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Overturned Steamer Eastland Photographed Soon After Disaster



This picture shows how close the great boat was to the docks when the accident occurred. When this photograph was taken hundreds of people were standing on the overturned Eastland.

CHAIRMAN ASHLEY SCORES CONDITIONS AT GARBAGE PLANT

Issues Criticism After the Council Sanitary Committee Pays Sudden Visit to Crematory Sunday Afternoon.

MEETING OF COUNCIL NECESSARY, HE SAYS

Declares Action Must Be Taken to Dispose of Garbage Plant Cannot Handle. "Odors Almost Unbearable," He Claims.

Charging that the crematory is not fulfilling its contract with the city and is inadequate to consume the garbage furnished by the sanitary department, Chairman Claude L. Ashley, of the council sanitary committee, stated Sunday that he would appeal to the mayor to call a special meeting of council for Tuesday to secure instructions as to disposing of the garbage he says the plant is incapable of handling.

Chairman Ashley Sunday afternoon took unprecedented action, it is said, when he called a special meeting of the sanitary committee and with six of the seven members present escorted them to the crematory, where a thorough investigation was made.

"We found all three furnaces running at full blast," stated Mr. Ashley, following the investigation. "The city is paying for a six-day run of the plant, yet they are operating seven days and even at that rate fail to handle the garbage we supply.

"Odors Very Bad."

"The odors were so bad members of the committee could hardly endure them, and I don't blame the people at the Terminal station from registering complaints with the mayor."

Asked if the crematory people lived up to their contract would they find it necessary to operate on Sunday, Mr. Ashley said:

"If they fulfilled their contract their pits would have been empty and washed out by 7 o'clock Sunday morning. Instead of that when we reached the plant at 4 o'clock there were many tons of rotten, filthy and unhealthy garbage piled up so that by noon Monday the limit will have been reached and our sanitary wagons will not be able to place any more refuse there.

"I am up against a tough proposition, with the garbage wagons blocked to such an extent as to mean a drain on the city treasury because they cannot be operated at full time and with no instructions about sending the garbage to the dump piles.

Will Appeal to Mayor.

"My only recourse is to appeal to the mayor to call a special session of general council and get instructions from that body to have the garbage sent to the dump piles. I hope the body can hold its meeting Tuesday since something must be done to give relief to the people in the vicinity of the plant."

Mr. Ashley stated that last week the city furnished the plant with 1,474 tons of garbage. The contract calls for 250 tons per day for six days in the week. This means the city was 26 tons under the limit.

"Instead of having the plant cleaned out the committee found about 300 tons of unburned garbage on the ground," said Mr. Ashley. "Had they fulfilled their contract no such condition would have obtained, nor would there have been those odors almost unbearable to cause such a protest from citizens."

Mr. Ashley said that the crematory people complained last year that the

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GERMAN PRESS IS CAUSTIC IN COMMENT ON U. S. NOTE ON SUBMARINE WARFARE

Papers Are One in Agreeing That the Demands of the United States Will Not Be Granted by Germany.

WILSON IS ATTACKED AS BEING PRO-BRITISH

American Note Is Variously Described as Being Partisan and Domineering. President Wilson Is Accused of Obstinacy.

Berlin, July 25.—(Overseas News Agency Dispatch to Sayville, N. Y.)—The latest American note to Germany concerning submarine warfare was received most unfavorably by the German newspapers, in which it was printed Sunday.

The Vossische Zeitung in a lengthy editorial says:

"The refusal to accept Germany's practical proposal to protect American passengers shows an absolute lack of readiness to understand the German standpoint. The principle that belligerent states must protect neutrals is untenable if applied in the fullest sense, as it would mean abdication to neutral states. It is true that belligerents must respect neutral rights, but only provided neutrals do everything to prevent their citizens getting into situations where protection is impossible.

Victory the Supreme Law.

"Victory over the enemy is the supreme law for every belligerent. Those who render more difficult this task than does international law supports the enemy. The war on land has shown clearly that restrictions are necessary. A person who remains within a beleaguered fortress or walks into a gunfire zone risks his life without the right of protection from his home government.

"The same also is true of naval warfare in spite of the mistaken phrase, 'freedom of the seas.' It is granted that the ocean is free for peaceful travel, but naval battles also take place on it. Neutral ships sailing between fighting battleships run the risk of being hit by shells and also of being struck by mines. The submarine's only instruments are the firing of torpedoes.

Not Neutrality, But Partisanship.

"Those who demand that Germany should conduct the war according to rules laid down by some academic professor expect Germany either to endanger her submarines or to give up this warfare, which means the weakening of Germany in the interest of her enemy. This is not neutrality, but partisanship against Germany.

"We know today that the passengers (of the Lusitania) could have been saved, but that they were neglected. Germany regrets their death, but she has a clean conscience and has no reason to disapprove of the conduct of her submarine commanders.

"President Wilson considers the further torpedoing of British warships carrying American passengers a deliberately unfriendly act. While Germany always is glad to respect American friendship, she has conceded everything that can be conceded. One bit more would be considered humiliating by the Germans whose armies have been victorious upon all the battlefields in the east and west."

Wilson Called Pro-British.

The Tagliche Rundschau and The Kreuz Zeitung similarly declare that the American note calls for decided opposition and that it requires Great Britain to show at least an equal respect for the spirit of international law as the president demands from Germany.

