

PEACE PROPAGANDA GAINS GERMAN FAVOR, SAYS BRITISH EDITOR

Higher Classes, as Well as Masses, Aim at Better Understanding, H. W. Massingham Declares, in the Nation.

LONDON, June 25.—That there are real prospects of peace and that the tone of German sentiment on the subject is undergoing a distinct change are the assertions made by H. W. Massingham, editor of the Nation, in this week's issue of his periodical.

"This week I have received a good many indications from traveled neutrals of the feeling of Germany," Mr. Massingham begins. "They all agree in describing a general sobriety of tone. There is no organized peace propaganda and no chance of organizing it."

"But the ideas of conquest, expansion, even of indemnities, are less satisfactory than they were in the first months of the war. Beyond this there is the distinct emergence of very different points of view, indicated by the war of the Tageszeitung on the Chancellor, and the Chancellor's suppression of the Tageszeitung."

"Thus, the financiers and business men who support the new organization called the Neues Vaterland aim at a better understanding with Germany, and the Junkers, who vehemently disapprove of it."

"In a word, there is a bigger volume of independent thought in Germany than the tone of the Government-led forces would lead one to suppose. Germany is a radical leader the other day, 'in living in two worlds, the one encamped in the mob psychology of the great cities; the other maturing its thought in quiet."

"But the more independent thought grows in strength—unless the German victories in the East deplete and discourage it—so much so that in spite of his violent opposition to the war, it is thought that Dr. Karl Liebknecht came up for reelection just now, he would easily be returned."

"At the bottom of this division of thought lies the desire for peace, and the feeling that the thinkers of Europe of all nationalities ought to come together and exchange ideas, so that when the peace war reaches its end, the world would be a real force of public opinion behind it."

SLAVS HARD HIT BY NEW WARSAW

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cial dispatches made public here. The War Office, however, reported the fighting between the rivers growing more intense. Several trainloads of heavy guns have been sent from Essen to Isaura river front for the west bank of the Oder, according to unofficial dispatches.

The report follows: "Thursday night and Friday there was an artillery duel in the Shavli region. There were outpost encounters on the front of Liatkovo, and on the Orze, as well as on the right bank of the Niemen. "West of the middle Niemen a night advance by the Germans against the Kovno-Wirballen railway and Amalwa bog was repulsed by the Russian artillery fire."

"On the Narva front the fighting was confined to sharp artillery firing and local outpost encounters. The firing was most violent during the night of the 21st in the district of the Omuliev and Orze valleys. After artillery preparations the Germans took the offensive along these rivers, but were soon stopped.

"In this action we took in the Omuliev section 20 prisoners, but in the Orze Valley we were forced to give way. One of our works was completely destroyed by the Germans' annihilating fire and we were forced to evacuate it.

"On the Vistula front south of the Pilsa, the Germans yesterday thrice attempted to make headway with weak effective west of Cossak, but were repulsed with great losses."

TEUTONS PRESS ATTEMPTS TO GRIP DNIESTER FORDS

Trapped Forces on North Bank Captured by Russians.

PETROGRAD, June 25.—German troops have been cleared from the north bank of the Dniester River in the Kozany district of Galicia, the Russian War Office announces.

In the Martynoff region the Czar's troops have captured remnants of the Teutonic forces who were trapped on the north bank when General Linsingen's forces were hurled back.

Despite the victory of the Russians in the early stages of the fighting on the Dniester, however, the Austro-German forces are continuing their attempts to cross the river from the south bank and hard fighting is in progress along the front.

"On the Tanef front in the direction of Kolkiev and Lemberg there was no important change. The Austro-Germans attempted to attack us along the railway leading from Lemberg to Kamenska and Hreznany," the War Office says.

"On the Dniester River during the night of the 23d we drove back beyond the river the remainder of the German who crossed the previous day in the Kozany district.

In the region of Martynoff-Stry on the evening of the 23d we captured 100 prisoners of the Germans who had crossed the Dniester, although 10 officers and about 70 men.

