

New York, July 4.—An attempt to assassinate J. P. Morgan, the financier, is the British government's financial in the United States, was made in Morgan's country estate near Cave Long Island, shortly after 9 o'clock yesterday morning.

Morgan was shot, but not dangerously wounded. His assailant said he was F. Holt, an instructor in French at the University, and also of Dallas, Texas. The Cornell University records show the name of Frank Holt as an instructor in German there during last year. He was to go to the University of Texas as an instructor in German for the coming term.

The man who shot Mr. Morgan came from the train, hired an auto and went to the man's home on Matinecock Point. He fired the shot, and when the butler answered the door, he called for Mr. Morgan. He said he was an old friend of Mr. Morgan, and was refused admission to the house. He then pressed a pistol against the butler's chest, and the butler, who pushed his way past him into the kitchen, toward the breakfast room. Mr. Morgan was approaching the hall at the time he was shot, which took effect in his hip.

Mr. Morgan staggered and fell into a chair. The butler, once the assailant's back was turned, picked up a brass coal bucket from the fireplace and brought it down on the assailant's head, but too late to prevent a second shot.

The butler fell on the man, wrested the weapon away and overpowered him. He ran to the door and called to his wife and the sheriff's office and a physician were telephoned. The man was taken under arrest and taken to Glen Cove.

Holt confessed that he was the man who set the bomb which exploded in the United States capital at Washington yesterday night.

Under the persuasion of the third degree, Holt talked freely of his bomb-making qualifications. Without such persuasion he had openly admitted earlier in the day that he had gone to the man's home with the intention of killing him. Mr. Morgan did not seem to be surprised to end the European war. What Mr. Morgan told to do was to prevent the further shipment abroad of American-made munitions of war.

Holt told his story in a cell at the New York City jail. He had discarded his coat and collar, and had bound across his forehead a white cloth, through which there had streaked a trickling of blood from a cut above his forehead. His grey eyes sparkled as he spoke. He talked at first with great animation, but as the day wore on he weakened. The quantity of blood he had lost from a nick below the head—a blow that struck him unconscious as he grappled with Mr. Morgan and his butler on the top of a hallway in the Morgan home—was great, and the strain told on him during the afternoon.

When night came and with it his confession of the Washington outrage, Holt was a wreck. He huddled back in a corner in his cell, breathing hard and apparently comatose, but the detectives refused to let him rest, and used every means known to get the prisoner to tell the truth.

Holt's Confession.

After two hours of this treatment, Holt yielded and replied wearily to the questions they asked.

His story was that he left Jersey City yesterday morning, arrived in Washington at noon and went to a house at Delaware avenue and C street, where he rented a room. Before taking the ferry from New York to Jersey City he purchased supply of so-called trick matches at a sixth avenue store in New York. These were tools with him.

These matches, Holt explained, were of the kind that exploded or "popped" after they were lighted. Their sale was prohibited for Fourth of July celebrations, and so he had no difficulty in obtaining them. The popping of the matches, he explained, furnished the concussion which exploded the dynamite.

Holt said he left his room, taking the dynamite with him, and walked around the Capitol grounds. He then entered the Capitol and strolled around through the corridors without meeting a guard or a policeman. He spent about half an hour in the building, he added, arranging the bomb.

"I didn't want to hurt anybody," he said. "I just wanted to call the attention of the nation to the terrible murders being committed in Europe. And I didn't want to damage the Capitol any more than was necessary."

After placing the bomb, Holt went back to his room and wrote letters to the newspapers and to the president to explain why he had set the bomb.

"Didn't you have an accomplice?" he was asked.

"No," he muttered wearily, "none whatever. I did the whole thing myself. I planned it. I executed it. Nobody knew anything about it but myself."

Morgan was a witness to the attempt to assassinate her husband, and Mr. Cecil Spring-Rice, the British ambassador to the United States, also saw the entire occurrence from the entry of the assailant to the moment he was taken out of the house by the police. Mrs. Morgan, it is said, ran toward the assassin as if to ward off his attack on her husband.

The blow which ended Holt's struggle on the floor also knocked him senseless. Glen Cove, N. Y., July 5.—Frank Holt, the university professor, who shot J. P. Morgan, today declared that he was arranged on Wednesday that he would tell the whole story of his life, particularly his recent movements leading up to the placing of the bomb in the United States Capitol at Washington, and his attempt to assassinate Mr. Morgan. Holt made this declaration to Dr. Guy Clough, the jail physician.