The Tageblatt says:

"The note shows clearly that the

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RED CROSS UNITS TO LEAVE EUROPE

American Doctors and Nurses to Be Withdrawn From War Zone October 1 Because of Lack of Funds.

Washington, July 25.—American Red Cross doctors and nurses will be withdrawn from European battlefields October 1 because of lack of funds, a Red Cross announcement tonight said.

The two units in Belgium, where the greatest need exists, may be continued, but the other fourteen will return to the United States.

The Serbian sanitary commission and other work supported by special contribution will go on as long as those contributions are available, but the general fund of $1,560,000 collected in the United States will be exhausted on October 1.

The American Red Cross, by October 1, will have maintained its personnel in each country a year, with the exception of the Belgian units and the sanitary commission," says tonight's statement.

Funds Becoming Exhausted.

"The tour of duty required of each surgeon and nurse does not exceed six months, so that a number already have returned and substitutes have been sent. By October a large number of those now in Europe will return. The cost of the transportation of these surgeons and nurses, going and coming, makes a constant and considerable financial demand upon the Red Cross treasury. The monthly payroll also is a large item of expense. In view of these facts and because its funds are rapidly becoming exhausted, the American Red Cross has decided, by October 1, of the present year, to withdraw the personnel now in Europe; possibly with the exception of the units in Belgium. Much as it regrets this necessity, it realizes that no Red Cross of a neutral country ever before rendered so long and extensive service in the way of personnel to nations engaged in war.

"The work of the American Red Cross sanitary commission, under Dr. Richard P. Strong, for which the Rockefeller foundation has made generous

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ESSENTIAL TO A GOOD BREAKFAST

The wideawakes—the men and women who get up and do things in the morning—who are looking for a better way of accomplishing them, read The Constitution.

Without it there is a growl at the breakfast table.

These people buy quantities of merchandise every day.

The merchants who advertise in The Constitution, the paper that is welcomed in the home, and read in the home, are getting the best publicity that they can buy.

The Constitution brings the highest percentage of returns because it reaches the people who have money to spend and spend it for dependable merchandise.

901 DEAD BODIES TAKEN BY DIVERS FROM DEATH SHIP

Possibly One Hundred More Bodies Still Held in River Mud—Of 2,408 Excursionists on Eastland, 1,002 Are Reported Saved.

GRIEVING THOUSANDS PASS THROUGH MORGUE

Many Funds Have Been Started to Relieve Those Left Destitute by Tragedy. State and Federal Officials Begin Investigation.

TELEGRAM OF SYMPATHY FROM PRESIDENT WILSON

Chicago, July 25.—Acting Mayor Moorhouse, of Chicago, today received the following telegram from President Wilson at Windsor, Vt.:

"I am sure I speak the universal feeling of the people of the country in expressing my profound sympathy and sorrow in the presence of the great disaster which saddened so many homes."

A cablegram from Sir Thomas Lipton said:

"I am greatly shocked to see by the day's newspapers the catastrophe that has fallen on your city. My heartfelt sympathy goes out to those who have lost their dear ones. If you start a relief fund, put me down for $1,000."

A message of condolence came from the organization of the General Slocum Survivors, of New York.

Chicago, July 25.—Bodies of 901 persons drowned when the steamship Eastland capsized yesterday at its wharf in the Chicago river, had been recovered tonight after forty hours of searching by divers.

The total dead was put at approximately 1,000 by Coroner Hoffman, whose reports indicated that possibly 100 bodies were held in the mud of the river by the superstructure of the boat. While only 1,002 of the 2,408 passengers of the Eastland have registered as saved, it was thought that about 475 survivors, including the crew of 72, had failed to report.

About three-score bodies were recovered from the wreck before dark tonight, but after that divers discovered only one corpse before they quit work for the night.

There was much confusion in the totalling of bodies recovered owing to duplications and removals. As a result all sorts of estimates were scattered about the city with guesses from 1,300 to 2,300, but officers in charge of clearing the wreck have been unable to tabulate more than the 901 bodies listed.

The Morgue Is Cleared.

The morgue was cleared tonight of all but a score of corpses, all other victims having been identified.

Investigations to determine responsibility for the calamity will be under way tomorrow in a dozen quarters. City and county officers were unanimous in declaring that some blame rested with federal inspectors, alleging they permitted the steamer to operate while unsafe.

Chicago, appalled, is just beginning to grasp the significance of one of the greatest of marine disasters. While the grieving thousands who lost relatives walked through the morgue in the Second regiment armory, gazing into the faces of the dead, Chicago citizens and city, state and federal officials turned their

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FIGHTING WITH DESPERATION, ARMIES OF THE CZAR CHECK ONSETS OF GERMANIC FORCES

ITALIANS GAINING AGAINST AUSTRIANS

Invaders Continue Their Advance at Several Points. Austrian Attacks Repulsed With Heavy Loss.

Geneva, July 25.—(Via Paris.)—Dispatches to The Tribune from Chiasso and Laibach say the fall of Gorizia is imminent, as the city has received the heaviest bombardment thus far in the war. The Italians, the dispatches say, have taken many prisoners.

The battle continues on Carso plateau, with both sides losing heavily. The Italians bombarded Plava Friday and Saturday, and destroyed the strongest fort there.

