welcomes the assurance now given by the provisional Government of Russia's intention, of which the President has no doubt, of being deterred by no difficulty in pursuing the war to a final triumph.

Not Doubtful of Outcome.

"No less gratifying to the President is the announcement by the Government that, like the United States, Russia consecrates all its forces and all its resources to this end. With this tenacity of purpose moving all the allied Governments there can be no doubt of the outcome of the conflict now raging.

"I ask you to be so good as to give to your Government renewed expression of the President's deep sympathy with them in the burden they have assumed and in the obstacles they have encountered and are encountering, and his confidence that, inspired and impelled by their patriotic efforts and guidance, there will emerge from the present conflict a regenerated Russia founded upon those great principles of democracy, freedom and equality, right and justice."

Much of the money now placed to Russia's credit will be spent immediately for supplies and equipment, which must be shipped quickly if they are to arrive before the closing up of the northern ports by ice. One of the great needs is railroad locomotives and rails, which American producers are endeavoring to provide.

KORNILOFF EULOGIZED.

Only General Able to Restore Order, Says Cossack Council.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 24.—The Council of Cossacks in assembly has voted full confidence in Lieut.-Gen. Korniloff, commander in chief of the Russian armies, and in Premier Kerensky. The question arose following a demand published in *Izvestia*, organ of the Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates, that Lieut.-Gen. Korniloff be dismissed because of the strict regime he instituted in the army. The council adopted a resolution approving the General's course as the only rational one and denying the right of workmen and soldiers to interfere. He was eulogized as the "only General able to restore order and lead the country out of a critical situation."

M. Saminkoff, acting Minister of War, has resigned. His resignation was the result of military and political differences with Premier Kerensky.

"Deplorable" is the word used to describe the condition of railway equipment in Russia by Chief Traffic Manager Shubersky, in charge of railway transportation along the front. He has just made a report to the committee of engineers of the Department of Communications. He declared the work accomplished during the five months since the revolution "tragic." He cited figures to show that at the end of the present half year there were 700,000 fewer freight cars than in the same period a year ago.

At the beginning of 1917, said M. Shubersky, there were 34,000 broken locomotives, or 16½ per cent. of the total. To-day there are 52,000, or 25 per cent. Similarly, the cars out of commission were 25,000, or 4.8 per cent., against a present number of 46,000, or 8 per cent. The speed of trains has been reduced from seventy-two versts daily to fifty-two. General political and economical disorganization is the reason given.

RIGA STILL HOLDS OUT.

Temporary Loss Would Not Seem to Be Disaster.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The so-called "fall of Riga" reported yesterday seems to have been imaginary. Riga has changed hands five times in the present war and its temporary loss would not be considered a disaster by Petrograd, but there is nothing to indicate that such loss is impending. The official Russian report to-day makes no mention of fighting in that region. Berlin states that the Bavarians have reached the River Aa at some places on the Gulf of Riga. This is fully twenty miles west of Riga itself.

On the Rumanian front fighting has become desultory. Austro-Germans attacked near Krendsheni and took some trenches, but soon after these were won back in a sharp counter attack by the Russians.

SHIPS BOMBED, SAYS BERLIN.

British Admiralty Denies Air Raiders Struck Vessels, However.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 24.—A statement issued in Berlin in regard to the attack by airships of the northern coast of England says bombs were dropped with good effect on British naval forces. The statement supplements the official report on the raid, in which the loss of one airship off the coast of Jutland is admitted. It says:

"On approaching England, bombs were dropped in large numbers on outpost vessels. At 2 A. M. bombs were dropped on Hull, causing fires. The airships also dropped bombs with good effect on Lincoln and on the southern bank of the Humber, near and east of Grimsby, above brightly illuminated factories. Extinction of lights showed that buildings had been hit. On their return the airships dropped bombs with good effect on naval forces."

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The Admiralty states that no British ships were hit by bombs dropped in the Zeppelin raid.

REICHMANN ANXIOUS TO FIGHT FOR U. S.

He Admits He Had Sentiments for Germany.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—The examination of Lieut.-Col. Reichmann recently nominated to the grade of Brigadier-General, was continued to-day behind closed doors in the Senate Committee on Military Affairs. Col. Reichmann frankly told the committee of conversations he had had privately regarding the conduct of the war by the armies and navies of the Kaiser.

Reichmann admitted that he had discussed the methods of the German aerial bombers, and while not justifying this method of warfare he had always insisted that such conduct, in reprisal, had been committed by both the British and the French airmen over German cities.

The officer insisted in answer to questions from Senator Fletcher that he was not only willing but anxious to go to France to fight for America. He was convinced that the sentiments, naturally aroused by his recollections of the Fatherland and by the fact that he has two sisters living in Germany with whom up to the beginning of the war he had corresponded, would be submerged in his consciousness of duty to the land of his adoption. Sentiment and the duties of the soldier are two different things, Col. Reichmann told the Senators.

