set for Orozco's trial. Legally, it is contended, Orozco had a right to go and come as he pleased up to that time.

Bail of $15,000 More Demanded.

Gen. Huerta's incarceration was caused by inability to furnish $15,000 bail in addition to the bonds of like amount under which he was released after his first arrest.

R. E. Crawford, assistant United States district attorney, failed in an attempt to have Huerta's bonds set at $100,000. Lack of bail of $15,000 tonight kept behind the bars also Gen. Ignacio Bravo and Jose Delguado, taken with Huerta, and Gen. Eduardo Carus, J. B. Ratner, Huerta's interpreter, and Enrique Gorostita, his secretary, arrested earlier in the day. The other alleged conspirators, who were released on bonds earlier in the week, are Ike Alderete, Frank Alderete, Jose Zozaya and Marcello Caraveo.

Today's proceedings were not at all to the liking of Gen. Huerta and he unburdened himself in a speech in the court of George B. Oliver, United States commissioner. He told the commissioner that had circumstances been different he would have shot one of the deputy marshals today. The general also sent a telegram of protest to Chief Justice White of the Supreme Court of the United States. This message was:

"I have the honor to inform you on the following affairs: That the representatives of the judicial department of the government in this city have, without just reason, molested me and my family here. I am already under arrest here under certain charges and have furnished bond with the local authorities. Now I have been rearrested.

"I respectfully ask an order from your court that your representatives here be instructed to tell me of the duties I am to perform and the conduct I must pursue in order that henceforth they may leave me and my family unmolested."

Huerta Asks to Be Heard.

Huerta reiterated and added to this protest when he appeared before Commissioner Oliver. Attorney Crawford had just asked that Huerta's bond be fixed at $100,000, when Huerta asked to be heard.

"While I respect the laws of this country," said he, "I must protest against the methods that have been used here since I was arrested. I gave the bond demanded. Then I was guarded like a prisoner who had not given bond."

Huerta's eye flashed as he turned toward Edward Bryant, a deputy United States marshal and personally directed to him an accusation of failure to treat Huerta's family with respect.

"Having held high position," continued Huerta, "it is natural that I should have enemies, and these are the ones who are making the trouble. I came here to visit my daughter and then to go to San Francisco. But, no, I am a revolutionist; I am a troublemaker; I must be arrested and my home turned into a prison. I cannot eat, cannot sleep and cannot talk without espionage. I am mortified and my family is shamed."

Would Have Shot Him.

Huerta criticised Bryant for "undue vigilance." "Had I not been placed in the circumstances in which I was," said Huerta, "I would have shot him."

In his speech Huerta did not disclose the cause of this declaration. Later in conversation Huerta said that his anger was aroused when Bryant pushed the general's little son from the running board of an automobile as they started for the courthouse. Huerta's voice shook as he added:

"That is the first time I have permitted my temper to run away with me."

NEW YORK, July 3.—At Gen. Huerta's home at Forest Hills, L. I., it was said tonight that no word had been received of his rearrest and commitment to jail.

Early today, however, his wife received a telegram from him asking that $20,000 be wired to him at El Paso immediately, which request, it was said, was complied with. Members of his family and A. Z. Ratner, his confidential business associate here, said that they did not know the reason for Gen. Huerta's request for money.

"It is possible," said Mr. Ratner, "that he might be contemplating a change of bondsmen."

The Extradition Request.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., July 3.—The formal request for the extradition to Mexico of Huerta and the other men named contains the following:

"The reasons upon which this request is based are the foreign public usages and facts which live in the conscience of the American government by reason of the immediate knowledge which it obtained by its closeness to Mexico, as well as the ample information which it received by virtue of direct intervention in these criminal affairs, which was taken at that time by the American ambassador, Henry Lane Wilson. My government is moved to the profound conviction that the sane and noble principles of justice which inspire the acts of the present administration and at the same time the watchful interest for the existence and security for the Mexican republic establish a precedent to prevent similar subversive acts against the existence of the Mexican nation.

"Again the principal crime for which Huerta appears responsible is provided for in article II, part 1, which treats of the extradition of criminals between Mexico and the United States and expressly provides that the character of the crime shall be non-political. The fact is that my government has not been recognized as a government perfectly consolidated, but this circumstance (present Mexican situation) excuses the requisites of formality which under normal circumstances should be observed in a demand for extradition. If to this fault of non-recognition it be held that the treaty of extradition of February 22, 1899, is accidentally suspended, the gravity of the offenses committed by Huerta, the sentiment of indignation of Mexican sovereignty and your desire for the conservation of the integrity of the government of Mexico, justify sufficiently the present request, because this class of infraction of natural and immutable laws of human conscience should be punished with heavy penalties in all times and in all civilized nations.

Principle of Right.

