

GERMANS ASSAULT FRENCH IN FORCE ALONG WHOLE ARRAS FRONT

Violent Attempts of Enemy Checked—Trenches Come Out of Trenches Armed With Grenades and Bombs But Are Driven Back With Heavy Losses—Russians Driven Over Galician Border Are Putting Up Determined Fight.

DESPERATE ENGAGEMENTS BETWEEN RIVERS

German Thrust at Warsaw Checked—Vienna Reports Heights of Krasnik Taken by Austro-Germans—Petro- grad Reiterates Destruction of German Battleship Deutschland—Turks Declare Entente Allies Are Heavy Losers—German Note to America Is Delayed.

Paris, July 5, 2:30 p. m.—The French war office statement today says:

"In the region to the north of Arras attempts at attack on the part of the enemy, preceded each by a violent bombardment, were checked by us at about 10 o'clock last night.

"One was directed against our positions in front of Seichez. The Germans came off several different times from their trenches, armed with grenades and bombs. We, however, compelled them to withdraw, leaving many dead on the ground. The other took place at the labyrinth but was at once stopped by our fire.

"Yesterday afternoon and in the evening the Germans assumed the offensive along a front of about three miles, stretching from Fey-en-Haye to the Moselle. To the east of Fey-en-Haye and in the western section of the forest of Le Pretre, along a front of about two-thirds of a mile, they were successful, after a very violent bombardment, in getting a foothold in their old lines recently taken by us. But they found it impossible to gain beyond these lines.

"Further to the east, on a line running from La Croix-des-Carmes to the village of Rip on the Moselle, the Germans failed and they suffered very heavy losses."

French Assaults Successful.

German assaults in force have been general all along the whole French line and have been successful along a front two-thirds of a mile long between Fey-en-Haye and the Moselle. The French official statement of the day admits this, while recording the breakdown of German attacks along other parts of the front.

In southern Poland the Russian armies, driven over the Galician border, are fighting determinedly to check the German thrust at Warsaw. The most recent Austrian statement admits that the Russians have been "strongly attacking" in several sectors.

Desperate Engagements Reported.

Petrograd tells of desperate engagements between the Vistula and the Bug rivers and claims to have checked the Austro-Germans at different points, but concedes a retirement in East Galicia from the Gnila-Lipa to the Zlota-Lipa. Vienna declares that at what seems to have been the chief point of the Teutonic attack in Poland near Krasnik, the heights to the north of the city were taken by the Austro-Germans. A Turkish statement declares the entente allies lost heavily in an attempt to land reinforcements on the Gallipoli peninsula and that the effort was frustrated.

Petrograd reiterates the claim that a Russian submarine sank a German battleship of the Deutschland class in the Baltic last Friday. This is semi-officially denied in Berlin.

The latest advices from Berlin confirm recent intimations that the German navy is unable to deliver a single submarine to the American navy during which time an agreement may be effected between the naval extremists and those favoring a compromise as to Germany's submarine policy, it is hoped.

The destruction of this vessel took place early in the series of engagements in the Baltic, which terminated Saturday in damaging two German cruisers, after driving the German mine-layer Albatross ashore on the coast of Gotland island, Sweden.

Dispatches from the latter state that the commander of the Albatross was not killed, as erroneously reported, the dead officer being First Lieutenant Lowenberg. The twenty members of the crew killed have been buried there, twenty-seven wounded are being cared for in Swedish hospitals, and 187 men have been interned.

Throughout the series of conflicts the units of the Russian fleet suffered little damage.

and accompanied by vigorous rear-guard operations. The Austro-Germans, who are advancing in the center, are moreover getting deeper into a country covered with forests and streams and barren of railways, between the middle Vistula and the Bug—natural advantages to the Russians, which some writers here repeatedly emphasize. They point out, too, the daily lengthening chain of Austro-German communications, which brings an added burden to the Teutonic allies.

Some sections of the British public think the time has come for Great Britain and France to begin a general offensive in the west and thus force a transfer of German troops from the eastern theatre, but the more conservative military writers think that the best aid England can lend is to pour into Russia every ounce of ammunition that can be spared.

One of the main aims of the German operations in the east seems to be directed to a vast turning movement behind Warsaw, embracing Brest-Litovsk, one of the strong Russian bases, and civilian residents of Warsaw, according to Petrograd dispatches, already are leaving the city fearing German occupation. Circulars dropped from German aircraft on the Polish capital predict the fall of Warsaw by the end of July.