Reichmann explained that he came to the United States and enlisted in the United States army in 1881. He was 17 years old when he left Germany and had not served in the German army.

The investigation will be continued tomorrow, when brother officers of Col. Reichmann will testify as to his conduct and his utterances previous to America's entry into the war and since that time.

Ford's Son Claims Exemption.

DETROIT, Aug. 24.—Edsel Ford, son of Henry Ford, was examined by a local draft board to-day and it was announced he passed the physical tests. Ford claimed exemption on industrial grounds. He is an officer of his father's automobile company, which is now working on orders for the Red Cross.

BRITAIN HUMBUGGED SAYS HELFFERICH

Lloyd George's Shipping Data Assailed by Vice-Chancellor as Deceptive.

U-BOATS ARE WINNING

German Official Denies He Doubted Efficacy of Submarine War.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 24.—Vice-Chancellor Helfferich in the course of a debate in the Main Committee of the German Reichstag said the real reason why Great Britain entered the war was the fact that Germany's trade in 1917 would presumably have reached the level of the trade of Great Britain.

"This war," the Vice-Chancellor said, "is the result of tension created by the fact that Great Britain was constantly feeling the glaring and increasing disproportion between her superior world and naval power and Germany's increasing economic strength.

"One ought clearly to recognize that Great Britain's object was our economic oppression. To abandon one's self to any illusion in this respect would be fatal."

Dr. Helfferich repudiated as unjustified the reproach that he ever had made any prophecies respecting the efficacy of the German submarine warfare.

Attacks Lloyd George.

"Prophesying," he said, "I leave to Great Britain. Premier Lloyd George's statistics in his latest speech are mere humbug. If the British Premier, contrary to his declaration in April, now draws a favorable picture of the situation—although it certainly has not become more favorable—this proves first, that public feeling in Great Britain urgently needs to be comforted, and, second, that Lloyd George considers it necessary to play upon German public opinion.

"This impression is confirmed by the obvious consideration that Premier Lloyd George's words can only be explained by the same direct menace which operates, despite the prospect of American aid, in the tremendous dash on the western front with an immense concentration of men and material. This menace is not so much on land or in the air as it is in the water.

"The opinion, shared by Mr. Lloyd George, that fine weather is particularly favorable for U-boat activity is a mistaken one. Smooth seas and lulls in the wind are very disagreeable for U-boats, especially in view of the enemy's defensive measures, regarding aircraft in particular. Some U-boat commanders are of the opinion that submarine warfare can be carried on with still better results when the weather is not too fine and the nights are longer.

Navigation Under Escort.

"The navigation of ships under escort obstructs the scope of the U-boats, of course, but it also involves considerable disadvantage for the enemy, owing to the fact that such a flotilla is unhandy and has difficulty in eluding a submarine attack quickly.

"As sea traffic diminishes sinkings, of course, will probably decrease gradually. To-day the sinking of even a single ship is felt much more intensely by the Entente than at the beginning of the U-boat war. The statements of our naval staff respecting the tonnage resources of Great Britain may be regarded as exact. Mr. Lloyd George's statements are artificial manipulations of figures. He mixes net and gross losses, anxiously avoiding definite particulars as to total British losses in tonnage.

"It is interesting to note his remark that all tonnage sunk among that requisitioned for the military must be compensated from tonnage available for commercial purposes. His statement respecting British shipbuilding must be viewed with the utmost doubt.

"For continuation of the U-boat warfare all materials and the personnel required are ready in ample measure, so that, in a military respect, there cannot be any doubt that it will be continued efficiently."

BARUCH TO HANDLE ALLIED WAR ORDERS

With Lovett and Brooking Will Direct Purchases in This Country.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—Secretary McAdoo announced to-night the commission which will handle the purchases of the Allies in this country.

This commission, which has been created through agreement signed by the representatives of the allied Governments, consists of Bernard M. Baruch, Robert S. Lovett and Robert S. Brookings. These men are members of the War Industries Board, which is to handle the purchases of war supplies for this Government. They will thus be secured in coordination with the purchases to be made in this country for carrying on the war against Germany.

While so far only Great Britain, France and Russia have actually signed the agreement under which all purchases are to proceed through this commission, it is expected that a similar agreement will be signed within the next few days by the diplomatic representatives of the other allies. The appointment of this commission does not mean that the foreign representatives here will be superseded by the new board. Instead of placing their orders directly with manufacturers, however, these commissioners have agreed to turn them over to the new commission.

This commission, which will be supplied with information as to the productive capacity of every industry, will assign priority to the different orders and in this way bring about, it is expected, a more effective use of the combined resources of this country and the allied countries in the prosecution of the war.

