

RIOTS ARE RENEWED

BAYONNE STRIKERS SHOOT DOWN THREE DEPUTY SHERIFFS.

GUARDS WILL SHOOT TO KILL

Demands Are Again Made Upon Governor Fielder for State Militia—Strikers Raise Fund for Ammunition and Dynamite.

Bayonne, N. J., July 26.—Serious rioting broke out in the war zone about the Tidewater and Standard Oil companies' plants in Bayonne late Friday afternoon and carried the strike situation out of control of the local officials. Here are the developments:

Three deputy sheriffs were shot down on their way to guard the Tidewater Oil company and one deputy's arm broken by a stone.

Guards at the Tidewater works were supplied with high-power Springfield and ordered to shoot to kill following the riot.

Demands again were made upon Governor Fielder by Sheriff Kinkead for state militia protection.

Strikers raised a fund of \$300 for ammunition and dynamite.

A mob attacked Sheriff Kinkead, who was rescued by the police.

The rioting took place when Sheriff Kinkead and a squad of 50 deputies marched through the strike zone toward the Tidewater company.

Stones were hurled at the deputies, 20 shots exchanged as Sheriff Kinkead was hemmed in by a mob of angry strikers. The wind shield of his automobile was broken by stones and it was only after a riot call sent police reserves to his assistance that the strikers were pushed back.

Three of the deputy sheriffs are said to have been wounded by bullets and one suffered a fractured arm. All were taken inside the Tidewater plant for treatment.

FRENCH GAIN SOME GROUND

Advance in Le Pretre Wood and in the Region of Bagatelle in the Argonne.

London, July 26.—The French gained ground Thursday night in La Pretre wood and made a slight advance in the region of Bagatelle, in the Argonne. In the night engagement the Germans were driven out of a line of French trenches which they had occupied, thus restoring the integrity of the French position. The Bagatelle gain was made in a line of trenches hitherto held by the enemy. German attacks were repulsed in the region of Arracourt and south of Le Faye, in the Vosges. After a violent bombardment the enemy succeeded in penetrating a part of the French position east of Metzeral, but was driven out by a counter-attack. Heavy artillery firing is reported along a considerable part of the front with Reims and the outskirts of Soissons again under shell fire.

GERMAN FRONT IS CHANGED

Von Mackensen Compelled to Rearrange His Lines South of Warsaw—Losses Are Heavy.

Petrograd, July 26.—The Austro-German forces are suffering heavy losses on all three lines of their drive against Warsaw.

In the south Von Mackensen has again been compelled to change his front. He is now directing his main move against a position near Trevalka, three miles west of Cholm. Every step costs him dear. He found it necessary to exercise extreme caution and is literally feeling his way in the hope of finding a weak spot where he may be able to catch the Russians unprepared.

In the north, on the Narw, severe casualties have been inflicted on the Germans.

In central Poland the Russian line from Bonie, about 18 to 20 miles in front of Warsaw to Ivangorod, is very strong.

FORCE THE AUSTRIANS BACK

Italians Attack Enemy at Many Points—Teutons Compelled to Recede Beyond Falzarego.

Milan, July 26.—The battle of Gorizia is not the only one in which the Italian army has been engaged in the last few days. Simultaneously with these operations in the Alps and in southern Trentino the Italian artillery has been bombarding relentlessly the forts of Platzweiss, Landro and Sexten, to the north of Malborghetto, Redel and Plezza, the Austrian positions at the forts of Pieve and Livinalongo and the heights beyond Falzarego, where the Austrians have been compelled again to recede.

Thousands Die in Floods.
Peking, July 26.—Latest reports from the flood district in southeastern China indicate that more than 175,000 persons have perished. Heavy rains are falling again in the rivers of Kwangsi and Kwangtung provinces.

Austro-Italian Clash.
Weehawken, N. J., July 26.—Austrian and Italian dock workers at the West Shore railroad pier, loading flour for the allies, clashed here and two of the Austrians are in the hospital. A score of men took part.

THE THREE MEXICANEERS



None for All and All for None.

REPORTS ON MEXICO CLOSING IN ON RUSS

SITUATION GROWING WORSE IN SOUTHERN REPUBLIC.

