

Generally fair to-day and to-morrow; moderate temperature; light winds. Highest temperature yesterday, 65. Detailed weather, mail and marine reports on page 9.

RUSSIANS TAKE GATEWAY CITY INTO HUNGARY

Occupy Jablonitz in Drive by Southern Army Through Carpathians.

CAPTURE TWO OTHER TOWNS AND RAILWAY

Czar Also Makes Gains in Fight for Lemberg—Blow to Bothmer.

CROSS ZIOTA LIPA UNDER HEAVY FIRE

Austrians Ford Stream at Korjaba and Stand a 5 Hour Grilling.

PERNOCH, Aug. 15.—Russian troops stand to-night at one of the gateways to the plains of Hungary. Jablonitz, a town at the pass of the same name through the Carpathians, was occupied by the Czar's forces to-day and Petrograd reports that their offensive in this direction is continuing.

This is the first news of an advance by the Russian southern army since the conquest of the Austrian crown land of Bukovina was completed.

Further north the drive for Lemberg is making progress too, and the Russians under heavy fire are crossing the Ziota Lipa and Bystritsa-Solotvina. There they captured seven officers, 412 men and three machine guns to-day.

Take Two Other Towns.

Through the Jablonitz Pass runs a railroad from Korjaba to the south, held by the Russians, and southwest to Sighet, in Hungary, where it makes connections that cover all of Hungary.

The town of Jablonitz was occupied by the Russians after the evacuation of the River Pruth and thirty miles southwest of Kolomea. Two other towns, Vornahin and Ardelluf, on the Pruth river, were also captured to-day.

In the drive toward Lemberg the Russians have delivered another telling blow against the right flank of Gen. von Bothmer's retreating army at Tustobay, three miles west of the Ziota Lipa, and north of the Bystritsa-Solotvina.

The Austrians crossed the river at Korjaba under the fire of the Russian batteries, suffering heavy losses. They attempted to make a stand on the high ground on the west bank, where they had previously prepared strong intrenchments and wire defenses.

This shells raked the Austrians from across the river. The Russians moved up from the south, where they had been expanding their positions during the last few days in the neck formed by the Ziota Lipa and the Dniester.

In Grilling Fire Five Hours.

They poured a grilling fire from machine guns on the Austrians, who withstood the Russian attacks for five hours until they fell back upon the Golojans River, four miles west of Korjaba.

Battles are raging with terrific intensity along the Ziota Lipa, the Russians having succeeded at several other points in driving a foothold into the rear of Gen. Sakharoff has made a considerable advance in the last thirty hours against the left flank of Gen. von Bothmer's army. The Russian advance is being checked by the Ziota Lipa Railway at a new point, Zborov, where the road crosses the Stripa, driving further home the wedge between the army of von Bothmer and Gen. von Boehm-Ermoli between Brody.

ITALIANS RAZE TOWN.

Reach Suburbs of Tolmino—Fleet Fires from Trieste.

ROME, Aug. 15.—The Italian advance in the Isonzo region goes forward irregularly north and south of Gorizia. Italian troops are fighting fiercely for Tolmino, and are already in its suburbs, which are in flames from Italian shell fire.

To the southeast the Italian advance guard has beaten back the Austrians to within thirteen miles of Trieste.

A part of the Austrian fleet is reported to have left Trieste, sailing for some place and purpose known only to its commander. It is believed here that the Austrians feel that Trieste is menaced by the steady advance of the Italians.

Fight for Rocky Peaks. The fighting about Tolmino is of the same desperate character that has raged all along the mountainous Italian front.

Two rocky peaks, Monte Santa Maria and Monte Santa Lucia, to the south-west of Tolmino on the right bank of the Isonzo, have been strongly fortified by the Austrians, who from their summit have directed a fire of light and heavy guns that has prevented the Italians from capturing the city.

The two summits will have to be stormed before the city can be won.

