troops engaged the casualties yesterday were remarkably small, totalling 10 killed and 20 wounded among the combatants, while 30 were killed and a considerable number wounded among non-combatants.

"All of Shang Hsun's men captured were disarmed. They will be given three months pay and then disbanded.

"The situation is now entirely quiet. The police have taken the strictest precautions and no looting has occurred."

GERMAN TRENCHES TAKEN BY FRENCH

Paris Reports Victorious Storming of Labyrinths in Champagne.

TEUTON IN COUNTER GAIN

Enemy Wins by Attack on Chemin des Dames South-east of Courtecon.

LONDON, July 15.—Two stubborn engagements, the issue of one offsetting that of the other, were fought during the past twenty-four hours on the French front. French troops stormed German trench labyrinths in Champagne, and Paris says they captured all their objectives. A German attack on the Chemin des Dames was successful on a front almost equal, though Paris discounts the German report of complete success.

The French attack was made near two of the important observation points in western Champagne—Mont Haut and Mont Teton. After very heavy artillery preparation and with great vigor the French infantry stormed German trenches on a half mile front to a depth of nearly a quarter of a mile, taking 360 prisoners. The whole action attained all that was expected.

The German attack was made to the west of this point, on the Chemin des Dames, near Cerny, southeast of Courtecon. Berlin says the Germans captured French trenches on a mile front to a depth of nearly a quarter of a mile, but the French say the Germans captured only front trenches on a front of a third of a mile. Berlin announces the capture of more than 350 men.

On the British front there has been a continuance of the extraordinary activity of British aviators which has aroused interest for the last few days. Many extensive bombing raids were made and much valuable observation work done. Berlin reports a British attack near Lombaertzyde (Belgium) failed, but the British War Office does not mention it. Heavy artillery fire on the Lens and Ypres fronts is mentioned.

Text of Official Reports.

The official statements follow:

French Day Statement—With the assistance of artillery fire of several hours duration the Germans last night delivered a powerful attack upon the salient of our line west of Cerny. Very violent fighting continued all night with alternate advances and retirements. In spite of the large enemy effectives and the intensive use of liquid fire the assailants were finally ejected from the support trench which they had penetrated, and were able to retain only elements of the first line upon a front of about 500 meters.

The artillery activity was likewise lively in the sector of Craonne.

In the Champagne, after important artillery preparation, our troops at 7:25 P. M. attacked the German positions at two points of the front. Conducted with exceptional vigor, the attacks were successful in attaining all the objectives. North of Mont Haut and on the slopes northeast of the Teton our soldiers gave proof of their spirit by capturing to a width of 800 meters and to a depth of 300 meters the network of powerfully organized enemy trenches.

The Germans reacted violently, their counter attacks following each other the remainder of the night. All failed under our fire with heavy losses, or after hand to hand fighting. The positions captured were completely maintained. The prisoners number 360, including nine officers. Gatherings of enemy troops for relief were taken under fire by our artillery and strongly harassed.

French Repulse One Attack.

On the left bank of the Meuse (Verdun sector) the night was marked by very lively artillery actions in the region of Hill 304 and Dead Man Hill. West of Dead Man Hill we repulsed an enemy attack. In the Avocourt wood there was great patrol activity. We made prisoners. On the right bank enemy reconnaissance parties attempted to reach our lines at the extremity of the Caures wood. They were dispersed by our fire.

French Night Statement—There was violent artillery action during the day west of Cerny and an intermittent bombardment of our first lines in the Craonne sector.

In Champagne our troops have organized the positions which they captured in the night north of Mont Haut and the Teton. The enemy reacted only with his artillery.

West of the Butte du Mesnil and in the Argonne near Bolante we successfully carried out raids on the enemy trenches and brought back prisoners.

British Day Statement—Patrol encounters resulting to our advantage occurred during the night southeast of Havrincourt. Successful raids were carried out by us in the neighborhood of Bullecourt and Gavrelle and south of Armentieres. Northeast of Armentieres a German raiding party was repulsed.

British Artillery Active.