It is expected that the new board will name Mr. Baruch as its chairman, as THE SUN predicted last May. Mr. Baruch, who is also chairman of the purchasing committee of the War Industries Board, will become the world's super-buyer. The board will place orders for supplies in a year amounting of many billions of dollars.

One effect of this plan will be to stabilize prices and absolutely eliminate the competition which has gone on in the past among some of the foreign Governments in placing orders for supplies in this country.

Wilcox Heads Accident Boards.

BOSTON, Aug. 24.—F. M. Wilcox, member of the Industrial Commission of Wisconsin, was elected president of the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards, in session here, to-day. Other officers chosen were: George A. Kingston, Ottawa, Ont., vice-president, and Royal Meeker, Federal Commissioner of Labor and Statistics, Washington, secretary-treasurer. The convention voted to meet next year at Madison, Wis.

'WE SHALL CONQUER,' KAISER TELLS TROOPS

Says England, Arch Enemy, Must Be Beaten Down.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 24.—England, the arch enemy of Germany, must be beaten down at whatever cost, Emperor William told his troops while on a visit to the Flanders front on Wednesday. An official statement issued in Berlin says that the Emperor addressed deputations from all detachments which have had a share in meeting the British attacks.

He said he felt impelled to express his thanks and his full recognition of the heroic gallantry shown by troops from all parts of Germany in the hard fighting of the last week. The Emperor referred to the marked contrast between the German and Anglo-French points of view and continued:

"It is in God's hands when in his wisdom He will give us victory. He has taught our army a hard lesson, and now we are going to pass the examination. With the old German confidence in God we shall show what we can do. The greater and mightier the problem the more gladly we shall grapple with it and solve it. We shall fight and conquer until the enemy has had enough of these struggles.

"All Germans have realized who is the instigator of this war and who is the chief enemy—England. Every one knows England is our most spiteful adversary. She spreads the hatred of Germany over the whole world, filling her allies with hatred and eagerness to fight. Thus every one at home knows what you know still better, that England is particularly the enemy to be struck down, however difficult it may be. Your relatives at home, who too have made great sacrifices, thank you through me.

"A difficult struggle lies ahead of us. England, proud of her stubborn resistance, believes in her invincibility, but you will show that you can achieve still greater things, for the prize of the war is the German people's freedom to live—freedom at sea and freedom at home. With God's help we shall see the struggle through and be victorious."

MICHAELIS CHARGES DENIED BY CECIL

No Secret Treaty Between France and Russia, He Says.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—In discussing the German Chancellor's speech regarding the war aims of the Entente Powers, Lord Robert Cecil, Under Secretary and official spokesman for the Foreign Office, said to THE SUN correspondent to-day that he had no information regarding a secret Franco-Russian treaty.

As to the charge of Chancellor Michaelis that a member of the British Cabinet recently said that the Germans must be driven back across the Rhine, Lord Robert laughingly observed that that remark was made by Sir Edward Carson on the floor of the House of Commons. It was not an expression of the Entente's policy, he said, but rather a rhetorical utterance which he immediately explained.

After turning from the war aims to the question of who started the war, which was again charged by the German Chancellor that England alone was to blame, Lord Robert summarized the conditions in Europe before the war and said he was astonished to find any one who could possibly believe that England started the conflict. He had this to say in conclusion on this point:

"If anybody in the middle of July, 1914, had said the greatest war in the history of the world was immediately ahead of us he would have been deemed a dangerous lunatic. Nobody could have dreamed it possible. England was preoccupied at that time with politics, especially the Irish question. True, some few people had insisted that the Germans intended to attack us. It seems mighty strange now that if we were the aggressors that England was so utterly unprepared. The origin of the war is not questionable. I fully accept the statement that Germany a year before the start of hostilities had fully determined to fight. We are informed that Germany approached Italy months ahead and proposed action in the Balkans.

Italy Delayed War.

"Italy replied that if it was to be an aggressive and not a defensive war she would be unable to join the conflict. Germany then believed she was not strong enough without Italy, postponed action, but did not change her plans.

"Ambassador Gerard shows that the Crown Prince of Germany made no secret that war was coming. He hoped it would come in his father's lifetime, otherwise certainly the moment he, the Crown Prince, reached the throne.

"The Crown Prince, in discussing politics with English writers six months before the war, proposed that England and Germany unite against France. The German decided in advance that 1914 was the right time to attack the French. France's three year service bill was not then effective and Russia's strategic railroads were not finished and Germany knew better than any one else of the corruption and inefficiency of the old Russian Government. She fully believed that England, preoccupied with her political affairs, would not join in the conflict. Even if Britain would take part in the war, Germany decided to go ahead.

"The rest is well known. The Sarajevo murders furnished the pretext and war was forced after Serbia made every possible concession."