The correspondents say that the Austrians counter attacked on Monte Nero and recaptured some trenches. The Italians at Ternova are reported to have forced back the Austrians two miles.

It is asserted that the Italians virtually are masters of the north shore of Lake Garda, where many torpedo boats are aiding in the attack on Riva.

ITALIAN FORCES STILL ADVANCE.

Rome, July 25.—(Via Paris.)—A war office statement issued Saturday said:

"In Cadore we have completed occupation of Tofana and repelled slight enemy attacks. Against our position at Montepiano, north of the Basin of Misurina the enemy tried an attack which was repulsed promptly.

"In the Monte Nero zone our advance continues along the crest of Luzinica. On the Isonzo front the enemy sought by night attacks, all fruitless, to trouble our works and positions we had conquered. Yesterday morning the enemy also attempted an advance in force against our right wing occupying Carso, but fell back, suffering heavy losses. According to orders found on an Austrian officer, taken prisoner, the attack we repelled July 22 was of a general character intended to throw back our left wing, occupying the region this side of the Isonzo. The attack was directed by several generals and in part made by troops previously engaged against us and specially by troops freshly arrived on the the field of action."

ITALIANS REPULSED, AUSTRIANS CLAIM.

Vienna, July 25.—(Via London.)—The Austrian war office has issued the following in regard to the Italian theater:

"In the region of Gorizia the hostile action was limited all day to artillery firing. Night attacks on our positions on the border of the Doberdo plateau again failed with heavy losses."

CONCESSION BY RUSSIA TO SOCIALIST DEPUTIES

Petrograd, July 25.—(Via London.)—The Russian government has decided to give socialist and labor members of the duma representation on the military and naval committees in proportion to their numbers.

Heretofore socialist and labor deputies have not been admitted. This important concession is designed by the government to show that all political parties are harmonious in this time of war.

PREACHER KILLS SELF IN KANSAS CITY HOTEL

Kansas City, July 25.—Rev. John Kuehn, who came here several days ago from Port Arthur, Texas, committed suicide by shooting in a hotel today. He left a note indicating that worry over domestic affairs might have prompted his act. Mr. Kuehn was about 50 years old.

At Only One Point Have the Austro-Germans Been Able to Make Any Advance in Effort to Reach Warsaw.

RUSSIANS THREATEN FLANK OF THE GERMANS

While Warsaw Is Under Heavy Pressure the Austro-Germans Have a Lot of Stiff Work Before Them if They Are to Capture the City.

London, July 25.—Only the northern tip of the pincers the Austro-Germans, for more than a week, have been trying to close around Warsaw and the Russian armies in the Polish salient, have moved the last few days. This point has forced its way across the Narew river, between the fortresses of Pultusk and Rozan, and is advancing toward the Bug river, which stands for the greater part of the way between it and the Warsaw-Vilna railway, its objective.

The other point, which Field Marshal von Mackensen is directing at the Cholm-Lublin railway, has gained hardly a yard since it reached the village of Relovetz, just south of the railway.

GERMAN FLANK THREATENED.

In stubbornly resisting the German advance the Russians are making a continual threat at Von Mackensen's flank along the Bug river from east of Cholm to east of Lemberg. Between Krylow and Sokal their attacks have been especially severe, compelling the Germans to send reinforcements to meet them.

Along the Vistula, south and west of Warsaw, there has been little change except for the German occupation of positions evacuated by the Russians when they drew in their line.

While Warsaw is under heavy pressure the Austro-Germans have a lot to stiff work before them if they are to capture the Polish capital. After crossing the Narew they still have the broader Bug, lined with fortresses, to face; while in the south the Russians have good positions north of the Lublin-Cholm railway, which might prove the undoing of the army that attacked them.

Many are of the opinion that the most dangerous attacks at the moment are those in the provinces of Courland, Kovno and Grodno, at the line of communication between Warsaw and the northern interior of Russia. These attacks are being delivered for the most part by cavalry and doubtless will be met in due time by a concentration of Cossacks.

FRENCH WIN IN VOSGES.

The French report another success in the Vosges at Ban-de-Sapt, where they claim to have taken more than

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STATE PRISONERS WILL BE SEARCHED, ASSERTS DAVISON

Prison Commission Chairman Tells of Probe of Attack on Frank and of Plans to Prevent Future Trouble.

BOARD MEETS TODAY IF RAINEY RETURNS

Answering Criticisms of Investigation, Davison Says Commission Has Nothing to Conceal From Public.

The first result of the visit of the prison commission to the state prison farm at Milledgeville on Saturday for the purpose of investigating the attempt by William Creen, life convict, upon the life of Leo M. Frank will be an order requiring the warden of the state prisoner to see that all prisoners are searched every night before they go to bed to prevent prisoners from concealing upon their persons weapons with which to commit attacks similar to the one made upon Frank. The order will be issued by the prison commission on Monday.

This information comes from Judge R. E. Davison, chairman of the prison commission, who returned to Atlanta last night from his home, where he went Saturday night after leaving Milledgeville.

PROBE OF COMMISSION.

Judge Davison also made public the entire proceedings of the executive session of the prison commission, Governor Nat E. Harris and Adjutant General J. Van Holt Nash, from which newspaper men were excluded on Saturday at the prison.

