

## ALLIES WIN SLIGHT GAINS ALL FRONTS

British Take Delville Wood From  
Brandenburgers—Russians Pen-  
trate Von Linsingen's Lines in Vol-  
hynia—Serbians Begin Offensive  
Against Bulgarians in Greece—  
Heavy Fighting at Verdun and Bar-  
anovichi Region.

LONDON, July 28.—Delville wood, defended by the famous Brandenburgers and held highly by the Germans, has been captured by the British. This success is expected greatly to facilitate British efforts to clinch their hold on Longueval and advance along the road to Bapaume.

The battle at Verdun is still raging with violence. Paris reports the checking of a German effort to attack at the Thiaumont work.

The clearing of German trenches at Auberive, in the Champagne, by a Russian reconnoitering party is announced in the Paris statement.

The Russian advance directed at Brody, in northeastern Galicia, is continuing successfully. Petrograd announces, and so, too, is the Russian advance in Asia Minor.

On the Balkan front the only war area in which comparative quiet has prevailed, the Serbians are reported on the offensive. They have attacked Macedonian positions held by the Bulgarians and according to a Saloniki dispatch have occupied heights six miles south of the Greek frontier. Berlin reports considerable losses for the attacking forces.

**Russians Still Advance.**  
PETROGRAD, July 28.—Russian troops continue to advance successfully against the Teutons in the region of the river Slonevka and the river Boldurovka, in southern Volhynia, the Russian official statement announces today. The Russian Caucasian army, it is added, also continues to advance.

The Russian statement says: "Western front: In the district of Kreva an enemy aeroplane hit by our artillery fire, fell within the enemy lines."

"Northeast and southeast of Baranovichi there were artillery duels and encounters between advance guards. We made small advances at some points."

"In the region of the river Slonevka and the river Boldurovka our advance continues successfully."

"Caucasian front: The advance of our Caucasian army continues. One of our patrols captured thirty-one Turkish officers on the Syvasski road."

PETROGRAD, July 28.—Austro-German forces have been driven from the line of the rivers Slonevka and Boldurovka, in southern Volhynia, and have fled in the direction of Brody, pursued by the Russians, says an official statement given out today by the war office. Explosions and fires have been observed in Brody.

**Serbs Begin Drive.**  
PARIS, July 28.—Serbian forces have begun an offensive against the Bulgarians in Macedonia, according to a Havas dispatch received here from Saloniki. The Serbians have occupied a series of heights and are maintaining their position despite the artillery fire and counter-attacks of the Bulgarians.

For the last three days, the dispatch adds, the Serbians had been making methodical preparations for

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## ARMY AVIATOR LOSES CONTROL, KILLS TWO

ONTARIO, Cal., July 28.—Second Lieutenant S. H. Wheeler of the army aviation school at North Island, lost control of his machine here today and crashed into a line of automobiles, overturning four, instantly killing Harold Stoebe, four years old and seriously injuring Mrs. C. A. Stoebe, the boy's mother.

## TERRITORY LOST AND WON IN TWO YEARS' EUROPEAN WAR!



The shaded territory shows parts of the allied nations now in Teuton hands; the dotted territory indicates those portions of the Teutonic and allied nations now held by the allies. Germany and Austria hold most of Belgium, a strip of northern France, a large slice of Russian and Poland, a speck of Italy, all Serbia and Montenegro, and a small portion of Egypt east of the Suez canal. The Allies hold the southern tip of Alsace in Germany, a very small bit of Austria on the Italian border, more Austrian territory in Bukovina, Hungary and Galicia and the eastern portion of Turkey. In addition, however, practically all the German colonies and Pacific Islands are in the hands of the allies.

## CAPTAIN SHOT FOR RAMMING A SUBMARINE

Captain Fryatt of Steamer Brussels Captured by Germans, Executed After a Trial by Court Martial for Chasing Undersea Destroyer When Ordered to Halt by Latter.

BERLIN, July 28 (by wireless to Bayville).—Captain Charles Fryatt of the Great Eastern Railroad steamer Brussels, which was captured by German destroyers last month and taken into Zeebrugge, has been executed by shooting after a trial by a German court martial. The death sentence was passed upon Captain Fryatt because of his alleged action in attempting previously to ram a German submarine.

Testimony was presented at the court martial to show that while Captain Fryatt did not belong to the armed forces, he had attempted on March 28, 1915, while near the Maas lightship, to ram the German submarine U-33.

**Dashed at Submarine.**  
Captain Fryatt and the first officer and the first engineer of the Brussels received from the British admiralty gold watches for "brave conduct" and were mentioned in the house of commons.