Army Officer, in Report to Washington, Sees No Chance There for Adequate Relief.

Washington, July 23.—Official reports given out at the war department, indicating widespread starvation in Mexico; the apparent failure of the Carranza government to sustain itself in Mexico City, and the reoccupation of the national capital by the Zapatistas, gave rise to the view again in official circles that President Wilson, before long, will make public a new plan for the pacification of the republic.

Brig. Gen. C. A. Devol, sent by the war department to take charge of the American Red Cross' efforts to relieve the suffering in Mexico, has made a report on conditions there. It is regarded as of great significance that it should have been made public at this time by Mr. Garrison.

General Devol expressed the opinion that the people of Mexico are being abused by the leaders of "all factions," and that "there appears to be no future for adequate relief, even if the American people would contribute for this purpose. This, however, they have only done to a very limited extent to this date."

General Devol says there have been large exports of food supplies out of Mexico to the United States and to Cuba. He estimates that two thousand carloads of beans have been sent out of the country. He states that General Villa and his generals have prohibited the purchase of supplies in Mexico because there is an export tax which is collected for the benefit of the military leaders and this amounts to four hundred to five hundred dollars for each car that crosses the border. The Red Cross was not permitted to buy supplies in Mexico although corn could be purchased on the Mexican side for fifty-six cents per bushel. The Mexicans insisted that it should be bought in the United States.

DOUBLE MURDER AT JACKSON

Man and Woman Shot and Killed While Walking Near Cemetery—Murderer Coolly Eats Breakfast.

Jackson, Mich., July 23.—Mrs. Mary H. Palmer, aged seventy, and Edward Madden, aged about fifty, were killed by John Carson, son-in-law of Mrs. Palmer. Carson fired about a dozen shots at the couple as they walked along a path beside the Catholic and Woodlawn cemeteries. Five bullets struck Madden and three took effect in the body of Mrs. Palmer. Both died instantly. Carson, in a statement made after the shooting, declared that he blamed Madden and his mother-in-law for the estrangement that exists between himself and his wife.

SHIPBUILDING BOOM IS ON

More Vessels Being Constructed in the United States Than Any Year Since 1901.

Washington, July 23.—Shipbuilding activity, due to the heavy demand for vessels since the European war began, is greater in the United States than it has been for several years.

More steel vessels were being built or were under contract since 1901, and there was a greater tonnage of wooden vessels building than since 1907.

Department of commerce statistics issued today show 125 vessels were building July 1. Sixty-five were steel ships aggregating 298,426 tons, and 60 were wooden vessels, totaling 288,701 tons.

Russians Expel Jews.
New York, July 26.—Translations from letters just received here show that numerous expulsions of Jews from various districts of Poland were followed late in May by an order of the Russian military authorities.

"Model Man" Goes Wrong.
Somerville, N. J., July 26.—Daniel Haley, who never used tobacco nor liquor, for more than twenty years the trusted agent of the Prudential Life Insurance company here, is in jail, accused of embezzlement.

GERMANS NEAR POLISH CAPITAL IN RAPID ADVANCE.

Hindenburg Threatens Line to Warsaw and Invaders Drive to Lublin-Cholm Railway.

London, July 22.—The German and Austrian armies have been victorious all along the whole 1,000-mile Russian line. The city of Radom, capital of the province of that name, and 57 miles south of Warsaw, has been occupied by the Austrian troops.

Allied cavalry is astride the important railroad from Radom to Ivangorod. Lublin has either been captured or is on the verge of being evacuated, the Russian commander in chief having issued an order that in case of retreat the male population of the city is to attach itself to the end of the retiring army.

The Lublin-Cholm railway, an important line which leads to Warsaw, is still believed to be held by the Russians, but it is scarcely possible that they will be able to hold it for any number of hours.

Warsaw's fall seems certain. Nothing but a miracle can save the Polish capital from the Austro-German hordes that are surging forward upon it from north and south.

RUSSIANS MAKE COMPLAINT

Say Brunt of the Great War Is Being Borne by the Czar's Troops.

