

FOUR AMERICANS KILLED WHEN GERMAN TORPEDO LINES IN BRITISH WATERS; BOAT SHELLED

VESSEL TRIED TO ESCAPE THE SUB, 'TIS SAID

Seven Men Meet Death when Boat is Sunk—Details Not Certain.

SHIP ENGAGED IN MUNITIONS WORK

Question of America's Viewpoint rests Upon Manner of Handling Situation—Believed that Ship was Ordered to Stop, but failed to Heed Warning.

Queenstown, July 31.—Four of seven men killed when the steamship Iberian was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine are said to have been Americans.

London, July 31.—The Leyland liner, the Iberian, has been sunk by a German submarine. Five members of the crew were killed, two died aboard the rescue boat and 61 landed safely.

The Iberian was of 5,223 tons gross, and sailed from Boston, July 7, for Manchester, where she was reported to have arrived on July 20. She was 437 feet long, built at Sunderland in 1900.

The Iberian has been used for several months for transportation of war supplies between the United States and England.

Casualties aboard the Iberian were caused by shell fire. The submarine then torpedoed the liner and the vessel went to the bottom.

Upon her arrival at Boston from Manchester and Liverpool on July 2, members of the Iberian's crew told of being chased by a German submarine when only a few miles from the Mouth of Mersey. Captain Jago maneuvered his ship out of danger, however.

Washington, July 31.—Consul Frost at Queenstown reported that the Iberian disregarded the German submarine's orders to stop, and consequently was shelled.

The case of the Americans killed in the shelling of the Iberian turns on whether the ship was warned by the German submarine and whether she attempted to escape.

The state department officials had no details.

RAIN AND HAIL ARE EFFECTIVE

Kansas Loses 23,000,000 Bu. of Winter Wheat as a Result.

Topeka, Kas., July 31.—Kansas farmers will harvest 115,700,000 bushels of winter wheat this year, according to the estimate, based on conditions July 24 in the July report of the state board of agriculture, issued last night.

THREE ARE GIVEN VERDICT OF GUILTY

Los Angeles, July 31.—The jury in the trial of the government's suit against Charles A. Elder, president, and ten other former officials and employees of the Los Angeles Investment company, charged with conspiring to use the mails in a scheme to defraud, returned a verdict late yesterday of guilty against President Elder, W. D. Deeble and George M. Derby. The other defendants were acquitted.

SAYS WATER IS POOR BALLAST

This is Statement of Captain of Eastland When Testifying in Case.

Chicago, July 31.—Captain Frank A. Dorly, commander of the Eastland from 1903 to 1906, as a witness in the federal inquiry into the disaster, testified that while he considered the Eastland safe if she had the water in her ballast tanks properly distributed, in his opinion water is the most dangerous form of ballast.

SIX HAITIENS ARE KILLED IN FIGHT

Struggle Starts When Caperton Tries to Land Blue-jackets and Marines.

Washington, July 31.—When the Haitians resisted the landing of Rear Admiral Caperton's blue-jackets and marines Thursday, six of the natives were killed and two wounded in the fighting.

Admiral Caperton made this report as a forecast of further revolutionary disturbances on the island. Two Americans were killed during the fighting in the outskirts, started when the revolutionists attempted to seize the city.

THE WEATHER. North Dakota: Unsettled weather with showers tonight and Sunday. Warmer tonight.

UNIVERSITY READING. 7 a. m., 56; maximum, 74; minimum, 49; wind northeast, 6 miles; barometer, 30.09.

FORMER WITNESS IS BEING HELD

Jacob Luban With Two Others Arrested in New York Gambling Joint.

New York, July 31.—Jacob Luban, a witness for the people in the first trial of Charles Becker, was arrested with two other men yesterday when the police raided an alleged gambling house on lower Sixth avenue, which had been operated by "Dollar John" Langar, frequently mentioned in the Becker case. The names of sixty-five men who were in the place were taken and much gambling paraphernalia was confiscated.

CRUISER RETURNS FROM RELIEF TRIP

Was Gone Almost Year and Distributed Much Money to Needy Americans.

