RAILWAYS OPPOSED TO ANTI-TRUST ACT

Delegation Asks President to Obtain Delay in Enforcement of Provisions.

WOULD AWAIT PROBE OF RAILWAY SITUATION

Do Not Want Section to Go Into Effect October 15 Regarding Dealings With Associated Concerns.

President Wilson was asked today by Alfred P. Thom, general counsel of the Southern railway; Robert S. Lovett, head of the Union Pacific system, and Frank Trumbull, chairman of the railroad executives' advisory committee, to ask Congress to have the operation of some provisions of the Clayton anti-trust act postponed until the railroad situation is further investigated.

The railroad officials told the President they considered sections of the act conflicting. One provides that, after October 15, common carriers shall not have any dealings in securities, or supplies, or make contracts for construction or maintenance amounting to more than $50,000 a year with corporations having officials or employes connected with the common carrier unless the transactions are carried on by competitive bidding, under rules prescribed by the interstate commerce commission. The other relates to the control of corporations engaged in commerce for the purpose of lessening competition.

President's Aid Asked.

The President was requested to cooperate in asking Congress to postpone the operation of the former section for two years until the joint committee of Congress, created for the purpose of investigating the entire railroad problem, has an opportunity to report. Bills providing for amendments to the act have been recommended favorably by subcommittees of both the Senate and House.

Anxious for Quick Action.

The railroad officials are anxious that action be taken during the present session of Congress. The President had discussed the question before with railroad representatives, and is understood to be favorable to their plea.

The railroad labor problem and the strike vote now being taken by railroad employes were not discussed.

The House judiciary committee was also urged by Mr. Thom to take action along this line. He recently appeared before a Senate committee on the same subject.

WOULD USE FORCE AND SUPPLY FOOD

Intervention Mexico's Only Hope, Says Former Washington News Writer.

That intervention will be the only means of straightening out Mexican difficulties, particularly in relieving the Mexican people, was the belief expressed today by Daniel Dillon, a former Washington newspaper man, who has just returned to this city from Mexico.

Mr. Dillon asserted that about 90 per cent of Americans in Mexico a year ago were opposed to intervention on a number of grounds, but their opinions have changed. He himself was one of the most optimistic regarding the Carranzista revolution, hoping that after the recognition of Carranza order would be restored to the country.

Present Conditions Deplorable.

Carranza has not "measured up to the job" as president of Mexico, however, Mr. Dillon believes. Present conditions in Mexico he cites as deplorable. Only the fact that the Mexicans are a people who can exist on "almost nothing"—a handful of rice and a handful of beans a day—has prevented a country-wide famine so far, says Mr. Dillon.

"It would take a genius to bring Mexico successfully out of her present straits," said Mr. Dillon, after speaking of the financial difficulties as well as conditions in general. He believes that in the event of intervention the loss of life would be but small, and that the problem could be handled similarly to that in the Philippines, but much more easily.

Through force, followed by food, Mr. Dillon believes the country might be relieved of its bandits and bad conditions in general. A continuance of government along the lines laid down by Diaz would be successful, he believes.

He is of the opinion, however, that in the event of intervention by the United States foreign gold might be used to aid the Mexicans as against this country. Leaders in the Carranza government, he says, boast openly of the support which Germany and Japan would give them. At present 500 German officers are in the Carranza army, he asserted, and Japan has a colonization project under consideration. The Japanese hold the greatest influence of all foreigners in Mexico, Mr. Dillon believes.

United States Hated.

Through the shifting of the American policy toward Mexico, the more educated Mexicans have been inspired with an intense hatred of the United States, the institutions of this country and President Wilson. He also asserts that the Americans who were in Mexico, and who were forced to leave, some on a half hour's notice, are bitter toward President Wilson.

"We were told we had to get out of the country at once," said Mr. Dillon, "yet when he arrived in Florida we found that President Wilson and Carranza were the best of friends, and that President Wilson is willing to loan money to the Carranza government."

Mr. Dillon was imprisoned for eighteen days in Mexico City without being allowed to see any one, because of his connection with American newspapers.

"Imprisonment is not a nice thing, of course, under any circumstances," he said, "but I received no ill treatment at the hands of the Mexicans. Several of them came by my cell and told me I would be the first 'gringo' to die, but they did it only to "josh" me a little. Of course, in all parts of Mexico insults are heaped on Americans."

Foreigners are accorded good treatment for the most part in Mexico, because they pay and treat the Mexicans better than the Mexican employers do, said Mr. Dillon. The Chinese are a persecuted race there, he explained, because they are a race that will not fight back.

