

GERMANS KILL 11 IN RAID ON BRITAIN

Teuton Planes Shell Harwich—Two Brought Down by English

BIG BATTLE OVER SEA

Naval Aircraft From Dunkirk Intercept Enemy and Join in Pursuit

LONDON, July 5.—Several tons of explosive bombs were dropped by British airplanes Tuesday and Wednesday nights on German seaplane sheds at Ostend, airdromes at Chietelles and Nieuwunster and the Zaren Railway station, according to an Admiralty announcement today. The British machines all returned safely.

LONDON, July 5.—From twelve to fourteen German air raiders dropped bombs on Harwich, a seaport town in Essex, seventy miles northeast of London. The latest official report says eleven persons were killed and thirty-six injured.

Two of the German machines that took part in the raid were brought down by British naval aircraft and a third machine was damaged. It is officially announced. All the British airplanes who engaged the Germans emerged safely from their fight.

Late dispatches from the coast say that only five minutes elapsed before the defensive aircraft and anti-aircraft guns drove off the invaders. It was a very misty night, but the German machines could be distinguished at intervals when they appeared from behind cloud banks.

The German squadron traveled at great speed and in close formation, heading first one way and then another in erratic manner. Bombs were dropped in rapid succession. British airmen, under the most adverse conditions, broke up their formation.

Frustrated in their enterprise, the Germans turned toward the sea. There retreat was marked by a series of duels with British aviators. One British machine was seen to engage two Germans.

The text of yesterday afternoon's official report follows: A squadron of some twelve to fourteen enemy airplanes attacked Harwich from a northeasterly direction about 7:05 o'clock this morning. A number of bombs were dropped. Only slight material damage was caused.

Fire was opened from the anti-aircraft defenses and the enemy's formation was broken up, although the low-lying clouds rendered the visibility very bad. The raiders also were engaged by our own aircraft from a neighboring station.

After dropping their bombs the enemy's squadron turned seaward without attempting to penetrate inland. The whole raid only occupied a few minutes.

Another official report last night says: The vice admiral at Dover reports that naval aircraft from Harwich intercepted the hostile squadron returning from England after the attack on Harwich this morning. An engagement ensued at a considerable distance from the Belgian coast. Two hostile machines were brought down in flames and a third was seen to have been damaged.

Harwich is one of the most strongly defended ports on the east coast of England, and has been bombarded several times by Zeppelins, the last time August 16, 1916. Before the war Harwich was one of the principal English ports for continental passenger traffic, steamships regularly serving the Hook of Holland, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Copenhagen and Hamburg. The passenger traffic of Harwich, indeed, was of great importance as far back as the fourteenth century. It has a splendid harbor and valuable fisheries. The population before the war was about 10,000.

Church Sold; Charities Profit HAGERSTOWN, Md., July 5.—The Lovellville, Pa., Orphan's Home and three other Lutheran church institutions each got \$456.90 by distribution of the funds from the sale of St. Matthew's German Lutheran Church, the congregation of which recently decided to disband. The church edifice was acquired by the Radical United Brethren denomination. St. Matthew's was the only church in Hagerstown where services were held in German.

PHILADELPHIA BOYS FIRST TASTE OF WAR

David R. Stief Writes Vivid Account of Startling Experiences

WITH DR. HARTE'S UNIT

Tribulations of Travel Followed by Improved Conditions on Arrival in England

By M'LISS

He picked rocks out of his bed and reached out of his tent; but it was all incidental to his getting "over there" to serve his country, and now young David Ralston Stief, the son of Mr. and Mrs. William F. Stief, of 4517 North Thirteenth street, who sailed away with the Philadelphia Base Hospital, Unit No. 10, of which Dr. Richard H. Harte is the chief, has written "back home" a series of vivid descriptions of the getaways and the arrival of the unit in Blackpool, England.

