# BRITISH TAKE 1000 YARDS WHOLE GERMAN LINE RETREATS **BEFORE SLAVS**

## Three Teuton 'Armies Defeated at Riga, Baranovichi and Kolki

TWO GREAT BATLES RAGE

Cannon, Machine Guns, Rifles and 77 Munition Wagons Captured by Russians

BERLIN, July 7.-German troops have abandoned certain lines in the region of Czartory, in Volhynia, under attack by superior Russian forces, it was officially admitted this afternoon.

At Kostiuchnowka, west of Kolki, and on both sides of Sokul, Russian attacks were repulsed with heavy losses.

LONDON, July 7 .--- The whole German line in Russia, extending from Riga to the Galician frontier, is retreating westward, it is stated in a wireless dispatch received from Rome today. The retirement was made necessary by the severe defeats inflicted upon the armies of Field Marshal von Hindenburg, Prince Leopoid, of Bawaria, and General von Linsingen at Riga, Baranovichi and Kolki.

A dispatch from Petrograd says that two great battles are in progress in the Russian theatre of war, one in the region of Baranovichi and the other west of the Dniester River, in Galicia, according to an official statement issued by the War Office today.

West of the Styr River, in Russia, the number of prisoners in the hands of the Russians has been increased to 300 officers and 7415 men

Russian armies in southeastern Galicia are now within ten miles of both Stanislau and Nadvorna and are pressing their advance westward despite increasingly stubborn Austrian resistance.

The Austrian force that evacuated Mikuliczyn, giving the Russians command of an important railway, are now retiring southward toward the Carpathian Mountains.

Following is the text of the official report:

"West of the Styr River the number of prisoners in the hands of the Russians has been increased to 300 officers and 7415 men. In that region we have taken also 6 guns, 23 machine guns, 1000 rifles, 2 searchlights, 11 bomb throwers and 77 ammunition wagons.

"In the region of Juvatcoff and Cheromiers, west of the Dneister River, there is desperate fighting. East of Baranovichi the enemy has delivered violent counter-attacks, but all broke down under our fire.'

### GENERAL BRUSILOFF PUSHES FLANK MOVEMENT ON RIGHT BANK OF DNIESTER RIVER

PETROGRAD, July 7 .--- General Brusiloff's great flank movement up the right bank of the Dniester in southern Galicia is still pushing forward, according to last night's official report.

While this advance continues on the entire front between the Dniester and the Carpathlans, the official report carries news tes by the Russians i northern Volhynia toward Koval and the continuation of the attack on the Bayarian lines in the north near the Niemen.

adiers retailated, cleaning up a German trench and taking many prisoners. The text of the official communique fol-The night passed quietly on the the left bank of the Meuse

there was an intermittent bombardment during the night. On the right bank the artillery

On battle battle became very violent in the region of Thiaumont wood and in the sectors of Fleury and Chenois wood. In Le Pretre woud the enemy launched a feeble attack about 8 o'clock in the evening against one of our trenches. He was immediately thrown back from one element where he had gained a foothold.

In the same sector a surprise at-tack executed perfectly by us was en-tirely successful. For a distance of 200 yards our granade throwing troops destroyed a trench facing us. We brought back some prisoners.

brought back some prisoners. German aviators yesterday dropped numerous bombs on the open town of Lure. Eleven were killed and three wounded. All these victims, with the exception of one wounded soldier, were women or children. An act of reprisal was immediately undertaken. On July 6, one of our bombarding squadrons successfully threw out bombs upon the railway junctions at Ham and Les Moines. On its return numerous com-bats were fought with German machines. Our aviators brought back two German machines which had been shot down, one near Mezleres, the other in the region of Leffincourt.

French military oritics warned the pub-lic today that the luli on the Somme front may continue for a few days while the French organize and prepare for a new at-tack by fresh bombardment. They pointed out that the lull on the western front is being followed by increased activity by the Russians, particularly in southeastern Russia: Galicia

## GERMANS SHELL OPEN TOWN: FRENCH BOMBARD RAILWAY

PARIS, July 7. The open town of Lure was bombarded by German alr squadron and 11 women and children were killed and three-wounded. The War Office announced today that the French reserve reprisals until later. Lure is a town of 6000, lying west of Belfort and near the German lines in

A French bombing air squadron last night dropped 40 shells on the Ham-les-Moines Railway and junctions west of Charleville. Returning to the French lines French war planes escorting the bombing squadron brought down two German planes near Mecleres and the Lessincourt wood.