"It is, moreover, a principle of international right that interior disturbances in one state has no decisive influence over international considerations. There is no exception and a country cannot be deprived of its rights in the sphere of its foreign relations. In this case the petition is just, proceeding from right and emanating from a true government in the international acceptation in that it exercises control and has authority in almost the whole of the Mexican republic. The delivery of Gen. Huerta to the constitutionalist government would be in accord with international practices and is provided for in the treaty of extradition between the two countries, and it will signify morally the justification of the political system of the government represented by President Wilson with respect to the Mexican question, which first denied recognition to Huerta. Huerta's delivery to the proper government to be tried for treason in conformity with the proper laws will be a high act of American justice and an example which will demonstrate to Europe the elevated conception of American morality. So I hope that my request will receive attention."

Confiscation of Private Property.

MEXICO CITY, June 30, by courier to Vera Cruz, July 2.—Confiscation of private property, and in some instances foreign property, is being carried on in wholesale manner, although rioting now seems to have disappeared. The international relief committee is supplying the poorest families with ground corn and has sufficient supplies to distribute a quarter million of rations.

Much apprehension for the residents of the city arose as a result of a socialistic meeting last Sunday. A committee of public safety was organized with Soto Gama as president, which was to begin work today. Summary punishment and the guillotine was advocated for the enemies of the revolution. Apparently there are no prospects for the immediate re-establishment of telegraphic service.

Extradition of Huerta and Seven Associates Is Asked of the U. S.

(Continued From First Page.)

The warrant for the arrest of Robelo charges him with complicity in the conspiracy with Huerta, Orozco and the other members of the reactionary party. He is thereby included in the charges against the ex-dictator and his accomplices with violation of the neutrality of the United States.

The application for extradition of Huerta and other former Mexican officials calls attention of the American government to alleged crimes committed during the February, 1913, uprising in Mexico City and lays the blame for Madero's death to the alleged combination. It then asserts that they are planning another revolution.

The Charges Made.

It is as follows:

"The bloody events which took place in the City of Mexico from February 9 to 23, in 1913, which concluded with the assassination of President Madero and Vice President Pino Suarez are notorious throughout the world. It is equally well known that these events and the overthrow of the legitimate government of President Madero were brought about by Gens. Felix Diaz, Blanquet and the mean Gen. Bernardo Reyes, and saw their consummation through the concerted actions of these with Gen. Victoriano Huerta, whom President Madero had named military commissioner of the plaza; and finally it is also known that Gen. Huerta turned against the legitimate government the sword that it had placed in his hands to defend its institutions and * * * usurped the executive power of the republic and ending with the assassination of the president and vice president by soldiers under orders of these men who have never been prosecuted for these crimes of high treason against the Mexican republic.

"The co-authors with Huerta were Gens. Mondragon, Blanquet and Diaz, the civilians who formed the so-called cabinet of Huerta, various senators and deputies of the general congress and various native and foreign capitalists who co-operated. Huerta was placed in power through the medium of this crime and Venustiano Carranza, constitutionalist governor of the state Cohiula, protested against this usurpation, refusing to recognize the authority of Huerta and his so-called government."

The flight of Huerta and his supporters is noted and the petition adds:

"A month and a half ago Huerta returned to America and made his residence in New York, giving out a statement that he came to reside in this country in order to partake of its hospitality and for whose people he entertained the grandest sympathies. All the New York press advanced the proposition that Huerta would not take part in a new intervention in the political affairs of Mexico. But on the arrival of Blanquet and Mondragon and the conference in that city of Felix Diaz and a large number of friends and partisans who had been with Huerta, all the American press announced profusely that Huerta, Blanquet, Felix Diaz, Mondragon and other partisans were meeting daily and arranging a new plan of revolution against Mexico."

New Attempt at Revolution.

The request then recited the fact of Huerta's alleged attempt to launch a revolution from El Paso.

Consular dispatches from Vera Cruz said Carranza authorities claimed that Gen. Gonzales had captured some of the Zapata artillery and had advanced nearer to Mexico City. A consular dispatch from Puebla reported the city quiet at 6 p.m., June 30.

The reported repulse of the Carranza forces under Gen. Pablo Gonzales and the reverse to Gen. Obregon's army at Lagos are denied by Carranza. In a dispatch from Vera Cruz to his confidential agency here he said:

"Deny report that Gen. Gonzales has been defeated near Mexico City, even though it may have been reported by Consul Canada. You can also deny that Gen. Obregon lost battle at Lagos, as it was in this place that he defeated 3,000 Villistas and is on his march toward Aguascalientes."

"Disproof of the extravagant claims to victories on the part of the armies of Villa contained in the dispatches received from First Chief Carranza at Vera Cruz is quite in line with previous advance accounts of military operations during the present insurrection against the constitutionalist government in Mexico," said Eliseo Arredondo, head of the Carranza agency here.

"Ring of Steel."

"The repetition of these claims is persistent," continued Mr. Arredondo. "The first great victory of Gen. Obregon at Irapuato was reported as a Villa victory, and the claim was put forward that the army of Obregon was surrounded by an 'impenetrable ring of steel.' The alleged ring of steel was broken to bits only to reform in the imagination of the Villista authorities, who announced again after the battle of Celaya that 'Obregon was surrounded and his annihilation only a quesiton of a few hours!' Again the ring of steel was broken and the authentic reports of the battle of Celaya showed it to be a convincing victory for Gen. Obregon.