Dr. Clough said, however, that Holt was in such a weakened condition that unless he shows decided improvement by Wednesday he may report it advisable to postpone the hearing.

Mr. Morgan, who was shot twice by Holt last Saturday, continued to improve today, so much so, that specialists in attendance announced that he was out of all danger.

Holt today denied he was Erich Munn, the Harvard professor who disappeared in 1906 after his wife had died of a charge of poisoning, declaring most emphatically that he had never been in Cambridge (Mass.).

A prudent man is like a pin; his head prevents him from going too far.

RUSSIANS IN SUPERIOR FORCE DRIVE TEUTONS BACK IN EAST; GERMAN REPLY AS FORECASTED NOT ACCEPTABLE TO U. S.

HEAVY FIGHTING BUT NO GENERAL OFFENSIVE IN WEST; LIVELY AT SEA

London, July 8, 9:55 p. m.—The Italian navy has suffered its first serious loss, an Austro submarine having successfully torpedoed the cruiser *Amalfi* in the narrow waters of the Adriatic. Most of the crew were saved.

This is the second allied warship to fall a victim to an Austrian underwater craft. The French cruiser *Leon Gambetta*, earlier in the war, been caught in the Ionian Sea. It is realized that the loss of the Italian warship is only one of the incidents which must be expected where fleets keep to the sea, blockading enemy ports or protecting commerce.

As an offset, it is claimed that a French warship has sunk a German submarine in the Channel, while the British admiralty announced tonight that it was a British submarine which torpedoed a German warship in the Baltic recently, although no details are added to the brief statement made in the Russian official communication the day after the attack took place.

All the belligerent powers are rapidly building submarines, and it is reported that Austria has nine at Pola alone. Thus the Italian ships will run serious risks in moving about the waters of the Adriatic, which are well suited to these craft.

RUSSIANS FORCE WITHDRAWAL

So far as land battles are concerned, interest still centres in Southern Poland, where the Russians, strongly reinforced with both men and guns, and with their railways and the fortresses of Ivangorod and Brest-Litovsk to draw upon, have held up the Austro-German attempt to outflank Warsaw from the southwest. The Austrians tonight made the admission that before superior Russian forces they have withdrawn to the hills to the north of Krasnik.

Further heavy fighting must occur in this region, but the Russian military writers express confidence that now any effort of the Germanic allies to deliver a lightning blow has been discounted, and that the grand duke's army will be able to hold its positions, and perhaps drive the invaders back.

While this is going on, it is believed there is little probability of the Germans detaching any part of their eastern armies for a renewed offensive in the west, and if such a move is made it must be undertaken by fresh troops. There is already heavy fighting at several points in the west, notably in the Woerwe district, where the French have regained some of the ground which they had lost to the southeast of St. Mihiel, and at Souchez, where the French have made a further advance toward the village. But there is no evidence, as yet, of the arrival of any new armies, which Dutch reports persistently repeat are being moved through Belgium.

The Austrians and Montenegrins have resumed fighting, and both sides claim successes.

Russians Pursuing Enemy Taking 11,000 Prisoners

Petrograd, via London, July 9, 2:08 a. m.—The following official statement has been issued by the war office tonight:

"During the night of July 6 the enemy unsuccessfully attacked our positions near Muravievo station. To the west of the Kalwarya-Suwalki road the enemy, on July 6, succeeded in crossing the Cholmenka river, but was thrown back on the 7th.

"On the Orjitz river the enemy during the night of the 6th attacked our trenches southwest of the village of Jedoroje. A few score Germans held their ground in front of our trenches until dawn, but were almost all killed by our fire when they tried to retire. During the day the enemy again attacked the same trenches, but everywhere were repulsed with heavy losses.

"On the left bank of the Vistula, during the night of the 6th, the enemy, under cover of enormous clouds of poisonous gases, delivered attacks in the direction of Bolimow.

"On a front of about eight miles he succeeded in some sectors in capturing our first line trenches, but by counter attacks next day we dislodged him and recovered the position, except in the sector near the Bolimow road, where the fight still continues.