PROSPECT BRIGHTER FOR TRIP TO BORDER

Third Infantry Officials Now Hopeful of Getting Away Soon.

REPORT NET INCREASE TODAY FOR FIRST TIME

Troop A Recruited Well Above Minimum War Strength, But Still Lacks Some Equipment.

Prospects of an early departure from Camp Ordway to Bisbee began to look brighter today for the infantry than at any other time since the excitement of the Carrizal incident passed away. The morning reports showed that yesterday was the first time that there was a net increase in the number of enlisted men in the regiment. It was the first time that the enlistments were greater than the number of discharges, according to Col. Glendie B. Young, commanding the 3d Infantry.

Movement of Troop A of cavalry is looked for within a few days. That organization is recruited well above its minimum war strength, but it still lacks some equipment. The men of the organization are anxious to get to the front, and are pushing every point possible to make ready.

The equipment now is in the storage sheds at the post at Fort Myer, and plans are being made to issue it to the cavalrymen this afternoon. If every man is fitted out today the cavalry will be ready. It is also understood that the members of the troop are anxious to get away from the city before any more orders are issued by the War Department discharging members of the troop "for the convenience of the government," to return to their governmental occupations.

Only Waiting for Equipment.

As soon as the equipment is issued and every man is fully outfitted, Capt. Horace P. Hobbs, United States mustering officer, said that he would report them to Governors Island as being ready for border service. Like other branches of the organized militia of the District of Columbia, the cavalry troop will go to Bisbee, unless orders to the contrary are received before the departure.

While this organization is recruited well above its minimum strength, about twenty more college men could very well be accommodated, and every effort is being made by the officers and men to obtain recruits from the city.

The infantry is beginning to get its quota of recruits since the officers have pointed out that this branch of the service cannot move until a sufficient number of men are obtained. The recruiting officer's quarters at camp was one of the busiest places all day yesterday, resulting, as stated, in bringing the infantry the first net increase in days.

Discharges Becoming Fewer.

From now on discharges will fall off, as substantially all of the men who are going out for any reason have been handed their discharge papers. There are a few cases of men seeking to get out under the "dependents" order of the War Department, and these will be discharged within a short time.

Col. Young said that in a conference with his company officers today he learned that they knew of a large number of men in the District who wanted to go in the guard, but they were waiting for the actual orders to entrain before they enlisted for the service. These men, it was pointed out to the colonel, did not want to enlist to come to Fort Myer to wait in camp.

These men should come to the camp now and enlist if they want to go with the 3d Infantry, Col. Young pointed out. Their services are needed to fill up the 3d Infantry so that it can be reported to New York as being ready to go to the camp at Bisbee. If they wait until the 3d Infantry actually gets its orders to move they may not be able to accompany it, as no green men will be taken away with the main body of troops. They will be compelled to remain at Camp Ordway for several weeks' training and therefore will be delayed. If they enlist now they will be able to go with the regiment, he said.

Advantages of Enlisting Now.

Another feature, Col. Young pointed out, was that the men who enlisted after the arrival of the orders to move would receive their training under officers who had no personal interest in them, whereas if they enlist now they will receive the benefit of instruction in the organizations in which they will go to the "front," and at the same time will be permitted to accompany the main body of troops.

The time to get the best training is now, when the troops are going out daily for long practice marches to harden them up, and for advance guard and patrol work of the kind that they will probably get when they get down to the border.

Officers of the camp still insist that the 3d Infantry will go to Bisbee as soon as the requisite number of men are obtained, and with the idea in view they are doing everything in their power, in between times of drilling and looking after the troops, to encourage men to enlist.

Lectures on Trip to Winthrop.

Col. Young went to the city this afternoon for the purpose of conferring with former Commissioner Henry B. F. Macfarland of the District and Capt. Sheridan Ferree. He wants them to make plans for having speakers address the civilian rifle club members on the boat during their ride down the river to Winthrop, Md., tomorrow, where there will be a big shoot on the Marine Corps range there. Efforts will be made by Col. Young to have Mr. Macfarland and Capt. Ferree both deliver addresses in the interest of recruiting. Members of the civilian clubs who are without any one to support are to be urged to do their bit with the 3d Infantry on the border. The men will be urged to enlist at once, so that the infantry can get away next week at the latest.

Yesterday's recruits were:

Third Infantry—William M. Brawner, Frederick J. Fagan, Edward W. Harding, Gilbert K. King, Thomas E. King, James E. Love, James W. McKenna, Thomas E. McIntyre, Thomas J. Mulligan, James H. Porterfield, Karl Schaefer, George R. Seiz and Alfred E. Weisler.