"At Leon once more the Villistas claimed to have won the fight, even going so far as to say that they had taken Irapuato and other points to the southward, having confined Obregon to the little town of Trinidad. Three or four days later, after the correct reports had had time to pass through the office of the minister of war at Vera Cruz, it was again proved that the Villistas had been signally whipped.

"Now, after three or four days of insistance that the Obregon army has been defeated, comes the official account of a victory and the announcement of the advance of Obregon's forces under the immediate command of Gen. Hill in the direction of Aguascalientes. It would seem that the reiteration of false reports of victory is the only Villista method of winning them."

Yaqui Indians are offering no further trouble, Admiral Howard has reported, and the cruiser New Orleans has sailed from Guaymas for La Paz.

Brazilian Minister Tries to Get Red Cross Agents to Mexico City

The Brazilian minister in Mexico City is using his best offices with Zapata leaders to allow the entrance of Consul General Shanklin and C. J. O'Connor, the Red Cross director, with first installment of relief. Consul Silliman is making vigorous representations to Gen. Carranza to assist in opening communication between Vera Cruz and the capital city.

With these two agencies at work in the name of the United States government, State Department and Red Cross officials are hopeful that a way will soon be opened up for the relief of the distressed populace of Mexico City and the escape of American residents who may wish to leave.

Mexico City now is absolutely cut off from communication with the outside world except by such couriers as may safely pass through the lines of the two hostile armies facing each other in the suburbs.

The last means of communication, a telephone line from Mexico City to Pachuca, although it was undependable and gave intermittent service, was cut Friday.

A message to the United States government from the Brazilian minister in the Mexican capital, sent just before the line was cut, reached the State Department yesterday.

It expressed fears for what might happen if the city were not relieved of the menace of a battle or what might ensue after one. It made no mention of rioting and looting at present.

Reassuring reports that the situation was quieting down had been received.

Because the ground was too soft for their heavy autotruck, Consul General Shanklin and C. J. O'Connor, Pacific director of the American Red Cross, left Tepexpan June 30 for Mexico City with light boxes of medicine, leaving the heavier boxes with Joe E. Rowe, Mr. Shanklin's secretary, at Tepexpan. Information to this effect was received at American Red Cross headquarters yesterday from Mr. Rowe. Mr. Rowe will continue the trip to Mexico City via Ometusco and Pachuca.

Another report from the southern portion of Mexico says that there is no improvement in the economic conditions in Puebla and the chamber of commerce is making every effort to procure corn. Troops are quartered in the fields and it is not likely any quantity of corn will be allowed to mature in that vicinity.

From Consul General Hanna at Monterey comes word that the relief work there will have to continue for some time owing to the hot weather.

"Great quantities of clothing, new and second-hand, will be needed in this part of Mexico in the fall and winter," says Consul General Hanna. "Perhaps in the highlands there is need of clothing now."

OPPOSE CUT IN FORCE OF D. C. MAIL CARRIERS

President Moran of Chamber of Commerce and Secretary Columbus of Retail Merchants Protest.

Should the force of mail carriers in Washington be decreased, as recommended to the Post Office Department by the economy investigating commission appointed by former Postmaster General Hitchcock, it will mean a great hardship to business men, according to statements made last night by officers of local commercial organizations. The economy investigating commission believes the local carrier force has forty-seven more men on it than what are needed, and also that in certain sections of the city the number of daily deliveries should be decreased.

"I cannot understand why a decrease in the local carrier force has been recommended by the commission," said P. T. Moran, president of the Chamber of Commerce last night. "Efforts should be made to improve the existing service; not to make it less efficient than what it now is.

Cripple Efficiency.

"If the number of deliveries of mail is cut down it will be a blow to business men. I believe that we should have more, not less, deliveries each day. If the number of deliveries is decreased the amount of mail matter which must be distributed by the carrier on each round will be increased to such proportions that it will be too great for one man to handle in many instances. I know that the carrier who brings me my mail each day starts out on his route with about all the mail he can handle. To handle on two rounds mail which now necessitates three deliveries would impose too great a task on him, I am sure.

"If the force is cut down I believe many of the mail carriers who would be retained would soon find the task of carrying the bundles of mail of greatly increased size too great a one and would seek other employment. Of course, their positions would be filled by recruits, but we would lose the efficient services of experienced men now on the force."

Force Inadequate Now.

"The present carrier force in Washington is inadequate, and to make it even smaller would be beyond my comprehension," said Charles J. Columbus, secretary of the Retail Merchants' Association, concerning the recommendations of the economy investigating commission.

"I feel sure that the present carrier force is not large enough. The great delay in mail deliveries indicates this. To decrease the size of the force and the number of daily deliveries would work a hardship on merchants and private individuals alike. I know the business men of Washington will do everything in their power to endeavor to show the Post Office Department the folly of adopting the recommendations of the commission."