BERLIN REPORTS VIOLENT

## BUT INDECISIVE FIGHTING ALONG SOMME LINE

BERLIN, July 7.—There was violent fighting last night on the front of the Somme River in France.

The German War Office in its report on operations today states that the combats were not unfavorable to the Germans, but no decisive claims are made.

On the Verdun front the French at-tacked the German positions east of the Meuse River, particularly southwestward of Vaux, but were repulsed. A severe check has been administered to

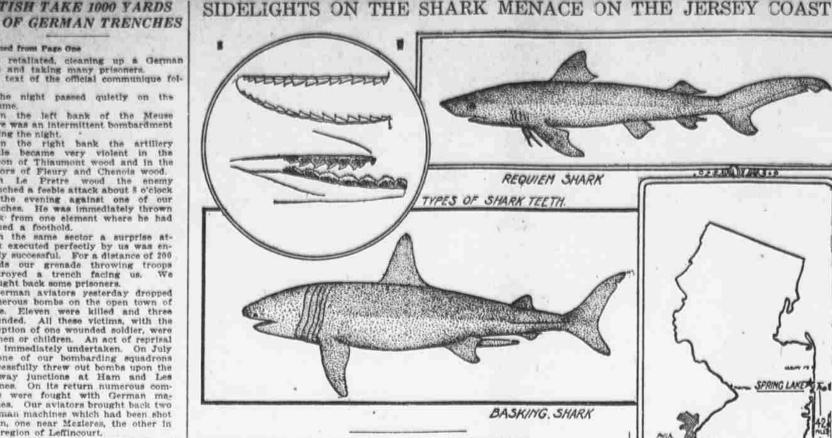
the British armies in the combined Anglo-French offensive, according to reports re-ceived here today, and the British have suffered unusually heavy losses. Since the opening day of the British at-

tack, General Haig's army has been unable to make any important gains against the Geman line. Forced to abandon shellwrecked first-line positions the Germans re-tired to their second line north of the Somme where they threw back time and

Somme where they threw back time and again British infantry. It is well understood here that the British will assume the offensive, perhaps with greater violence than marked the first day of the forward movement, but the manner in which the German wall withstood the first shock has inspired the greatest con-dence in Berlin fidence in Berlin.

A group of British prisoners, captured at village of Serre, admitted their disan the pointment at the stubborn nature of the German defense.

"We thought it would be a romp across



## SHARKS" RAVAGES ON JERSEY COAST PUZZLE TO SCIENCE

Continued from Page One several times for information which would substantiate an authenticated instance, but even with this inducement no one has ever appeared with a case that would bear up under scrutiny.

The presence of sharks in New Jersey waters, in the opinion of many scientists, was due to the scarcity of food in their ative waters. In their quest they prob-ably ranged along the coast in the wake of the menhaden fishers and have been lurking about the entrance of the Delaware Bay or in the Atlantic nearby, feeding upon the foodfish cast back into those waters

This theory finds many supporters here, as revealed upon inquiry among persons who are versed in the habits of deepsea

Another and more deeply scientific theory s that the frequent shirtings of the Gulf stream, which sweeps the weathern Atlantic coast, may have drawn the tropical sharks urher northward with its varying curfurher

Dr. Paul J. Sartain, who is corresponding Dr. Paul J. Sartain, who is corresponding secretary of the Geographical Society of Philadelphia, does not regard this as a probable theory, but at the offices of the United States Hydrographic Bureau, in the Bourse Building, it was said that reports of arriving vessels show that the Gulf stream varies almost daily in its changes, and that under the influence of strong easterly winds, fish of all sorts would easily be driven with it to waters far more inland than those they usually infest. Concerning the Gulf Stream theory, George S. Bliss, director of the United States

Weather Bureau here, does not regard it as plausible as that the poor home supply of food fish accounts for the foraging of sharks in more remote places. "While the question is not one that comes under my department officially," said Mr. Bliss, "I would personally attribute the presence of sharks along the bathing beaches to hun-ger and a search for food that they cannot obtain in their usual grounds. From per sons I have talked with I have been in-formed that the fishing along the New England coast has been unusually poor eason, and I would not be surprised if this condition extends to the southern waters, where the sharks are more numerous