Battery B—Aloysius M. Payne and Raymond C. Cogan.

First Separate Battalion—John P. Barnes, Hubert L. Carroll, George Duffin, William Fitzgerald, John E. Hutchinson, Epple Johnson, John R. Johnson, Clifton E. Simms and Louis Williams.

Virginia Troops to Come.

In order to make room for ten units of Virginia troops every point will be strained to get the District troops now in camp here out and on their way to the border as soon as possible. The Virginia troops scheduled to come here now are near Richmond, and comprise four batteries of field artillery, four troops of cavalry, a signal corps company and a field hospital.

The Virginia troops cannot come to this camp until the District troops move, as there is no room for them unless they take up the entire parade ground. This is declared not to be desirable, as it would leave no room for training troops and would handicap them just that much.

Request of Virginia Authorities.

The adjutant general of Virginia asked for authority to send the troops to Camp Ordway. Brig. Gen. William E. Harvey, commanding the camp; Maj. Fenton, commanding the post at Fort Myer; Capt. H. P. Hobbs, United States mustering officer, and Capt. E. M. Nevils, Quartermaster Corps, were in conference this morning on this request. As a result, it was learned, the adjutant general will be informed that his troops may be sent forward just as soon as the District men leave.

When that will be no one at camp seems to know. An officer high in the camp administration said today he expected to see the 3d Infantry out of camp by next Tuesday night at the latest. He pointed to the fact that recruits are coming in rapidly, and said that way must be made for the Virginia units. They will use the camp site now occupied by the 3d Infantry.

Recruiting Delays Departure.

The troops, under existing orders, must be held until the regiment is recruited to minimum strength and fully equipped. The question of recruiting is the main one, as the organizations are not suffering from the lack of equipment. A new supply arrived today, and organization commanders were instructed by brigade headquarters to prepare requisitions for their men.

The fact that such a large force of Virginia troops is coming to Camp Ordway is taken by the officers here to indicate that the District troops will have to make an early movement. At the very least, it indicates to them that they will leave camp, for there will be no room for the Virginia men unless the District soldiers go to the front.

FEWER PLEAS FOR AID MADE BY FAMILIES

Mrs. Albert Ordway, widow of Gen. Ordway, organizer and for a number of years commander of the National Guard of the District of Columbia; Miss Valerie Padelford, granddaughter of Gen. Ordway, and Gen. and Mrs. George H. Harries have been elected contributing members of the Woman's Relief Association, N. G. D. C. They will assist the association in its relief work among families of District guardsmen, in conjunction with the Citizens' Welfare Association.

According to Mrs. William E. Harvey, president of the association, one man has contributed $5 toward the relief fund and will give an additional $5 every month the guardsmen are in federal service. Mrs. Glendie B. Young, wife of Col. Young, has reported that she has received $34 from personal friends for the fund.

Few Undeserving Cases.

Appeals for relief from guardsmen's families are not coming in so rapidly as when the Citizens' Welfare Association first was organized, according to Mrs. Alice I. Stuart, executive secretary of the organization. Most of the first appeals were for employment, and since work has been secured for such cases nothing further has been heard from them. Mrs. Stuart said that there have been but few undeserving cases.

W. J. Eynon is chairman of the employment committee of the association, and is assisted by J. Maury Dove and Donald Woodward. Mr. Dove finds work for domestics, and Mr. Woodward looks after those desiring salesmanship work.

DENIES HITCH OCCURRED IN MOVING GUARDSMEN

Reports from the army along the border, being gathered by the War Department to answer congressional resolutions of inquiry as to the handling of national guardsmen at the mobilization, all deny charges of shortages of rations and lack of sanitary transportation facilities.

Department commanders report that the troops left their home stations with adequate supplies. Summing up the reports, the War Department today issued this statement:

"The War Department regards the handling of the details of the movement of troops to the border as excellent in every respect."

General distribution of regular troops and national guardsmen along the border was announced today by the War Department as follows:

San Antonio district:

Regulars: 3d and 14th Cavalry; 2d Field Artillery; 3d, 4th, 9th, 19th, 26th, 28th and 30th Infantry.

National Guard: Florida, Maryland, Illinois, Kansas, Indiana, Maine, Missouri, Minnesota, Nebraska, New York, New Hampshire, Texas, Virginia, Vermont and Wisconsin.

Douglas, Ariz., district:

Regulars: 1st Cavalry, 11th, 12th, 14th, 18th, 21st and 22d Infantry.

National Guard: Arizona, Connecticut, California, Montana, District of Columbia, New Jersey and Utah.

