

GAIN Foothold IN KOVNO FORTS, CLAIM OF BERLIN

Sortie by Russians Turned Into Success by Teutons.

PETROGRAD IS SILENT

Invading Forces Break Resistance of Enemy Near Kubisko.

11,700 PRISONERS IN ONE DAY

Forces in West Turn to Grenade Fighting Before New Battle for Verdun.

London, Aug. 15.—German troops pressing on the heels of a Russian force repulsed in a sortie from Kovno have gained a foothold in the outer works of the fortress, according to official news from Berlin tonight.

Everywhere from the Baltic to the Bug the Germans are meeting stubborn resistance in their efforts to force the second line of Russian defenses, but they claim to have made steady gains both in the north and in their offensive movement east of Warsaw.

The forces of Marshal von Hindenburg and Gen. von Buelow, which have been held in check by the Russians for more than a week, in their offensive against Riga and Dvinsk, have succeeded in breaking the Russian resistance near Kubisko, according to the Berlin statement, and have driven the Russians in a northeasterly direction, capturing four officers and 2,500 men.

During the day on the whole front the Germans claim to have taken 11,700 prisoners, of whom forty were officers, with twenty machine guns.

The Russian war office late tonight, in an official statement, makes no mention of the reported successes of the Germans before Kovno, and in the Baltic provinces, tells of heavy Teutonic attacks against the fortifications at Novo Georgievsk which were generally repulsed, and of the successful reconnoissance along the Ziota Lina, during which two lines of German trenches were taken and the defenders killed.

Opposing Von Mackensen.

Advancing against stubborn resistance by the Russians, the army of Prince Leopold of Bavaria has succeeded in breaking through the Russian positions in the vicinity of Lonce, while the forces under General von Scholtz and von Gallwitz, forcing a crossing of the Narve and are pressing forward fighting heavy actions with the Russian rear guards.

Marshal von Mackensen advancing from the south upon Brest-Litovsk the position of the second line upon which five Teuton armies are converging, is meeting heavy opposition on a front about thirty miles south and west of the fortress.

Prepare for New Battle.

Heavy trench fighting with hand grenades and petards marks a breathing spell in the Argonne, during which both sides are re-forming their lines prior to a renewed struggle for Verdun.

In the region of Courtes Chaussee and La Fontaine, Aux Charms, Paris tonight reports, there has been violent but minor fighting, in which neither side has been able to gain.

The Germans are busily engaged in rebuilding the field fort known as Martinswerk, which was taken from the French during the fighting of Friday. They report that the French loss here was heavier than at first estimated, 350 bodies being found in the wreckage.

Renewed activity in the Vosges is reported by Paris, some minor successes being claimed by the French.

WAR BABIES MOSTLY BOYS.

German Statistics Show Twins Are on Increase, Too.

Zurich, Aug. 15.—Statistics of births in Vienna since last October bear out the popular belief that more boys than girls are born in time of war. Part of the figures dealing with mothers of the poorest classes, fugitives from Galicia and Bukovina, show that of 833 children born 214 were boys.

The Vienna War Sponsors Society's records show that among their proteges births number 140 boys to 100 girls.

There is a considerable increase in the number of twins born.

Printing Press Inventor Dies.

New York, Aug. 15.—The death of Edward Hett, inventor of multi-color printing press, has been announced at his home in Staten Island. He had suffered from paralysis for a short time. He was born in Chicago 46 years ago, but went to New York when in his teens.

Swallows His Teeth; Dies.

New York, Aug. 15.—False teeth, which stuck in his throat, yesterday caused the death of Edward F. Kennedy, a truckman of Washington Market, at his home, 126 Park avenue, Hoboken. He was 45 years old and a member of the Market Association.

WAR HINT GIVEN U. S. BY MEXICAN

Gonzales, Carranza's Aid, Says Political or Armed Intervention Means Fight.

REPLY TO PEACE APPEAL

Threat Conveyed to Washington by First Chief's Representative Here.

Laredo, Tex., Aug. 15.—Gen. Alfero Ricout, the Carranza military commander of Nuevo Laredo, tonight filed a reply here to the message of the pan-American countries. It was forwarded to Washington.

The statement—the first reply to the message of the pan-American conference—absolutely rejects any measures looking toward dealings with any but Gen. Carranza direct.