Petrograd, July 23.—Complaints are beginning to be heard that Russia is being made to bear practically the entire brunt of the war. These complaints are not confined to the mass of the people, who are not in a position to judge what is really happening on any front.

For the second day in succession the military critic of the Rusky Invalid, who certainly is in close touch with the general staff here, contrasts the furious battles which are being fought in a dozen different directions within the frontiers of Russia with the apparent quiescence of the British, French and Italian armies.

Without pledging himself to their accuracy he mentions various estimates that between the Vistula and the Bug alone the Austro-Germans have upwards of twenty corps—say 1,200,000 men.

MEXICO CITY IS RETAKEN

Carranzistas Completely Evacuate City—Railroad Communication Suspended.

Washington, July 22.—Mexico City has been completely evacuated by the Carranzistas under General Gonzales and now is in full possession of the Zapatistas, advices received at the state department indicate.

These dispatches, dated Mexico City, Monday noon, announced that the Zapatistas entered the city Sunday afternoon and appointed various city authorities. The Zapatistas are in full power, but apparently they desire to maintain order. President Chazaro and the convention government have not yet returned from Cuernavaca, where they fled on July 9.

Railroad communication between Vera Cruz and Mexico City has been suspended. In a telegram dated Monday at Piedras Negras, Vice-Consul Blocker announced communication with Torreon was opened Sunday.

Cattle-Car Ban Is Lifted.

Albuquerque, N. M., July 22.—The cattle sanitary board has rescinded the order requiring the disinfection of cattle cars entering New Mexico.

Liner Cymric Sails.
New York, July 26.—The White Star liner Cymric, with 52 cabin and 120 steerage passengers and 15,500 tons of freight, sailed for Liverpool Friday afternoon. There was but one American aboard.

Belva to Get Pension.
Washington, July 26.—Mrs. Belva Lockwood, the venerable peace advocate, has been notified by friends that Andrew Carnegie has placed her on his pension fund list for \$20 monthly.

WANTS A BIG NAVY

PRESIDENT REACHES DETERMINATION UNITED STATES NEEDS PERMANENT DEFENSES.

WILSON CALLS FOR REPORTS

Heads of War and Navy Departments Asked to Report on Conditions—Has Nothing to Do With Present Controversies.

Washington, July 25.—It became known Saturday that President Wilson wishes the American navy to stand upon equality with the most efficient and serviceable fighting sea force maintained by any power.

This determination the president has reached without regard to present-day controversies. It is part of his plan for permanent national defenses, which plan also includes a definite program for the development and equipment of the army.

The president has called for reports on the subject of national defense. These will be made to him personally by the heads of the war and navy departments. The fact that this action had been taken became known here after the release for publication of the note to Germany relating to submarine warfare.

The president, in association with various heads of departments, has been giving consideration for some time to the preparation of a reasonable and adequate naval program which he will propose to congress at the proper time. He will study this subject on his visit to Cornish.

For the time being the president feels that it is desirable to drop all discussion of the controversy with Germany now that the object of this week's visit to Washington has been accomplished, and he is turning to questions of permanent national policy.

Practical advice concerning national defense from every available professional source is being sought.

Men of the army and navy who have been most directly in touch with conditions of defense that have been evolved out of modern experience have been called upon for their views. The president not only wishes advice from those who have knowledge of actual conditions of warfare existing in Europe today but he is seeking light from those who are able to comprehend all possible phases of altered conditions on both land and sea.

The fact that he desires an adequate and efficient navy was especially made clear here Saturday.

As to the army, it is known here that the president is preparing to incorporate in his next message to congress a definite program relating to the development and equipment of this branch of the service. It will provide a plan for the proper military training of citizens in every way consistent with American traditions and national policy, and, the president believes, will commend itself to all patriotic and practical minds.

NEWS FROM FAR AND NEAR

Connellsville, Pa., July 23.—Nine hundred ovens were this week added to the producing capacity of the Connellsville coke region, bringing producing possibilities to 400,000 tons a week, if all were in blast. That point, however, was not reached, reported production having been 371,000 tons, with shipments 5,000 tons over the preceding week.

Urbana, Ill., July 21.—Isaac Stuart Raymond, University of Illinois trustee from 1892 to 1899, bank president and owner of 1,000 acres of land, is dead at his home near here.