El Paso district:

Regulars: 5th, 6th, 8th, 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th Cavalry; 6th, 7th, 16th, 17th, 20th, 23d and 24th Infantry; 2d Battalion, 4th Field Artillery, and 5th and 6th Regiments, Field Artillery.

National Guard: Massachusetts, Michigan, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and South Carolina.

GERMAN CROWN PRINCE DISTRIBUTES IRON CROSSES AMONG VALOROUS TROOPS.

THIS PHOTOGRAPH ARRIVED IN THIS COUNTRY ON THE GERMAN TRANSOCEANIC SUPERSUBMARINE DEUTSCHLAND.

SHOOTS TO AVENGE; THINKS GIRL ABUSED

Young Boston Osteopath Probably Fatally Wounds Dr. Wilfred E. Harris.

SAYS NOTED PHYSICIAN WRONGED HIS FIANCEE

Attack on Massachusetts College President Made After Young Woman Is Found Dead.

BOSTON, July 19.—Wilfred E. Harris, president of the Massachusetts College of Osteopathy, lay at the point of death today, while Dr. Ellridge D. Atwood, also an osteopath, was under arrest charged with an attempt to murder him yesterday in a hotel. Dr. Atwood informed the police that he shot Harris because he believed the latter had wronged his fiancee, Dr. Celia Adams, an osteopath, who died yesterday, it was stated, from drug poisoning.

After being booked on a charge of assault and battery with intent to murder, Dr. Atwood was taken to the hospital, where Dr. Harris identified him as his assailant. Dr. Atwood made a complete confession, the police say.

The physician who attended Dr. Celia Adams gave it as his opinion that she died from an overdose of a drug, which the police declared she took with suicidal intent.

Dr. Harris, who is forty-five years old and married, is a former president of the Canadian Club of Boston, son of a former member of the Canadian parliament and one of the pioneer osteopaths of Massachusetts.

Both Studied Under Dr. Harris.

Dr. Atwood and Miss Adams formerly studied under him at the College of Osteopathy in this city. It was said by Dr. Atwood that Miss Adams recently informed Dr. Atwood that their marriage was impossible because Dr. Harris had wronged her, a charge which the latter denied. It was stated that the prisoner and Miss Adams had been engaged for some time.

Atwood was arraigned in court today and in default of bonds of $15,000 was committed for a further hearing on July 28. The prisoner was not represented by counsel and did not plead. He appeared calm, and later said that he had nothing to add to the statement which he made when placed under arrest last night. It was stated at the hospital at noon that Dr. Harris' condition was very low, and it was feared he would not survive many hours.

Dr. Harris Denies Story.

The version of the cause of the shooting given by Atwood was scouted by Dr. Harris during a lucid period. He referred to his assailant as "a young fool."

According to mutual acquaintances, Dr. Harris had counseled the young man against marrying a girl so much his senior. Late last night Medical Examiner George H. McGrath communicated with the district attorney's office, which approved an autopsy. This will be made probably some time today. It is understood that the general physical condition of Miss Adams will be determined with a view to substantiating or disproving the motive of the shooting as alleged by Atwood.

Both Dr. Atwood and his fiancee studied osteopathy under Dr. Harris when he was an instructor at the Massachusetts College. The friendship which began between the students in the classroom six years ago ripened into love. Atwood told the police they had planned to be married soon, although much opposition had developed on the part of the girl's parents and also from Dr. Harris. The girl's parents objected because Miss Adams was twenty-seven years of age, while Dr. Atwood is only twenty-three. Dr. Harris is forty-three years old.

It is believed that after Miss Adams left Dr. Atwood Monday she went to her office at Coolidge Corner, Brookline. Early yesterday her father, Francis P. Adams, found the door locked.

Found His Daughter Unconscious.

When it was broken open he discovered his daughter unconscious on the floor. She was removed to the Commonwealth Hospital and treated for an overdose of a narcotic drug.

Dr. Atwood hastened to the hospital, but the young woman was unconscious and shortly afterward died.

He then went to the Hotel Westminster, where Dr. Harris occupied an upstairs suite. No one saw the actual shooting.

After Dr. Atwood fled Dr. Harris was conscious and directed his office assistant in the work of rendering first aid. When asked who had shot him he named Dr. Atwood.

Last evening Dr. Atwood called up his fiancee's brother, Winthrop, and made an appointment to meet him at Dr. Adams' office. A policeman there arrested the young physician after a struggle. He was taken to the hospital, where Dr. Harris identified Dr. Atwood as his assailant.

British Steamer Reported Captured.