"Doctor Sartain, in discussing the Gulf Stream as a possible factor in the solution of the question, declared that no decided change of the course of that mysterious edge. Such a condition, he asserted, would result in climatic changes along the shores affected by the Guit Stream that would liken that of England to Labrador and at the same time raise proportionately the tem-perature of the American scacoast washed by the current. Examination of the rec-ords of water temperatures taken by the

isms, and a few species are herbive their habits. Artillery practice at Sandy Hook and that of the navy in Southern waters are held to have frightened many of the smaller fish from their homes in those regions. These lesser fish are the ordinary food of the shark family, and, deprived to great extent of their favorite meal, the sharks may be faring forth into new and strange

fishing grounds, even venturing to the bath-ing grounds, which they generally avoid through their native cowardice. At the Academy of Natural Sciences, 19th and Race streets, today there was given for a perusal a recent paper on "The Sharks," by John T. Nichols and Robert C. Murphy, issued by the Brooklyn Museum.

issued by the Brookyn Auseum. Both these authorities, as well as Dr. Frederick A. Lucus, director of the American Museum of Natural History, New York, who has appended a bulletin to the collaborated paper, are disposed to consider lightly the possibility of 40-feet sharks in New Jersey waters. waters.

Doctor Lucas says: "A question frequent ly asked is, 'What is the danger of being attacked by a shark about here?' and the answer is that it is frequently less than that of being struck by lightning.

"True, not a summer passed without ome 'maneater' being taken along the New Jersey or Long Island coast, and sometimes the 'monster' reaches a length of so much as eight feet, but these 'maneaters' usually resolve themselves into harmless, if ugly-looking sand sharks.

#### WHEN SHARKS BITE.

"Sharks belonging to the two really dangerous species, the white shark and the blue shark, are occasionally taken off our coasts, but so far as I am aware, there is no record of any fully grown individual ever having been taken within hundreds of miles of New York. Cases of shark-bite do now and then occur, but there is a great difference between being attacked by a shark and being bitten by one, and the cases of shark-bite are usually found to have been due to some one incautiously ap-proaching a shark impounded or tangled in a net or hasping on the shore. And, under circumstances, almost any creature

A few years ago Herman Oelrichs, through the New York Sun, offered \$500 for an authenticated case of a man having been attacked by a shark in temperate waters. The lack of response indicated that virtually there is no danger from these fauna, according to R. Lucas, who continues: "One of the commonest statements is that 'the shark bit off' the man's leg as though it were a carrot, an assertion that shows that the maker or writer of it had little idea of the strength of the apparatus needed to perform such an



## LOCATION OF ATTACKS.

## SHORE MEN TRY TO EXPLAIN PRESENCE OF BIG MAN-EATERS

What has attracted the man-eating shark to the North Atlantic bathing grounds? This

has been a puzzling question. Charles W. Beck, a resident of Beach Haven, offers a solution: "This season," says Mr. Beck, "the fisher-

men along the upcoast New Jersey resorts have selected Beach Haven off shore to dis-card the fish offal. Heads and other parts dumped overboard. It offers an inviting meal for sharks. They have been attracted to the spot. Remove the cause and it is most likely the terror of bathers will dis-appear. It is worth the experiment, any-

Philadelphians who have been making regular trips to the fishing banks off the New Jersey coast for the last 25 years are not inclined to accept Mr. Beck's explana-tion. They point out that it always has een the custom of fishermen to clean their atch on their way back to port after a lay's fishing, and that, so far as their mowledge goes, the offat thrown overboard has nover attracted man-sating sharks. They are of the opinion that the presence f the selachians off the New Jersey coast a due to some unexplained impulse that has caused them to migrate in a new direction. Captain James Boyd, of the steamer Angler, who for many years has taken fishing parties out to the fishing banks from

Anglesea, said last night that he had not observed any sharks this season other than the ordinary shovel-nose or dog-head species, and that they are not of the man-eating variety.