"Between the small town of Senao and the village of Josefow the enemy on the 7th delivered no attacks. At the same time our troops in the direction of Lublin continued to successfully develop the offensive which we had begun in the sector of Uzetendoff and Bystrzytza. Our men dealt the enemy terrible blows and between the 5th and 7th took about 11,000 prisoners, while they captured several dozen machine guns and a flag. In this sector the enemy is in retreat, and we are pursuing him.

"There is no change along the Bug, Zolza Lipka, and Dniester rivers."

German Lose Heavily

Paris, July 9.—The following official communication was issued by the War Office tonight:

"In Belgium a German attack directed against the trenches which the British troops occupied on July 6, to the southwest of Pilkem, was taken under the fire of the British artillery and our field guns and dispersed with heavy losses.

"Between Angres and Souchez the enemy made a new attack this morning about six o'clock against our positions to the north of the road between Bethune and Arras, but was repulsed. To the north of the Souchez station a very violent counter-attack was attempted by the Germans, with the object of regaining the trenches of which we had made ourselves master on the evening before. They were successful only in occupying about 100 yards on a total front of 800 yards of our gains.

"In the sector of Quenneviers there had been fighting with hand-grenades and aerial bombs.

"On the right bank of the Aisne, in the region of Noyon, the struggle with tanks had developed to our advantage up to the present. In Champagne, in front of the small fort at Beauséjour, we seriously damaged the enemy's trenches by the explosion of a mine, our troops being in possession of the fort.

"Between the Meuse and the Moselle the day has been marked by a violent bombardment at Tete-A-Vache and at Vanx-Fery, in the forest of Apremont, as well as to the north of Flirey."

Russian Forces Superior.

Vienna, via London, July 8, 9:25 p. m.—The war office has issued the following official statement:

"In Russian Poland, east of the Vistula, the battle is proceeding. Numerous severe Russian attacks have been bloodily repulsed. Before counter-attacks of superior Russian forces, brought up for the protection of Lublin, our troops were withdrawn from both sides of the road to the heights north of Krasnik. West of the Vistula some Russian advances in positions in the east Galicia, near the River Bug and in the east Galicia, the general situation is unchanged. Hostile attacks on the Lower Zolza Lipka have been repulsed.

"In the Italian theatre of war, in the Gorizia region, the enemy yesterday made several attacks, all of which were repulsed. In the Middle Isonzo and Krn districts quiet prevailed. On the Carso, occupied on July 6, to the southwest of Pilkem, was taken under the fire of the British artillery and our field guns and dispersed with heavy losses.

"On the heights east of Trebinje, in the southeastern theatre of war, fighting against the Montenegrins was renewed on the night of July 6 and 7th. As counter-attacks on July 6 failed, the enemy attempted an attack during the night which completely collapsed before our artillery fire. Now everything is quiet there. On the rest of the front there is nothing to report."

On Avibus Front.

Constantinople, July 8.—The Turkish war department today gave out the following statement:

"On the Dardanelles front our artillery bombarded the enemy positions near Avibus, and caused heavy damage.

"Attacks on the part of recommitting divisions near Seddul Bair were repulsed by our troops, with heavy losses. One of our Anatolian coast batteries opened fire on the enemy's positions while the enemy was manifesting activity with small boats, which were assisted by small auxiliary cruisers.

"A bomb dropped on an enemy battalion caused great confusion and heavy losses. An ammunition depot of the enemy was blown up by our batteries.

"There is nothing to report from the other fronts."

Montenegrins Undefeated.

Cettine, via London, July 8, 9:45 p. m.—The following official statement has been issued by the war office:

"On July 4 and 5 the Austrians vigorously attacked Montenegrin positions near Grabovo, but all assaults were repulsed.

"We emphatically contradict a report emanating from Vienna that our troops were defeated in an engagement at Trebinje. This is the same engagement referred to in our report of July 4. (Continued on page 8.)

SUBMARINES FROM BRITAIN IN BALTIC SEA

Battleship of Deutschland Type, Previously Reported, Was Sunk by British Craft

OPENS UP NEW POSSIBILITIES

Trawler Blown Up by Mine and All of Crew, With One Exception, Killed—Right of Merchantmen to Arm Recognized by Neutral Nations.