British Night Statement—Our own and the enemy's artillery was active to-day in the neighborhood of Armentieres, Wytschaete and Nieuport.

Friday night our airplanes bombed four important railway stations behind the enemy's lines and a large German rest camp. Yesterday in spite of heavy thunderstorms throughout the day bombs were dropped on hostile airdromes and an enemy ammunition dump. Much valuable work was done in cooperation with the artillery.

In air fighting three German machines were downed and two others were driven down out of control. Five of our machines are missing.

German Day Statement—Western front. Army group of Crown Prince Rupprecht—In Flanders the artillery duel reached great violence on the coast and also between Boesinghe and Wytschaete and near Ypres. Near Lens and astride the Scarpe the firing was strong at times. British companies which advanced near Gavrele, east of Croisilles and near Bullecourt were repulsed by counter thrusts.

Army group of the German Crown Prince—On the Chemin des Dames important positions were wrested from the enemy by an attack southeast of Courtecon. After our concentrated artillery and mine throwing fire had had its effect, portions of the infantry regiment of Field Marshal von Hindenburg and other East Prussians, together with the Seventh storming battalion, stormed the French positions over a width of 1,500 meters to a depth of 300 meters.

The enemy offered desperate resistance and hand to hand fighting ensued. Our objectives everywhere were obtained, and were retained against three strong counter attacks. The losses of the French in casualties were heavy, and so far more than 350 prisoners have been brought in. The considerable amount of booty taken has not yet been enumerated.

In western Champagne, after four days of the heaviest artillery fire, the French at 9 o'clock last evening began to attack our positions from south of Nauroy as far as southeast of Moronvilliers. The assault, through the strongly increased counter effect of our artillery, was substantially repulsed.

At Hochberg and Poehlberg after the repulse of the first assault the enemy by a renewed attack forced his way into our lines at a few places, where fighting is still continuing.

On the left bank of the Meuse the enemy, after drumfire, attacked Hill 304. At a small point the enemy succeeded in reaching our trenches, but his storming waves collapsed under our destructive barrage.

In the region of Vacherauville, on the eastern bank of the Meuse, our artillery fire prevented an attempted attack.

Front of Grand Duke Albrecht—There have been no important operations.

German Night Statement—This morning attacks near Lombaertzyde and south of Courtecon failed.

In Champagne small trench sections have remained in the hands of the French.

A Split of White Rock and a dash of lemon quenches the most irritating thirst

GERMAN PAID I. W. W. RIOT INCITER FOUND

Continued from First Page.

but the Americans are going to 'extract' the foreigners. All who are ready to do this work, meet at River Mines at 11 o'clock."

River Mines is half a mile from Flat River.

As Rich concluded Major Stepp forced his way through the crowd and said:

"Let it be made plain. If any one uses intimidation or coercion there will be trouble."

"Do you mean that the men cannot send the foreigners out of town?" the Major was asked.

"Yes," replied Major Stepp, "that is what I mean. To intimidate them so they will leave is illegal, and we are here to maintain law."

A labor committee then went among the men urging them to go home and await the result of the conferences with the mine operators.

Mr. Rich declared the committee had promised the troop commanders that the men would observe a truce while a settlement was sought.

"If a settlement is not reached," he said, "we will use other means."

Major Stepp made a tour of the foreign colonies. He found that 200 homes, or former homes, of the foreign born miners had been pillaged and that women and children were without food. It also was found that American born miners were buying cows and other property from the women at nominal prices.

W. D. HAYWOOD SPEAKS.

I. W. W. Leader Says "War Doesn't Interest Us."

CHICAGO, July 15.—W. D. Haywood denied vehemently here to-night that any pro-German propaganda was mixed up with the I. W. W. strikes.

"The war doesn't interest us," he said, "except that it should be a great object lesson to the laboring classes."

Referring to the strikes he said: "I sent the President a telegram Friday telling him of the actual situation. I see he has taken notice of the Arizona situation. All they did there was to ask for a little better wage, and when they thought they were living under a Constitution that guarantees free speech and free assemblage they are herded together like cattle and sent away from their families.