Judge Davison also said that on Monday a meeting of the prison commission will be held, if Judge E. L. Rainey returns to Atlanta in time, and a report of the investigation and the findings of that investigation will be formally entered upon the minutes of the commission.

The findings will exonerate all officials or employees of the state prison for the responsibility of the attack upon Frank and will state that Creen planned and made the attack unaided, and that he alone is to blame. Should Judge Rainey not arrive in Atlanta in time for this meeting, Judge Davison stated that the meeting will be held as soon as he gets here.

Meanwhile Creen will remain chained to his concrete post at the state prison, pending the final outcome of Frank's condition.

Judge Davison was surprised to find that accounts of the visit of the commission to the prisoin, as published in The Macon Teelgraph and The Augusta Chronicle, took a critical view of the proceedings of the commission, particularly with regard to the exclusion of newspaper men from an executive ses-

Weather Prophecy

GENERALLY FAIR.

Washington forecast:

Georgia—Generally fair Monday and Tuesday.

North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Tennessee, Kentucky, Mississippi and Louisiana—Generally fair Monday and Tuesday.

Virginia—Fair Monday and Tuesday.

Alabama—Generally fair **Monday and Tuesday.**

sion of the prison commission, the governor and the adjutant general.

NOTHING TO CONCEAL.

"The idea that the prison commission, in its private conference, had anything to conceal from the press or the public," said Judge Davison, "is absurd. The newspaper men know as much about the attack upon Frank as I or any member of the commission knows. I was in favor of letting them come in and hear everything, and it was only at the suggestion of Governor Harris that the entire proceedings were not opened to them.

"This was not a desire on the part of the governor to keep anything concealed, but because Creen had told him that he would make the statement of why he made the attack upon Frank to the governor only. Creen, having made his statement to the governor, the governor said that he felt he should report in private to the prison commission Creen's statement, and then let them use their judgment as to whether they should divulge it. The reason the governor gave for this position was Creen's statement to him was in the nature of a confidence, and that, perhaps, he should not divulge it publicly until the commission had heard it."

Judge Davison then related the incidents of the executive session.

"Governor Harris had talked with Creen in the sleeping ward of the prison, where Creen had told the governor that he would make his statement to no one but the governor," said Judge Davison.

"The governor then repaired to the office of Warden J. E. Smith and Creen was sent for to be given a private audience with the governor.

NASH PRESENT.

"Creen had asked to see the governor alone," said Judge Davison, "but because of Creen's desperate character, we decided that it might not be safe for the governor to be closeted alone and unprotected with him. Therefore, we suggested that Adjutant General J. Van Holt Nash remain with the governor while Creen talked to him.

"With General Nash present Creen was admitted to the governor and told him the story which the governor subsequently made public. When Creen had finished his statement he was taken back to the sleeping room, and the governor asked the commission to come in.

"When we came in Governor Harris told us that Creen had told him his story and that he (the governor) was ready to tell it to us. I suggested that the press representatives be invited in. Governor Harris said that he felt that, perhaps, he had better tell us what Creen said first, and then, if we saw fit, he would tell the newspaper men.

"We agreed to this and Governor Harris told us what Creen had said.

"Then Judge Patterson, I think it was, produced a letter or clipping from The Macon Telegraph, which intimated that if Creen's back were exposed he would show marks indicating that he had been whipped at the state prison, and it was proposed that this be investigated.

"We then called in Warden Smith and asked him whether he had ever whipped Creen. He said that he had not.

"Warden Smith was then asked what he knew of the cutting of Frank. He said that personally he knew nothing. All that he knew had been told him.

"Ever since Frank has been at the prison we have had the guards and Warden Smith to sleep, by special orders, on the front porch of the prison as a precautionary measure in case of trouble. Warden Smith stated that he had left the prison but a short while before the cutting occurred, having received a call to the telephone at his residence, but a few hundred yards away. He was sent for at his home and told that Frank had been cut, and went immediately to the prison and took charge.

WHERE KNIFE WAS OBTAINED.

"Warden Smith was asked where the knife came from that Creen used. He said that Creen secured the knife from the kitchen, where he worked, concealed it in his clothes and carried it into the sleeping quarters. Warden Smith stated that there are half a dozen more such knives in the kitchen. This, as I remember, was all that Warden Smith was asked or had to say."

At this point the reporter last night interrupted Judge Davison and asked him whether there is a rule at the prison requiring that prisoners be searched every night. He said that there is no such rule, but it is the intention of the commission to establish this rule at once. The only rule governing regular search at the prison, said Judge Davison, is that every prisoner upon arrival shall be searched, and any knives or weapons he may have be taken away from him. Prisoners are not allowed to use knives even at the dinner table, but use spoons instead.

"This, however," said Judge Davison, "does not keep the prisoners from some time getting hold of knives or even saws, but we always try to be very careful to keep them from obtaining these things."

Judge Davison then resumed his statement of what happened in the executive session at the state prison.

"We next called in Dyer, the night floor walker, who slept on the bunk next to Creen and who went on duty at midnight, just a short while after the cutting occurred. Dyer is a convict and a 'trusty,' as are all the floor walkers. It is the duty of the floor walker to watch the room while the prisoners sleep and every 30 minutes to count the prisoners to see that none have escaped.

DYER WAS ASLEEP.