HENRY JURORS LOCKED UP FOR SECOND NIGHT

Said to Be Hopelessly Divided, in Which Case Mistrial Probably Will Result.

No agreement having been reached by the Henry jury at 10 o'clock last night, the jurors were again locked up for the second night since receiving the case. Justice Siddons left word with the clerk of the court to summon him any time today or tomorrow that the jurors may reach a verdict. Unless called the justice will not return to court until Tuesday morning.

The jurors continued their deliberations throughout the afternoon and Justice Siddons waited in his chambers until 4 o'clock. He consulted United States Attorney Laskey and Attorneys Daniel Thew Wright and T. Morris Wampler for the defense and an agreement was reached not to send for the jurors again and if no verdict was announced that the men should again be locked up tonight.

Jury Believed to Be Split.

The general impression about the city hall last night was that the jury is hopelessly divided, and there will probably be a mistrial.

There had been some discussion about the courthouse as to whether the jury could return a verdict today or tomorrow, a legal holiday. Assistant United States Attorney Charles Bendheim, who was representing United States Attorney Laskey in the case last night, said the law specifies that a verdict can be given by a jury Sunday or a holiday.

MR. ROOSEVELT IMPROVES.

Assistant Secretary of Navy, Who Underwent Operation, Progresses.

Assistant Secretary Roosevelt of the Navy Department, who was operated on for appendicitis at the Naval Hospital here Thursday, is reported to be making favorable progress toward recovery.

Mrs. Roosevelt arrived here yesterday from her summer home at Eastport, Me., and spends most of her time at the hospital.

TIPPING UNDER BAN IN IOWA.

New Law Provides $25 Fine or Thirty Days in Jail as Penalty.

DES MOINES, Iowa, July 3.—Under an anti-tipping law, which is to go into effect in Iowa at midnight tonight, a fine of $25, or thirty days in jail, is the penalty for one who gives or receives a tip, be it only a nickel. Responsibility for the law's enforcement has been placed on county officials.

Among other laws passed by the last legislature which become effective tonight are: Ten anti-liquor measures aimed against bootleggers and for protection of parts of the state now "dry"; a law permitting absent voters to ballot by mail, and a law permitting cities to adopt the city manager plan of government.

RUSSIANS CONTINUE FLIGHT BEFORE THE GERMANIC ALLIES

Kaiser's Forces Gain the Lowlands of Labunka, in Lublin Province.

MAKE FURTHER ADVANCE IN ZLOTA LIPA REGION

Slav Military Experts Now Believe That Galician Campaign Has Ended.

DECISIVE DEFEAT IS EXPECTED

Growing Impetus of Teutons May Not Be Checked Unless Entente Allies Strike in Other Arenas.

LONDON, July 3.—The armies of Emperor William and Emperor Francis Joseph continue their impetuous drive against the forces of Emperor Nicholas along a front measuring approximately 150 miles in southern Russian Poland and in Galicia.

The Teutonic troops, according to the German statement, have gained possession of the lowlands of Labunka, in the Russian province of Lublin, despite stubborn resistance, and also have advanced in pursuit of the fleeing Russians in the Zlota Lipa section of Galicia.

Petrograd admits the retirement of the Russians across the Gnila Lipa, and explains that the retrograde movement further to the north was caused by strong flanking operations of the Austro-Germans against the Russian positions in the Tanew region, making them untenable. Russian military experts profess to believe that the Galician campaign now is ended.

Two Seventy-Five-Mile Fronts.

The present alignment of the tremendous forces engaged in Galicia and southern Russia is roughly divisible into two seventy-five-mile fronts, one running north from Halicz and the Gnila Lipa river and the other traveling east from the junction of the San and Vistula rivers. Together the fronts form an obtuse angle at Sokal, on the River Bug, and on the Galician side of the Russian border.

Although the Germans recently gained new positions to the north of Halicz, where they fortified the left bank of the Gnila Lipa, a preponderance of the forces and the chief energy of the Austro-Germans were employed at the north end to advance into the province of Lublin and Kholm along a front extending from the Vistula to the Bug river.

Making Steady Progress.

In this region, especially in the eastern half between the River Vieprz and the Bug, the Germans are making steady, if not spectacular, progress. The encounters in this section have not been characterized by pitched battles, but they consist chiefly of rear guard actions, followed by Russian counter attacks and orderly retirement.

Russian commentators describe the retreat from Tanew as so "artistic and secret" that there were scarcely any rear guard battles. This retreat was caused, military experts say, by the progress of the Austro-Germans toward Lublin and Kholm and the presence of considerable forces along the Vistula. Being flanked on both sides, the Russian Tanew position became untenable.

The Galician campaign is regarded by Russian officers to have come to an end, and the new alignment of forces is intended as a defense of Russian territory against invasion.

Decisive Defeat Expected.

Although the retreating Russian armies must be considered as yet to be virtually intact, the growing impetus of the Austro-German advance is such that a decisive Russian defeat seems inevitable, according to British military experts, unless the entente powers initiate a powerful diversion on the Italian or the western front. Some of the most conservative British newspapers assert that this alone can compel Germany to withdraw men from the eastern theater, barring, perhaps, a sudden shortage in high explosives, the supply of which will flow to the front more irregularly as the railways become less and less available.