New York, July 31.—The armored cruiser Tennessee returned yesterday from nearly a year's cruise in European waters in relieving American refugees in the war zone. She left New York August 7, 1914, with 15,867,000 in gold and returned with \$169,000. The balance was distributed to needy Americans in Turkey and Asia Minor. She aided also in rescuing nationals of belligerent countries bordering on the Mediterranean.

CONTRACTORS ARE GIVEN REPRIMAND

Were Charged with Violating City Ordinance in Selling Explosives

New York, July 31.—Eleven contractors were discharged with a reprimand when arraigned yesterday before Chief Magistrate McArdoo as a result of an investigation started by the police after Prof. Erich Muenster, alias Frank Holt, who shot J. P. Morgan in the war zone, disclosed the ease with which he obtained explosives.

LUBLIN FALLS IN HANDS OF GERMANS WHILE GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS IS FIGHTING HARD TO BRING HIS ARMIES OUT OF WARSAW INTACT

WASHINGTON IS CONTINUING ITS MEXICAN PLANS

Scheme Proposed Would Bring on Peace Parleys Between Faction Leaders

LAST CHANCE FOR SETTLEMENT TROUBLES

Definite Steps Delayed Pending Return to Capital of President Wilson—Preliminaries, However, Are All Cared for in the Meantime.

Washington, July 31.—Officials of the United States government are going ahead with plans for the pacification of Mexico. Definite action, however, will await President Wilson's return to Washington next week.

MEXICO CITY IN REIGN OF TERROR; ALARMING REPORTS OF CONDITIONS; AMERICAN CITIZENS BEING JAILED

Reports, greatly belated; some of them a week old, coming from Mexico City, indicate that a reign of terror is on in the Mexican capital, and that foreigners are being arrested and executed.

Americans of prominence have been arrested and assaulted, and Zapata and his leaders are harassing American diplomatic agents and openly defying the United States.

The Brazilian minister is unable to do anything for foreigners, as he has no power to appeal to.

Mexico City, July 31.—(By wire.)—Paul Hudson, president of The Herald Publishing company of Mexico City, an American citizen, together with members of his family and staff were arrested by superior forces of the government, and threatened with court-martial. The charges are not announced.

Allan Mallory, an American, was arrested by followers of Zapata while carrying American diplomatic correspondence.

Mallory was carrying an American flag, which was torn and insulted by his Mexican assailants. Zapata personally destroyed the correspondence taken from Mallory. Zapata broke the legation seals, saying at the same time that the Americans were fools.

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the cruisers, is ready to be thrown into the struggle at the proper moment and in full strength and the submarine in the sea are the dread of our enemies. Thus their offensive has changed to a defensive and the prospects of eventual victory for the central powers is materially increased.

London, July 31.—Sir Edward Grey, the British minister for foreign affairs, has given the following authorized statement to the Associated Press: "I have been asked to send a message to the United States of America at the end of the first year of the war."

Paris, July 31.—A year of war finds "France is fit to continue the struggle to the end and confident of the outcome," says Count Adrien Lannes de Montebello in a review of the first twelve months of hostilities to the Associated Press. Count de Montebello, (Continued on Page 4.)

SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMMUNICATION CUT OFF, AS TEUTONS MAKE DESPERATE ATTEMPTS TO GAIN NORTHERN POSITION

Vienna, July 31.—Austrian cavalry entered Lublin Friday afternoon, according to an official statement issued at the Austrian war office.

By the occupation of Lublin, 95 miles southeast of Warsaw, the Austrians have cut the Russians' all-important means of communication connecting the whole southern Russian front between the Vistula and the Bug rivers. The Russians have battled desperately to prevent the Teutonic allies from gaining possession of the Ivangorod-Lublin-Cholm railroad, which for some distance parallels the Vistula river.

The Russians rushed to the front new reserves and veteran troops, whose ranks have been recruited to full strength. These forces fought valorously to retard the progress of their antagonists, and administered serious checks to the Austro-German forces, and although exposed to merciless fire, Field Marshal Von Mackensen evidently has been successful at last, however, in forcing the advance.

Until a few days ago the allies considered the Russian defense of the Lublin-Cholm railroad one of the hopeful features of the campaign in the east. Control of the Lublin-Cholm railroad will afford the Austro-Germans means of quickly massing troops at any point desired, and will deprive the Russians of one of their main avenues of retreat.