Lord Robert when asked whether some other pretext would have been used if the Sarajevo crime had not occurred replied with the following statement heretofore unuttered with official authority:

"You know there are those who believe the Sarajevo murders were the result of plots hatched in Austria. Some writers after investigating conditions prior to the war have advanced this theory. The Austrian Crown Prince strongly favored uniting all the Austrian Slavs into one kingdom, making it autonomous and adding it to the Austrian system with Hungary, Germany and Austria, making a triple instead of a dual empire. This programme was violently and bitterly opposed by the older anti-Slavic elements of Austria, which hated to see Slavs raised to a footing of equality.

Plot Against Austrian Prince.

"Out of this, it is alleged by these writers, the plot was developed to do away with the Crown Prince. With a widespread knowledge of the dangers attending his trip from Bosnia to Herzegovina no measures were adopted to protect him."

Sir Robert referred THE SUN correspondent to the investigators and writers who have advanced this theory, and while refusing to indicate personally that he is convinced of its correctness, he manifested an interest which strongly suggested that there may be revelations in the near future of new depths of infamy and plots among the Central Empires to force a close of the war.

Fresh worries in the Balkan situation are admitted in the Entente Foreign Offices, which fear that Venezelos's task is proving bigger than he anticipated. It is admitted that he is not gaining popularity even if he is not losing it.

CONGRESS MAY HEAR WILSON ON PEACE

Address Expected at Time He Replies to the Pope.

TO GET JAPAN'S VIEWS

Viscount Ishii Will Give Also Analysis of Russian Situation.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—President Wilson may decide to address Congress on peace at the same time he makes reply to Pope Benedict's proposals. In that way he would take the national legislature into his confidence and at the same time inform the country on the question.

No indications of the President's plans had come from the White House to-day, but the possibility of his discussing the subject before Congress in this way was considered at the Capitol as a probability.

It is understood the President will have before him very soon the substance of the replies Great Britain and France will make to the Pope. From Viscount Ishii, head of the Japanese mission, the President will get an intimate understanding of Japan's purposes in the situation and also, it is understood, a close analysis of the situation in Russia. The Japanese view of the Russian situation is at this time appraised at a special value.

No one has been authorized to say what reply President Wilson will make to the Pope's proposal further than that it will be in harmony with the responses of the Allies. It seems to be generally accepted in official and diplomatic circles that the Pope's proposal cannot be accepted. Indeed, there have been indications from the Vatican that Pope Benedict did not expect it would be accepted, but addressed the belligerents with the purpose of building the groundwork for another discussion later on.

The unofficial forecast of what the President will say if he speaks is that Pope Benedict's proposal contains nothing on which to proceed and that a discussion of peace terms can best be approached by Germany's stating her terms, the Allies having already stated theirs.

POPE FOR INDEMNITY.

Thinks It Necessary for Restoration Purposes.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—Telegrams received here from Rome say that prominent persons at the Vatican, interpreting the papal peace note, assert Pope Benedict believes an indemnity is necessary for the restoration of Belgium and northern France and takes the view that restoration of Serbia is essential. He did not mention the latter in his note, as he believed the whole Balkan question could be dealt with more effectively by negotiation, as a separate problem.

From the same source it is learned that issuance of the peace note was preceded by unofficial conversations with prominent Germans in an endeavor to obtain Germany's consent to provisions for restoration of invaded territories.

LABOR HERE TO WAR ON PRO-GERMANISM

Central Federated Union Supports Gompers Stand After Stormy Session.

After a stormy fight that lasted two hours and a half the Central Federated Union last night passed a resolution indorsing the plea of Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, that labor join in fighting all pro-German propaganda and all suspicious labor movements that do not have the ring of true patriotism.

The Central body split 42 to 33 on the resolution of indorsement, and when the fight was ended elected Ernest Bohm delegate to the Minneapolis convention of the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy. This convention is due to meet September 5 as a backfire to the convention of the People's Council, which holds its session at Minneapolis, September 1.

The socialists in the body strongly opposed the election of a delegate. They insisted that the proposal to go into such an election was in violation of the constitution of the organization.

The fight started when the secretary read a communication from Mr. Gompers asking that labor join in fighting pro-German propaganda wherever found. Joseph Weinstein, delegate for the Sign Painters Union, led the opposition.

"I deny," he said, "the statement of Gompers that the People's Council is unpatriotic. America wants to know what she is fighting for."

Victor C. Rybick defended the action of the American Alliance, and spoke in favor of the Gompers proposal. He was followed by Bernard Wolf, delegate from the Cigarmakers Union.

"It is very queer," he said, "that the labor movement should go along with Wall Street. I don't believe in capitalistic democracy; only in Socialistic democracy. We should put the whole thing to a referendum. The American Alliance for Labor and Democracy don't amount to a pinch of snuff."

"I don't want the people to believe," retorted J. G. Spellman, "that the men in the Central Federated Union are a lot of Socialists. I glory in the patriotism of the president of the American Federation of Labor. I admire his patriotic efforts to have the labor movement support the Government. I look up to him with pride."