May Have to Fight Hard.

Neither to the north of Lemberg, Galicia, nor to the southeast do the Russians appear to be trying to offer serious resistance, but unless the approaches to Warsaw are to be left unprotected, military observers say, the forces of Grand Duke Nicholas, the Russian commander-in-chief, must soon do some stubborn fighting over the southern Poland frontier, while his extreme left in Galicia must match this in rapid retirement if it is to avoid a critical predicament.

Today's official statements from Vienna and Berlin chronicle nothing but successes for their arms.

Crown Prince's Forces Suffer Heavy Losses at Hands of the French

LONDON, July 3.—Fighting on the western front has been especially severe in the Argonne forest, where the German crown prince is in command of the Teutonic forces. The French assert that they have inflicted heavy losses on the Germans in the combats in this region.

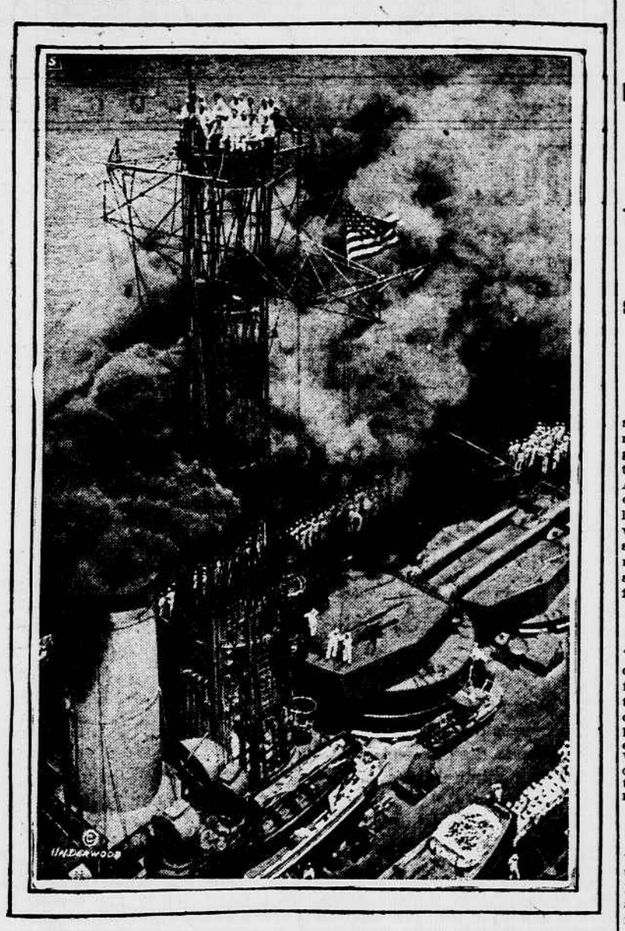
From Berlin comes the admission that the Germans have been forced to give up the gains made by them on the Hilgen river of the Vosges mountains.

Berlin declares that French attacks at several points have resulted in failure for the enemy. German positions to the northwest of Souchez were assaulted, but it is declared the attack was repulsed, as was the attempt near Les Esparges, where the French are said to have used incendiary grenades and bombs containing noxious gases.

Again reports are current that the Germans are moving fresh forces west, but these reports have been intermittently circulated ever since the fall of Przemysl and will not bear close analysis.

The British front in Flanders remains remarkably quiet, a fact which may presage some important movement on either side.

UNUSUAL PHOTOGRAPH OF THE U. S. S. FLAGSHIP WYOMING, WITH NEW 12-INCH RIFLES, ON HER WAY OUT TO SEA FOR THE SUMMER MANEUVERS



THE BATTLESHIP WYOMING, FLAGSHIP OF THE ATLANTIC FLEET, PASSED OUT TO SEA JULY 1 AS THOUSANDS OF PEDESTRIANS AND PASSENGERS IN TROLLEY CARS ON TOP OF THE BROOKLYN AND MANHATTAN BRIDGES, WHICH SPAN THE EAST RIVER, CHEERED UNCLE SAM'S POWERFUL SEA DOG.

CENSORSHIP AND INDIFFERENCE BLAMED FOR BRITISH SCANDAL

LONDON, July 3.—Sir Henry Dalziel, liberal member of parliament and newspaper proprietor, whose arraignment of the ordnance department in the house of commons last Thursday startled the British nation, today announced his determination to continue on the war path until, in his own words, the "men directly guilty for the failure of the past year are cleared out bag and baggage."

Sir Henry early next week will ask Premier Asquith to give the house of commons facilities for full discussion "on the lack of guns and ammunition."

"I am determined," he said, "that the awful facts shall be dragged to the light of day. This scandal is due to two main facts—censorship and public indifference—and largely because the real state of affairs is not disclosed. The tragedy is further from being closed than the general public has yet conceived."