"Dyer was asked what he knew about the cutting of Frank. He said that he was asleep when it happened, as it was not yet time for him to go on duty, and that he did not hear Creen leave his bunk. He said he knew nothing of Creen's plan to commit the act and had seen nothing to suggest that anything might be wrong. The first he knew of the attack upon Frank, Dyer said, was when he was awakened by Frank's cry when cut. Dyer said that when he woke up several of the other prisoners, who had also been awakened by Frank's cry, had caught Creen. Dyer said that this was all that he knew."

Judge Davison was asked by the reporter whether the floor walker who was on duty in the fore part of the night, that is, when Frank was attacked, was called before the commission in executive session. He said not. He said that he did not remember now the name of this floor walker, but that this floor walker had already told all he knew to Warden Smith. Judge Davison said that this floor walker told Warden Smith that he was at the extreme opposite end of the room from Frank's bunk when the cutting happened and that he did not see Creen leave his bunk and go across the room to Frank's bunk. The floor walker told the warden, said Judge Davison, that the first thing that he knew of the cutting was when he heard Frank cry out.

Judge Davison explained that Frank's bunk was the third from the end on one side of the room and that Creen's was against the opposite wall and about midway of that row of bunks. There are four rows of bunks in the room, one against each wall and two down the center, with aisles between each row.

Judge Davison, continuing his statement of the executive session, said:

"After we had finished questioning Dyer, he was sent out of the room and Creen was called in. Creen was asked whether he had ever been whipped, and he stated that he had never been hit a lick since he had been in the prison. In answer to questions, he stated that he had never been in any way mistreated and that he had not seen other prisoners mistreated. We asked him to strip and show his back, so that we might see whether the charge to which Judge Patterson had called attention was true. Creen stripped and we found no marks. He was dismissed.

REPORTERS CALLED IN.

"That was the end of our private conference. The newspaper men were then invited in to hear Governor Harris' story of Creen's statement.

"I am telling you these things not because there was any effort to conceal them before, or for any new light they may throw on the affair, but simply because there seems to be some disposition on the part of some papers to think that we should have allowed the newspaper men in. If there had been anything of importance developed by the private hearing, we would have made it public, but because there was nothing of importance it did not occur to us to make any statement.

"As for the examination of Creen, the newspaper men heard him say the same things that he said to the commission and make the same exposures of his body, when he was later called in again for this purpose."

This concluded Judge Davison's account of the executive session.

He was asked by the reporter last night whether Hester, the night guard, stationed outside the sleeping quarters door on the night of the Frank incident, was called before the executive session of the commission.

Judge Davison said he was not called in, but that he had already made his statement to Warden Smith. This statement, said Judge Davison, alleged that at the moment of the cutting Hester was at the western end of the corridor of the prison at the entrance to the negro hospital room. The entrance to the sleeping quarters, where the cutting occurred, is at the eastern end of the corridor.

NO NEGLECT OF DUTY.

Judge Davison said that it is the duty of this guard to visit the negro sick ward as well as to watch the entrance to the sleeping quarters, and that the fact that he was at the negro ward at the time of trouble in the sleeping quarters was no indication of neglect of duty. Hester, as all guards, said Judge Davison, is a paid employee of the prison and not to be confounded with the floorwalkers, who are "trusties."

Judge Davison said that Creen will have to remain chained to the concrete post, since the prison is provided with no other means of segregating prisoners. Judge Davison said that for the last four years the commission has asked the legislature to provide cells or some means of solitary confinement for prisoners of desperate character.

Judge Davison requested that Adjutant General J. Van Holt Nash, who was present at the executive session at the state farm, be communicated with last night and asked to confirm his statement of the details of the session. General Nash had retired when his residence was called by telephone.

FIGHTING DESPERATELY, RUSSIANS STOP GERMANS

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800 unwounded prisoners. The Germans admit the loss of trenches there.

There is no diminution in the Italian offensive along the Isonzo river, which the Italians say is progressing favorably for them, but which the Austrians declare is meeting with no success.

RUSSIANS STOP GERMAN CHARGES.

Petrograd, July 25.—(Via London, July 26, 2:52 a. m.)—An official communication issued today said:

"In the region of Mitau there has been no important change. On the Shavli-Rossieny roads the enemy continues to advance in the direction of Poneviej, in which region, as well as on the River Lavenna, there were engagements on the 24th.

"On the Narew front the enemy, in the course of the night and the morning of the 24th, made a series of fierce attacks along the east bank of the Pissa, in the region of Seroatka, but realized no success, while sustaining great losses.

"In the sector between Ostrolenka and Rozan we have repulsed determined attempts of the enemy to cross the Narew at certain points. In the sector of Rozan-Pultusk the enemy on the 23d threw a portion of his forces on the left bank of the Narew and is trying to consolidate his positions.

"On the left bank of the Vistula the enemy, on July 24, made fruitless attacks in the direction of Plassetchno. Between the Vistula and the Bug the enemy's advance was arrested by our counter attacks. He has undertaken no further offensive except in the Grubechow region, where, on the night of the 24th and the following day, we repulsed attacks on the Voislavitze-Gorodle front.

"On the Bug, the Zlota Lipa and the Dniester no fighting has occurred except on the line of the village of Dobrodwor, where there was a sanguinary local action. The attempt of the enemy to consolidate himself on the right bank of the Bug failed."

GAINS CLAIMED BY GERMANS.