STOCKHOLM, July 19, via London.—It is reported here that the British steamship Adams, 2,223 tons gross, has been captured by a German destroyer off Ahus, Sweden, while on a voyage from Finland.

DEADLY SYSTEM MARKS DRIVE OF BRITISH ON RIVER SOMME

BRITISH FRONT IN FRANCE, July 18, 5 p.m., via London, July 19.—On that map of vari-colored patches at headquarters which shows at a glance each day's progress of the offensive, there is one for today's work, to the hour of writing so far as known, north of Ovillers and west of Pozieres.

The British apparently are following the same methods after the second big attack as after the first, fortifying the positions gained, stalking German machine gun detachments, taking needful tactical points and feeling their way systematically, while their concentrations of gunfire give no sign where next the infantry is going to act.

"Shells!" said a gunner who remembered the days of munitions starvation; "it is no longer a case of asking for more, but of somebody in the rear asking over the telephone if we have enough."

It cleared after yesterday's rain, which did not interrupt the shelling or the taking yesterday of 1,500 yards of a second-line trench west of Pozieres, which has been the center of interest for the last twenty-four hours. This village sits on a high and commanding position, and the British now have established themselves on either side of its ruins, into which they continue today pouring a big volume of shell fire.

The Germans were seen using for the first time in this action a poisonous shell, which does not explode but emits an asphyxiating gas. At first sight it may be mistaken for what is known as a "dud," an army term for a shell that has failed to detonate.

NINE BOLD FRENCH SOLDIERS TAKE FORT AND 113 GERMANS

PARIS, July 19.—One of the most striking episodes of the great Somme offensive was the taking of the field for at Biaches and the garrison of 113 men by nine French soldiers. The fort had resisted throughout the artillery bombardment and the infantry attacks had been checked by murderous machine gun fire.

By a lucky chance a French officer discovered the precious secret that the terrible bombardment had made the fort vulnerable at one point. Selecting a second lieutenant, two sergeants, a corporal and four men, he led them on hands and knees through the long grass to the spot where he knew there was a breach in the defenses. They reached their objective point without the Germans learning of their approach. Abruptly three of the French officers leaped into the work shouting in stentorian tones: "Forward with the bayonet!" and throwing bombs which exploded in the dugout. The other six daring Frenchmen remained behind ready to retreat if the atempt failed.

But the Germans, taken unawares, had no time to get their weapons, and surrendered almost without a show of fight. When one of their number fell, shot by a revolver fired pointblank by the comanding officer, the Germans, 113 in all, came out of their shelters and threw up their hands, the French assert.

The three French captors now began to feel nervous, and they saw no reason why the Germans should not fall upon and exterminate them. But at this moment the other six hurried up. Their resolute energy imposed upon the Germans, who believed that the new arrivals were followed by many others. The German officers in the fort then threw down their arms and the entire garrison was marched to the French rear, escorted by the nine captors, who had not lost a man.

POLAND IS BETTER OFF UNDER KAISER, HE SAYS

Dr. Karl Helfferich Praises Work of Germans in Conquered Territory.

BERLIN, July 19, by wireless to Sayville, N. Y.—Warm commendation of the work done in Russian Poland by the Germans during the period of occupation was given by Dr. Karl Helfferich, secretary of the interior and imperial vice chancellor, today, on his return from a visit to that country.

Dr. Helfferich, who recounted the impressions of his visit to a member of the Overseas News Agency staff, contrasted the condition of the country under Russian rule with the state of affairs there today. In the time of peace before the outbreak of the present war the Russians had neglected the country, said Dr. Helfferich. Then came the period of hostilities, which had devastated the land. Under these conditions the Germans took up their work, which the vice chancellor insisted has been accomplished with a success which could find few parallels in history.

Towns Burned; Crops Destroyed.

The retreating Russians, Dr. Helfferich pointed out, had burned villages and towns and destroyed the harvests. The Germans first built roads through the devastated territory and supplied cattle and seeds to the inhabitants, with the result now one frequently could see herds of a hundred or more cattle, while fields of standing grain were on all sides. He cited an instance of aid given the inhabitants by the Germans, the farmers of one district being left the horses of two regiments for field work on orders given by Gen. Ludendorff.

Dr. Helfferich said he fould schools everywhere now, even at places where none was maintained when the Russians ruled the country.

All Nationalities Equal.

The University of Warsaw, where lectures were given in the Polish tongue, had a large number of students.