"Notwithstanding the disastrous results of these crossings, the Germans and Austrians attempted the very same night to throw their forces across the Dniester by bridges constructed south of Bukasovoz, they having previously crossed near the village of Rousadyvany. The fighting continues."

TOM TAGGART'S TRIAL DATE MAY BE DETERMINED TODAY

Attorneys for 128 Indicted Indiana Politicians May Seek Delay.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 25.—Attorneys for Thomas Taggart, Democratic National Committee chairman, Joseph E. Ball and 128 other Indiana politicians, indicted for alleged conspiracy to commit election frauds, met with Alvin J. Rucker, Marion County prosecutor, and Judge James A. Collins in criminal court today with the announced intention of asking assignment date and possibly a trial date. There was little likelihood, however, that more than an arraignment date would be fixed, and it was possible attorneys for the defense would seek to delay any definite action.

There was much contention, but little definite knowledge, concerning the plans of the defense. A preliminary hearing in Democratic State papers has announced that Thomas Taggart will demand an early trial, but from other sources indicated that the defense might ask a separate trial for each of the defendants. In that case, the prosecutor might elect to try other defendants first, thus delaying indefinitely the trial of the national committee chairman.

Assignment of the trial to the Indiana Supreme Court has been the chief business since the indictments were returned. Only one of the 128 defendants was placed on his own recognizance. This was J. J. Mink. Prosecutors, back of the 128 indictments of the 128

CHANCELLOR'S ORGAN SOUNDS PEACE NOTE

Continued from Page One
ment that is on the ammunition problem. "Germany will continue to regret sale by Americans of contraband to Germany," the Chancellor said. "While America is helping prolong this unfortunate and bloody conflict, Germany acknowledges, of course, that the supposition that the American Government is participating in this matter is absolutely unfounded."

"Public opinion in Germany unanimously favors continuing the use of the submarine, which is practically our only weapon against British contraband commerce."

"But we hope that a speedy understanding on this point will be reached. We expect of the broad-minded citizens of America that they will not accept the views and charges of an inspired portion of the press about Germany."

TIRPITZ AND JAGOW REPORTED AT ODDS OVER NOTE TO U. S.

BERLIN, June 25.—Admiral von Tirpitz, director of Germany's submarine warfare, was called into conference today by Foreign Secretary von Jagow, in reply to the American note. The conference lasted two hours, and later the Admiral visited Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg.

The fact that the Admiral went direct from the Foreign Office to the Chancellor led to rumors that the naval head and Herr von Jagow were at odds over the tenor of the reply to the American protest.

The Admiral is said to oppose making any concessions, while the Foreign Secretary, it is reliably reported, advocates certain modifications in the submarine campaign which will prove satisfactory to the United States.

The Chancellor is understood to share von Jagow's views at this time, but events are being watched with interest to learn whether he will alter them.

IMPORTERS ASK LANSING TO ACT ON EMBARGO

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The seriousness of the situation American importers face, as a result of the Allies' embargo on shipments of goods from Germany, was represented to Secretary Lansing today by a New York delegation headed by Leo Kohls, of L. Strauss & Co.

A petition for relief, which his visitors laid before the Secretary, declared the firms which the latter represented had \$60,000,000 worth of German products, which they actually have paid for, ready to ship from neutral European ports. They cannot get them, however, owing to the danger of seizure by the Allies' warships.

No general recommendations were made, but the Secretary was assured that unless some remedy could be found for existing conditions, many importers would lose their business and suffer complete ruin.

In reply Mr. Lansing said the Administration would do all in its power to help the importers. He explained, however, that the Government did not want to engage in anything which might look like bargaining with the Allies, inasmuch as recognition of the embargo, such recognition, he stated, it was highly important to avoid, the American position being that the embargo is an absolute violation of neutrals' rights.