Frederick Morris, chief engineer of the teamer Mohican, of the Clyde Line, plying between this port and Norfolk, Va., twice a week, said last night that he had oberved the man-eating shark species especially when the weather is warm off Cape

**BUFFALO** IN TENT AT CAPE MAY 15.85 Round Trip Biennial Conference, Which Will Tickets on sale July 9, 10 and 11 Good returning until July 23 Last Six Days, Attracts Members of Society for Discussion of Religious Topics EFFECTIVE THOUGH QUIET Ru a Staff Corvensiondant CAPE MAY, N. J., July 7.- They came yesterday from all over the country to attend the Friends' biennial conference, which will last until Thursday, July 13. Some were in their eightles, with canes and ear trumpets, and their dear old wrinkled faces showed years of adherence to the simple life. They came well on in middle life, fine men, whose names stand for much in the world of finance and then the younger generation was also generously represented. Unlike the gay and bolsterous ad men's convention in Philadelphia a few days ago, they make no noise and one would hardly believe they were in town if it were not for the huge tent erected on the Stockton lawn, where they hold their meetings, but will know in time that they are here and in their quiet way accomplishing Todays program was as follows: A devotional meeting took place from \$:30 to 9 a. m., at 9:15 the Mayor of Cape May welcomed the members of the conference

man. He said that the best work for the Society of Friends is in the future, and that is to elevate men to better and higher living. A moral life is a good thing, but the man who thinks that is all is making a sad mistake; being a power is of more value. Mr. Walton is one of the younger Friends and speaks with conviction and spirit. He will deliver two more lectures on "Development in the Religious Life" luring the conference

'I venture to think that the great period of the Quaker meeting may not be in the past but in the future; for its fundamental features are in accordance with the prin-ciples of democracy of the time, democracy which believe which I believe we are gradually working

toward in things political, industrial, social and religious, not only here in America but in Europe and Asia as well. The but in Europe and Asia as well. The European war seems to have called a halt in democratic progress, but those whose faith in democracy is based on the firm be-lief that there is an inner light which lighteth every man that cometh into the world are convinced that this can only de-lay but not prevent democratic progress.

lay but not prevent democratic progress. "The inner light of every man is devel-oped by freedom, by giving a man opporunity to determine in a measure the con ditions of his life and to take the re-sponsibility for his choice. For instance, a slave who is obedient to a good master will lead a blameless life, but he can never have the power or the insight of the man who is free to choose his acts; the free man will Free to choose his acts; the free man will make mistakes, if he has spirit and in-itiative, and he will suffer for them, but he will gain wisdom which is obtainable in no other way. A benevolent despotism might provide the most orderly and effi-cient government, but a democracy makes men. Such liberty, coupled with responsi-bility, a Friends' meeting offers us. We

Duity, a Friends meeting offers us. We are not only free to speak if we feel the im-pulse and free to influence the meeting in any way we can, but the meeting is unsat-isfactory and the fault is ours, if we don't do our part o our part.

'Each member has a responsibility in regard to the quality of the silence and the character of the social intercourse, and he should not only be willing to help the meeting by the spoken word if the call seems to come, but should even be on the watch for the call and welcome it, for it may come to any one whether he has a particular gift

or speaking or not. As by doing we learn comething that cannot be learned from books, so by thinking over our own re-ligious thoughts and expressing them in meeting we gain something that cannot be gained by merely inviting the religious

thoughts and feelings of another. "This then is the great opportunity of a Friends' meeting, the opportunity and sistance in raising revenue to meet the ex-igencies of war, why did they not submit a the reaponsibility of religious expression which makes us grow. Thus our meetings, like the political democracy, tend to make men. What may we expect to receive in a Friends' meeting? Surely not sermons, preached with authority or orations em-bellished by the flowers of rhetoric, but if principles?" the members are as they should be, all looking toward the light from their different angles and humbly seeking in different ways to hasten the coming of God's kingdom opon earth, they will be able to find thoughts helpful to one another. Even when the language is awkward, when the thoughts expressed are not new to us, there is always an inspiration in coming in touch with the ideals and aspirations of our fellows. When a large number of members occasionally speak in meeting, as I believe they should, then there are two advantages over the church service-the many points of view that are given us and the encourof view that are given us and the encour-agement of fellowship, of knowing the aspirations not of one, but many of our fellows." At 10:45 a. m. Mary S. McDowell spoke on "Our Vocal Ministry." She said: Trips The big event of the morning was the arrival of Thomas Mott Ogborne, whose address closed the morning session. A golf tournament occupied the re-mainder of the day, and the committee in charge of this part of the entertainment included Mr. and Mrs. J. Milton Griscom, Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Biddle, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Dudley Perkins. Mr. and Mrs. J. Archer Turner. Those who did not wish to play golf took trips to Sewell's Point and Cape May Point. MARY J. COOK LEFT \$180,000