The submarine U-33, according to the official account of the trial, had signalled to the British steamer to show her flag and to stop, but Captain Fryatt did not heed and it is alleged turned at high speed toward the submarine, which escaped only by diving immediately several yards below the surface.

Captain Fryatt, the official statement says, admitted that he had followed the instructions of the British admiralty. Sentence was confirmed and the captain was executed for a "franc tireur crime against armed German sea forces."

The trial was held at Bruges, Belgium, yesterday.

**Story of Capture.**  
When captured by German torpedo boats June 24, Captain Fryatt was piloting the steamship Brussels from Rotterdam to Tilbury. Several German warships dashed out of the naval base at Zeebrugge and escorted the Brussels back to the Belgian harbor.

The ship carried an all-British crew of forty-four men.

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## DEUTSCHLAND AWAITS ARRIVAL OF THE BREMEN

Super-Submarine to Remain in Harbor Until Sister Ship Comes—Reports of Capture of Bremen Denied by Canadian Officials—Declare British Cruiser Within Capes.

BALTIMORE, July 28.—The German merchant submarine Deutschland will not sail for home until official information has been received from her sister ship, the Bremen, by her agents here, according to a report received here today by a source considered reliable.

It was also said on good authority that the Deutschland would make no secret attempt at a get-away.

NORFOLK, Va., July 28.—Corroboration of the statement of the battleship Louisiana's officers that they saw an allied cruiser within the Virginia capes last Tuesday morning came today from Commander Louis Shane of the United States collier Neptune. He said he could not identify the cruiser, but he saw her leaving the capes about 3 a. m.

ST. JOHN, N. B., July 28.—J. D. Hazen, minister of marine and fisheries, today denied reports that the German undersea liner Bremen had been captured and taken into Halifax. Halifax reports received also declared the Bremen was not there.

**Towed Into Halifax**

PORTLAND, Me., July 28.—A telegram saying the German underwater merchantman Bremen had been captured and was being towed into Halifax was received in this city today from a Canadian source, which was believed to be reliable.

NEW YORK, July 28.—Another circumstantial report giving the whereabouts of the German submarine Bremen, long expected at some American port is that the ship has been captured by British patrolling squadrons and is today tied up in the harbor of Halifax, N. S.

The report as published here today is given in a letter said to have been written by the secretary of a high Canadian official to a business man of this city. The letter is declared to have been mailed from Buffalo, N. Y., two days ago.

## COST OF WAR IN MEN AND MONEY

Cost of warfare.....	\$ 56,502,000,000
Property damage.....	49,442,000,000
Loss in industry.....	12,500,000,000
Total monetary loss.....	\$118,444,000,000
Killed and mortally wounded.....	7,000,000
Cost of killing one man.....	\$16,920
Cost per day per capita: France, 60¢; Britain, 56¢; Germany, 44¢; Russia, 12½¢.	

(These figures are compiled from the latest estimates of European experts; they are, of course, unofficial, but they combine the figures furnished by the leading German, British, French and American authorities.)

## MILITARISM IN DEATH THROES STATES EXPERT

Mason Declares That Third Year of War Ushers in Collapse of Prussian Militarism Which Will Be Crushed, Though Germany Will Not Be—Civilian Influence Supreme.

By J. W. T. Mason,  
(Noted American Expert on European War)

NEW YORK, July 28.—Militarism is in its death throes as the second year of the war closes. It is fighting on the defensive, and is approaching inevitable surrender.

The allies have demonstrated that they must continue the conflict indefinitely to defeat the militarists of Germany. There are signs that the German people are realizing this fact, and, to save their empire, eventually will refuse to accept the policies of professional soldiers.

This is the main result of Europe's two years of warfare:

Germany will survive the war; but Prussian militarism will not.

The second year of the conflict has given the central empires a stronger territorial hold on Russia, and has seen the complete conquest of Serbia. It has also witnessed a large victory in Asia Minor by Russia, and the loss to Germany of almost all that remained of her colonial empire.

**Militarism Cannot Survive.**  
But the steady of military maps has no longer the importance it had earlier in the war.

The Russians may gain Galicia and may enter northern and eastern Hungary; the British and French may compel a large retirement of the Germans in the west; nevertheless, it is not essential and these victories are won in order to defeat Germany.

Prussian militarism cannot survive sending men after men to be exterminated, while the German population at home is compelled to live on ever shortening rations.

The vital fact of the second year of the war has been the failure of the central powers to break through the British blockade and provide adequate food supplies for the German people.

Prussian militarism foresees an astonishingly large number of things that would happen in a world war; but it has shown during the past year that it did not foresee the necessity for providing for the wants of the German civilian population during a protracted struggle.