"I am sorry to see Gompers lined up with Wall Street," came back Weinstein. "The American Alliance is a farce. The question ought to be taken up by the American Federation of Labor."

James Bagley, representing the pressmen, said that the People's Council now had 2,500,000 members who were drawn from working people, and that they were "not getting their money from Wall Street, while the Federation of Labor was."

He insisted that Gompers and not the American Federation was going to hold the Minneapolis meeting, and said that the People's Council only wanted to get the same peace result that the Pope advocated.

"Are you going to permit these oratorical endeavors here?" asked Robert Bridwell, "when they are not permitted on the streets?"

The chairman cut short the talk, and the indorsing resolution and the election of Delegate Bohn followed amid a perfect storm of protest from the Socialists.

Air Bomb Kills Girl in Metz.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 24.—A semi-official telegram from Berlin says that during an enemy air attack Tuesday night a girl was killed at Metz. No military damage was done at Egisheim, Freiburg and Schlettstadt, but a woman and five children were injured.

GASOLENE SHORTAGE FEARED BY OFFICIALS

Lack of Equipment for Drilling Wells Reported.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—Danger that the country's increasing military and industrial demands for gasolene and other petroleum products may not be filled because of lack of equipment for drilling new wells has been brought to the attention of the Council of National Defence by the Bureau of Mines.

Director Manning of the bureau said to-day he was hopeful that arrangements would be made by the council whereby materials from the steel industry and other supplies would be speedily furnished to oil producers.

"The situation is critical," he said. "At present drilling is being curtailed, costs of oil well supplies have been increased and it has become impossible to get them in adequate quantities for any price. The situation is worse than at any time since the war started. Were no wells to be drilled for one year's time our petroleum production would drop at least one-fourth.

"From California to Pennsylvania small producing wells are being abandoned in order that equipment may be used for new wells from which larger production is expected."

GERMANS PUSH BACK BRITISH NEAR YPRES

Continued from First Page.

enemy strongly counter attacked with fresh troops the positions gained by us on Wednesday in the neighborhood of the Ypres-Menin road. He repeated his assault with great violence throughout the day and forced back our advanced troops.

Fierce fighting has taken place in the Inverness copse and the Glencorse wood and is continuing. Numerous concentrations in this area have been dealt with effectively by our artillery. The enemy's losses in the stubborn fighting which has taken place all day are heavy.

Many Objectives Surpassed.

French (Day)—On the left bank of the Meuse at 4:45 o'clock this morning our troops attacked the German positions between Avoucourt Wood and Dead Man Hill. All our objectives were attained and in most instances surpassed. By a single charge the French carried the formidably organized Hill 304, and also Camard Wood, to the west of it. They also captured, north of Hill 304, a line of defence works and fortified farms, and reached the river south of the Forges Brook. Between Haucourt and Bethincourt the average depth of the advance was more than two kilometers. Prisoners were taken in the course of this action.

At the same time, a vigorous French offensive east of the road between Esnes and Bethincourt enabled us to enlarge our positions north of Dead Man Hill to a depth of about a kilometer.

French (Night)—In Champagne the cannonade has been rather spirited in the region of the Teton.

On the Verdun front the enemy artillery, which was energetically counter shelled, bombarded the front lines we captured recently, especially to the north of Hill 304 and between Samogneux and the Chambrette farm. No infantry action took place.

The number of prisoners captured this morning at Hill 304 exceed 100.

Drum Fire Again Used.

German (Day)—In Flanders the lively artillery activity in the sector between Langemarck and Hollebeke only slackened from time to time. At some places it again reached the strength of drum fire, but up to the present it has not been followed by attacks on a large scale. Only near Westhoek did the English carry out a partial attack, which was unsuccessful.

Early this morning we wrested from the enemy the gain made by him in the recent fighting south of Ypres-Menin road. The lost trenches were recaptured and held.

In the course of futile attacks on Wednesday the English lost twenty-one tanks, which he destroyed before our first lines. Some of the occupants who had not been killed were taken prisoner.

Canadian troops again attempted to force their way into Lens and into our positions adjacent thereto. In the course of stubborn hand to hand fighting we retained all our former lines. An enemy attack on the Arras-Doual railway line also failed.

Admit Loss of Hill 304.

Army Group of the German Crown Prince.—On both sides of the River Meuse during some hours of the day the artillery duel again increased to considerable intensity in Avocourt Wood, on Height 304, near Beaumont and in Fosses Wood. Against Height 304, which during Tuesday night we have evacuated in accordance with our plans, having left behind a weak garrison, the French to-day carried out a strong attack. They were received by our artillery fire.

North of Louvemont enemy storming troops who had taken up their positions in readiness for an attack were caught under our annihilating fire and were unable to leave their trenches.