A special low rate, combined with est service and best route, account Shrine Meeting at Buffalo July 11, 12 and 13 The Black Diamond Makes the daylight trip through The Switzerland of America." The Lehigh Limited Through all-steel sleeping cars. For tickets and further information inquire Land Title Building Phone-Bell, Spruce 128 Lehigh Valley Railroad The Route of the Black Diamond **REVENUE MEASURE** SPIDER WEB TO CATCH G. O. P. MEN, SAYS MOORE 'Mealy-Mouthed Invitation to Vote for Bill," Philadelphia **Representative Tells** the House ATTACKS WILSON'S WORK

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WASHINGTON, July 7.-Attacking the Democratic revenue measure, which many Republicans have announced their inten-

Republicans have announced their inten-tion to support, Representative J. Hamp-ton Moore, of Philadelphia, said in the debate in the House today: "A Democratic spider web has been woven to catch the Republicans. "This is a mealy-mouthed invitation to the Republicans to vote for this bill, which a as uncompromisingly Democratic as the

is as uncompromisingly Democratic as the Underwood tariff law." Representative Moore delivered a broad-

side against the Administration, declaring that the number of Federal officeholders had been Increased at the rate of 10,000 a year since President Wilson was inaugurated.

"Thirty thousand deserving Democrats have been taken care of," said Representa-tive Moore, "while the Administration is making a futile attempt to get men to go to the Mexican border. Why not send the deserving Democrats?"

He said that the President, after making the country believe that war with Mexico was imminent, had made a "magnificent

and masterly retreat from Carrizal." "And now we are to be asked to issue bonds to raise \$125,000,000 to meet the expenditures of sending the National Guard to the Mexican border. This is only another instance of the activity of this Administration.

"If the Administration honestly desired Republican support for a preparedness tax measure, why did it tack on to this bill the tariff commission bill, the dycstuffs bill and "These are tariff measures, involving

policies upon which the parties have been at issue. If, in addition to the two annual war taxes already imposed and the income tax, which was to make good all losses, due to the passage of the Underwood bill, the Democrats honestly desired Republican as-

The total capture of prisoners during the day on the whole front is reported to be more than 10,000 officers and men. Following s the text of last night's official

report:

South of the Pinsk marshes we had important new successes yesterday. In the region of Kostooukhova (northwest of Czartorysk) we captured an entire enemy battery and took prisoner 22 officers and 350 soldiers. Northwest of

Baznitchi, on the Styr north of Kolki, we yesterday captured two cannon, three machine guns and 2300 prisoners North of Stegroutzintine we captured enemy trenches and took more than 300 isoners and one machine gun. Between the Styr and the Stokhod,

west of Sokul and southward, the en emy launched vain counter-attacks under the protection of artillery.

In Galicia, after Intense artillery preparation, we took an energetic of-fensive west of the lower Stripa and on the right bank of the Dniester. The enemy was defeated and driven back. Our troops are approaching the Koroplec (a tributary of the Dulester, parallel to the Stripa, and 11 miles further west) and the Souhodorsk (a southern tributary, opposite and a little west of the Koropiec) Rivers. We took here yesterday nearly 5000 prisoners and 11 machine guns.

In an attack on the village of Vertafki the Germans received our troops with liquid fire. Owing to their con-duct we put all the Germans to the took prisoners in this region more than 1000 men. At one point in this action our Crimean Tartars charged the enemy and put him to flight. Yesterday a band of 20 Cossacks swam the Dniester near Dodins and

took prisoners on the right bank five officers and 108 soldiers, capturing a

On the 100-mile extent of the Russian the intermediate of the Answer of the Answer of the Germans fighting in the neighborhood of the Important railway junction of Baranovichi is extremely determined on the second of the importance of the Answer of Second of the Importance of Second dh sides, but the advantage remains with

adds sides, but the adventage remains with the Russians. The Germani here are valuity stempting to turn back the tide of the Russian advance, but their artillery can no longer master the Russian gin fire. The great battle in the centre is still only in its preliminary stages, which give no clus to the general strategy on the whole front. In any case, the Russian offennive gins down the Germans to their positions. Not only can neithing German new leave Russia to help searces the Anglo-French offennive, but probably very little innewnent is possible for them between the different sections on the Russian front with-out incurring disaster.

death.

France."

was believed in no immediate danger.

knew only the son is "somewhere in

Mrs. (Hillingham's condition graw worse

it incurring disaster. The Kuiser must continue to hold a front taling about a thousand miles or which mis can throw an enormous weight of m and guns, the former superior is bity and the latter at least equal to any's hest weapons.