DERNBURG TO REPORT TODAY TO GERMAN FOREIGN OFFICE

BERLIN, June 25.—Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, returning from the United States on the Norwegian steamer Bergo, has sent a wireless message to relatives here saying that he expects to reach Berlin this evening.

It has been learned upon good authority that Doctor Dernburg will immediately be called into consultation concerning the forthcoming German answer to the second American note on the Lusitania incident.

WOMEN FAINT AS BATHTUB MURDER IS ACTED IN COURT

Dramatic Scene During Trial of "Modern Bluebeard."

LONDON, June 25.—Three women fainted in court today when the death of Alice Burnham, one of the wives of George Joseph Smith, the "bath tub murder" defendant, was enacted before the jury by Dr. L. T. Billing, of Blackpool. Several other persons on the verge of collapse had to be assisted from the room.

The acting of the tragedy was staged by Police Inspector Billing, who presided. Doctor Billing used a bathtub similar to that at Blackpool in which Smith's wife was found dead. As he set forth the gruesome details many of the women in the courtroom became hysterical, and the trial had to be suspended until they could be removed.

Two of the jurors rose from their seats while the tragedy was being acted out and took notes from the physician's testimony. In concluding his evidence, Doctor Billing asserted his belief that Alice Burnham had been drowned.

The second witness against Smith was Police Inspector Billing, who declared that Smith showed no trace of emotion when questioned about the death of his wife, and said that the defendant was calm when signing the sworn statement as to the tragedy.

On cross-examination, Doctor Billing admitted that fatty affection of the heart might have caused Smith's wife to become dizzy and faint in the bathtub.

While the introduction of evidence to show that the will of Alice Burnham gave Smith \$200,000, the trial shifted to the death of Elizabeth Loftis, Smith's third wife. After her marriage and death had been examined, the trial was adjourned until Monday.

BERLIN DEFENDS USE OF GAS; CITES AMERICAN APPROVAL

Germany Says Allies Were First to Employ Aphyxiating.

BERLIN, June 25.—An official statement defending the use of aphyxiating gas bombs by the Germans was issued here today.

The Government first makes the point that the French and British armies used gas shells many months before the Germans adopted that method of attack.

The statement further declares that the Allies also in using gas was simply to drive the enemy from trenches and that the slow approach of the gas cloud made it possible for the enemy troops to flee. In this connection it is pointed out that the Allies needed the German trenches in Flanders, driving the Germans out, and the War Office declares that there is no difference between the use of gas.

"If our enemies attempt to arouse feeling in America against the use by Germany of such gas it should suffice to point out that American delegates to the Hague Convention in 1864 were actually prohibiting the use of gas. Captain Mahan, before a subcommittee, declared gas to be a barbaric and high explosive weapon."

AUSTRIANS START COUNTER OFFENSIVE ALONG CARNIC ALPS

Four New Corps Rushed to Front by Vienna—Artillery Bombards Positions Captured by Italians Near Predil Pass.

ROME, June 25.—Austria's counter-offensive against the Italian forces on the frontier has begun. According to advices received from the front, four new corps of Austro-Hungarian troops have joined the armies of the dual monarchy, increasing to nearly 80,000 the strength of Italy's enemies.

Virtually every position taken by the Italians in their advance during the early days of the campaign is now under fire from Austrian artillery. The bombardment is fiercest at Predil Pass, where the Italians are trying to press forward to flank the enemy further south. The Austrians have mounted guns high in the mountains which sweep every road. Two of these were captured Wednesday night by daring Alpine forces of Italy. They climbed the precipitous mountain side and took the Austrian defenders by surprise just before dawn.

The climb of the Italians required eight hours. There were 30 men in the party. Five were killed and ten wounded.

Clearing the way for a real invasion of Austria along the route used in ancient times by the Huns for their raids upon Italy, King Victor Emmanuel's army is rapidly progressing.

Italian forces are advancing both from the west along the Fella Valley and from the south through Predil Pass toward Tarvis.