German (Night) — In Flanders there have been local engagements near St. Julien and south of the Ypres-Menin road which went in our favor.

West of the Meuse the French, attacking beyond Hill 304, were repulsed with heavy losses.

CROWN PRINCE'S WASTE

Compelled to Withdraw 22 Divisions for Repairs.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN *from the London Times.*

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LONDON, Aug. 25.—Col. Repington, the military expert of the *Times*, discussing the fighting on the western front, says there has been no appreciable change in the relative numbers of men and guns on the two sides. The Crown Prince has pursued ever since April 16 last his customary unfortunate tactics of wasting his unfortunate armies to no purpose. In allowing him to have his own way the German higher command is playing the courtiers' role.

The enemy has been compelled to withdraw from the lines no less than 22 divisions for repairs. As a German division is rarely withdrawn until it has suffered 4,000 casualties and as the divisions not yet withdrawn also have suffered heavily, particularly in the counter attacks, which have been as costly as they are usually ineffective, it can be said confidently that the German losses have been extremely heavy, much heavier than the British, which, since the end of April, have been less than was estimated beforehand.

As the Germans fear to lose their guns they keep them far back. For this reason the Germans in their counter-attacks meet the full blast of our guns without receiving the constant support of their own.

NAVAJO'S U-BOAT VICTIM PERSISTENT

Third Officer Gives Details of Narrative Gun Crew May Not Divulge.

TANKER'S MEN IN PORT

Oil Ship Finally Destroyed by Explosion and Fire Off Irish Coast.

Naval gunners of Uncle Sam are debarred by Government order from revealing their exploits, and that is why Chief Boatswain's Mate Horace Lothrop Ham of Berkeley, Va., and his crew of twelve tanned and rugged bluejackets who manned the gun of the tank steamship Navajo declined to comment on the report brought in an Atlantic port yesterday by an American liner that they had sunk a big German submarine off the Irish coast early in July. Edward Shafer, third officer of the Navajo, who arrived with the gun crew, said he thought every American ought to know about the event, and he spun the yarn willingly. His shipmates verified it and described other adventures of the Navajo in the submarine zone.

The tanker was bound East with a full cargo of crude oil, when on the morning of July 4, an inauspicious date for enemies of America, a submarine appeared on the starboard side about three miles away. The Navajo swung stern on to the German and opened fire. The submarine responded, but finding the shells of the Navajo dropping too close to her for comfort she submerged. A thick fog enabled the Navajo to continue her course for the rest of the day without fear of attack.

British Ship Asks Help.

On the morning of the next day the wireless of the Navajo picked up a message from a British sailing vessel saying that she was being attacked by a submarine and giving her position as several miles from that of the Navajo. The shots of the U-boat were heard distinctly aboard the tanker, and the submarine herself soon materialized from the mist and began blazing away at the Navajo, which returned the compliment with interest. A British hydroplane hove in sight when the duel had been on fifteen minutes, and the submarine went below. Thick weather came and the hydroplane returned to shore. Late in the afternoon the fog lifted and revealed the persistent German hanging on three miles astern.

Capt. McDougal swung the Navajo stern on to her foe, so as to present less target and give the gunners aft a better chance to score hits. The German gunner was lucky at the beginning of the fight, one of his first shells penetrating a stern plate. Thereafter, however, his fire was wild. None of the twenty-five succeeding shots was effective. The naval gunners got the German's range and hit all around him, finally landing a shell, the twentieth, fairly on his conning tower, fragments of which were seen to fly in air. The submarine, Schafer declares, sank stern first.

Destroyer Notes Wreckage.

Ten minutes later a British destroyer came along in answer to wireless calls from the oil ship and cruised over the scene of the conflict. Her officers reported that they were sure that the submarine had been destroyed, as they had noted much wreckage and oil on the sea. Schafer says he learned while in England that the British Admiralty, relying on the report of the destroyer, had advised that official commendation be given to the gun crew of the Navajo. The Navy Department has published nothing of the adventure.

The Navajo reached a French port, repaired the damage to her stern and sailed in ballast for an American port. Off the Irish coast on August 1 an explosion aboard caused a fire which her crew could not control and all hands abandoned her and were picked up by a patrol boat and landed.

Frank Day, sole survivor of the American schooner Azian, torpedoed on July 17, got back by the liner. He said he clung six hours to wreckage and was picked up by a British patrol boat. All his shipmates were killed by the torpedo attack or drowned later.

Liner Has Two Alarms.

An American steamship at an Atlantic port yesterday was accompanied more than 800 miles from a British port by three American destroyers through an unusually heavy fog in which a shot from the liner on the second day out startled her passengers. They learned later that the naval gunners had spied astern what they supposed was a submarine and let loose on the object. The destroyers closed in about the liner and all passengers put on lifebelts, but there were no more shots and the rest of the trip was uneventful until the ship was within about a day of the American coast, when the lifeboats, always swung out in the submarine zone, again were made ready for launching, and passengers were ordered to put on lifebelts. The ship had received a wireless warning about the possible presence of submarines off the American coast.