#### Child Dies in Baltimore of Paralysis

BAI/FIMORE, July 7 .- The first death i a city from infantils paralysis occurred ay, when a year-old Alice Leachinsky Lithuranian offid who had been a patiant the University Hospital for the had few ye, died. The child's parality live at

Serre after our guns had finished the work," a captured officer was quoted as saying. "Instead, Germans popped out of saying. all sorts of places and got many guns working on us." That the French have made some sub-

stantial gains south of the Somme is not denied here. But the French gains, it is stated, constitute no serious menace to the German lins, which is amply prepared o repel any serious menace on the sector around Peronne

### MASS FEEDING DISCUSSED BY CONGRESS AT BERLIN

Delegates From All Parts of Empire **Consider** Problem

THE HAGUE, Holland, July 7 .- Berlin dispatches give an account of spirited dis-cussions at a conference of delegates from different parts of the empire to discuss the estion of mass feeding.

A Magdeburg delegate gave warning that indiscriminate mass feeding without urgent necessity would promote laziness among

A Frankfort delegate described mass feeding as a safety valve to popular dissatisfaction. Doctor Lohse, of Hamburg, recommended

the system adopted in his city soon after the war began, under which 165,000 portions of food are distributed daily at 20 pfennigs (about five cents), half their cost. The municipality contributes 650,000 marks (\$162,500) a month to the scheme, which events a run on public charity.

Hydrographic Bureau show no radical or unusual phenomena in the temperature of the water at Atlantic bathing places or

Mexican ports. ANOTHER REASON. Still another theory finds advocates mong persons who are familiar with sharks

and their ways. The fish, though large and of carnivorous habits, is also somewhat lazy and generally seeks a home in quiet waters. The activities of submarine warfare and The activities of submarine wariare and other naval disturbances on the European side of the ocean are held to have caused a possible exodus of the denisens of those regions to parts less agitated as places of abode. With the lessening of ocean and coastwise travel incident to the war, it is abode.

also contended, sharks which, under ordinary circumstances, would not venture out of their tropical homes in quiet harbors and inlets, are lured out into the main waters of the Atlantic, and lured by the warm cur-rent of the Gulf Stream follow its course much farther northward than when it forms the track of the large steamships.

Transatlantic travelers and sailors tell of hungry sharks following in the wake larger passenger vessels in quest of food matter thrown overboard. This supply, it is pointed out, is also largely curtailed at this time; in fact, it has almost disappeared. The suggestion is made that deep-sea sharks are venturing nearer shore in their hunt for food that formerly came to

them in midocean. The shark, naturalists declare, is vora-cious, but seldom has attacked a man except in desperate cases of hunger. It makes

its chief diet upon the small marine organ-

TROOPER OFF TO BORDER AS MOTHER DIES; TWIN BROTHER IN ALLIES' ARMY

Mrs. Albert J. Gillingham Succumbs to Illness as One Son Passes Through City En Route to Mexico; Another Is "Somewhere in France"

A member of the Second City Troop | municate with Captain Charles A. Lloyd. rode through Philadelphia on a troop train a son-in-law, and an officer of the 1st early today without knowing that his Pennsylvania Cavalry who was on the mother, Mrs Albert J. Gillingham, had train with the young trooper. Mr. Gillingham's message to Captain died an hour before at her home, 6343

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Greene street, Germantown. His twin bro-Lloyd was to break the news of Mrs. Gillingham's death to the son whenever ther, who is fighting with the \$7th Battalion he thought it best. Whether or not the of the Canadian Scots somewhere in France, message has been delivered, Mr. Gillingham is likewise in ignorance of his mother's does not know.

It may be weeks before the other twin Harold Elwood Gillingham is a member loarns of his mother's death. Letters from of the Second City Troop. He enlisted a him are sent through the soldiers' postfew days befor mobilization. Mrs. Emma office in Loudon, through the War Depart-Wildman Gillingham, his mother, the wife ment, and the location of the command is of Albert J. Gillingham, auditor of passnot given. Mr. Gillingham has sent a enger Traffic for the Pennsylvania Railcable, but there is no way of knowing how

road, had been ill for six months, but she soon it will be delivered. Mrs. Gillingham's two daughters, Mrs. The twin brother. Lieutenant Albert Mary L. W. Deacon, of Warrenton, Va., V Gillingham, had been with the Canadian and Mrs. Clara L. G. Lloyd, the wife of Scouts for several months. His father