Berlin, July 25.—(Via London.)—The Germans have crossed the Narew river along a front from south of Ostrolenka to Pultusk. Southeast of Pultusk they are approaching the Bug river.

These two advances in Russian Poland are announced in today's German official statement. The movement indicates that the Germans are heading for the Warsaw-Petrograd railway, which runs parallel with the Bug, twelve miles to the southeast.

The statement reads:

"In the west:

"On the eastern border of the Argonne we blew up an enemy blockhouse.

"Near Launois, south of the Ban-de-Sapt, the French established themselves in a small part of our advanced trenches.

"Dunkirk was bombarded by us with several shells.

"In the east:

"General Buelow's army is engaged in rear guard actions during his forward movements on the Jesia river, South of Kovno and in the region of Dembowo, six miles northeast of Suwalki, several Russian trenches were captured.

"The Narew river has been crossed on the whole front from south of Ostrolenka to Pultusk.

"Southeast of Pultusk we are approaching the Bug river.

"Southwest of Pultusk, despite firm resistance, the line of Nasielsk-Growo has been reached.

"Southwest of Blonie several enemy positions have been captured, while south of Warsaw the villages of Stanowghiska and Jazgarzew have been taken by storm (Jazgarzew is ten and a half miles directly south of Warsaw.)

"The situation of the German troops in the southeast is unchanged."

FRENCH STORM GERMAN DEFENSES.

Paris, July 25.—French troops last night stormed powerful German defenses between La Fontelle heights and Launois, in the Ban-De-Sapt region of the Vosges mountains, said today's war office communication. The southern part of Launois, the statement adds, was occupied by the French, and 700 wounded Germans were taken. On the remainder of the front only artillery duels took place. The statement reads:

"The night was without incident except artillery actions in Artois, near Souchez, between the Aisne and the Oise, in the plateau of Quennevieres and in the forest of Le Pretre, where the cannonade was accompanied by a lively rifle fusillade.

"In the Vosges at Ban-de-Sapt we attained a new success. We seized last night powerful German defensive organizations which extended between the heights of La Fontelle (on the side of Hill 627) and the village of Launois, and we occupied the southern part of the village. We made more than 700 unwounded prisoners belonging to four different battalions, and a machine gun company."

A statement issued tonight said:

"In Artois and between the Oise and the Aisne, there have been continual artillery actions.

"On the north bank of the Aisne, in the region of Troyon, as well as in Champagne, on the Perthes-Beausejour front, mining operations have continued to our advantage.

"In southern Woevre cannonading has been intermittent. In the Vosges our troops, notwithstanding the bombardment, have organized positions conquered yesterday at Ban-de-Sapt.

"The number of German prisoners has increased to 11 officers and 825 men, of whom only 70 were wounded. A number of bodies were found in the trenches.

"On our side only two battalions of one regiment of the regular infantry were engaged. Six machine guns already have been recovered from the conquered trenches."

RUSSIANS FAIL AUSTRIANS SAY.

Vienna, July 25.—(Via London.)—Today's official communication said:

"In the Russian war theater yesterday was relatively calm. Near Ivangorod our troops repulsed feeble attacks.

"South of Krylow an enemy attempt to cross the Bug river failed. Otherwise the situation is unchanged."

1,500,000 RUSSIANS TAKEN BY TEUTONS.

Berlin, July 25.—(By Wireless to Sayville.)—Russian war prisoners in the hands of Germany and Austria-Hungary since the beginning of the war number more than 1,500,000 officers and men, it is announced.

BRITISH DESTROY GERMAN TRENCHES.

London, July 25.—An official report from Field Marshal French issued here tonight said:

"On July 21 we repulsed a bomb attack on the crater caused by the explosion of our mine west of Hooge, reported in my communication of July 20. Our heavy artillery silenced a heavy trench mortar assisting in the attack.

"On the evening of the 23d we successfully exploded a mine under a salient in the German line southeast of Zillebeke and destroyed the enemy's trenches there. Shortly afterwards the enemy exploded a mine a little farther south, which, however, did little damage.

"Since then we have made some ground by occupying the crater of a German mine and linking it to our trenches. Yesterday we repulsed another heavy bomb attack on our trenches around the crater near Hooge."

GERMAN PRESS CAUSTIC IN COMMENT ON NOTE

Continued From Page One.

American government cares more for the crippling of our submarine war than for the safeguarding of American lives. The United States must realize that to change our submarine warfare is out of the question. The note proves that pro-British influence has gained an upper-hand in President Wilson's circle. We hope the common sense of the American people will prevent citizens from serving as protection for English munition ships."

"Domineering Demand."

The Tages Zeitung: "Neutrals have rights, but so also has a great nation fighting for its life. Though maintaining submarine warfare. Germany always is willing to respect the justiciable wishes of Americans, but not at any price."

Count Ernest von Reventlow, in The Tages Zeitung, declares the contents and wording far exceed even the most unfavorable anticipations. He writes: "The note uses language which will find no response with the overwhelming majority of the German nation, since it means, in the last analysis, an appeal to fear, a threatening, domineering demand. The note will make a conceivably bad impression among the people, since it lacks utterly the friendly frankness of the German note, and breathes almost hateful disregard of the German government's standpoint."

Wilson Called Britain's Chief Helper.