As an explanation of the continued retirement of the Russian center, a Petrograd dispatch says:

"The Russians will refuse to accept serious battle in a country devoid of railways."

Russia has not denied that in the recent naval engagement in the Baltic the Russian warships violated Swedish territorial waters and that the situation is not unlike in circumstances the affair off the coast of Chile when British cruisers sank the Dresden. The Swedish papers comment on the episode in mild tone, assuming that an apology and explanation will be forthcoming. According to Copenhagen advices, the greater part of the battle was fought in Swedish waters and the crew of the Oestgarn light-house had to lie flat to escape the shrapnel.

Petrograd, July 4.—The naval general staff has issued an announcement that during a series of naval actions, following the raid attempted by German warships on Windau, another big German warship of the Deutschland type was blown up by two torpedoes and sunk. The official announcement credits the destruction of the battleship to a submarine.

While the identity of the German seafighter is not disclosed, there are only five ships of that distinctive type—the Deutschland, Hanover, Pommern, Schleswig-Holstein and Suederbrade. All were launched between 1904 and 1906 and are of 13,200 tons and carry a complement of about 800 men. They are heavily armed, their principal guns being 11-inch, and their speed between nineteen and twenty knots under forced draught. Their cost was more than \$6,000,000 each.

The destruction of this vessel took place early in the series of engagements in the Baltic, which terminated Saturday in damaging two German cruisers, after driving the German mine-layer Albatross ashore on the coast of Gotland island, Sweden.

Dispatches from the latter state that the commander of the Albatross was not killed, as erroneously reported, the dead officer being First Lieutenant Lowenberg. The twenty members of the crew killed have been buried there, twenty-seven wounded are being cared for in Swedish hospitals, and 187 men have been interned.

Throughout the series of conflicts the units of the Russian fleet suffered little damage.

GERMAN REPORT ON THE BATTLE IN THE BALTIC

Berlin, by wireless to Sayville, July 4.—The plucky fight of the German mine-layer Albatross against four Russian cruisers and what is charged by German naval officers as a Russian violation of Swedish neutrality, claimed public attention here today.

According to Swedish and Danish reports, the Albatross, while passing through a dense fog, lost sight of the accompanying small cruisers and was attacked by four big ships.

She fought desperately, but was slowly driven toward the Swedish

coast and finally entered Swedish waters. The captain ran her aground near Henviker.

The Russians, it is said, continued firing long after the Albatross entered Swedish territory. The Oestgarn light-house was hit by Russian shells and the keeper compelled to flee.

The Albatross was hit about thirty times. Lieutenant Lowenberg and twenty-seven men were killed and many others were wounded. One shell entered the ship hospital, killing ten wounded men and fatally wounding a doctor.

After the Albatross was beached, the captain assembled the crew round the flag flying aft, the foremost having been shot away, and sang the national hymn, and cheered for the emperor and the fatherland.

The captain then struck the flag and requested the Swedes to intern the ship and crew. The Swedish government, these advices say, immediately ordered the Swedish minister at Petrograd to protest vigorously against the violation of Sweden's neutrality.

The Russian cruisers, after the action with the Albatross, were engaged by one large warship and several small German cruisers, and disappeared, hotly pursued by the Germans.

GEORGIA MOB KILLS NEGROES

Three Are Shot to Death by Angry Gathering of 500 Persons.

Macon, Ga., July 5.—Three negroes were shot to death by a mob of 500 persons last night near Round Oak and Wayside, two villages about thirty miles from here and authorities today began search for others who are missing.

Telephone wires leading to the villages were cut and news of the shooting did not become known here until today when Sheriff's deputies arrived with three negroes who are being held in connection with killing of Elias Turner, a farmer whose death precipitated the trouble.

Turner went to the home of W. H. King, a negro near Round Oak, to collect a bill and during a dispute which resulted he was shot.

RUSSIAN REPORT DECLARED UNTRUE

German Warship Not Blown Up Says Berlin—Entire Stern of Russian Ship Shot Away.

Berlin, July 5, via London, 8:31 a. m.—The Russian report regarding the destruction of a vessel of the Deutschland class is untrue, according to a semi-official statement issued here.