KING FINDS YOUNGEST SOLDIER A BOY OF 12

Youth Complains That They Will Not Let Him Fight—Is Told to Obey Orders.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, via London, Aug. 15.—"I believe I have found my youngest soldier," exclaimed King George during his visit to the front, when he inspected a twelve-year-old boy among the Northampton.

But little Joseph Lefevre was not English. He is the son of a dead Belgian soldier, and was found wandering about under shell fire at Ypres, adopted by the battalion and placed on its rolls. He told his story in French to the King and said:

"They will not let me go up to fight, but keep me back with the transport." "As I was going to suggest, and, being a soldier, you will have to obey orders," said the King.

BRITAIN IN NO FEAR OF SHELL SHORTAGE

Munitions Minister Tells Commons Workers Are Now Keeping Up With Cannon.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—Reviewing the work of the Munitions Department of the Government in the House of Commons to-day E. S. Montagu, Minister of Munitions, after telling of the immense increase in output of all kinds of guns and munitions by his department, informed the House that all rifles and machine guns for the armies in the field now supplied entirely from home sources.

The quality of the guns and munitions, he said, was equal to the quantity, the artillery having during the recent fighting acquitted itself to the entire satisfaction of the British army and having as well received the praise of the French Ministry of Munitions. This statement, he added, was particularly true of the heavy guns and howitzers.

Mr. Montagu pointed out that half of the shells needed for the country were required for the navy, but declared that very shortly Great Britain would be provided for her own requirements and be able to devote herself exclusively to the wants of her allies in regard to machine guns.

Already Aiding Allies. Already, he said, she was sending large amounts of guns and munitions to her allies, and in addition was sending to France one-third of her production of all shells and transferring to her allies metals necessary for the production of the amount of 4,000,000 monthly.

The production of heavy shells, said the Minister, was now 84 per cent greater than it was in 1914, and now being produced in four days as much howitzer munition as was produced during the whole of last year, while there were being turned out every month as many heavy guns as were in existence when the Ministry of Munitions was first formed, and this number soon would be nearly doubled.

The output of machine guns had increased fourteenfold, continued the Minister, and the number of machine guns in the hands of the Allies was now being increased as fast as they were being supplied.

Need of High Explosives. The output of high explosives was sixty times as great as a year ago, but the amount required was 11,000 to 12,000 tons. The output of high explosives was now being produced in four days as much as was produced during the whole of last year, and the amount of high explosives consumed exceeded the entire British production during the first eleven months of the war.

It was necessary, he said, however, he asserted, that the offensive would be brought to a premature conclusion by a shortage of ammunition as long as the Allies were not producing enough to supply their part nobly, as they were now doing.

GERMAN SHOPS AT THE FRONT.

Business Going on Just the Same as at Home.

AT THE GERMAN FRONT ALONG THE SOMME FRONT, via Berlin and London, Aug. 15.—The battle front between Germany and the Allies is now following their professions and business pursuits the same as at home. There are little restaurants, where officers and men alike obtain their meals; bookstores, a dentist, a watchmaker, oculists and opticians and all classes of workshops required by the army.

In the bookstores good literature of all kinds may be purchased, the stock of one of them including German translations of Carlyle, Bulwer Lytton, Mark Twain, Alphonse Daudet and Alexander Dumas. The dentist thus far during the year has had 4,138 patients, among them being the Marquis D'Avocourt, for whom he made a set of false teeth.

TIES UP SUBWAY 20 MINUTES.

Passenger Refused to Leave Car When Destination Is Reversed.

ALPHONSE LAMY, 42 years old, of 554 East 169th street, tied up the subway for twenty minutes yesterday as a result of principle. He boarded a Brooklyn express at Van Cortlandt Park, and when it started he refused to get off until a policeman arrested him on a charge of disorderly conduct.

Magistrate simply fined him \$5 in the Tombs police court, even though he argued that he had taken the same action on cars in the Bronx and had been instrumental in reversing the car and holding the company to their contract with the passenger, as he put it.

Renamed Police Inspector. Police Commissioner Woods yesterday appointed Capt. William F. Roemer as inspector. He has been acting inspector of the Tenth district, Brooklyn. He joined the force in 1894. In 1898 Commissioner Hingham made him an inspector, but in 1910 Commissioner Baker reduced him to captain.