Sir Henry Dalziel asserts that a conflict of authority already has arisen between the ordnance department and the ministry of munitions, and he declares that the only solution is to give David Lloyd George supreme authority for munition supplies.

ALLIES' STRATEGY IS WANTING, DECLARES MILITARY WRITER

LONDON, July 3.—The military correspondent of the Times refers to suggestion in the Russian army organ, the Russky Invalid that the Austro-Germans lately have gained a marked advantage owing to the unity of their plans and actions, and that it might be advisable for the entente allies to coordinate their operations and subordinate them to some central authority in whose ability every one would have equal faith.

The correspondent says he considers that there is something wanting in the entente allies' strategy. He suggests that though it would be impracticable for a central authority to issue explicit orders to all the allied forces there might be frequent conferences to insure better touch between all the directing staffs of the army and navy and that such conferences might be held alternately in the capitals of the various allies.

EXCELS ALL OTHERS.

John L. Weaver, Washington Man, Praises San Francisco Fair.

Special Dispatch to The Star.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 3.—"Coming as I do from a city filled with the best American architecture, I find myself trying to make comparisons in viewing the Panama-Pacific exposition. But it cannot be done, for in the matter of proportions, colorings and artistic beauty the Panama-Pacific international exposition cannot be surpassed by anything that I have ever seen," said John L. Weaver of Washington, D. C., here today.

Mr. Weaver, who is president of the Real Estate Brokers' Association of Washington, has been in attendance at the national convention of the National Association of Real Estate Exchanges at Los Angeles. He is one of the vice presidents of the national organization.

"I would like to express my impressions of the exposition, but fear I have not the command of language to do so. It is simply sublime and must be seen to be appreciated.

"The hospitality extended by San Francisco is of the most generous sort."

RIOT CASES TRANSFERRED.

Atlanta City Criminal Court Will Hear Trials of 26 Accused Men.

ATLANTA, July 3.—Judge Hill, of the Fulton county superior court, today transferred the cases of the twenty-six men indicted on charges of rioting near former Gov. Slaton's home recently to the city criminal court, which is presided over by Judge Andrew Calhoun. It was stated that these cases will be tried at the September term.

Public Favor

Public favor, while easily won by an honest product sincerely advertised, is as easily lost unless the public is repeatedly reminded of the existence of that particular product and its desirability.

Do you, as a progressive, keen, farsighted business man, know of any better medium for placing your establishment in the ever-shifting searchlight of public favor than the columns in The Star, which reaches twenty-seven out of every thirty homes in the residence section of Washington, and is used by each family as the standard guide of "where to buy"?

If you don't—join the ranks of those who associate the words "Star" and "results" as inevitably as "advertising" and "prosperity." Hold on to what you have and get more. The Star can help you.

WEEKLY CIRCULATION STATEMENT

1915

Saturday,	June 26	65,725
Sunday,	June 27	52,566
Monday,	June 28	70,969
Tuesday,	June 29	71,085
Wednesday,	June 30	70,389
Thursday,	July 1	69,171
Friday,	July 2	69,969

AFFIDAVIT.

I solemnly swear that the above statement represents only the number of copies of THE EVENING AND SUNDAY STAR circulated during the seven days ended July 2, 1915—that is, the number of copies actually sold, delivered, furnished or mailed, for valuable consideration, to bona fide purchasers or subscribers—and that the copies so counted are not returnable to or do not remain in the office unsold, except in the case of Sunday papers sent to out-of-town agents, from whom a few returns of unsold papers have not yet been received.

FLEMING NEWBOLD,
Business Manager,
The Evening Star Newspaper Company.

District of Columbia, ss.:
Subscribed and sworn to before me this third day of July, A.D. 1915.

(Seal.) E. E. RAMEY,
Notary Public.

GERMANY ADMITS ALBATROSS' LOSS

Run Aground After Two Hours' Fighting With Russian Cruisers.

TWENTY MEN KILLED DURING ENGAGEMENT

Sweden Makes Protest in Petrograd Against Alleged Violation of Neutrality.

BERLIN, via London, July 3.—A statement issued by the German admiralty tonight relative to Friday's engagement in the Baltic sea confirms the report that the German mine layer Albatross was forced to run aground on the coast of the Island of Gothland and states that twenty of her crew were killed in the fight and twenty-seven were wounded. The Albatross ran aground in a sinking condition after two hours of heavy fighting with four Russian cruisers.

Text of the Statement.

The text of the statement follows: "The admiralty reports that a portion of light Baltic naval forces, returning from outpost duty, steaming in extended order, met at about six o'clock on the morning of July 2, in somewhat hazy weather, Russian armored cruisers patrolling between Gothland and Windau (Russia). Isolated fighting developed, our weak forces attempting to draw the Russian vessels within range of the other German ships.

Compelled to Ground.

"In the course of the fighting the vessel Albatross was unable to regain touch with her own forces. After two hours of heavy fighting against four armored cruisers, which continued firing within Swedish territorial waters, the Albatross, owing to several hits, was compelled to run aground in a sinking condition near Oestgarns, in Gothland. Twenty men were killed and twenty-seven were wounded. The wounded were well tended by the Swedish officials and population."