All nationalities, Dr. Helfferich said, were given equal recognition with the White Russians and Lithuanians. Terible suffering existed among the Jews when the Germans arrived, the vice chancellor declared, and in most towns they had been excluded from the schools by the Russians. The Germans, he added, introduced self-government in the country for the first time, and admitted Jewish representatives to the governmental bodies.

Three Wills Filed.

By the terms of the will of Johana N. Allen, dated July 30, 1907, premises 68 M street northwest are given to her daughter, Catherine V. Allen, subject to the payment of $300 each to her daughters, Margaret A. and Mary E. Allen. The remaining estate is to be distributed among the other children. Catherine V. Allen is named as executrix.

The entire estate of Isidor Saks is left to his wife, Clara Saks, by his will, dated April 17, 1907, and filed for probate. She is also named as executrix.

The will of John T. Granger, dated October 6, 1915 has been filed for probate. He leaves $5,000 to his daughter, Eleanor G. Holt, and the remaining estate to his wife, Carra H. Granger, who is also to act as executrix.

PEACE DELEGATES BACK; GOING TO CONSULT FORD

Dr. Aked Sees No End of War Before Spring—Miss Balch Has Idea.

NEW YORK, July 19.—The Rev. Dr. Charles F. Aked of San Francisco and Miss Emily Balch of Wellesley College, American delegates to the neutral conference for continuous mediation, which is the outgrowth of Henry Ford's peace expedition and has been sitting in Stockholm, reached New York yesterday aboard the liner Frederik VIII, on their way to consult Mr. Ford regarding further work for peace.

"Peace in Europe is not possible before spring," said Dr. Aked on his arrival. "The war must simply burn itself out.

"France cannot make peace; England is too proud to; Germany offers only unacceptable terms. The recent allied success is negligible and the chance of a military decision very remote.

Germany Not Exhausted.

"Talk of German exhaustion is absurd. For, though there is economy of bread, butter and meat, there is no starvation; merely inconvenience. The German spirit is wonderfully calm, courageous and confident.

"An Anglo-German-American alliance is now being hoped for by the intellectuals in Germany, men such as von Harnack and Delbruck. For days last winter we feared a separate peace with Russia on the basis of a Russo-German attack on England through Afghanistan. Austria's collapse alone averted it and saved the world from a fatal blow to liberal thought."

Miss Balch Has Plan.

Miss Balch brought plans to have this country join with Europe in a world-wide peace demand August 1, with church services, mass meetings, press articles, and, if possible, a five-minute cessation of fighting on all fronts.

She said the peace idea was much stronger in Europe than here, where people are skeptical. She hoped for the end of the war by Christmas and thought that the holding of the congress in Sweden was one of the big causes keeping Sweden out of the war as an ally of Germany.

Shipping Bill Reported.

A favorable report on the administration shipping bill was submitted today by the Senate commerce committee. Several important amendments have been added to the measure as it passed the House, and it is expected to have the undivided support of democratic senators.

Mrs. Ballenger Sues for Support.

Justice Gould of the District Supreme Court has issued a rule on John B. Ballinger, an employe of the navy yard, to show cause Friday why he should not contribute to the support of his wife and three children. The rule is based on a suit for maintenance filed by Mrs. Mary L. E. Ballenger through Attorney Henry I. Quinn. The wife charges cruelty and non-support. They were married June 10, 1905, and the children are ten, nine and seven years old. Mrs. Ballenger asks for the custody of the children and for permanent alimony.

SAYS LUNCH CLUBS FOSTER EFFICIENCY

Secretary Lane Points Out Benefits to Interior Department From Conferences.

SPIRIT OF CO-OPERATION PARAMOUNT, HE SAYS

Says Dignity All Employes in His Branch of Government Feel in Work Is Thrilling.

How a spirit of co-operation fostered by lunch club conferences has made the work of the Interior Department equaled by none other in efficiency, because officials and employes alike have been actuated by ideals of service for the people was emphasized by Secretary Franklin K. Lane, a birthday guest of the Interior Department executives yesterday.

How Secretary Lane could have been returned as United States senator from California, where he is esteemed as their foremost citizen, had he but said the word, and how Secretary Lane has been considered by leading politicians as a strong probability for presidential nomination was told by lifelong friends and admiring coworkers.

This luncheon was served in the bureau of mines building by the lunch club of the Interior Department, under the direction of Van H. Manning, director of the bureau of mines, and was kept warm in the laboratories. It was the third given by the club in honor of the Secretary in commemoration of his birthday anniversary.

Decorations at the Luncheon.