RAILROAD CONFEREES IN DEADLOCK; WILSON STRIVING TO AVERT STRIKE; MANAGERS BALK OVER 8 HOUR DAY

Employees' Committee Summons 640 Brotherhood Leaders From New York to Washington to Join Deliberations.

CRISIS EXPECTED ON FRIDAY

Companies Maintain Shorter Hours Would Cost \$100,000,000 a Year; Men Say \$20,000,000 ---Negotiations Continue To-day.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—End of the second day of White House conferences between President Wilson and the railroad managers and the trainmen brought no solution of the problem upon which the threatened strike depends.

The deadlock to-night remains unbroken. Whatever concessions have been made by the two parties to the controversy have failed to obviate the basic cause of the disagreement, and on the main point at issue the employees and the managers are almost as far apart as they were yesterday or even when the apparent impasse was first reached.

Nevertheless the President is working to the end of inducing both sides to yield something, so that a common ground that may serve as a basis for an agreement may be reached. Essentially the situation remains as it was yesterday, but, in spite of the slight progress made in the conferences held so far, the hope persists that a settlement may be brought about ultimately, although several days may be required to accomplish this.

THREE UNDESIRABLES BANNED BY SING SING

Other Convicts Also to Be Weeded Out Under Welfare League Psychopathy.

GREENSBORO, Aug. 15.—Three convicts were banished from Sing Sing to-day by Dr. Bernard Gluck, head of the new psychopathic department. They were sent to Clinton prison.

Dr. Gluck explained that the men are suffering from hallucinations of persecution and in other ways seem incapable of controlling themselves. For that reason they would not fit into the scheme which is being tried out at Sing Sing under the auspices of the Mutual Welfare League.

The three who were taken to Clinton are the first prisoners to be affected by the new policy which Dr. Gluck advocates. As rapidly as other undesirable convicts are discovered the plan of banishment will continue until he has the right kind of men in prison for the experiment which the league is trying out. Since the men are put upon their honor and in some cases are permitted to leave the prison Dr. Gluck believes it is necessary that the convicts who can profit by this liberal treatment.

Dr. Gluck went to Clinton to-day to make a study of the administrative system which the league is trying out. Since the men are put upon their honor and in some cases are permitted to leave the prison Dr. Gluck believes it is necessary that the convicts who can profit by this liberal treatment.

In addition to accepting the Senate's big building programme the House on an amendment increasing the enlisted strength of the navy to 65,000 men, instead of the 61,500 authorized in the bill. Mr. Hendon said the President, if a national emergency exists, may increase the authorized strength of the navy to 87,000 men.

Following this action the remaining Senate amendments to the bill for the big building programme presented by the House were referred back to the conference committee. They are of comparatively minor character and the bill will be finally passed within a few days.

The conferees had previously agreed upon, and the House to-day accepted, an amendment to the bill for the big building programme increasing the enlisted strength of the navy to 65,000 men, instead of the 61,500 authorized in the bill.

Mr. McCormick explained the President's decision by saying Mr. Wilson considered it a tempting trap incompatible with the dignity of the office of President.

So far the President's only speaking engagements were at Holmdel, N. J., September 4, and St. Louis, September 9. He probably will speak before a suffrage meeting at Atlantic City September 8 and in Boston October 12.

JAIL FOR PORTO RICO MAYOR.

POUR EXECUTIVE CONVICTED OF \$24,000 SCHOOL GRAFT.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Aug. 15.—Mayor Rafael Rivera Escher of Ponce, the second largest city of the island, may be removed in view of his conviction on a charge of conspiracy to violate the civil service laws of the island in forcing political contributions from teachers in the public schools. He was sentenced to six months in jail and fined \$200 and costs.

The Mayor admitted the debt of \$28,000 of the Unionist party of Ponce, of which he was one of the leaders, was all completely paid through the school system of levying assessments on the school teachers and other municipal employees. Teachers were compelled to contribute various amounts, usually 10 per cent of their salaries, to obtain appointments in the schools.