It also is denied that the mine layer Albatross lowered the German flag before running ashore on Swedish territory. The Russians are said to have fired fifteen hundred shots at the Albatross of which only 25 were hits. An eyewitness of the naval battle asserts that nearly the entire stern of one Russian warship was shot away.

FOREIGN BORN IN BIG PARADE

Americanization Day Cele- brated in Detroit by Em- ployees of Autom- obile Plant.

Detroit, Mich., July 5.—A parade of 6000 foreign born employees of an automobile plant, and a reception on Belle Isle to other thousands of recently naturalized citizens, were features of the program arranged for the Americanization day celebration in Detroit today.

Among speakers announced for today's program were Senator Alden Smith and Mayor Marx of Detroit. Buttons bearing a picture of the United States flag and the word "citizen" had been prepared for distribution to the new Americans.

HUERTA CASE IS DEFERRED

Action on Extradition Not to Be Acted on Until Status of Villa Governor Is Decided.

Austin, Tex., July 5.—Governor Ferguson announced definitely today that he would take no action on the requisition for the extradition of General Huerta until he has been officially advised from Washington that the Villa governor of the state of Chihuahua, Mexico, is the proper person to request extradition.

BRITISH AGENT IN NEW YORK

Comes to U. S. to Supervise Production of War Muni- tions for the Allies.

TO STAY INDEFINITELY

Magnate to Co-operate With Morgan and Canada Firms in Making Purchases.

New York, July 5.—The American line steamer St. Louis arrived here today from Liverpool. She was escorted down the English channel by two torpedo boat destroyers to a distance west of Dames' rock, probably owing to the presence on board of D. A. Thomas, the British capitalist and coal operator. Thomas comes here to supervise and expedite the productions of munitions for the allies.

The two destroyers remained with the St. Louis two days and nights, it was said, and did not leave her till the war zone was cleared.

Ambassador Meets Agent.

When the St. Louis docked here, Mr. Thomas was met at the pier by Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British ambassador to the United States and a representative of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. One of Mr. Morgan's yachts, its name not distinguishable through the pouring rain, lay close to the pier ready to take Mr. Thomas and his party aboard.

"I have come to America prepared for an indefinite stay," Mr. Thomas said. "I may stay till the end of the war and I don't know how long that will be. It looks as if the war might last a long time. But no matter how long it lasts, there can be but one ending—Germany must be defeated and will be."

To Co-operate With Morgan.

"My business in the United States and Canada—I expect to go to Canada very soon—is to cooperate with Mr. Morgan's firm and firms in Canada in the purchase of munitions of war for England. In this connection, I want to say that there has been no criticism of the manner in which Mr. Morgan has fulfilled his contracts. What criticism there has been was chiefly in Canada and was to the effect that Canada had not been favored so much in the awards of contracts as the United States."

Mr. Thomas said he did not care to comment on the latter subject. His future plans he said were not yet ripe for publication but embraced a trip to Canada in the near future.

News of the attempt to assassinate J. P. Morgan had been received aboard the ship.

"It gave us all a feeling of nervousness," Mr. Thomas said.

U. S. DETECTIVES PROBE MYSTERY

Federal Officials Follow- out Country Following Up Crews Regarding Frank Holt.

PHOTOS COMPARED

Would-be Assassin Discloses Plan to Hold Mrs. Morgan and Children as Hostages.

New York, July 5.—Efforts were made here at Glen Cove, L. I., and in several other cities today to clear up the mystery said to have surrounded the identity of Frank Holt, who, on Saturday, attempted to assassinate J. P. Morgan. Federal detectives throughout the country were following up clues which they hoped would reveal the chief events in his life.

One of the important questions which they had to solve was that raised the police of Cambridge, Mass., raised the possible identification of Holt as Erich Muenster, a former Harvard instructor, who disappeared from that city after the death of his wife from alleged poisoning in 1906. Statements from relatives of Muenster and men who knew him as a student in Chicago, comparing descriptions of Holt with their recollections of Muenster were read with interest by the detectives working on the case.

Photographs of Muenster were compared with those of Holt.

GERMAN SHELL BRITISH VESSEL

Twelve Men, Including Cap- tain Killed, and Eight More Are Injured.

London, July 5, 1:40 p. m.—The British steamer Anglo-California of 7733 tons gross, bound from Montreal, arrived at Queenstown today with a

number of dead on board, as the result of being shelled by a German submarine.