In support of this stand, the attention of the conference is called to the fact that Carranza was the first to arise in protest against the murder of President Madero, the only leader able to dominate the "usurper Huerta," and that, therefore, "negotiations must be conducted through Carranza direct and not his military leaders."

A threat of war, in case of "political or armed" intervention by the United States, was received in Washington yesterday from Gen. Pablo Gonzales, one of Carranza's strongest military leaders. It was given out by the Carranza agency here.

Gen. Gonzales' declaration was made yesterday, following the receipt of the appeal of the pan-American conference for a peaceful settlement of Mexico's affairs.

The dispatch was sent by Jesus Acuna, minister of foreign relations in Carranza's cabinet. It follows, in part:

"Before a gathering of newspaper men last night Gen. Pablo Gonzales said: 'I believe that before long the constitutional government of Mexico will be recognized by the United States and the South American countries as well. Political or armed intervention in the affairs of Mexico is a condition which I believe to be impossible. It would, however, if such a regrettable circumstance arose, be my duty and my disposition to uphold the policy of the first chief and to go to war if necessary without hesitation. I believe this to stand the Mexican people would take.'"

Gen. Gonzales also said that the occupation of Mexico City by his forces is permanent.

All the information coming to the War and State Departments as to Gen. Villa's attitude is that he will act in accordance with the suggestion of the pan-American conference.

El Paso, Aug. 15.—Gen. Villa's garrison in the city of Chihuahua is about to revolt and join the army of peace now being organized in several western states of Mexico.

This news was received here tonight in a code telegram to American officials. It is said that the jefe de arms of Chihuahua has signed a proclamation in which it is stated that the Mexican people will have peace if they have to fight for it. Gen. Villa, it is said, is afraid of ordering the execution of this officer for fear of inciting the populace to open rebellion. Villa is now in Chihuahua.

AGED WOMAN TAKES ACID BY MISTAKE; DIES

Mrs. Julia Gaskins Reaches Over to Medicine Stand, but Picks Up Wrong Bottle.

A faltering hand and weakened vision cost Mrs. Julia Gaskins, 73, of 112 C street northwest, her life yesterday when she reached over to a little medicine stand near her invalid's chair and picked up a bottle of carbolic acid. Mrs. Gaskins didn't know of her fatal mistake until the poison burned its way to her stomach.

Members of the household were attracted by her distress, and Emergency Hospital was notified. Although Mrs. Gaskins took but a small quantity of the acid, she died an hour and a half later, at about 4:30 o'clock.

RE-ENFORCEMENTS FOR KAISER.

Petrograd Believes They Have Got Fresh Troops from Interior.

Petrograd, Aug. 15.—The completion of German operations in the courland points to the Germans' acquisition of strong re-enforcements in this theater with which they are endeavoring to fight off Russian onslaughts in the Riga-Dvinsk regions.

Seeks Funds for Turkey.

Geneva, Aug. 14.—David Bey, Turkish minister of finance, who is seeking funds in the central empires to make up the deficit in the Turkish budget, arrived here today from Berlin. All taxi-cab service has been suspended in Vienna, owing to the scarcity of gasoline.

Bombs His Constantinople.

Athens, Aug. 15.—Allied aeroplanes have bombed Constantinople and the arsenals at Topkane and Galata with considerable damage and casualties.

Two Austrian U-Boats Lost

Divers Sent Down by Italians. Others Believed to Have Been Sunk Before.

Milan, Aug. 15.—The Austrian navy has lost two submarines in two days—the U-12 and the U-3. There is, besides, good reason to believe that two other Austrian submarines were damaged or sunk sometime before. Out of twelve submarines Austria now has only eight left.

From Venice some of the circumstances under which the U-12 was destroyed are learned. It was due in great part to the clever maneuver of an Italian torpedo boat, which sighted the periscope in the middle of the Adriatic, the submarine maneuvered to get near the torpedo boat, but the torpedo boat steered round and steamed in the direction of the coast.

Near the coast an Italian submarine, by a clever maneuver, sent a torpedo just as the Austrian submarine was passing within easy striking distance of the torpedo boat.

The Italian submarine then approached, intending to rescue the enemy's crew and take them prisoner, but the U-12 sank so rapidly that none could be saved.