The young man, who was a junior at Haverford College when he left, was the president of his class and a member of the council, according to his father, who was graduated from the William Penn Charter School, where he grabbed more than a large share of honors. He was editor-in-chief of the magazine, president of the Literary Society, chairman of the declamation contest of the class and school debating teams, a member of the committee on athletic improvement, a member of the glee club and, variously, a member of the student body, a student speaker in 1915, winning a cup for this.

"The events prior to our departure," he wrote on May 19 aboard the S. S. St. Paul, "you probably have read. We arrived in Jersey City, lunched and were ferried directly to our ship, where we were assigned to our quarters. Third class—the lowest they could put us—rotten sleeping facilities and worse meals. We didn't sleep a day, so that we could get supper Friday evening and breakfast Saturday elsewhere with at least clean implements."

SHEERMAN WAS EXACT "Honest to goodness I found a whooper of a cockroach in my tea (?) and one of my neighbors found one in his meat. Sherman was most exact."

"We shipped about 11:20 and went to bed at one, after attempting to sleep on deck. Found out they were going to swap decks at 5 next morning, so heat it for our bunk and woke up at that time any day. My first bath this morning was to take two rocks out of the hay in my mattress. I expect a beautiful night's rest tonight."

"The accommodations are rotten, meals are rotten and first tastes of superior officers are rotten, but we have a bunch of splendid fellows along and we could stand much worse. We'll get it, too."

The next letter, written at sea, is dated May 24. Many of those aboard the St. Paul were miserably sea sick, Stief among the most miserable.

"We're on the most northern route and it's been as cold as the devil. No ship sighted as yet, but our wireless has been going strong—we have not sent a message, yet we are constantly being directed as to course, etc. At present we know nothing, but many rumors are being circulated about—most of them ridiculous. Of course the submarine scare has got most of us—no one here but some never take off their clothes and others insist upon sleeping on deck. Lifeboat drills are a daily occurrence and we are getting our first taste of war—gun practice and no lights, etc. They won't even let us strike a match on deck at night."

The arrival at Blackpool, England, was splendid, and the unit from the Philadelphia Base Hospital, according to Mr. Stief, the Harvard and Cleveland crowd there—in all about 700 Americans. Blackpool was reminiscent of Atlantic City.

BETTER CONDITIONS IN ENGLAND "We are fixed up splendidly, much better than we expected, and are enjoying about a week or so of rest, drilling about four hours a day and acquiring a rest of the rest of the time. We are quartered in little boarding houses—and the cats are exceptionally fine, although no potatoes."

"Courtesies" It is almost a weak point with these English. Old boys will meet you on the street, take you to all the amusements, give you almost everything and anything you want in the way of information, etc. They even stop you on the street to inquire how you are getting on. They are a great bunch. Even in our little place there are pretty girls (or rather just girls, for nothing can come up to America here). "Just a very brief little summary of English customs that struck us as rather odd:



DAVID RALSTON STIEF Member of Philadelphia Base Hospital Unit No. 10, who has written his parents, Mr. and Mrs. William F. Stief, 4517 North Thirteenth street, of the unit's voyage and arrival in England.

All traffic on the left. Cops have lamps hung over their backs like automobiles—tail-lights I call 'em. It is daylight at 10 o'clock in the evening. The clock has been moved ahead one hour to save daylight. The cheaper seats in the movie correspond to our more expensive ones—they call it the 'hot'—and one smokes and keeps his hat on during the show. No real ice cream or soda; they make a weak attempt at it, but it is a miserable one. No sugar. Our daily menu varies. An example: Ham and tea or coffee—eggs if you wish a trippence for them, take centil Dinner—a meat and two vegetables, but no potatoes in England; sage pudding and tea. Super—sals and tea."

INTENSIVE TRAINING The week of rest over, Stief writes that, as the time approached for their packing up for "somewhere in France," they were worked and drilled like horses.

"Yesterday," a letter dated June 3 runs, "we were taken to some trenches where some English officers are being trained. There we learned the methods of defensive and offensive gas attacks; had the helmets, the gas cylinders, the gas itself and its action; in fact, everything explained to us by one of the officers."