Captain Persius, the naval expert of The Tageblatt, says:

"The American note expresses a decided will to rob us in our battle against England of the weapon on which we place the biggest hopes. By the rejection of the German proposals regarding special ships the United States shows that it is not striving for the safety of its citizens, but rather for the laming of our submarine campaign.

"It distinguishes between the rules of international law on land and on sea because it now suits the chief helper of Great Britain to do so. . . . The note shows that the pro-British agitators have obtained domination over the president."

The Vossische Zeitung says that Germany's courteous proposals have not been able to change the president's obstinacy and that he not only rejects all proposals, but clothes the rejection in a form that is anything but friendly.

"Whoever plans such a thing," The Vossische Zeitung continues, "is no longer neutral but takes sides against Germany and for its enemies."

The newspaper defends the sinking of the Lusitania, which it terms a warship, and says that a different course cannot be followed toward a warship simply because Americans are on board.

"Especial Relation to England."

The Vossische Zeitung adds that the note further shows "that not only is President Wilson's policy in the matter of German submarine policy influenced by an especial relation to England, but also by the internal political situation in the United States."

"The only answer to the concluding paragraph of the note," says the newspaper, "is that American citizens have it in their own power to avoid danger."

The Morgen Post declares the note shoves the German proposals aside and that its author "lifts his finger threateningly and considers that an especially strong way of establishing his points."

The Kreuz Zeitung declares that almost every sentence in the note demands a sharp disagreement. It declares it may be supposed that the German government will stamp as a misunderstanding the statement that it has acknowledged as a principle of law that the character and cargo of a merchant ship must be established before the ship can be destroyed, and that the lives of non-combatants may in no case be endangered unless the vessel attempts to flee or resist.

The newspaper asks whether it is just that Germany should surrender her fighting power that a few neutrals may follow their mood to cross the ocean on enemy ships.

"We resist the thought," The Kreuz Zeitung concludes, "that the United States in its position on the submarine matter aims at the indirect support of England. But we must confess that the contents of the note are with difficulty understandable to us from any other viewpoint."

Shadow of England Behind Note.

The Boersen Zeitung says it regrets that it is compelled to say that the note is unsatisfactory and that "one cannot escape feeling that the shadow of England stands behind it." The truly friendly feelings of Germany for the United States are put to a hard test by the note, especially by the last paragraph, the newspaper says.

The Tagliche Rundschau says:

"America stands on the letter of the law, but she will not apply it to England, which is violating its spirit. Germany gave Americans good advice when she warned them against coming into the danger zone. America's rejection of the proposals concerning passenger ships breathes any spirit except that of thankfulness. While there may be further negotiations the Germans have decided on their course."

PRACTICAL ULTIMATUM, ACCORDING TO LONDON.

London, July 26.—(12:40 a. m.)—There is only one opinion expressed by the British press on the American note to Germany—that, in polite language, it is tantamount to an ultimatum, and "the dignified manner in which President Wilson has stood from the beginning of the negotiations for the principles of international law and humanity" is remarked with satisfaction.

"The issue between the two governments is thus stated in its sternest and most unequivocal terms," says The Daily Mail and adds:

"Whatever happens nothing can detract from the dignity, high mindedness and patient skill with which President Wilson, acting in the name of humanity and from no merely national motive, has thus far conducted these difficult negotiations."

The Daily News says:

"German-American papers which suggest that America is forcing a quarrel upon Germany are guilty of a gross travesty of the facts. No government could possibly have given more convincing evidence of its pacific intentions than Washington has done under quite unheard-of provocation. . . . A single intractable submarine commander may destroy in a few seconds the flimsy fabric, which is all that remains of official German-American friendship."

The Daily Graphic thinks it unlikely that the American note will result in war because of the cosmopolitan population of the country.

"It is needless to say," the newspaper adds, "that we in no wise are anxious that America should be dragged into the war, but only that as the most powerful neutral nation she should undertake the defense of the principles of international law."

The Daily Telegraph says:

"Those who had expected any lack of firmness in the note will perceive that Secretary of State Bryan in resigning correctly foresaw the development of this momentous correspondence between Washington and Berlin. While scrupulously courteous the note is in substance an ultimatum and nothing else."

NOTE COMMENDED BY ITALIAN PRESS.

Rome, July 25.—(Via Paris, July 26, 12:20 a. m.)—President Wilson's note to Germany is highly commended by the Italian press. The Tribuna says:

"The situation has reached a decisive stage and all further discussion seems impossible, or at least useless. It only remains to be seen what attitude Germany will adopt in the face of this courteous but firm statement of the American position."

NOTE IS CONDEMNED BY GERMAN-AMERICANS.

Utica, N. Y., July 25.—The German-American Alliance of New York State announced today the adoption of a resolution—a copy of which was sent to President Wilson—urging "peace-loving people" and "especially Americans of German origin," to protest against any attempt to draw this country into the European war.

A preamble condemns the latest American note to Germany as an ultimatum.

TURKISH RAILROAD CEDED TO BULGARIA

Convention Signed at Sofia. What Turkey Is to Get Not Stated.

London, July 26.—(3:07 a. m.)—A dispatch to The Times from Sofia, dated last Friday, says that a convention, ceding to Bulgaria the Turkish portion of the Dedeaghatch railway, was signed in Constantinople Thursday.