E. Lyall Swete, theatrical producer of London, who arrived by the liner, related the story of an attack on an American steamship that recently arrived on the other side. He said he got it from a friend in London. When the liner was about thirty-six hours from her destination a submarine began firing at her at a range of about 8,500 yards. A few minutes before a torpedo had been seen to churn through the sea about twenty feet from the ship's stern, and the naval gunners were on the lookout for the submersible. She fired thirty-five shots and the naval gunners sent fifty toward her in a battle lasting more than two hours.

As she fought the liner sent out wireless appeals for help and two British and two American destroyers hove in sight and made for the U-boat, which before submerging discharged a torpedo. Passengers say the projectile missed by not more than twenty yards. The destroyers were too far off to hit the submarine when she vanished and did not fire a shot. The liner put into an intermediate port, and when the destroyers had cleared a way for her she proceeded.

Devonian's Crew Saved.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—All members of the crew of the submarined steamship Devonian were saved, according to to-day's advices to the State Department. In the crew were sixty-five Americans.

SALONICA HAS ANOTHER FIRE.

1,000 Houses Are Burned in New Disaster.

ATHENS, Aug. 24.—A second fire is burning in Salonica where great damage was done last Saturday by a conflagration which destroyed a considerable part of the city, making 60,000 persons homeless.

Thus far a thousand houses have been destroyed in the new fire.

ROOSEVELT QUOTES MICAH TO TROOPS

Answers Appeal to Assist in Bible Distribution.

In an effort to gain support for its movement to place a Bible in the hand of every United States soldier and sailor now under arms the New York Bible Society is appealing to a number of the big men of the country to send to the fighting forces through that organization a message. The latest of these obtained was from Col. Roosevelt, which follows:

"The teachings of the New Testament are foreshadowed in Micah's verse: 'What more doth the Lord require of thee than to do justice, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God.'

"Do justice; and therefore fight valiantly against the armies of Germany and Turkey, for these nations in this crisis stand for the reign of Moloch and Beelzebub on this earth.

"Love mercy; treat prisoners well, succor the wounded; treat every woman as if she were your sister; care for the little children, and be tender with the old and helpless.

"Walk humbly; you will do so if you study the life and teachings of the Saviour.

"May the God of justice and mercy have you in His keeping."

CORRIGAN TO RUN AGAINST SWANN

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would withdraw by midnight, August 31, the last day for withdrawing.

The Hearst bugaboo caused quite a flurry at Tammany Hall yesterday and Charles F. Murphy came all the way from Good Ground to talk to his leaders. It is understood on good authority that Mr. Murphy assured his followers that Judge Hylan was the real, honest-to-goodness Tammany candidate, and further, the chief is said to have denied angrily that there was any "deal" between him and Hearst by which the publisher was to supplant Judge Hylan.

This had the effect of placating some of the Tammany leaders, especially "Tom" Foley, who made no secret of the that if Mr. Hearst did become the organization candidate, he could expect no support from Tammany below Fourteenth street, the district practically controlled by Foley. Mr. Hearst earned the everlasting enmity of Foley some years ago when the publisher ran a candidate for Sheriff against Foley and bitterly attacked the Tammany subboss.

Judge Hylan, before leaving to join his family in the Catskills, showed himself to the reporters and did his best to convince his auditors that the Hearst talk worried him not.

"I suppose you saw the discussion in the morning papers about Mr. Hearst and Mr. Murphy?" the Judge was asked.

"Yes," was the smiling answer. "I have nothing more to say than I have already said."

"Then there is nothing more you care to say about the Hearst matter?"

"Nothing more than I said the other day," was the reply.

Judge Hylan earlier in the week had said that he would certainly support Mr. Hearst if the latter should be victorious in the Democratic primaries.

Hylan Avoids Discussion.

"Have you any suspicion that Mr. Murphy proposes to throw you over and take Mr. Hearst?"

"I don't care to discuss it," responded the Judge.

The Judge said he had not talked with Mr. Murphy or had any communication from Mr. Hearst, but mentioned that he had passed John H. McCooey, the Brooklyn Tammany boss, on the street and exchanged greetings.

Word from Brooklyn that Register Edward T. O'Loughlin, to whom was denied the McCooey nomination for President of Brooklyn, had abandoned his original intention of heading a straight city and borough ticket against the McCooey slate, and would go it alone in the election against Edward Reigelmann, the McCooey candidate, strengthened the belief of the Democratic leaders that Mr. Hearst would not run in the primaries.

Mr. O'Loughlin, who is a strong Hearst man, was thought at first to be organizing his new party, the People's Non-Partisan League, as a vehicle for the support of Mr. Hearst, but now that he is going it alone this theory is shattered.