From Javorek, which is about 8000 feet high, the heavy artillery of the Italians is sweeping the valley below as far as Piazzo, which lies four miles away in a direct line. The big guns also dominate the whole valley of the upper Isonezo river and threaten Predil fort.

Though the defenses did not prevent Napoleon from passing this position in 1797, these fortifications and also those in the Fella Valley were strengthened and co-ordinated in 1904. The Hermann and the Taurin forts have been provided with the best modern artillery of the widest range.

The plan of General Cadorna, the Italian commander in chief, seems to be to attempt an invasion of Austria through the region around Tarvis, threatening the right wing of the Austrian army having headquarters at Laibach and obtaining as an immediate consequence relief from the pressure of the Austrian forces massed along the Tolmino-Gorizia-Trieste front.

VIENNA REPORTS REPULSE OF ITALIAN ATTACKS

VIENNA, June 25.—The Austrian War Office last night issued the following statement: "On the Tyrolean-Carinthian frontier there have been several artillery combats. On the frontier coast district east of Rohini, two enemy attacks early this morning were repulsed with great success. Heavy artillery fire has been directed against the bridgehead at Gorizia and the height that borders the plateau of Cormons."

GREEKS DESIRE REGENT DURING KING'S ILLNESS

MILAN, June 25.—Telegrams from Athens state that the immense majority of the nation desires that a regent be appointed, as the King will be unable to direct affairs of state for the long weeks which may be fatal to the interests of Greece in this crisis of her history.

It is believed that, in spite of the influence of Queen Sophia, a sister of the Kaiser, who three weeks ago drove off war is declared against Germany and Crown Prince would follow the policy of ex-Premier Venizelos. Others regard him as too young and would prefer his uncle, Prince George.

That Turkey regards the situation as critical, but fears rather the attack of Bulgaria, is proved today by the feverish haste with which Adrianople is being put in a defensive condition. The garrison has been reinforced by 50,000 men.

MANY RESERVISTS REACH ITALY ON GARIBALDI

MILAN, June 25.—The transatlantic liner Garibaldi, which arrived at Genoa last night, brought 1200 reservists and volunteers for the army. The young men, on landing were received by the municipality, which distributed refreshments, cigars and cigarettes. They showed the greatest enthusiasm, singing patriotic songs and cheering for the war and Italy as the trains steamed out of the station.

Telegrams from Buenos Aires received at Genoa announce that Argentina is going to send 150,000 reservists and volunteers.

Missing Since April 15
John P. Mulhern, 46 years old of 414 Upland street, owner of oyster dredges, was reported missing to the police of the 15th and Locust streets at about 10 o'clock by his nephew, John Mulhern. Mulhern told the police that he parted with his uncle at 15th and Chestnut streets on the afternoon of April 15th, and has not seen him since. He lived with his uncle in Upland street. Mulhern when last seen wore a black suit and a straw hat. He had a considerable sum of money with him.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES

Lutheran
MESSIAH LUTHERAN
The Friendly Church
1215 Locust St. Rev. J. W. Miller, Pastor. 8:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. Bible School, 9:45 a. m.

TABERNACLE, 12th and Spruce—Wm. J. Miller, Jr., 10:45, 7:45, 8:30, 9:30 a. m.
New Jerusalem (Svedoborians)
"THE BROTHERHOOD" is the subject of the sermon by Rev. Charles W. Hargis, at the Church of the Good Shepherd, 12th and Spruce, at 11 o'clock. All seats are free. Every body welcome.

REV. NEW JERUSALEM
Presbyterian
ARCH B. CHURCH, 15th and Arch
Rev. Dr. J. W. Miller, Pastor. 8:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. Bible School, 9:45 a. m.

ST. PAUL, PRINCESTOWN CHURCH
Bellevue ave. cor. 50th st.
Rev. J. W. Miller, D. D., Minister. 10:45 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. Bible School, 9:45 a. m.