Captain Lloyd, were at their parents' home last night. After a family council it was decided not to send for the son and bring him to his home from the railroad station.

two days ago. Hor death came just before The funeral will be held Monday mornmidnight. The son was acheduled to pass ing at 11 o'clock from Oilver H. Bair's. through the city on his way to the border Interment will be at the Fairhill Cemewith the Second Troop a little after mid- I tery. Mrs. Gillingham was a member of Mr. Gillingham stranged to com- the Society of Friends.

amputation "Certainly no shark recorded as having

been taken in these waters could possibly perform such an act, though this might occur if a shark, 30 feet or more in length, happened to catch a man fairly on the knee

joint where no severing of the bone was necessary.'

## MANEATERS' STRENGTH.

Contrary to general belief, the shark is not strong in the jaws. Doctor Lucas tells of having witnessed the efforts of a 12-foot shark to cut a chunk out of a sea lion, dead for a week and supposedly tender. "but the shark tugged and thrashed and made a great-to-do over each mouthful.

Sharks were among the very earliest of fishes to be found on the earth. The true sharks, among which are the dangerous kind, have nasal apparatus well developed "Sharks are more dependent on smell in finding their food than most fishes," assert Doctors Nichols and Murphy. "As a rule they are rather sluggish, but capable of at-taining great speed when excited. Most of

them have a formidable array of teeth and eat living food, yet are ready to turn to the humble role of scavenger. Few authenticated cases exist of their attacking a living nan in the water.

"Undoubtedly, the true man-eater shark, which is the largest species of the mackerel sharks, a group containing the most active, most voracious and swiftest forms, would not hesitate to do so; but since this is everywhere a rare fish, it is a popular fal-lacy to call any large, fierce-looking shark 'maneater'

#### THE FISH DESCRIBED.

"There is something peculiarly sinister a shark's make-up. The sight of his in a shark's make-up. The sight of his dark, lean fin lastly cutting zigzags in the surface of some quiet, sparkling summer sea and then slipping out of sight not to appear again suggests an evil spirit.

"His leering, chinless face, his great bouth with its rows of knifeless teeth, which he knows too well how to use of the fisherman's gear, the relentless fury with which, when his last hour has come, he thrashes on deck and anaps at his encmies; his toughness, his brutal nerveless vitality and insensibility to physical injury, fail to elicit the admiration one feels for the dashing, brilliant destructive gastronomi-

bluefish, or salmon. Probably few swim-mers have actually met in him their fate, but doubtless many a poor drowned sailor has there found his final resting place."

"The smooth dogfish, continue the col

"The smooth dogfah, continue the col-laborators, "swims lazily along, until it acents its prey, perhaps a crab lying out of sight in a tuft of waving eel grass; then it turns and, rapidly moving the head from side to side, begins a systematic search over the bottom, circling closer and closer to the hiding crustacean, which is finally selzed with a rush, shaken as a terrier shakes a rat, and quickly swalterrier shakes a rat, and quickly swallowed.

#### TEETH OF MAN-EATERS.

But these are altogether different from the man-enting shark, which has teeth from 11/2 to 11/2 inches long. They are hard to kill. A specimen taken in Buzzard's Bay kill. A specimen taken in Bussard's Bay had a large, thoroughly healed opening through the wall of its body. Into this hole forming a a lobe of the liver had grown, forming a wound from which probably no hibber vertebrate could have recovered.

Another was hooked, shot full of lead from a repeating rille harpooned, hauled on deck and disamboweled, yet it still lived. thrashing its tail and "opening and shut-ting its weird, expressionless eyes."

Sharks are good to sat. Their flash homeless, nutrillous and palatable.

extremely warm Engineer Morris said that they came o the surface and the fins could be seen learly. He ascribed the movement of the harks northward to the continued bombardnent now going on at the Government test-

ng ground off Cape Hatteras. CARRANZA, BEATEN,

## WARNS U. S. OF RAID

ontinued from Page One

American side of the border between Boquillas and Ojinaga. Mr. Carranza has promised to exercise the same vigilance on the Mexican side.

#### REPLY TO CARRANZA

The note from Secretary Lansing Mexican Foreign Secretary Aguilar, accepting the latter's proposal for direct negotiations, filling only two typewritten pages, was sent forward today.