The military railroad built by the Russians south from Lublin during their occupation of Galicia, through the region which for strategic reasons had hitherto been left without railroads, proved of great advantage to the Austrians in solving the problem of communication.

Besides the capture of Lublin and the seizure of the railway, German forces have crossed the Vistula river between Warsaw and Ivangorod, and the problem for the Russians to hold their wings north and south of Warsaw, while the center retreats, becomes more acute.

It is argued that the conduct of this retreat without great loss will entail the necessity of the Lublin-Cholm front holding firm.

Now that it is broken, quick action on the part of the Russians becomes imperative, as also does the stemming of the increasing German forces driven from Kovno and Suwalki toward Vilna, the capture of which would cause the northern line to retreat.

With these developments Great Britain is greatly concerned, and some sections of the newspapers are seizing the opportunity to emphasize Russia's task to press for conscription here as best proof to give Russia that the western allies purpose to stand by her in exerting all pressure possible in the west.

The Russian press, according to special dispatches reaching London, feel that the western allies should have initiated some movement in France or Belgium to relieve the strain on Russia did by her invasion of East Prussia.

With events shaped as they now are, it is realized here that the Russians have lost the initiative for the remainder of the summer, which will enable the Austro-Germans to strike hard at either France, Belgium, Serbia or Italy.

London, July 31.—An official announcement that the Austro-German cavalry had entered Lublin supplementing the German claims of last night that the Russian grip along this stubborn front has been broken indicates that the important Lublin-Cholm railway is now strongly held by the invaders, cutting off one line of retreat for the Russian forces in southern Poland.

In the meantime General von Buelow continues his drive toward Vilna, seeking to cut off the northern railway from Warsaw and Petrograd. The predicament of the Russian army, seeking to withdraw intact from Warsaw, unless the main forces are already in the hands of the invaders, is more perilous. Warsaw's 800,000 inhabitants, laden with what household articles and supplies of food they can carry, are fleeing the city toward the east, and every dispatch from Russia makes guarded reference, though quite colorfully, to some phase of the evacuation of the city.

The official announcement of its abandonment, which every now and then may be a fact, has not been forthcoming, however, although the slender hope of the German allies might be held on the threshold is dissipated and military writers are confining themselves to debating Grand Duke Nicholas' chances of escaping to the west without disaster.

Norwegian and Belgian Boats Sunk, Crews Saved

London, July 31.—The Norwegian steamship Trondhjemafjord was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine in the North Sea.

The Belgian steamer Prince also was sunk by striking a mine. The crews of both vessels were saved.

Attempt is Made to Re-capture Pelagos

Rome, July 31, via Paris.—An attempt was made by a squadron of Austrian cruisers and a flotilla of torpedo boat destroyers to recapture the Italian island of Pelagos in the Adriatic, which was occupied by Italian naval forces last Monday, according to an official communication issued today by the Italian ministry of marine.

The attack was repulsed, the statements added, and some members of the Austrian landing party were forced to swim to their ships.

GERMAN SCHOONERS ARE SEIZED BY U. S.

San Francisco, July 31.—Two German schooners, the Neptunus and Atlas, interned in Oakland harbor since the commencement of the European war, were seized yesterday by the U. S. War. The United States customs upon them for \$15,532 and \$3,850 respectively, issued by the United States district court. The vessels are owned by the Jaltit Gesellschaft of Hamburg, Germany. The boats were seized by the United States customs at Oakland, Cal., to recover money advanced by the crew's wages and for other expenses.

Leading Men of Nations at War Review Past Year's Developments

Berlin, July 31.—Major Ernest Morath, the military correspondent of the Berliner Tageblatt, reviewing the twelve months of the war for the Associated Press, says: "A year ago a coalition with a powerful numerical superiority declared war on Austria-Hungary and Germany. The hostile countries have a far larger population than have the two central powers and their combined armies originally outnumbered those of the latter. The central states, however, have known how to improve this difficult situation by alternately taking the offensive and defensive on the western and eastern fronts."

"In the west the German armies in a rapid, triumphant advance carried their standards within 50 miles of Paris and have kept them flying there since mid-September. Even though the right and left wings of our wide-flung battlefront in France and Belgium have been bent back since then (because there was no other method for the time being of counteracting the numerical superiority of the British, French and Belgians) still we hold the positions fortified during the nine months' army in our hands, so that almost all of Belgium and the northeastern departments of France have been occupied by the troops of Germany."