Beautiful decorations of flags, unusual blooms and colored foliage, with red, white and blue electric lights, made the dining hall attractive. Behind the Secretary's chair was a large framed portrait of "the chief," surrounded with flags and electric lights. There were cigars of the Secretary's own favorite brand, a photograph menu for each of the thirty-two guests, bearing his portrait. The start of the luncheon was signaled by the ringing of chimes fifty-two times and the flashing of fifty-two electric lights, calling attention to the years that have fallen lightly on the Secretary.

Toward the close of the luncheon a large birthday cake, elaborately bedecked with filigree frosting and emblazoned with fifty-two pink candles, was impressively carried in by the chef and placed in front of the honored guest. Secretary Lane cut the cake, which was eaten by the others about the table with much enjoyment—except that some was placed in a pretty box and sent to Mrs. Lane, together with the candles as souvenirs.

Andreus A. Jones, first assistant secretary of the interior, was toastmaster. Brig. Gen. W. L. Marshall, Dr. William A. White, superintendent of the Government Hospital for the Insane; Alexander T. Vogelshang, consulting engineer; W. R. Wheeler of California, and Isidore Dockweiler were the speakers.

Luncheon Surprise to Secretary.

Secretary Lane, to whom the luncheon was a complete surprise, spoke feelingly to the officials assembled about the tables.

"The bells ring steadily for every one of us," he said, "but they can't make us old. I feel today no older than when I came here. The picture on your menu card is of a younger man. It was made ten years ago, but that man was younger only in appearance and experience. There are some lines of Oliver Wendel Holmes which I have always cherished as among the most beautiful, by any poet, on old age:

"For him in vain the endless seasons roll
"Who bears eternal sunshine in his soul, etc.

"I have listened with interest and very humbly to the kindly things that have been said. It is a great gratification to a man 3,000 miles from home to have men with whom he has been associated but a short time feel as you have given evidence today that you feel.

Spirit of Co-Operation Manifest.

"There is one thing better that you perhaps are not conscious of. That is the spirit that actuates you in your conduct and co-operation with me is the same spirit that is felt by the people under you toward yourself. I don't want to be boastful, but I do believe it is true that in no other department down to the very bottom is there such a strong spirit of co-operation, of fine, high sympathy and consciousness of the dignity of our work for the whole people of the United States.

"You don't realize this as I do, for you don't hear, as I do, the kindly expressions of those employed under you, echoing the same sentiments you have expressed here today regarding myself. I hear them from the clerks, lawyers, engineers—all who are feeling appreciation and consciousness that they are parts in a great machinery working out the problems in the interest of all the people of the country. The dignity that all these men and women feel in their work gives me a thrill.

"We can go back over three years of history. We have talked over this board together, confidentially, even as the President has discussed with his cabinet not only the affairs of our own department, but the general policies of the administration for the welfare of the people. I have been stimulated by your zeal for service and by your ideas and ideals. It has been a great three years.

Gives Credit to Subordinates.

"What we have done here in the Interior Department," he continued, "have been your policies as much as mine. As much was due to the zeal, ideals and co-operation given by you as to our administration. We have been working together not for any political or personal consideration, but for the advantage of the country and the proper administration of affairs of government that have come into our hands.

"We cannot make progress when we pull apart. I have sung that song to you and the chorus has been sung by every man and woman in the department."

Secretary Lane recounted some experiences on his recent trip to New England when he was questioned by some skeptics if he did not doubt the fiber of the American boy. "I told them to go to Plattsburg as I had and see 8,000 or 9,000 American boys showing their fiber, making themselves fit by strenuous work to do their full duty in service to the government. Those boys are the same kind of stuff as have previously fought our battles. There is as fine a spirit as has ever been shown by any man, any time, anywhere, fighting under any flag.

Belgian's Tribute to U. S. Flag.

"I was told that there is no longer respect for the flag of the United States throughout the world. There is one place these people should go and see the respect—to Brussels, Belgium, where it is the flag of the only country outside of that of Germany that floats where the American flag is lifted each day. It is raised in front of the legation, and the minister has told me that as the peasants pass they stop and raise their hats in respect to it. There is no tribute to the flag of my country that I would rather have paid.

"We have been reaching our hands across the sea to help and preserve one of the smallest nations of the world. We have been caring for, clothing and feeding German boys in French and Russian prison camps—and similarly for all nations that need our services. That is the performance of a work that would delight the heart of a Franklin, a Jefferson or a great father Washington. It is showing the ideal of democracy and helpfulness."

ROME REPORTS A NEW ADVANCE BY ITALIANS

Attack by Austrians on Pasubio Sector Repulsed, Says Official Statement.