London, July 8, 8:14 p. m.—The British admiralty tonight states that it was officially announced at Petrograd today that the submarine which made a successful attack on a German warship on July 2 in the Baltic was a British boat.

The statement of the British admiralty contained the first public announcement intimating that British submarines were operating in the Baltic Sea. It is presumed that the undersea boat passed through the Cattagat from the North Sea to the Baltic Sea, and then traveled eastward for 200 miles, as the Bay of Danzig, where the warship was attacked, lies in the southeastern part of that body of water. The distance from an English port to Danzig is about 900 miles.

The Russian official statement announcing that a German warship had been sunk by a submarine said that the battleship, which was of the Deutschland type, was steaming at the head of a German squadron at the entrance to Danzig Bay, July 1, when she was blown up by two torpedoes fired by a submarine.

Adriatic Closed.

Washington, July 8.—Closing of the Adriatic Sea to merchant vessels of all nations, except when bound for Montenegro ports under convoy furnished by the Italian minister of war, is announced in a telegram from Ambassador Thomas Nelson Page at Rome, date yesterday, and given out tonight by the state department.

Trawler Sunk by Mine.

London, July 9, 12:10 a. m.—The Grimby trawler *Cheshire* was blown up by a mine in the North Sea Wednesday. All the crew with the exception of the chief engineer were killed.

Paying for Dacia's Cargo.

Paris, July 8.—The French senate today unanimously appropriated \$600,000 to be used by the minister of marine in payment for cargoes of neutral vessels that have been seized, and especially of that of the American steamer *Dacia*.

The *Dacia* formerly belonged to the Hamburg-American line. After changing her registry she sailed from Galveston, Texas, with a cargo of cotton destined for Germany. On reaching European waters she was picked up by a French cruiser and taken into Brest. A French prize court, after hearing the case, recommended that the French government purchase the cargo.

Platirus Released by Germans.

Berlin, July 8.—The American steamer *Platirus*, which, while on the way from New York with a cargo of petroleum consigned to a Swedish port, was stopped by a German warship and taken to Swinemunde, has been released. This action was taken after the United States embassy had taken up the case. The *Platirus* has proceeded to her destination.

The Right to Arm.

London, July 8.—"Merchant vessels of a belligerent power are entitled, by established and uninterupted usage of the sea, to carry and use armament in self-defense," said Lord Robert Cecil, parliamentary under secretary for foreign affairs, in reply to a question put by Commander Carylton W. Bellairs in the house of commons today.

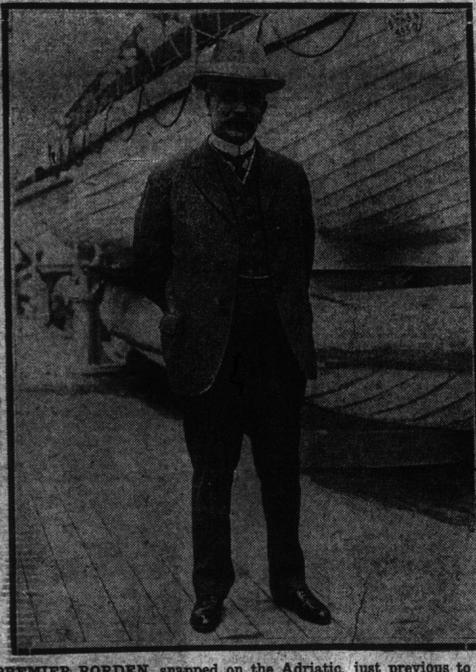
"Several neutral governments," Lord Robert said, "were communicated with in this matter at the outbreak of the war, and several moves have been approached since. The principle of merchant ships carrying arms for self-defense has been generally recognized, and British ships so armed have been trading regularly with the various countries since the early stage of the war."

Commander Bellairs' question was whether, in view of the unusual character of the German attacks on unarmed merchant vessels, the government would ask of neutral governments to allow merchant vessels armed for purposes of defense only, with a gun in the stern, to trade with their ports, in spite of the fact that they carried a gun.

JOHN R. McDONALD, BORN IN NEW BRUNSWICK, DROWNED IN VANCOUVER.

Vancouver, July 8.—John R. McDonald, aged 23, a student of St. Louis College, was drowned yesterday in the Nickemcke river, where he was seized with cramps. He was born in New Brunswick, and was a graduate of St. Francis Xavier College, Nova Scotia.