SUMMER SCHOOL PUPILS VISITING WASHINGTON

Unusually Large Number of Parties Have Come Here This Year, It Is Said.

Washington is becoming the mecca for parties of summer school students, who are part of their educational work, this is the belief of local hotel men, who say an unusual number of such parties have passed through Washington this summer.

The majority of the parties have been from girls' schools, and the girls' departments of big universities.

A party of six young women from the University of Tennessee spent last week in this city. They left the Ebbett Hotel last night. A. J. Graves, who directed the party, said these tours are becoming a feature of the summer school courses.

He thought Washington a good place for the students to visit, because, he said, they can in a few days' sight-seeing, become familiar with the machinery of the government.

WITH 300 "SUBS" U. S. COULD DEFY WORLD

Lieut. Morrison Declares that Even Present Army Would Be Sufficient.

Philadelphia, Aug. 15.—"With 300 modern submarines the United States could defy the world to successfully land troops on American soil."

This statement was made today by Lieut. C. R. Morrison, chief aide on the staff of Rear Admiral Grant, commander of the submarine fleet and considered the foremost expert on undersea craft.

"At the present time," said Lieut. Morrison, "there are just four submarines on the Atlantic coast that are fit for sea service. Even these are now undergoing repairs at the Brooklyn navy yard and will be several days at the least before they are fit for service again. With 300 modern submarines America could defy the world. There is not a foreign nation, or even a combination of nations, that could successfully land sufficient troops on American soil to combat even our present army."

At the League Island navy yard preparations are being rushed for the completion of repairs to the famous old Brooklyn, which will be the flagship of the Asiatic squadron.

WANTS U. S. TO OWN FOX FARM.

Wisconsin Selon Will Try to Interest Government.

Appleton, Wis., Aug. 15.—A fox farm may be established in the northern part of Wisconsin by Talcott Barnes, son of the late ex-Congressman Barnes, of this city. An effort to interest the Federal government in the project will be made by Mr. Barnes.

Congressman Thomas F. Knopf, of the Ninth Congressional district, has agreed to do all he can to secure the aid of the Department of Agriculture in the enterprise. The Representative will go to Washington soon and while there he will present the matter to the Secretary of Agriculture and try to obtain financial assistance to start the farm.

Land can be acquired at a small cost in Northern Wisconsin, and Mr. Barnes can stock the farm with animals from a farm he is interested in at Saskatchewan, Canada.

THE NUTS IN TROUBLE.

Haselle Has Disappeared and Spouse Wants Divorce.

Minneapolis, Aug. 15.—Haselle Nutt, 30 years old, is defendant in a suit for divorce by Ashley T. Nutt, 22 years old, filed in Hennepin County District Court. Haselle Nutt was married at Everett, Mass., August 25, 1910, when only 15 years old. There is one little Nutt, Vincent, who is now 3 years old. The husband alleges he was deserted on Thanksgiving Day of 1911. Ashley asserts he has not seen Haselle Nutt since that day.

TWO "MIDDIES" TO BE DISMISSED

Court of Inquiry Makes Recommendations in "Gouging" Case.

ACCEPTED BY DANIELS

Various Reprimands and Punishments Imposed on Other Members of the Naval Academy.

The findings of the court of inquiry into the charges of extensive "gouging" fraud in examinations—at the United States Naval Academy—were made public yesterday.

The court does not sustain the action taken by the superintendent of the academy in having recommended for dismissal seven midshipmen who, it was charged, had seen mimeograph copies of examinations sheets in advance. It was the superintendent's recommendation against these seven midshipmen that stirred up all the furor at the Naval Academy and in political circles and led to the appeal to Secretary Daniels which resulted in the appointment of a court of inquiry.

Five of the original seven midshipmen are cleared of the charges of "fraud, deceit, cheating and other culpable irregularities in connection with the last annual examinations." These five are C. E. Evans, S. A. Hamilton, J. E. Moss, D. B. Duncan and T. W. Harrison, Jr.

Nelson Found Guilty.

The single midshipman of the original seven who is dismissed from the naval service is R. M. Nelson, Jr., who is found guilty of fraud and attempting to intimidate a witness. One other of the seven recommended for dismissal by the superintendent, Leonard P. Wessell, is punished by being turned back into the succeeding class.