Meantime the odds are about even that Mr. Hearst will run.

Herman W. Beyer, Deputy County Clerk, withdrew yesterday as the candidate for County Clerk on the Bennett Republican ticket. Mr. Beyer, it is understood, will support the Mitchel fusion ticket.

MUNICH POLICE SEIZE FOOD.

Restaurants Raided and 9,000 Eggs Taken in One.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 24.—Police of Munich have made extensive seizures of foodstuffs at a number of fashionable hotels and restaurants, according to the Leipzig *Volkszeitung*. At one restaurant 9,000 eggs and several hundredweight of honey, flour and venison, which had been procured clandestinely, were taken by the officials. A rigorous search is being made in all Bavarian health resorts. The information regarding the secretly hoarded food stores leaked out through gossip by wealthy visitors.

ITALIANS CAPTURE 60 GUNS.

Austrian Prisoners in Recent Fighting Exceed 20,000.

ROME, Aug. 24.—The War Office reports that the battle on the Isonzo front continues, and that about sixty guns have been captured. Gen. Cadorna announces that the Italians yesterday stormed new Austrian positions, broke up violent counter attacks made by the enemy and took a large number of Austro-Hungarian prisoners.

More than 20,000 prisoners, the War Office statement says, have been removed from the Austro-Italian front by the Italians.

YEAR FOR BOGUS MAJOR.

Drug Addict Who Wore Uniform Sent to Atlanta.

The bogus army lieutenants and captains who have been sent to Atlanta Federal penitentiary since the declaration of war are soon to be outranked by a fake major. Homer C. Lee, a former employee in the Capitol at Washington, was sentenced to serve one year and one day in that institution by Federal Judge A. N. Hand yesterday for impersonating a major and passing bogus checks.

Lee had induced Lieut.-Col. Montgomery of Major-Gen. O'Ryan's staff to indorse one of his worthless drafts for $100. He confessed he was a drug addict and was so in dire need of money that he owed his imaginary rank.

United States Attorney Francis G. Caffey has received letters from army officials stating that there are many imposters wearing uniforms and asking that those caught be dealt with summarily.

GARFIELD WILL CUT RETAIL COAL PRICES

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competition would lead to lower prices. E. E. Loomis, president of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, emphasized this in a statement which he issued yesterday, which reads:

"The prices fixed by the President are no surprise to us. They practically represent what we have been getting for our coal recently.

"I believe the President's action will tend to stabilize retail prices. So far as our companies are concerned, we will go ahead with our announced policy of mining every ton of coal possible. We expect to break all our records for mining this year."

Increased Production.

An indication of the greatly increased production of the anthracite mines is given in a statement of the Lehigh Valley, which shows that in June the road handled 350,000 tons more coal than was handled last year. If increased production counts for anything in lowering the price of coal there is no reason, coal men say, why the price should go higher this year, as the mines have never made a better showing. Although the labor market is still handicapped by the competition of war industries which pay more, the operators have been able to more than make up for the disadvantage by increased efficiency of operation and a better handling of coal cars.

One of the things which the large coal dealers believe will result from the President's proclamation is that the retailer will hesitate to raise his prices in view of the fact that the price at the mines and the transportation charges are fixed by the Government.

In the official report of the Federal Trade Commission the prices charged by many Brooklyn retailers are declared to be "extortionate and intolerable from the public viewpoint," and a large number of Manhattan and Bronx dealers are also accused of taking more than a just profit.

Three agents of the commission investigated the New York city situation. They found that while shipments to Manhattan and The Bronx in the first seven months of 1917 were 229,154 tons greater than for the same period of 1916, Brooklyn dealers got less than they had received in the first five months of 1916. During June and July the Brooklynites got, after exerting pressure, 44,000 tons more than they got for the same 1916 months.

The report was made from reports made to the commission by fifty-seven out of the sixty dealers in Manhattan and The Bronx and thirty-nine of the forty-three Brooklyn retailers.

In its report the commission says that when the prices were announced last April householders and owners of apartments put in unusually large orders, due to the continued cold weather as well as to the large demand. There was a small amount in storage, and the April shipments were not large enough to meet the increased call. Since that time the demand has been maintained, due in part to the fear that the dealers would repeat last winter's performance of demanding $12 a ton for coal. The price is termed by the commission "unjustifiable."

"The prevailing prices for white anthracite per net ton," says the report, "during July were $7.70 for broken and egg sizes, $7.95 for stove and chestnut sizes, $8.60 for pea, and $8 for buckwheat. These prices were increased 15 cents on August 1, although some of the dealers in The Bronx raised their prices to $8.25 for stove and chestnut sizes.

"During the month of July, said the commission, the prices charged by the dealers for delivery to consumers in excess of what the coal cost them delivered at their yards, was more than $2 on each ton from twen