Berlin, July 24.—The American bark Dunsyre, bound from New York to Stockholm, has been seized by the Germans and taken into Swinemunde.

EXPRESS RATES TO GO UP

Interstate Commerce Commission Declines in Favor of Companies After Exhaustive Investigation.

Washington, July 24.—The interstate commerce commission has granted increased revenue to the principal express companies of the United States.

The increases amount to approximately 3.86 per cent and are effective as to the Adams, American, Southern and Wells Fargo Express companies.

The commission accepted the express companies' plan for the increases. This plan provides an increase from 20 to 25 cents in the collection and delivery charge and reduction at the rate of substantially one-twentieth of a cent per pound on the terminal allowance, which now is paid by the express companies.

Aviators Fall Into Bay.
Pensacola, Fla., July 24.—While making a flight in a new machine, Lieut. Kenneth Whiting of the navy aero corps and Walter Brookings, a civilian aviator, fell into the bay. Neither of the aviators was hurt.

Father Linneborn Dies.
Notre Dame, Ind., July 24.—Heart failure caused the death of Rt. Rev. Frederic Linneborn, formerly rector of Holy Cross hall, Notre Dame university, at East Bengal, India, according to a cablegram received here.

U. S. INSISTS ON FREEDOM OF SEAS

AMERICA'S LATEST NOTE GIVES GERMANY FINAL WARNING.

WILL MAKE NO COMPROMISE

Berlin Informed Further Violation of U. S. Rights Will Be Held "Deliberately Unfriendly."

Washington, D. C.—Following is the official text of the American note of July 21, to Germany regarding submarine warfare, which was delivered to the foreign office at Berlin by Ambassador Gerard:

The Secretary of State to Ambassador Gerard Department of State: Washington.—You are instructed to deliver textually the following note to the minister of foreign affairs.

The note of the imperial German government dated the 8th of July, 1915, has received the careful consideration of the government of the United States and it regrets to be obliged to say that it has found it very unsatisfactory, because it fails to meet the real differences between the two governments and indicates no way in which the accepted principles of law and humanity may be applied in the grave matter in controversy, but proposes, on the contrary, arrangements for a partial suspension of those principles, which virtually sets them aside.

One Satisfying Point.

The government of the United States notes with satisfaction that the imperial German government recognizes without reservation the validity of the principles insisted in the several communications which this government has addressed to the imperial German government with regard to its announcement of a war zone and the use of submarines against merchantmen on the high seas—the principle that the high seas are free, that the character and cargo of a merchantman must first be ascertained before she can lawfully be seized or destroyed and that the lives of non-combatants may in no case be put in jeopardy unless the vessel resists or seeks to to escape after being summoned to submit to examination, for a belligerent act of retaliation is per se an act beyond the law, and the defense of an act as retaliatory is an admission that it is illegal.

The government of the United States is, however, keenly disappointed to find that the imperial German government regards itself as exempt from the obligation to observe these principles, even where neutral vessels are concerned, by what it believes the policy and practice of the government of Great Britain to be in the present war with regard to neutral commerce. The imperial German government will readily understand that the government of the United States cannot discuss the policy of the government of Great Britain with regard to neutral trade except with that government itself, and that it must regard the conduct of either belligerent government as irrelevant to any discussion with the imperial German government of what this government regards as a grave and unjustifiable violation of the rights of American citizens by German naval commanders. Illegal and inhuman acts, however justifiable they may be thought to be against an enemy who is believed to have acted in contravention of law and humanity, are manifestly indefensible when they deprive neutrals of their acknowledged rights, particularly when they violate the right to life itself.

If a belligerent cannot retaliate against an enemy without injuring the lives of neutrals as well as their property, humanity, as well as justice and a due regard for the dignity of neutral powers, should dictate that the practice be discontinued. If persisted in it will under such circumstances constitute an unpardonable offense against the sovereignty of the neutral nation affected. The government of the United States is not unmindful of the extraordinary conditions created by this war or of the radical alteration of circumstances and method of attack produced by the use of instrumentalities of naval warfare which the nations of the world cannot have had in view when the existing rules of international law were formulated, and it is ready to make every reasonable allowance for these novel and unexpected aspects of war at sea; but it cannot consent to abate any essential or fundamental right of its people because of alteration of circumstances.