"Rather an interesting experience was that of passing through 'tear gas'—harmless but causing a severe irritation, watering the eyes so that one can hardly see. We were in just twenty minutes and came out crying like babies. Men have been known to have endured this for six hours."

"Yesterday—Saturday afternoon—twelve of us from college were captured from drill to play one of the school's cricket. The Rossall School it was—a beauty—and, gosh! how they licked the tar out of us! Naturally our uniforms caused a little excitement and the whole school turned out."

"Courtesy" It was more than that, the way they treated us. Tea was served and we surely did eat. The rest of the fellows attended a real old American ball game between the Philly unit and the St. Louis crowd, which we won, 10 to 5."

Stief wrote that prior to the coming of the definite news that the Philadelphia unit was to be sent to France the expectation had been that they would see service in Salonica or Mesopotamia.

FOUR KILLED AT CROSSING Motorist Tried to Beat Pennsylvania Flyer Near Steubenville

STEUDEVILLE, O., July 5.—An automobile racing a train traveling fifty miles an hour for a crossing east four-fifths miles north of here.

The dead: John McCoy, twenty-eight, farmer, Col.lier, W. Va. Mrs. Sylvia McCoy, twenty-six, his wife. Mrs. Rena O'Rourke, thirty-one, Burgettstown, Pa.

Oliver O'Rourke, forty-five, husband of Mrs. O'Rourke, and sole survivor, says that McCoy, driving, tried to beat a Cleveland and Pittsburgh flyer on the Pennsylvania Railroad to the crossing. Mrs. McCoy and Mrs. O'Rourke were sisters, and the family party was hurrying to the Craig family reunion at Toronto, O.

L'OFFENSIVA DEI RUSSI SCONVOLGE L'AUSTRIA

Lo Stato Maggiore Austriaco Davanti al Dilemma della Sconfitta in Galizia o sul Carso

VANI ATTACCHI AUSTRIACI

Brusiloff Ha Catturato dal Primo Luglio 18,000 Prigionieri e Ventinove Cannoni

ROMA, 5 Luglio.

L'offensiva russa, la cui importanza per le operazioni di guerra sulla fronte italiana non sfugga ad alcuno, continua a formare oggetto di favorevoli commenti nella stampa e nei circoli politici italiani. Se l'offensiva russa, che ha già assunto proporzioni considerevoli, si sviluppa e continua, l'Austria sarà necessariamente costretta a prelevare truppe dalla fronte italiana, e ciò, per la marcia indebolita. In questo caso il generale Cadorna potrà presto riprendere le sue operazioni offensive facilitando nel tempo stesso le operazioni del generale Brusiloff. Lo stato maggiore austriaco deve già trovarsi di fronte al fatale dilemma della resistenza ad oltranza sulla fronte della Galizia, dove Brusiloff mette in serio pericolo Leopoldo, o sulla fronte italiana dove Trieste e la linea principale di difesa austriaca sul Carso sono minacciate dalla ripresa dell'offensiva italiana.

Il fatto che per far fronte agli attacchi di Cadorna lo Stato Maggiore austriaco aveva quasi completamente denudato la fronte della Galizia fidando nella continuata inerzia dei russi, ed aveva portato quasi la totalità delle sue riserve strategiche sulla fronte italiana, dimostra che le riserve strategiche che l'Austria ha ancora a sua disposizione sono ben limitate, e serve a provare la superiorità delle forze italiane che hanno conservato l'iniziativa nonostante che l'Austria avesse riversato contro di loro tutto a quasi tutto il suo esercito.

Jeru sera il Ministero della Guerra pubblicava il seguente rapporto del generale Cadorna circa la situazione alla fronte italiana.

Ieri sera distaccamenti nemici riuscirono a penetrare in qualche elemento di trincea avanzata nel settore di Castagnavizza, sul Carso, ma ne furono immediatamente ributtati e lasciarono ancora una diecina di prigionieri, tra cui un ufficiale, nelle nostre mani.