"In the east the Austro-German armies first held up the Russian millions on the Galician frontiers and then were forced to retire before a manifold numerical superiority, to intrench themselves on the crest of the Carpathians and to beat back until May the Russian assaults with heavy losses. Meanwhile Field Marshal von Hindenburg in East Prussia was able to destroy several large Russian armies and free East Prussia to occupy conjointly with Austrian troops Poland almost to the Vistula and in the northeast to carry the war into the Russian provinces."

"While the positions in the war in the west continue to surge to and fro and three great attempts to break through our lines in the winter, spring and summer, were repulsed with awful losses to our enemies, the German and Austro-Hungarian armies on May 1 launched a great offensive against the Russian main armies in Galicia. "In a series of battles and under constant pursuit the Russians were hunted out of 43,476 square miles of Galicia, their principal force was severed at several places and they were driven eastward and northward."

"The west bank of the Vistula in Poland has been cleared of Russian armies. The siege of Warsaw is about to begin and Field Marshal von Hindenburg in the northward has pressed forward against Riga and now has reached the vicinity of the city after numerous victories. The successes of the Germans have cost the Russian army many millions in dead, wounded and prisoners. The Russian empire possesses only fragments of its mighty armies and no longer can supply these adequately with arms and munitions. Their fate will be decided very shortly. The Russian forces will be destroyed or forced to flee deep into the interior to the eastward."

"The battles in the west have cut so deeply into the French strength that now 11-year-old boys must bear arms. Great Britain's original army has been destroyed and only enough substitutes can be raised to hold a 44-mile front in Belgium. The British losses, particularly those of officers, have been very heavy. The army of 3,000,000 men which Lord Kitchener promised six months ago has not yet appeared and our opponents in the west never again will be able to raise superior forces to expel the Germans from the country."

"The action in the Dardanelles which has been in progress for months against the Turks shows results in the north and French only in great losses of men, ships and war supplies of all kinds. The Turkish army steadily is improving in numbers and quality. The Turkish fortifications are quite as strong as they were at the outset. The prospects of the attackers reaching Constantinople, therefore, have vanished and since none of the Balkan states are willing to enter the Anglo-French service and since the Russian army which should have participated from Odessa has been destroyed in Galicia, it is difficult to see any chance for France and Great Britain."

"Should they send an army to the Dardanelles, it will find a superior Turkish army ready to receive her. Italy, after conducting mobilization secretly for nine months entered the field against Austria-Hungary at the end of May. An Italian army of 1,000,000 men strong, has been attempting for two months to sweep over the fortified Austrian passes and to cross the Isonzo river, behind which the Austro-Hungarian defensive army occupies strong positions. All the attempts of the Italians up to the present have been repulsed. The cost of the attackers has been hundreds of thousands in dead and wounded. Austria-Hungary grows stronger day by day and although its valiant struggle is a difficult one it will be able to bar the way to the coastland and to Trieste and Tyrol."

"Meanwhile Italy has lost her entire colony at Tripoli to the Arabs and apparently is about to declare war on Turkey."

"The Serbian army after great losses in the winter has undertaken no military operations, being content to guard the frontiers of its country on which there no longer is an Austro-Hungarian army."

"The other Balkan states are about to decide which side they shall take in the war. Since Russia's forces have been driven back and badly beaten and a German and Austro-Hungarian army has been arrayed near the frontier of Roumania, Bulgaria has come to an understanding with Turkey, and Greece remains the number of our enemies under control of the entente allies no longer is to be anticipated by Austria-Hungary."

"The Germans have every reason, therefore, at the end of the first year of the war to consider their sacrifices in blood and treasure have been rewarded. We are well prepared for a continuance of the war. Our nation still possesses determination to conquer and to make the necessary sacrifices. Our supplies of war material are assured by efficient organizations. Our finances are far from exhausted and there is no lack of provisions. Our fleet, despite a few losses among

HUNTERS: If you have a bird to sell or if you want to buy a dog or a pup have immediate use of the Herald Classified Columns. Turn to...