**Civilian Influence Grows.**  
As the conflict enters upon its third year, the German civilians are assuming greater and greater importance in the German empire. When this influence becomes sufficiently dominant to overbear the militarists, the war will end.

Thus, the war in its third year, will take on an entirely new aspect. Victories in the old sense, are no longer necessary to success.

At the peace conference, the controlling influence will rest with that side which can kill in larger numbers. The control, of course, must be exercised within limits, but it will make the actual areas of conquered territory held by either side of secondary importance.

Three great nations are now at work killing Germans. The Germans are slaughtering in return, but the losses of the allies are divided among the British, French and Russians.

The losses inflicted by the three allies fall upon the Germans exclusively, except along a small part of the eastern front, where the Austro-Hungarians are making a stand.

It would take a long time to kill

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## CASEMENT FAILS TO MAKE APPEAL

LONDON, July 28.—When the court of criminal appeal met today to hear a "possible application" in behalf of Roger Casement, who was sentenced to death for treason in connection with the recent Dublin uprising, it was found that the defense had abandoned any contemplated action.

## FOREIGN TRADE OF UNITED STATES IS BIGGEST IN HISTORY

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Foreign trade of the United States closed its greatest year in history June 30, with a balance of \$2,136,000,000 in favor of American exporters. The year's exports aggregated \$4,524,000,000 the department of commerce announced today, and imports were valued at \$2,388,000,000. The trade balance was double that of last year and four times that of 1914. Exports exceeded those of last year by \$1,500,000,000.

The exact foreign trade figures announced, differing slightly from preliminary estimates show the year's exports exceed the annual average from 1911 to 1914 by more than \$2,000,000,000. Gold imports for the year aggregate \$104,000,000 compared with \$25,000,000 last year.

In June exports amounted to \$465,000,000, an increase of about \$200,000,000 over last June, but a decrease of about \$10,000,000 from May.

Imports for the year, \$2,198,000,000, exceeded by \$24,000,000 the 1915 total and the annual average from 1911 to 1914 by \$475,000,000. June imports were valued at \$246,000,000 the largest ever shown in a single month, being \$17,000,000 more than the figures for May and \$88,000,000 more than those of June, 1915.

OTTAWA, Ont., July 28.—The naval department denied today that there is any foundation for the story published in New York that the German super-submarine Bremen has been captured and taken into Halifax.

## BABY IRENE GIVEN TO WORKING GIRL BY JUDGE LANDIS

CHICAGO, July 28.—Baby Irene, a year old child, motherhood of whom has been claimed by two women, was awarded to the Canadian working girl, Margaret Ryan, by Judge Landis in the federal district court today.

"Baby Irene" was carried to the federal courtroom shortly after noon. The court explained that he would ask Mrs. Matters several questions, and informed her that she was not under obligation to answer them.

"I do wish to answer them. I know that I gave birth to a child," she declared.

In answer to several questions by the court, she reiterated that she was the mother of the baby.

Meanwhile, Margaret Ryan took a seat near the baby and kissed its hands.

"I do not wish anything to happen until this case is decided, young lady," Judge Landis said. Miss Ryan moved to another chair.

A bitter denunciation in which Judge Landis censured the Misericordia hospital of Ottawa, Canada, the sisters in charge of it, the doctor and the nurse, Mrs. Matters and others involved in the case, immediately preceded the decision. It was at the Misericordia hospital that Baby Irene was born.

## AUSTRIA DISPOSED TO PERMIT FOOD TO REACH POLES

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Informal assurances that Austria-Hungary was disposed to respond favorably to President Wilson's appeal for permission for shipment of American relief supplies to Poles in territory held by Austrian forces have been given personally by Foreign Minister Burian to Ambassador Penfield.

The state department also received today from Ambassador Page the British foreign office's statement of Great Britain's willingness to permit importations of foodstuffs into Poland to be administered by a commission appointed by President Wilson, provided the German and Austrian occupying armies would not seize or remove products of the occupied territory. The condition, it is feared, may block the negotiations.

Mr. Penfield reported today that he delivered personally to Count Von Burian on July 26 President Wilson's plea on behalf of famine-stricken Poles and that the foreign minister promised to deliver the president's plea immediately to Emperor Francis Joseph. The minister's official opinion was that the request of the president would be met by Austria and Germany. Ambassador Penfield was told by the foreign minister that Austria was administering affairs in occupied Russian Poland and that famine conditions there have been greatly ameliorated in recent months by good crops and management.

The British communication, previously published in part, concludes with the statement that if the proposal is to be put into operation successfully no time must be lost, as the new harvest is coming on and must be placed in neutral control.