The only other midshipman who is dismissed is Charles M. Reagle, accused of having sworn falsely before the Naval Court. Various reprimands and punishments short of actual dismissal are imposed on other midshipmen.

Secretary Daniels has accepted the findings of the court and its recommendations as to punishment.

The findings of the court show that 51 members, or 84 per cent of the first class, and 159 members, or 80 per cent of the second class, had, prior to the examination, in some form varying amounts of the so-called "dope," which later proved to be a substantial portion of the annual examination.

The court finds further that sixty-six midshipmen whose names are mentioned had surreptitiously and without authority visited one or more of the departments of the academy at unauthorized times for the purpose of obtaining their marks in advance of publication, and that there were undoubtedly many other midshipmen who indulged in that practice.

The courts make these important recommendations relating to the future management of the naval academy:

"That the practice of giving out dope or advance information should be abolished unless heads of departments issue by memoranda, thus insuring that all receive it in equal amounts and in the same form.

"That a uniform system of preparation, printing and safeguarding the examination papers be adopted.

"That examination papers be numbered consecutively, so that should a paper be abstracted, lost or misplaced, it would be known definitely and immediately.

"That each paper show clearly the time, place, date, class and character of the examination.

Favor Safes for Papers.

"That safes be provided for each department where examination papers and all secret matter should be kept.

"That no instructor should take part in instruction of midshipmen or discuss with them the subject matter relating to an approaching examination, who had previously prepared the examination questions or who had seen the examination or who had in any way taken part in its preparation.

"That examination should not be made so long or so difficult as to make a dope system necessary for a great proportion of a class to pass examinations satisfactorily.

"That to insure the confidence of midshipmen in the absolute fairness to all, no officer, professor or instructor should be permitted to give any instruction or information in regard to lessons or examinations to any midshipman outside of section rooms, except at regularly authorized instruction periods, open to all members of the class.

"That sections should not be grouped by marks, but should be grouped alphabetically.

"That means should be taken to see that midshipmen taking part in athletics are not favored by unusual advance information.

Besides the five midshipmen of the original seven who have been acquitted, these also are named as having been cleared of the charges of fraud, deceit and cheating:

K. Keller, E. H. Jones, J. H. Kwole, C. E. Holden, T. R. Denny, A. C. Rogers.

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Cops' New Coats Peril to Crooks

Revolvers Will Be in Easier Reach When New Styles Are Donned.

Policemen of Washington are going to lose their frock coats. An order re-uniforming the policemen has been issued by Maj. Pullman, superintendent of police, and the order does away with the resplendent frock coat. The frock is worn during the spring and fall of the year, a saving of \$15 is effected by that detail of the regulation. The new order also changes the winter top-coats of the men to a more military style.

The new top-coats, patterned after those worn by the police of other large cities, will have slits in the side pockets so that the revolver of the policeman, as it is buckled about his waist, is always at hand. The old coats compelled the policeman to lift the skirt of his garment to reach the revolver.

The regulation also relieves clerks in the stations and precinct detectives from the purchase of the department overcoat, which means the saving of more than \$20. The order does away entirely with all uniforms for detectives.

The order has met with general approval among the members of the force. The policemen will be measured this week for the topcoats.

THIS "MODEL HUSBAND" SHOULD GET DIVORCE

Did Washing and Cared for Babies, Part of His Plea to Judge.

St. Joseph, Mo., Aug. 15.—An exhaustive definition of a "model husband" is given in the divorce petition of Edward K. Fischer against Catherine E. Fischer, filed in the Circuit Court here. The plaintiff says he is the subject of the definition. Here are some of the points upon which Fischer bases his claim:

Before his marriage, while earning \$50 a month as a railway clerk, he saved \$600.

In the eight years of his married life he has not lost an hour from the office.

Almost immediately after his marriage, his pay was advanced to \$96, his present salary.

He owns his home, paid for from his savings.

He is the father of four children, the youngest 1 year old. While the children were babies he arose every two hours during the night to prepare their bottles for them.

He undresses the children each night and puts them to bed.

He arose regularly at 4 o'clock every Monday morning and did the family washing before going to the office.

He assisted in doing the dishes three or four times a week.