COMPERS ANSWERS SHERMAN.

Never Attempted to Deliver Votes, He Tells Senator.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Samuel Compers made reply to-day to Senator Sherman, who yesterday denounced him in the Senate as a "public nuisance," during a characterization of certain labor leaders as arbitrary and tyrannical.

DEPARTURE OF 25,000 MILITIAMEN IS HALTED

War Department Order Held in Abeyance Pending R. R. Strike or Settlement.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Announcement made at the War Department to-day that the sending of the additional 25,000 militiamen to the border would be held in abeyance pending settlement of the railroad strike controversy. The order was issued upon the recommendation of Major-General Frederick Funston. The following telegram from Gen. Funston was made public:

"In view of the possibility of a general railroad strike I desire to call attention of War Department to difficulties that will follow in making the supply not only of the troops in this department but of the civil population as well.

"These border States produce but little foodstuffs except cattle. In view of the foregoing I recommend that National Guard organizations which are about to start for border States be provided in their mobilization camps on such time as the question of a general strike shall have been determined."

MORE WILSON JOBS FOR CONTRIBUTORS

Elkus Gave \$5,000, and Francis \$1,000 to Democratic Campaign Fund.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Returns are still coming into the Senate showing how the contributors to the Wilson campaign funds four years ago were rewarded with office.

Republican Senators are digging up the facts and embaling them in the Congressional Record. A supplemental list of the "deserving Democrats" as Bryan described them, was submitted in the Senate to-day. Senator Sherman filed a list of the contributors to the Democratic campaign fund four years ago, and in scanning the list many familiar names now in official life, not included in the recent Penrose list, were to be observed.

Abram I. Elkus, just appointed and qualified as Ambassador to Turkey, appears to have given \$5,000 to the fund. David R. Francis of Missouri, recently appointed Ambassador to Russia, gave only \$1,000, according to the list.

Among the other "deserving Democrats" disclosed by the published list is that of appointment of John Ewing of Louisiana as Minister to Honduras. His brother, Robert Ewing, was a contributor to the fund four years ago and was Secretary of the International Boundary Commission and got a job on the side of "huddling" for Secretary Ewing of the Chattanooga circuit on those rare occasions when the Secretary of State had to forego the \$200 a night to attend to diplomatic matters.

Judge H. W. Sawyer of Wisconsin put in \$200, and recently his son drew out a Federal appointment as a United States District Attorney.

Stuart S. Gibbons of New York, who has served as counsel for the comptroller of the currency, was disclosed in the list to-day as a contributor of \$1,000. He is a close friend and protégé of Secretary McAdoo.

William G. Sharp, Ambassador to France, gave \$100. T. T. Crane, Jr., secretary to the present Secretary of State and son of Charles R. Crane of Chicago, himself the largest contributor to the fund, gave \$500. He has given \$50,000, appears as a contributor of \$5,000.

WHITE PLAINS MARKET BURNS.

Four Other Buildings Damaged in \$28,000 Blaze.

WHITE PLAINS, Aug. 15.—Fire which started to-night in the new City Market caused \$28,000 damage. Four other buildings were scorched by the flames.

The market, a two-story frame building in the business center, owned by M. M. Imes and Michael S. Yaman, collapsed and the market building was destroyed. The Sam Eells Department Store and Stock were damaged by smoke and water. Two large houses and a station house, were saved after catching on fire.

HIGH PRICE FOR OLD PAPER.

City Dealers as Much as 2 1/2 Cents a Pound at Auction.

Old paper brought a good price yesterday at a sale ordered by David Ferguson, superintendent of the City Record, indicating the pressure of the paper famine.

One lot of 6,000 pounds was knocked down to the highest bidder at \$2.40 a hundred pounds, and another lot, consisting of 9,000 pounds of unsold and returned copies of the City Record, brought \$1.85 a hundred pounds. Sales of such paper in normal times were from 20 to 50 cents a hundred pounds.