ROME, July 19, via London, 1:46 p.m.—A new advance for the Italians in the upper Posina valley, where they succeeded in capturing positions on Corno del Coston, was announced today by the war office. A strong attack by the Austrians on the Italian lines in the Pasubio sector was repulsed. The statement follows:

"On the night of July 17 there was intense artillery fire in the Ledro valley.

"Strong enemy detachments attacked our line on the Pasubio, but were repulsed with heavy loss.

Artillery Duel Keeps Up.

"The enemy's artillery yesterday kept our positions in the Laragina valley under its fire, but it was effectively answered.

"In the upper Posina our troops, after artillery preparation, renewed their attacks on Corno del Coston. The enemy's batteries did not reply to our bombardment, but afterward began an intense gust of fire. We, however, succeeded in gaining new positions on the rocky slopes of the mountain.

"Along the remainder of the front there were artillery actions, especially in the upper Boite, at the head of the Seisera valley, where the enemy disclosed new heavy batteries, and on the height west of Gorizia.

"An enemy aeroplane dropped bombs on Marostica (northeast of Vicenza in Venetia), as a result of which there were some victims and slight damage."

Austrian Positions Shelled.

VIENNA, July 19, via Berlin and London.—Regarding the Italian front, the war office reports:

"Our positions in the district of Borcola pass were shelled heavily and uninterruptedly. Hostile aeronauts bombarded Vielgerureuth without success. In the Tofana district the Italians made repeated attacks, which broke down."

BERLIN TELLS OF RAID ON COAST OF ENGLAND

Iron Works at Seaham Shelled by a Submarine, Official Statement Says.

BERLIN, July 18, via London, July 19.—The German admiralty today officially announced the recent raid of a German submarine on the English seacoast and the sinking of a number of British trawlers by other German undersea boats. The statement says:

"On July 11, one of our submarines shelled the iron works at Seaham, on the British east coast. During the period from July 10 to July 14 our submarines along the east coast sank seven English steam trawlers and two fishermen."

The statement contains a parenthetical note reading: "It deserved to be added in comment that British fishermen keeping watch and doing intelligence service for the British navy are all the same, whether chartered by the admiralty or not."

Another admiralty statement says:

"On July 17 Russian aeroplanes attacked our light naval forces at the entrance to Riga bay, unsuccessfully dropping bombs. Our anti-aircraft fire brought down one aeroplane and compelled the others to retreat."

Previous reports by the German admiralty had announced the sinking, July 11, of three British patrol boats by a German submarine. A Lloyd's report July 13 stated that a German submarine attacked a British fishing fleet off the northeastern coast, sinking the trawlers Florence and Dalhousie and several smaller vessels. An official British statement July 13 announced the German submarine attack on Seaham harbor.

STRIKE NEGOTIATIONS FAIL.

40,000 Garment Workers Still Out After Three Months.

NEW YORK, July 19.—The breaking off of conferences between the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association and the International Garment Workers' Union left the garment workers' strike today to all intents where it was when it started three months ago. Statements issued by both sides accused the other of bad faith and responsibility for the failure of negotiations.

The strike affects some 40,000 employes and about 500 manufacturers. It is estimated that orders for women's clothes worth $60,000,000 have been left unfilled. Strike payments of $65,000 a week have been made by the union.

The citizens' committee which has been aiding the workers issued a statement today saying as the results of the strike more than 200,000 persons are facing hunger. The committee plans to raise $35,000 a week for the benefit of the garment workers as long as the strike lasts.

JEWS IN AGREEMENT.

Will Demand Full Civil, Religious and Political Rights in Other Lands.

NEW YORK, July 19.—United action by the Jews of this country in their campaign to demand full civil, religious and political rights for their co-religionists in lands where they suffer from discriminatory laws now seems assured. It was announced today that committees representing the conference of national Jewish organizations and the Jewish congress organization had reached an agreement and will submit identical reports to their organizations.

The notice sent out by the joint committee did not explain what concessions had been made by either side. At a meeting held early this week by representatives of the two organizations both sides expressed willingness to participate in a congress of Jews to be held at Philadelphia some time between September and the end of the year, but failed to agree on the question whether other subjects than that of Jewish rights should be discussed at this congress.

Mrs. Sarah Hirsh Grante Divorce.

Justice Gould of the District Supreme Court has granted an absolute divorce to Sarah Hirsh against Alfred M. Hirsh. The decree gives the wife $75 in lieu of alimony and awards her counsel fees. Attorney Alvin L. Newmyer and A. P. Owens appeared for the wife.

In Memoriam.

McDONALD. In loving remembrance of my darling Aunt AGNES, who died three years ago today, July 19, 1913.

DOROTHY.