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HEAVY RAINS PUT STOP TO FRENCH INFANTRY MOVES

Artillery Duel Continues in Souches Region.
PARIS, June 25.—A heavy downpour of rain from the sea to the Swiss frontier has impeded infantry operations in the last 12 hours. "A lively cannonade in the region of Souches is continuing," said this afternoon's communiqué. "The night was comparatively calm because of the heavy rainfall."

The text of the communiqué follows: "The night was comparatively quiet on the entire front."

"In the region to the north of Arras there is nothing to report except that between the sugar refinery of Souches and the national highway from Bethune to Arras, there were some infantry movements, accompanied by a sharp cannonade."

"Our advance is hampered by the condition of the ground, which was rendered almost impossible at some points by the constant storms."

"On the Champagne and Argonne fronts mine warfare continues to our advantage."

TRIAL TRIP OF YACHT PROPELLED BY OIL

Test of Diesel Engine on C. P. Vaucain's Southwark Excites Interest.

Yacht and motorboat enthusiasts are watching with great interest the result of the trial trip of C. P. Vaucain's yacht Southwark, to be held this afternoon on the Delaware River. The craft is the first of its kind in these waters to be equipped with a Diesel type engine. This engine has been used with wonderful success on merchant and war vessels. The engine burns oil instead of coal or gasoline and considerably reduces the expenses of operation.

Rudolph Diesel, a native of France, employed by the Krupp Company of Germany, was the inventor of the Diesel engine. He perfected his model in 1897. Norwegians were the first to recognize its value to large ocean-going vessels, and now it is being used on the coast of the sea. Since the Diesel patent expired, several years ago, there have appeared on the market many similar engines.

In the Southwark there is an adaptation of the Diesel patent by Leonard B. Harris, and it is known by the name of the Southwark-Harris Valveless Engine Diesel Principle. Only two other yachts in this country are equipped with similar engines.

The tests of the Southwark this afternoon, under the auspices of the Southwark Foundry and Machine Company, builders of the engines, are expected to show that "the cost of operation will be one-fourth that of coal burners and one-fifteenth less the cost of gasoline-propelled craft. Crude oil for the operation of the 150-horsepower engines on the yacht cost 2 1/2 cents a gallon, while gasoline costs 15 cents a gallon. The fuel for the Harris engine can be stored in a comparatively small space without danger. The engine takes up little room and can be started at any time with the utmost celerity. It costs nothing when not in use. It can be used to pump in case of a leak and to generate electricity for use about the craft."

Mr. Vaucain recently purchased the yacht Southwark. It is 38 feet in length, 12 feet beam, with a draft of 7 feet. It has been newly upholstered and fitted with every means for the safety and comfort of the guests.

The start of the trial trip will be from the foot of the foot of South street, at 12:30 o'clock. The run down the river and back will require about six hours.

FRENCH DRIVE DIRECTED ON LILLE, IS BELIEF

Desperate Fighting Marks Meuse Heights Encounters.

LONDON, June 25.—The heights of the Meuse now appear to be the scene of the fiercest fighting in the western battle front. The Calonne trench has been the object of assault and counter-assault.

The Germans, the Paris official report says, forced their way to the goal by the using of aphyxiating bombs and incendiary liquids, only to be driven out within a short time. The Berlin claim is that the operations here were being by the French and that a trench was taken by the Germans.

Now that the Russian armies have met with such reverses from the standpoint of the Allies, the western theatre seems to be the only quarter which holds out the possibility of a decisive action during the summer months.

The French and German claims relative to the fighting on the western front are widely at variance. Military observers here believe that the French still have their eyes on Lille, with its factories and railroad lines, and advance the theory that the recurrent and persistent attacks, week in and week out, along the Arras section of the German front prove this.

NOTABLE BOOKS

FOR THE TRAVELLER
WHAT PICTURES TO SEE IN AMERICA

By MRS. L. M. BRYANT, author of "What Pictures to see in Europe," etc. Over 200 Illustrations. Cloth, \$2.00 net.