Working mornings and evening, he made garden and raised chickens.

Every month he gave his pay check to his wife, and she gave him 25 cents spending money, which lasted him two weeks.

In the entire eight years of his married life he has been away from his family not to exceed nine or ten evenings, but has attended entertainments with his wife during that period.

He has only one weakness. That is baseball.

ADVANTAGE TO FRENCH IN WARFARE BY FUMES

Scientist Claims They Have Beaten Kaiser at Own Game with Deadliest Bomb.

Paris, Aug. 15.—The French are now using gas bombs more deadly than any that has been employed by the Germans, according to a statement by Prof. Daniel Berthelot, the famous chemist, published today. Prof. Berthelot says:

"The Germans have good reason to regret that they began the use of asphyxiating gas in warfare. They have forced us to retaliate in kind and in this sort of offensive we have quickly attained a manifest superiority. None of the means to which they have resorted to protect themselves against the effects of our asphyxiating bombs is successful. Cyanhydric gas, the most terrible of poisons, inflicting instant death, was discovered by me."

SHOWS 29 BATTLE WOUNDS.

British Soldier, Recovering After Engagements, Describes Fighting.

New York, Aug. 15.—Ex-Private John Costello, of the Gordon Highlanders, who has unconsciously merged into Steward Costello, of the American liner New York, proudly showed the scars of twenty-nine bayonet and sword wounds in his left arm and shoulder, when his ship arrived today.

"I got mine somewhere in France," he said in a rich Cockney voice that belied his regimental badge. "The blisters got me right through the wrist with a bayonet thrust first.

"They patched me up at the field ambulance and I went back in the trenches, and I got 'em one after another. Then, at last I got so many that the doctors ordered me to go back home and take a sea trip. I'm going back to the trenches when we get back."

U. S. REFUSES TO HALT SHIPMENTS OF MUNITIONS TO ENTENTE ALLIES; PEACE SOCIETIES' PLAN ANSWERED

Austria-Hungary and Germany Flatly Notified That America Will Not Consider Acceding to Request That She Repudiate Accepted Principles by Restricting Sales of War Supplies to Belligerents

WOULD AVOID PERIL TO U. S. IN TIME OF WAR

Lansing Says This Government Would Be "Fatally Embarrassed," in Event of Attack, if it Were Dependent Upon its Own Resources in the Manufacture of Arms and Munitions—Plea of Peace Societies Answered in Note.

Text of the American Note in Reply To Protest by Austria-Hungary

The Secretary of State to Ambassador Penfield, Department of State, Washington, August 12, 1915. Please present a note to the Royal Foreign Office in reply to its note of June 23, in the following sense:

The Government of the United States has given careful consideration to the statement of the Imperial and Royal Government in regard to the exportation of arms and ammunition from the United States to the countries at war with Austria-Hungary and Germany.

The Government of the United States has with satisfaction the recognition of the Imperial and Royal Government of the undoubted fact that its attitude with regard to the exportation of arms and ammunition is prompted by its intention to "maintain the strictest neutrality and to conform to the letter of the provisions of international treaties," but is surprised to find the Imperial and Royal Government implying that the observance of the strict principles of the law under the conditions of the present war is insufficient, and asserting that this Government should go beyond the long recognized rules governing such traffic by neutrals and adopt measures to "maintain an attitude of strict party with respect to both belligerent parties."

U. S. Will Not Modify Accepted Principles.

To this assertion of an obligation to change or modify the rules of international usage on account of special conditions of the Government of the United States cannot accede. The recognition of an obligation of this sort, unknown to the international practice of the past, would impose upon every neutral nation a duty to sit in judgment on the progress of a war and to restrict its commercial intercourse with a belligerent whose naval successes prevented the neutral from trade with the enemy.

The contention of the Imperial and Royal Government appears to be that the advantages gained to a belligerent by its superiority on the sea should be equalized by the neutral powers by the establishment of a system of non-intercourse with the victor. The Imperial and Royal Government confines its comments to arms and ammunition, but, if the principle for which it contends is sound, it should apply with equal force to all articles of contraband. A belligerent controlling the high seas might possess an ample supply of arms and ammunition but be in want of food and clothing. On the novel principle that equalization is a neutral duty, neutral nations would be obliged to place an embargo on such articles because one of the belligerents could not obtain them through commercial intercourse.