"I understand," says The Times' correspondent, "that the agreement implies no engagement of a political character by either country. Bulgaria neither binds herself to remain neutral nor to permit the passage of contraband to Turkey.

"Bulgaria obtains the whole extent of the line traversing Turkish territory, together with the stations of Karagach, Demotika and Kuleliburgas. The Bulgarian frontier will coincide with the course of the Maritza river, all the territory west of it becoming Bulgarian. Round Karagach, the station of Adrianople, Bulgaria claims a zone of one mile and 1,522 yards. If this is conceded a new line will be constructed affording Turkey independent access of Adrianople."

The Times declares that this dispatch clearly indicates the existence at least of a tacit understanding between the Turkish and Bulgarian governments. Its significance, it says, is unmistakable.

"Despite the assurance that the cession of territory implies no political engagement," says The Times, "it is improbable that Turkey would make concessions so large without some certainty of a political quid pro quo."

For some time negotiations have been going on between Bulgaria and Turkey concerning the Dedeaghatch railway. The line enters Turkey near the Bulgarian town of Mustapaha Pacha, and runs southeasterly to Adrianople, where it turns and runs south and southwestward and leaves Turkish territory at Mandra. Thence it proceeds through Bulgarian territory to Dedeaghatch, on the Aegean sea, in Thrace.

A Berlin dispatch July 18 said Turkey was willing to make territorial concessions in the Adrianople district to give Bulgaria the desired railroad route to the sea, but that Turkey demanded, in return, not merely Bulgaria's neutrality, but participation in the war, or at least in some form of pressure against Turkey's enemies.

SHE MARRIES MAN WHOM SHE HELPED SEND TO PRISON

Rome, Ga., July 25.—(Special.)—When David R. Aiken married Miss Dollie McPherson in the ordinary's office at the courthouse an interesting romance was culminated. Aiken had just been convicted in superior court of stabbing Fred Collum, a relative of the bride, and had been fined $75 and costs, with the alternative of a chain-gang sentence. Being unable to pay the fine he was returned to jail immediately after his marriage. Despite the fact that Miss McPherson was a witness for the state at the trial, she was loyal to Aiken throughout the affair.

SIX VESSELS ARE SUNK BY GERMAN SUBMARINES

And One Is Destroyed by Mine. 14 Lives Lost—One Submarine Reported Sunk.

London, July 25.—The British steamer Firth, of Forth, bound from France for Firth of Forth, was torpedoed today by a submarine in the North sea. Four of the crew were drowned by the explosion. The vessel was of 406 tons.

The Grimsby trawler Perseus was destroyed today by a mine. Her crew of ten were killed.

The French steamship Danae, Liverpool for Archangel, was sunk off Cape Wrath, Scotland. The trawlers Henry Charles, Kathleen, Activity and Prosper were sent to the bottom in the North sea. The crews of all the vessels were saved. The Danae was attacked by two submarines.

Crews of the trawlers declare one under-water craft was sunk by bombs and guns fired from the trawlers.

The Danae was a vessel of 1,505 gross tonnage, and was 257 feet long, 35 feet beam and drew 14 feet of water.

London, July 26—(3:47 a. m.)—The admiralty announces the loss of the Aberdeen trawler Briton, but does not state whether by torpedo or mine. The trawler's skipper was killed and five of the crew missing are believed to have been drowned.

THOMASVILLE FARMER BUYS BLOODED STOCK

Thomasville, Ga., July 25.—(Special.) A herd of eight purebred Hereford cattle was received here yesterday by E. E. Mack, of this city, who purchased them at a recent sale held by the Hereford Breeders' association in Huntsville, Ala. There are six cows and two bulls in the lot, one of the bulls, a two-year-old, weighing 1,850 pounds. These cattle, with three others bought at Quitman in the sale there in May, will form a fine foundation for a herd.

MRS. R. C. HUNTINGTON TO REST IN WEST VIEW

Funeral services of Mrs. R. C. Huntington, aged 78, who died Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at a private hospital, will be held at Poole's chapel this afternoon at 2:45, at which time members of the Buckeye Woman's club will attend the services. Mrs. Huntington was a prominent member of the Buckeye club. She resided at 385 Hill street. Interment will be at West View.

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Big White Cobbler IRISH POTATOES Peck 19c

KARO SYRUP 10c Cans Today 2 Cans 15c

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Fresh Country EGGS DOZEN 19c

Sugar Cured HAMS Sweet As Sugar Lb. 16⅓c

REX BRAND PURE LARD Today No. 10 Pail $1.09

Cotton Bloom SHORTENING NO. 10 PAILS 92c

Wesson's Snow-drift Oil, quart cans, 35c values Today 25c

White Crest The FLOWER of Flours 24 Lb. Bag $1.15

Standard Granulated SUGAR $1 17 Pounds With One Dozen Quart Jars . . 79c Total . $1.79

Bartlett Pears Dandy for Salad 25c Values Can 15c Better Buy Today

HOME-AID FLOUR True to Name 24 Pound Bag 95c

POTTED MEAT Ham Flavor 3 CANS 10c

SHELLED NUTS Pecan Halves, lb. 60c Walnut Halves, lb. 50c Almonds, Pound 55c

PREMIER MAYONNAISE DRESSING 35c Bottles Today 25c

AMERICAN SARDINES IN OIL 3 Cans 10c

No Salad Course Complete Without Block's Saltines

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