Sweden Makes Protest.

LONDON, July 3.—The Stockholm correspondent of the Reuter Telegram Company states that the Swedish minister to Petrograd has been instructed to protest against the Swedish neutrality involved by Russian warships firing on German warships within Swedish territorial waters.

A division of Swedish torpedo boat destroyers has been sent to intern the German mine-layer Albatross.

According to the Stockholm correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company the Albatross went ashore at Heereikan, near Katthammarsvik. Twenty-one members of the mine layer's crew were killed and seventy-one wounded, the survivors being landed at Katthammarsvik. The engagement occurred between Oestgarns and Faroe, when the Russians attacked the Albatross. The German Baltic flotilla came almost immediately to the mine layer's assistance, and after a heavy exchange of gun firing the Russians retired slowly northward.

ENSIGN HARRISON TELLS OF EXAMINATION DOPE

Wide Distribution of Advance Information Is Explained—Seventeen Hazers in Net.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., July 3.—Ensign H. H. Harrison, one of the defendants before the court of inquiry which is investigating irregularities in examinations at the Naval Academy, today explained to the court the wide distribution of advance information on the modern languages examination.

Harrison said he heard that Midshipman Wessell, one of the original defendants recommended for dismissal, had some good information which Harrison thought he had received from an instructor, because Wessell had been confined to the hospital for some time. This information was copied by Harrison, and, he said, passed on to a large number of the first and second classes. It has been testified that Wessell had made use of the papers that Midshipman James E. Moss claimed to have received from an anonymous source, and which the authorities charge were stolen examination papers.

Tell of the Dope.

Among the early witnesses were Midshipmen Glick and Whittaker, who were called of their own initiative, and were examined by their counsel. Glick said he accompanied Midshipman C. M. Reagle on a surreptitious visit to an academic department, but went into an inner room and copied marks of about fifty midshipmen.

Reagle, said the witness, had remained in the outer room copying something, and Whittaker watched in the corridor. He said that he did not know what Reagle was doing, but that when they returned to their quarters Reagle gave him some papers, telling him it was English "dope," and that he gave them to Whittaker, as it pertained to his class. Whittaker confirmed this statement.

The court adjourned until Tuesday. Unless something unforeseen occurs, the practice squadron is expected to sail for San Francisco next Wednesday.

Seventeen Hazers Implicated.

Seventeen midshipmen have been implicated in hazing, according to testimony produced by the officers who are investigating. It is reliably reported that the list includes the son of a high ranking naval officer, the son of a governor of a state and a youth reputed to be the wealthiest midshipman in the academy.

Official announcement was made today that Midshipman Thomas Wynkoop of Ohio was not hazed so severely as at first reported. It was admitted, however, that another member of the fourth class was hazed until he was overcome by exhaustion.

M. L. BISHOP TAKES POISON.

Recently Resigned as Acting Secretary of Philippine Commission.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 3.—Marcus L. Bishop, who recently resigned as acting secretary of the Philippine commission at the Panama-Pacific exposition, was said today to be in a dangerous condition from poison taken late yesterday. His associates on the commission said they knew of no reason for his act.

Bishop was employed for several years in the government service in the Philippine islands.

His former home was Muncie, Ind., where his father now lives. His wife is in Washington, D. C.

"SOME" BALL GAME, SPECTATORS SAY

Exhibition at American League Park Wins Plaudits of "the Audience."

BOTH TEAMS ARE DRAWN FROM MASONIC ORDER

Templeites and Outlanders Compete for Honors, the Former Winning by 7-3 Score.

The Masons of Washington, with their wives and their sons and their daughters and their sisters and their sweethearts and their cousins and their aunts and a few other people like that went en masse yesterday afternoon to American League Park to watch a ball team composed of players from those lodges which meet in Masonic Temple soundly trounce and tidily trim a ball team made up of players from lodges which meet elsewhere than in the Masonic Temple.

It was "some" ball game, too. All the Masons and their wives and their sons, daughters, sisters, sweethearts, cousins, aunts, etc., thought so when the game ended 7 to 3 in favor of the players from within the Temple, known as the Templeites. By their superior hitting and the services of one Thompson, pitcher, the Outlanders—the team composed of players from lodges which meet outside the Temple—were let down with but five hits. The Templeites only made nine hits, by the way, but they managed to bunch them in the way so necessary in the game of base ball.

Benefit Performance.

The game was for the benefit of the Masonic and Eastern Star Home. The famous band of Kallipolis Grotto, No. 15, M. O. V. P. E. R. (a most astounding array of letters to the uninitiated) entertained the spectators who arrived early, and all through the game tried madly to get in a whole tune between innings, but never quite succeeded, owing to the speed with which the Templeite and Outlander players worked. One hour and forty-five minutes—Yes, sir.