In well-informed circles here it was pre dicted Carranza's suggestion for negotiations was likely to be the appointment of a joint commission to study the whole problem and make recommendations con-

cerning possible remedies for the Mexican situation. Developments indicate that the United

States is endeavoring to assist Carranza in stabilizing the Government of Mexico. To this end "feelers" have been issued as to

effecting a loan to Carranza. Mr. Polk has held a conference with Paul M. Warburg, of the Federal Reserve Board, and it is

believed that when affairs in Mexico be come settled, a loan will be granted

## AMERICAN REFUGEES, ANGRY, LANDED AT FLORIDA PORT

Will Appeal to Washington Because Ordered Out of Mexico by U.S.

TAMPA, Fia., July 7 .- The army transport Summer, carrying 665 American refugees from Mexico, arrived here early today from Vera Cruz. Avoiding a hurricane

from Vera Cruz. Avoiding a hurricans made the vessel 24 hours late. She is now held in quarantine. Rough weather was encountered throughout, the voyage and women passengers suffered greatly. Ac-commodations for the refugees were lack-ing, the boat being overcrowded. Every person aboard had left Mexico convinced by consular officials that war was inevitable between the two countries; they would have refused to go under any other would have refused to go under any other condition. The price of their leaving, they say, meant heavy financial sacrifices, and

10 cases, ruin

in some cases run. Each refugee will write his Congress-man and Senator urging intervention and calling attention to the heavy losses they have suffered by the action of the State Department ordering them from Mexico without cause.

## Prizes Awarded at Flower Show

Mrs. J. Gardner Cassatt carried off high onors at the opening of the Devon Flower bonors at the opening of the Devon Flower Show Association's exhibit at the Radnor High School, Wayne. She won 10 first prizes and three seconds. Others who won blue ribbons were John T. Windrim, Thomas Motkean, Mrs. John Hampton Barnes, Mrs. John A. Brown, William S. Ellis, Mrs. Sam-ual Eckert, Powell Evans, W. D. Blahon and Miss. C. H. Clark, Jr. Flower clauses in the exhibition will be judged today.

Will of Widow of Former Congressman Filed for Probate-Other Last

**Testaments** Offered

The will of Mary J. Cook, 848 North Broad street, widow of former Congress-man Joel Cook, who died at her summer home near Norristown, Pa., on June 37, was admitted to probate today. She left an es-tate valued at about \$150,000, which is de-vised to a son, George W. Childs Cook; a daughter, Mary C. Kase, and grandchildren, Other wills probated ware those of George Other wills probated were those of George Albert, 4621 Chestnut street, which con-tains a bequest of \$250 to the Rodef Shalom Congregation and leaves the balance of a \$35,000 estate to the testator's widow; Peter Ott, \$208 Morton street, who left property valued at \$25,000; Frankin 4a1 property valued at \$25,000; Franklin Hall who died in the Polycinic Hospital, \$21,000 Bessia B. Dunne, Woman's Hospital, \$21, 700, and Thomas Barry, St. Agnes Hospital,

\$1680. TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION

HELP WANTED-FEMALE HILDNURSE English lady in Germantow desires nurse for entire charge 2 small chi dron; Englishwoman pref. J 742, Led. Cent

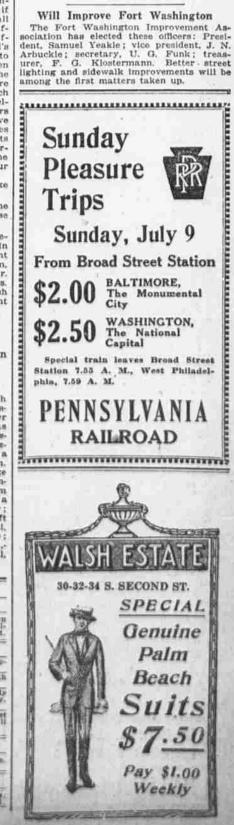


Ath. st.
CarPENTERS wanted, 15 union mon: steaky stork 5 months. Van Voorhees & Harvey.
TI Hale Building, 1826 Chestnut.
CHAUPFEUR AND COOK: man and wife: must be reliable and first class; suburke. Call Room 205, 605 Chestnut et.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE MATTHEBS: neat and capable; with refere

BOOMS FOR BENT pruchs, 2022-Large alty komme; mrk. baths mouthern expose; summer rates. Loc. 1665 J

attind Ada an Pallos of



revenue measure, pure and simple, upon which Republicans could have cast, a pa-triotic vote without offense to their party