Twelve men were killed on the Anglo-California, including the captain. Eight injured men were landed at Queenstown.

CRANKS WRITE TO VICE PRESIDENT

St. Louis, July 4.—Thomas R. Marshall, vice president of the United States, has been threatened with death in more than a dozen anonymous letters which he has received during the last six weeks. Vice President Marshall made this statement to newspaper men here tonight.

Mr. Marshall was here tonight on his way to Hot Springs, Ark., where he will participate in an Independence day celebration tomorrow.

He said the threats came to him while he was in Washington. He added that he was more or less a fatalist. He did not notify the secret service department. He did not believe there was any special significance in the fact that the bomb which exploded in the reception room of the senate chamber had been placed within a few feet of the vice president's desk and had damaged the doors leading to his room.

Mr. Marshall said: "I presume I received more than a dozen threatening letters while in Washington. Some of them were signed, but most were anonymous. I threw them all into the waste basket."

METAL USED IN THE WAR MUNITIONS

The demands of manufacturers of shrapnel and other shells and rifle cartridges constitute an important item of consumption in copper, spelter and other metals. The metals needed to fill the war orders already placed may be estimated at over 10 per cent of last year's copper production of the United States, about 7 per cent of the spelter production, and nearly 20 per cent of the lead production.

A British 18-pounder, or 3 1/2-inch caliber shrapnel, requires 53 brass, 9 7/8 ounces of brass, the various brass parts and their weight being: Cartridge case, 3 pounds 1 ounce, primer 4 ounces, fuses 1 pound 7 5/8 ounces, fuse socket 8 1/2 ounces, fuse cover 2 ounces, and tube 2 3/4 ounces; total, 5 pounds 9 7/8 ounces.

Of this amount of brass, two-thirds is copper and one-third spelter (in some cases the copper content runs up to 70 per cent) so that the amount of copper used in making the brass parts for one of these shells is very largely 2 1/4 pounds. A small copper band around the shell adds 4 3/4 ounces, making the total copper 4.04 pounds.

Spelter consumption per shell of this size is a shade under 1 pound 14 ounces, or 1.87 pounds.

Lead bullets weighing 7.92 pounds, and composed of seven parts lead to one of antimony, constitute the metal for the projectile, so that each shrapnel requires 6.93 pounds of lead and 99 of a pound of antimony.

Estimating the total orders for shrapnel and other shells placed here by Europe at 25,000,000 shells, these orders would call for a total of 101,000,000 pounds of copper, 45,750,000 pounds of spelter and 173,250,000 pounds of lead.

The metal consumption actually is largely a fair proportion of the shells placed are 4 1/2-inch howitzer shells, taking more brass; and there are also some 6-inch, 7 1/2-inch and probably 9-inch shells being made. The metal consumption of shells varies as the cube of their diameter, a 6-inch shell, for instance, requiring eight times as much metal as a 3-inch of the same type.

Copper refinery production in the United States, in 1914, amounted to 1,050,000,000 pounds. On this basis the takings for shell manufacture would require nearly 10 per cent of output. Production, however, will be increased this year.

Spelter production in 1914 was 721,140,000 pounds, the takings for shell manufacture for the same purpose weights approximately 14 1/2 per cent of output, which will also be higher in 1915.

Lead production was 925,000,000 pounds, the takings for shells representing nearly 19 per cent of last year's output.

No consideration is taken in these calculations of the other war needs of metal. Rifle cartridges, for instance, are composed mainly of copper, there being one pound of the red metal used in making twenty-four lead cartridges, a type widely used by the French army. Every 125 of these cartridges made consume one pound of spelter, and a small amount of nickel.

Steel consumption per shell varies more widely with the different types and presents more difficulties in calculating. A finished 3 1/2-inch shell contains 6 pounds 15 1/4 ounces of steel, the steel shell weighing 6 pounds 5 3/4 ounces and the diaphragm 9 1/2 ounces. If the shell is made from a steel bar, the weight of this is about 17 pounds, while a forging for the same purpose weighs approximately 14 1/2 pounds, and a "bottle" made by the seamless tube process somewhat less. A large percentage of the steel used in wasted, which is not the case in the other metals, the scrap of the brass, etc., being remelted and used.