It is to be suspected that a great many folks went to the grounds to see a "funny" game, one of these slam-'em-out, fall-around-the-bases, get-put-out, comical affairs sometimes staged when ball players who are not "regular" ball players doff their Palm Beach toggery for base ball four-ninety-fives and stockings. But if that was what they went to see they were woefully fooled, for there wasn't what the candid small boy calls a "rotten" play in the whole nine innings.

Nor, on the other hand, was there anything startling, to make the heart of the sedate fan flip a few flops. The nearest thing to anything like that was when "Curley" Byrd, playing right field for the Templeites, already four runs to the good, opened the fifth inning for his team by landing on the ball for a nice long drive out left field way, which the official scorer marked down as a three-base hit, but which allowed the speedy one with the punch to trip all the way home nevertheless.

Becomes a "Real" Game.

After the game was well under way all the brother and sisters knew it was a "regular" ball game—an honest, sure enough base ball game. Pitcher Thompson had the Outlanders at his mercy throughout even if they did manage to mass one complete run in the sixth and two whole ones in the ninth. It started to rain along in there, but that didn't worry the Templeites—they had the game stowed away from the start, and they didn't propose to lose it.

The Templeites batted heavily in the first inning. They secured three runs that trip, one more in the fourth, followed it up with two in the fifth, and clinched the game with a very nice one in the seventh.

The Outlanders lived up to their name. Most of them managed to get out without landing on the ball. Riston pitched a good game for his team, giving but two bases on balls, and striking out four of the Templeites, but the more consistent hitting of the latter team tells the story, aided and abetted by five errors made by the Outlanders.

Twin Boys as Mascots.

The twin sons of Clifton G. Clarridge, Clarence and Clifton, or Clifton and Clarence, as one chooses, acted as mascots for the two teams. Clarence and Clifton did the mascot stunt for the Templeites and the Outlanders, and Clifton and Clarence likewise "mascotted" for the Templeites and the Outlanders. But it wasn't "respectively." Nobody knows which was which now any more than they did before. It's always hard to tell anybody in a base ball suit, anyway, and when it comes to twins—gee! The score card had it Clifton for the Templeites, though, and Clarence for the Outlanders, and maybe it was right.

Following the game Grand Master Alexander Grant presented the players of both teams with silver base ball medallions inset with gold Masonic emblems.

Albert G. McChesney was chairman of the committee on arrangements. The "umps" were William Betts and Charlie King.

The Score.

The complete score of the game follows:

Temp.	AB.	H.	O.	A.	E.	Out.	AB.	H.	O.	A.	E.
West, c....	4	0	5	2	0	Spicer, 2b.	3	1	3	1	1
D'pier, 3b.	5	2	0	1	0	Torney, lf.	3	0	1	0	0
Dodge, ss..	4	0	4	1	1	Walker, cf	4	1	3	2	0
Byrd, rf....	4	2	0	0	0	McC'by, rf.	4	1	1	0	0
Ritter, rf..	0	0	0	0	0	Lev'ton, 3b	3	2	3	3	1
Bryan, lf..	4	2	2	0	0	McLa'n, 1b	3	0	6	0	1
Sabine, lf..	0	0	0	0	0	Kirk, ss...	3	0	2	0	0
Riddle, 1b.	2	1	9	0	0	Hard't, c...	2	0	3	1	0
AMcD, 1b.	0	0	3	0	0	Saier, c....	2	0	1	0	0
Gray, cf...	3	1	2	0	0	Riston, p..	3	0	1	1	0
D.McD., cf	0	0	0	0	0	Newham*.	0	0	0	0	0
M.McD, 2b	4	0	1	6	0						
T.T'p'n, p.	4	1	1	3	0						
Totals..	34	9	27	13	1	Totals..	30	5	24	8	5

*Batted for Kirk in ninth.

Templeites ..... 3 0 0 1 2 0 1 0 x—7
Outlanders ..... 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 2—3

Runs—Dampier, Dodge, Byrd, Bryan (3), Riddle, T. Thompson, Spicer, McCarthy, Leverton. First base by errors—Templeites, 4; Outlanders, 1. Left on bases—Templeites, 7; Outlanders, 5. First base on balls—Off Thompson, 3; off Riston, 2. Struck out—By Thompson, 4; by Riston, 4. Three-base hit—Byrd. Two-base hit—Dampier. Sacrifice fly—Riddle. Stolen bases—Byrd, Dodge, Riddle, Gray, M. McDonald (2), Spicer, Walker, McCarthy (2), Leverton, Kirk. Hit by pitcher—By Thompson, 1 (Spicer); by Riston, 1 (Riddle). Wild pitch—Riston. Umpires—Messrs. William G. Betts and Charlie King. Time of game—1 hour and 45 minutes.

MAYOR AGAIN INDICTED.

Bell of Indianapolis and Police Chief Accused of Election Frauds.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 3.—Mayor Joseph E. Bell and Samuel Parrott, chief of police, were again indicted by the Marion county grand jury today for alleged election frauds. The mayor and the police official were indicted recently with 126 others for alleged election conspiracy.

They are charged today with seeking by violence and threats of criminal prosecution to "influence a voter." Another indictment charges "