I reparti di ricognizione furono attentissimi nella giornata di ieri lungo l'intera fronte di battaglia, ma i reparti nemici furono respinti dappertutto. Nella valle del Seebach noi catturammo un ufficiale austriaco.

L'artiglieria fu più attiva sulla fronte della Carnia al Passo di Monte Croce, e a nord di Ponte Ebba, e sulla fronte Giulia.

PLENTY OF SKILLED COOKS FOR NEW NATIONAL ARMY

War Department to Train Men So Soldiers Will Have No Complaint Regarding Food

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The national army will be well fed if preparation counts for aught. The general staff is working on a plan to feed the more than half million rookies who will assemble in the sixteen cantonments for training next fall. The variety of the menu will necessarily be limited to the regular army ration. But it will be properly prepared and served.

In recent wars the "grub" of the valiant volunteer has been the object of scandal. It was "embalmed beef" in the Spanish war. On the border last year the National Guard howled lustily against the army mess. The answer was incompetent cooks.

To guard against repetition of such complaints the general staff has completed plans to train a gigantic army of cooks before the cantonments open. Within a few weeks thousands of young men will be mobilized and instructed in the art of military cookery. When the cantonments open the new cooks will be right on the job ready to feed the recruits.

The instruction will include how to feed a company of 150 men three times a day on schedule time, kitchen sanitation—of utmost importance to the health of the men—and how to lend a touch of variety to the limited possibilities of the army ration. There will be no cause for apologies for the food, officials are determined. The regular army soldiers thrive on it. It is pure. It will be properly prepared. And there will be enough to keep every soldier well and fit, military heads say.

Edge Names Hospital Board Members TRENTON, July 5.—Governor Edge today appointed Mrs. Elizabeth H. A. Harris, of Glen Ridge, and Mrs. Agnes Cromwell, of Menasha, to the board of managers of the New Jersey Hospital for the Insane at Morris Plains, under a law passed

NORTHCLIFFE APPLIES GAG Talks and Talks, Then Tells Reporters to Keep Mum

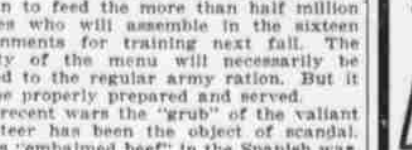
WASHINGTON, July 5.—Lord Northcliffe, special British commissioner to the United States, addressed the members of the National Press Club here last night, and after describing the disadvantages and harm of the earlier censorship of the British Government, became a censor himself.

The noted English statesman and editor talked for nearly an hour to the Washington newspaper correspondents. There was much valuable advice and a good story in what he said. Then Lord Northcliffe explained that he had been talking most frankly in an effort to be of aid to America and her newspapers during the war, and requested that nothing he said should be quoted.

Lord Northcliffe said he expected to be in America for several months, and at some future time would accept an invitation to return to the National Press Club and deliver a speech for publication.

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Annual July Sale of Furnishings for Men. Vacation days ahead! You'll want to be well stocked with these various items, and you cannot get better values than this great occasion brings fourth. \$5 Satin-Stripe Tub Silk Shirts \$2.85. 50c and 65c Onyx Half Hose \$29c. \$1.50 Madras and Pongee Pajamas \$1.10. \$1 "Varsity" Union Suits, 75c. \$1.25 Madras Shirts, 95c. \$1 Pure Thread Silk Half Hose \$59c.

Friday Bargains. Remnants of 30c to 50c COTTON GOODS, yd. \$15c. \$3 Fancy Silk \$1.89. \$10.50 Couch Ham \$8.48. Women's 29c Stockings \$19c. Remnants of 10c Muslin, yard \$7 1/2c. \$1 to \$1.50 House Dresses \$79c. Window Screens \$25c. Remnants of 75c to \$2 Ribbons, yard \$49c.

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