Yesterday's sale, held at the distributing division of the City Record, at 96 Reade street, realized about \$470, and was largely attended by paper stock dealers.

DECLINES MEXICAN MISSION.

Third Man Refuses to Serve on President's Commission.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The third man originally selected by President Wilson to serve with Secretary Lane and Justice Brandeis on the commission to counsel Mexican horse troops has declined to serve, it became known to-night.

The President is understood to be considering a long list of available men. The name of the third man among the original selections has not been divulged.

NEW CAR STRIKE THREAT BY MEN ON GREEN LINES

Ultimatum Says N. Y. Railways Co. Discharged Ex-Strikers.

Another strike will be called on the lines of the New York Railways Company (green cars) probably to-morrow night unless President Theodore P. Shonts and General Manager Frank Hedley recede from the position they are accused of having taken in dealing with the union employees who went out on strike two weeks ago.

A letter was sent to President Shonts by a committee of employees, headed by William Conway, president of the union men employed on the lines. It accused the company officials of indiscriminately discharging strikers who had returned to work, interfering with the organization of the carmen and of violating the agreement by which the trouble was ended. The letter demanded an immediate reply.

Carmen Show Militant Spirit. The militant spirit of some of the carmen employed on the New York Railways and on the Interborough Rapid Transit Company lines was shown at a meeting called at the Lyceum by the union leaders last night in opposition to the assembly of subway and elevated employees called by President Shonts on Monday evening.

Interborough employees in the union and in a committee of employees of that company, who demand that the company threats were expressed by speakers that another strike would be called if the New York Railways because President Shonts had violated the promise made to the strikers.

The union leaders, including William Fitzgerald, who managed the previous strike, P. J. O'Brien, former president of the carmen's union, and William Collins, general organizer of the American Federation of Labor, were in a grim, fighting mood last night. They sent a message to W. D. Mahon, international president, asking him to resign from the company and to call for a meeting of the company held in violation of the Public Service Commission.

Demand Answer in 24 Hours. "We will give the company twenty-four hours to answer an answer," said Fitzgerald last night. "If we get a satisfactory reply we will call a strike within twenty-four hours. We're not going to be cowed by the New York situation has changed within the last day. We can't wait for arbitration if the company officials proceed to tear union relations of the men. If they violate their promise to the men, we will organize the union as they did last night at the meeting of the subway and elevated employees, and as we will attempt to do tonight at the meetings of the New York Railways employees. We are not going to wait for arbitration if the company keeps this promise."

All these things have got to stop and stop quickly, too. A committee of employees has been organized to get in touch with the superintendent of the company and with Hedley. It has been impossible to get an interview. A letter has been sent to President Shonts. We expect an answer by Thursday morning at the latest. We are taken as strong as we were a week ago, because we have organized the men in the yards and in the power houses and we have gathered hundreds more carmen into the union. If the company wants a fight they'll get it this time."

Mayor and Strains to Be Summoned? It seemed almost certain last night that unless there is a sudden change in the situation both Mayor Mitchell and a citizen soldier in the Flatbush training camp, and Mr. Straus, head of the Public Service Commission, and William Mahon, will be called back to the city to adjust the new difficulties.

The determined attitude taken by the union men is set forth in another letter, this time to President Wilson, John J. Byrne, financial secretary of Edward McLaughlin, vice-president, and John O'Meara, business agent of the employees of the New York Railways, sent last night to President Shonts. The letter follows:

"New York, August 15, 1916. "Mr. Theodore P. Shonts, president of the New York Railways Company, New York City.

"Dear Sir: We, the undersigned committee, representing the employees of each of our lines upon your order in pursuance with the agreement entered into on August 7, 1916, between yourself and Messrs. Mahon, Fitzgerald, Freyrie and O'Brien for the employees, call your attention to what we consider a deliberate and flagrant violation of this agreement especially we draw up a letter to you, which is part of the officials of your company.

"First—Since the return of the employees to work, by indiscriminate discharges of men who had participated in the suspension of work, when you were

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