MORGAN OUT OF ALL DANGER; HOLT IN SERIOUS CONDITION

Physicians Notify Financiers Family of Improved Condition —Would-be Assassin Examined and Found to Have Sustained Grave Injuries—Cannot Be Taken Into Court Wednesday—Unable to Answer New York Sheriff's Questions Through Extreme Weakness.

Glen Cove, N. Y., July 5.—J. P. Morgan, who was shot twice by Frank Holt last Saturday, is out of danger. His physicians so notified his family this morning. Mr. Morgan's pulse was normal, his temperature was normal, and he passed a restful night.

Holt, the would-be assassin, on the other hand, was so weak today that when his keepers went to his cell to arouse him he could not sit up on his couch. Unless his condition improves rapidly—and there seemed no reason to expect so radical a change—it will be impossible for him to be taken into court for examination next Wednesday.

All plans to submit Holt to a further questioning today were abandoned because of his serious condition.

Holt's Injuries Grave.

Dr. Guy Cleghorne, the jail physician, was summoned early to Holt's cell. The physician examined Holt thoroughly and found that his injuries were graver than at first thought. Extreme weakness seemed to be the chief feature of Holt's indisposition. This was due, Dr. Cleghorne said, to a great quantity of blood which Holt had lost from the wound over his eye.

Two stitches had been taken in this wound but the flow of blood was not entirely checked. When the wound was dressed today it still evinced a tendency to bleed and all possible efforts were made to prevent a further loss of blood. In addition, Holt sustained a black eye, his shoulder was severely wrenched and he was struck a powerful blow in the stomach that had left a mark that had turned black and blue.

Pronounced Very Sick Man.

"Holt is very sick," Dr. Cleghorne said, "sick physically and mentally. He is apparently exhausted and is unable to answer questions."

Sheriff Grifenhagen of New York county came here today to question the prisoner. He stayed only a short time in Holt's cell. When he left the jail, Sheriff Grifenhagen said that he did not see Holt could be taken into court next Wednesday, the day to which his examination was adjourned last Saturday.

Morgan Much Cheered.

With the knowledge that his wounds were less grave than the doctors had first feared, Mr. Morgan rested comfortably at his home, East Isle, during the night and seemed much cheered and restful. The X-Ray photograph had dispelled fears that one of the two bullets had entered the abdomen or shattered the bone. Both bullets passed through the muscles of the hip and out through his clothing. The only possible danger, it was asserted, was from blood poisoning and this grew less with each succeeding hour.

The physicians, however, felt justified in telling Mr. Morgan's family, after their examination of him today, that he was out of all danger.

They issued the following bulletin this morning:

"The patient had a restful night. His temperature and pulse are normal. His general condition is favorable. We consider him practically out of danger."

Sheriff Questions Holt.

One of the things that Sheriff Grifenhagen wanted to clear up, if possible, was whether Holt had been in the alleged murder of Mrs. Erich Muenster in 1906.

Mrs. Holt Questioned.

Dallas, Texas, July 5.—Mrs. Holt was unable today to clear up the mystery about the past of her husband, who is under arrest for the shooting of J. P. Morgan. Her father, O. F. Sensabaugh, questioned Mrs. Holt specifically to learn if she could recall anything which might throw light on the matter. Mrs. Holt said her husband was born in Wisconsin, but while she believed he might have told her his birthplace there, she was unable to recall the name of the place.

LIBERTY BELL IS NOW ON JOURNEY

Philadelphia, July 4.—Thousands of persons went to Independence hall today as though to bid good-bye to the Liberty bell, which will be taken from its resting place tomorrow and started across the continent to the Panama-Pacific exposition.

It was the largest crowd that has visited the hall in a single day in many years, and all lingered for an unusual length of time as they passed the case containing the treasured relic.

The journey to San Francisco will be the longest ever made by the bell, and elaborate arrangements have been made to guard it from injury. The relic will touch no less than fifteen states, and in every commonwealth preparations have been made for patriotic demonstrations that promise to surpass any that marked the progress day.

TABERNACLE TO CLOSE DURING SUMMER MONTHS

With the exception of two quarterly conferences, there will be no meetings in the Ogden Tabernacle during the months of July and August, this announcement having been made today by President John V. Bluth of the Tabernacle committee.

The first conference will be that of the Weber stake, which will be held on Sunday, July 18. The other one will be that of the Ogden stake, Sunday, August 8.