In order to see art museums rightly in the short time at the disposal of the general tourist, a careful guide must be had to save time and strength. Mrs. Bryant, in the present book, visits the most important museums and points out the masterpieces of famous artists.

ALL SMILES!
WILLIAM J. LOCKE'S
BIG LOVABLE
Jaffery

By the author of "The Fortunate Youth," "The Beloved Vagabond," etc. Eight Illustrations. Cloth, \$1.35 net.

"Here is the amusing, winning whimsicality that cannot be dissociated from William J. Locke; also there is a deeper tone than ever before. It is a real novel, by far the finest that Mr. Locke has ever written."

"All the qualities that have won for Mr. Locke the affection of the reading public in 'Jaffery' are here in one page is dull or anything that approximates dullness; each character is distinct, pungent, and sustained admirably; and the story is the most enjoyable we have read since 'The Beloved Vagabond.'"

THE BEST WAR BOOK WITH THE GERMAN ARMIES IN THE WEST
By SIR SVEN HEDIN, author of "HROUGH ASIA," etc. With 110 Illustrations and 4 maps. \$2.00. Cloth, \$2.10 net.

"This is a book crammed with the best and most modern war field operations, so you get a full and complete picture of the war from the inside, and what you see is the most down-to-earth, straightforward manner, and thereby has produced a fascinating narrative."

AT ALL BOOK STORES
JOHN LANE CO. NEW YORK

RUSSIAN SUBMARINE ATTACKS 10 WARSHIPS OF GERMAN SQUADRON

U-Boat, Singlehanded, Faces Mighty Fleet and Torpedoes One Vessel. Damaged in Collision, It Makes Escape.

PETROGRAD, June 25.—Thrilling details of a fight between a Russian submarine and a squadron of German warships are given in an official statement issued here today. The submarine torpedoed one of the German warships, but immediately afterward collided with its victim, sustaining severe damage. Despite the damage, the submarine managed to escape.

The official report of the submarine's exploit follows: "The submarine picked up the smoke of the enemy's vessels on the horizon at 9 a. m. When she had approached within suitable distance the submarine dived. By means of its periscopes it learned that German warships made up a squadron of 10 ships of the line and two torpedo-boats."

"To prevent the enemy from seeing the periscopes the submarine commander decided to steer to the port side of the squadron between the enemy and the sun. Knowing that German torpedo-boats trail a special explosive contrivance for the destruction of submarines, her commander decided to make a frontal attack."

"Keeping the periscopes above the water, the submarine approached the leading German battleship at a distance of 45 to 60 yards, the periscopes being kept six inches above the water."

"Wishing to operate outside of the line of torpedo-boats, the submarine drew to the left, and the second of the second torpedo-boat and sank to a depth of 50 feet. At this point the crew distinctly heard the noise of the warship's screws. At a depth of 35 feet the submarine again raised its periscopes, at this moment sighting the starboard side of the leading warship, which were cutting across the course of the submarine at a distance not more than 50 yards."

"The submarine commander ordered the boat to dive again after firing a torpedo. The firing of the torpedo was immediately followed by a collision. A terrible crash was heard. The water pressure rose to a depth of 60 feet. Then the sound of a large vessel nearby compelled him to dive again to a depth of 80 feet. Repeated attempts to rise were made for some time. At the time the submarine rose the crew heard the screws of the battleships and torpedo-boats, which had broken their line and which were cruising back and forth above the submarine."

"When water began to enter the submarine, probably owing to damage to the periscopes, and the boat began to lose her list, her commander ordered that the supplementary air be blown out. Toward midnight, taking advantage of the darkness, the submarine rose carefully to the surface and made for shore. It was under way from 7:20 p. m. until 11:30 p. m. The damage to the periscopes prevented the submarine from ascertaining the success of its attack."

"The submarine was damaged to a depth of 80 feet. Repeated attempts to rise were made for some time. At the time the submarine rose the crew heard the screws of the battleships and torpedo-boats, which had broken their line and which were cruising back and forth above the submarine."

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