But, if this principle, so strongly urged by the Imperial and Royal Government, should be admitted to obtain by reason of the superiority of a belligerent at sea, ought it not to operate equally as to a belligerent superior on land? Applying this theory of equalization, a belligerent who lacks the necessary munitions to contend successfully on land ought to be permitted to purchase them from neutrals, while a belligerent with an abundance of war stores or with the power to produce them should be debarred from such traffic.

Manifestly the idea of strict neutrality now advanced by the Imperial and Royal Government would involve a neutral nation in a mass of perplexities which would obscure the whole field of international obligation, and produce economic confusion, and deprive all commerce and industry of legitimate fields of enterprise, already heavily burdened by the unavoidable restrictions of war.

Cites Sale of Arms by Teutonic Allies.

In this connection it is pertinent to direct the attention of the Imperial and Royal Government to the fact that Austria-Hungary and Germany, particularly the latter, have during the years preceding the present European war produced a great surplus of arms and ammunition, which they sold throughout the world and especially to belligerents. Never during that period did either of them restrict or

apply the principle now advocated by the Imperial and Royal Government. During the Boer war between Great Britain and the South African republics the patrol of the coasts of neighboring neutral colonies by British naval vessels prevented arms and ammunition reaching the Transvaal or the Orange Free State. The allied republics were in a situation almost identical in that respect with that in which Austria-Hungary and Germany find themselves at the present time. Yet, in spite of the commercial isolation of one belligerent, Germany sold to Great Britain, the other belligerent, hundreds of thousands of miles of explosives, gunpowder, cartridges, shot, and weapons; and it is known that Austria-Hungary also sold similar munitions to the same purchaser, though in smaller quantities. While, as compared with the present war, the quantities sold were small (a table of the sales is appended), the principle of neutrality involved was the same. If at that time Austria-Hungary and her present ally had refused to sell arms and ammunition to Great Britain on the ground that to do so would violate the spirit of strict neutrality, the Imperial and Royal Government might with greater consistency and greater force urge its present contention.

It might be further pointed out that during the Crimean war large quantities of arms and military stores were furnished to Russia by Prussian manufacturers; that during the recent war between Turkey and Italy, as this Government is advised, arms and ammunition were furnished to the Ottoman Government by Germany; and that during the Balkan wars the belligerents were supplied with munitions by both Austria-Hungary and Germany. While these latter cases are not analogous, as is the case of the South African war, to the situation of Austria-Hungary and Germany in the present war, they nevertheless clearly indicate the long-established practice of the two empires in the matter of trade in war supplies.

Partial Neutrality Repudiated by United States.

In view of the foregoing statements, this Government is reluctant to believe that the Imperial and Royal Government will ascribe to the United States a lack of impartial neutrality in continuing its legitimate trade in all kinds of supplies used to render the armed forces of a belligerent efficient, even though the circumstances of the present war prevent Austria-Hungary from obtaining such supplies from the markets of the United States, which have been and remain, so far as the action and policy of this Government are concerned, open to all belligerents alike.

But, in addition to the question of principle, there is a practical and substantial reason why the government of the United States has from the foundation of the republic to the present time advocated and practiced unrestricted trade in arms and military supplies. It has never been the policy of this country to maintain in time of peace a large military establishment or stores of arms and ammunition sufficient to repel invasion by a well-equipped and powerful enemy. It has desired to remain at peace with all nations and to avoid any appearance of a military force by the mere possession of a large navy.

In consequence of this standing policy the United States would, in the event of attack by a foreign power, be at the outset of the war seriously, if not fatally, embarrassed by the lack of arms and ammunition and by the means to produce them in sufficient quantities to supply the requirements of the national defense. The United States has always depended upon the right and power to purchase arms and ammunition from neutral nations in case of foreign attack. This right, which it claims for itself, it cannot deny to others.

Might Become Prey of Feudatory Nations.

A nation whose principle and policy it is to rely upon international obligations and international justice to preserve its political and territorial integrity might become the prey of an aggressive nation whose policy and

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Austria-Hungary and Germany now know officially that there is no hope of the United States discontinuing or even restricting shipments of war supplies to the allies.