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Johnson for Presidency.
San Francisco—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt has announced here that Governor Hiram Johnson of California will be his candidate for the presidency in 1916.

Monopoly Would End Crisis.
Washington, D. C.—"If the government had a monopoly in manufacture of war munitions, the present strained relations with Germany and chaotic conditions among workers would not exist," said Congressman Tavenner of Illinois.

The rights of neutrals in time of war are based upon principles, not upon expediency, and the principles are immutable. It is the duty and obligation of belligerents to find a way to adapt the new circumstances to them.

The events of the past two months have clearly indicated that it is possible and practical to conduct such submarine operations as have characterized the activity of the imperial German navy within the so-called war zone in substantial accord with the accepted practices of regulated warfare. The whole world has looked with interest and increasing satisfaction at the demonstration of that possibility by German naval commanders. It is manifestly possible, therefore, to lift the whole practice of submarine attack above the criticism which it has aroused and remove the chief causes of offense.

Quick Action Expected.
In view of the admission of illegality made by the imperial government when it pleaded the right of retaliation in defense of its acts and in view of the manifest possibility of conforming to the established rules of naval warfare, the government of the United States cannot believe that the imperial government will longer refrain from disavowing the wanton act of its naval commander, in sinking the Lusitania or from offering reparation for the American lives lost so far as reparation can be made for the needless destruction of human life by an illegal act.

The government of the United States, while not indifferent to the friendly spirit in which it is made, cannot accept the suggestion of the imperial government that certain vessels be designated and agreed upon which shall be free on the seas now illegally proscribed. The very agreement would, by implication, subject other vessels to illegal attack and would be a curtailment and therefore an abandonment of the principles for which this government contends and which in times of calmer councils every nation would concede as of course.

The government of the United States and the imperial German government are contending for the same great object, and have long stood together in urging the very principles upon which the government of the United States now so solemnly insists. They are both contending for the freedom of the seas. The government of the United States will continue to contend for that freedom, from whatever quarter violated, without compromise and at any cost. It invites the practical co-operation of the imperial German government at this time when co-operation may accomplish most and this great common object be most strikingly and effectively achieved.

The imperial German government expresses the hope that this object may be in some measure accomplished even before the present war ends. It can be. The government of the United States not only feels obligated to insist upon it by whomsoever violated, or ignored, and in the protection of its own citizens, but is also deeply interested in seeing it made practicable between the belligerents themselves and holds itself ready at any time to act as the common friend who may be privileged to suggest a way.

In the meantime the very value which this government sets upon the long and unbroken friendship between the people and government of the United States and the people and government of the German nation impels it to impress very solemnly upon the imperial government the necessity for a scrupulous observance of neutral rights in this critical matter. Friendship itself prompts it to say to the imperial German government that reputation by the commanders of the German naval vessels of acts in contravention of those rights must be regarded by the government of the United States when they affect American citizens as deliberately unfriendly.

(Signed) LANSING.

Mirror Reveals Road Ahead.
Pittsburg, Pa.—Flashing a clear reflection of one of the most dangerous curves in western Pennsylvania, a plate glass mirror, 30 by 48 inches, has been placed at the top of the Logan Ferry hill by the New Kensington Automobile club near here. The mirror is mounted so that automobile drivers may see the curve they are approaching for a distance of fully 400 feet.

Ask for Increase in Pay.
Washington, D. C.—President Wilson has begun consideration of a request of machinists employed at the Washington navy yard that he increase their pay and thereby overrule Secretary Daniels, who has taken the position that he can do nothing until a wage board meets in December to act on the question.

Submarine Considered Lost.
Berlin.—The Overseas News Agency gave out the following dispatch from Geneva: "The French submarine Joubert has been missing since April 23 and is considered lost."

Kansans Work Night and Day.
Kansas City, Mo.—Kansas has all the harvest hands she needs, but she wants clear, hot days. Rain after rain has delayed the harvest, and some grain has rotted in the field. For the last few days harvest hands have been working day and night.