"The United States Government cannot afford to let this thing go along this way. It is not important whether a man or two die, or starve to death, perhaps, but this is a serious thing for this Government if it ignores it."

DENIES GERMAN PLOT.

I. W. W. Official in San Francisco Defends Miners.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 15.—Regarding the attitude of the San Francisco I. W. W. organization toward the Arizona riots E. F. Moffitt of Local 110, I. W. W. said to-day:

"The San Francisco I. W. W. organization is wholeheartedly in support of the striking miners in Arizona and elsewhere.

"The I. W. W. organized the miners themselves in an effort to obtain higher wages and better working conditions. No officer of the I. W. W. has power to call a strike. The strike was not started by German influence nor is it backed by German capital."

TO PROMOTE NAVY OFFICERS.

Selection Board Meets To-day in Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Secretary Daniels announced to-day that the board for selection for promotions of line officers of the navy will meet in Washington at 10 to-morrow morning. This board consists of Admiral Mayo, Vice-Admiral Coffman, Rear Admirals Usher, Frank F. Fletcher, Walter McLean, A. G. Winterhalter, Albert W. Grant, L. Rodgers and Hugh Rodman, with Commander Kenneth M. Bennett as recorder.

"This board," said Secretary Daniels, "is convened in accordance with the act of August 19, 1916, as amended by the act of May 22, 1917, for the purpose of recommending for permanent promotion those officers best fitted of all eligible for promotion to the grades of Commander, Captain and Rear Admiral of the navy, to fill permanent vacancies in those grades. The board is called upon to recommend one Captain for promotion to Rear Admiral; eight Commanders for promotion to Captains and twenty Lieutenant-Commanders for promotion to Commander."

U. S. Mission in Italy.

TURIN, Italy, July 15.—The American military mission is expected to arrive here this evening.

The members of the mission will visit the aviation workships and camps in this vicinity.

HARVEY D. GIBSON TO UNIFY RED CROSS

President of Liberty National Bank Named Manager of Organization.

TO REORGANIZE BODY

Davison Shows Need of Coordinating Thousands of Volunteers.

Harvey D. Gibson, president of the Liberty National Bank of New York city, has been appointed general manager of the American Red Cross, an office created to superintend a complete reorganization and coordination of local chapters of the Red Cross throughout the United States. Henry P. Davison, chairman of the war council of the Red Cross, made the announcement of Mr. Gibson's appointment in Washington last night.

Having volunteered to serve without compensation, Mr. Gibson will devote his entire time to the work, making his headquarters in Washington. At the beginning of the war in Europe he was appointed as head of a committee of bankers which was sent to Europe to distribute the gold which was sent for the relief of marooned Americans.

Need of Organization.

Commenting on Mr. Gibson's appointment Mr. Davison said yesterday:

"Ever since the war started the Red Cross has recognized the urgent need of organizing and mobilizing effectively the great mass of volunteer service throughout the country which is so eager to cooperate with the Red Cross. Women and men alike throughout the country are eager for an opportunity to do something to help.

"Eliot Wadsworth as acting chairman of the Red Cross has done marvellous work in organizing Red Cross chapters throughout the country and in developing their membership. So great has become the pressure upon Mr. Wadsworth by reason of his appointment as a member of the war council and by reason of the enormous administrative duties pressing upon him at headquarters that it has been found essential to reenforce his department and create under him an operating field head of the Red Cross of the whole country.

"We are therefore peculiarly fortunate in being able to obtain the services of Mr. Gibson, who is one of the most successful young men in America.

More Members Needed.

"Mr. Gibson will direct the energies of 1,800 Red Cross chapters so that the work of all of them can be brought to bear effectively in meeting the constantly increasing need confronting the Red Cross. It will be the purpose of Mr. Gibson to consolidate a great many departments and bureaus which up to this time have been functioning independently and are now to be brought into cooperation and directed toward a definite end.

"It will be Mr. Gibson's duty to develop chapters and add to the nearly 2,000,000 members the Red Cross already has. It is clear that there is unlimited service and ability in this country which wants