SAFELY IN ENGLAND



PREMIER BORDEN, snapped on the Adriatic, just previous to her departure from New York.

ADRIATIC ARRIVES; MINNEHAHA AFIRE

Big White Star Liner Made Liverpool as Usual Despite German Threats—Explosion Caused Fire on Minnehaha. Ammunition Laden, and Steamer is Due at Halifax This Morning

New York, July 8.—The White Star Line announced shortly before six o'clock tonight that the steamer *Adriatic* arrived at Liverpool this afternoon.

MINNEHAHA ON FIRE; RUNS TO HALIFAX.

New York, July 8.—As if in answer to Frank Holt's last warning that a ship at sea "should sink, God willing on the 7th," there came last night, a wireless message made public today, from Captain Claret of the Atlantic Transport Line steamer *Minnehaha*, telling that his ship was afire at sea, 570 miles southeast of Halifax. The ship had sufficient ammunition aboard by the line's admission, to sink her, should flames reach it.

Captain Claret's message said that the fire was in No. 3 hold, and was not serious. The ammunition aboard the ship was stored aft, at an appreciable distance from this hold. In No. 3 hold it was asserted that the fire was of a general nature. No passengers were aboard the *Minnehaha*. Her crew numbered approximately 100. She was at her pier here about a week, taking on cargo. She sailed for London last Sunday, July 4.

The *Minnehaha* should reach Halifax it was said tomorrow, forenoon.

Captain Claret's message read as follows:

"Fire caused by explosion. Now under control by suffocation and steam. Much smoke in holds. Deemed it expedient to make for Halifax. Due off Chebucto Head, 9 a. m. Friday. Advise agents."

WAS IT HOLT'S HANDIWORK.

While the *Minnehaha*, afire at sea, with 15,000 tons of munitions aboard was speeding to Halifax tonight, the line officials and authorities here were bending every effort to learn if the blaze caused by an explosion could possibly have been the handiwork of Frank Holt, J. P. Morgan's assailant, who had given warning that a steamship would sink in mid-ocean on July 7.

The *Minnehaha* is due to reach Halifax tomorrow morning. Captain Claret's last message said the fire was under control. It started late yesterday from an explosion in a forward hold far away from the ammunition which was stored aft. Although Captain Claret did not say so, line officials here believed that he had picked up the wireless warning sent to all ships and had caused a search to be made to ascertain if there were any bombs aboard.

The fact that no further word was received tonight at the offices of the Atlantic Transport Line to which the *Minnehaha* belongs was taken to indicate that the ship was making good progress.

The *Minnehaha* left here July 4 for London. She carried no passengers. Her crew numbered nearly 100.

The possible fate of the *Minnehaha* overshadowed all other developments in the case of the man who set off the Capitol bombs, then shot J. P. Morgan and finally killed himself.

GERMANY FAILS TO MEET TERMS OF U. S. NOTE

No Agreement if Wilson Insists on Observance of International Law

SITUATION ACUTE ON RECEIPT OF REPLY

Kaiser Will Offer to Create Sort of Sacred Fleet of Ships, But Not to Modify Submarinism—No Discussion as to Reply Until Its Formal Delivery, Probably Tomorrow—Von Bernstorff Recognizes Futility of Proposals.

Washington, July 8.—The United States government will not engage informally in any discussion or negotiation with Germany regarding the character of the forthcoming reply to the last American note on submarine warfare.

Ambassador Gerard, at Berlin, has been informed that such is the president's decision, and that the ambassador is to make no comment on the tentative draft given him by the German foreign office. If asked for an expression, he is to say that the United States will wait a formal reply before discussing the question further.

The outline of the German note, as called by Ambassador Gerard, is known to be far from satisfactory to officials. With respect to the sinking of the *Lusitania*, on which more than 100 Americans perished, no admission of liability is made, whether in extension or not, the view is expressed in the draft that when torpedoed it was not believed the *Lusitania* would sink as rapidly as she did. As for the future, citizens of the United States would be permitted to travel with safety on the high seas if passengers on American ships or on belligerent ships not carrying munitions of war. The United States would be required to inform the German government of the date of departure and character of vessels carrying Americans and guarantee that such ships had no munitions of war aboard.

Violation of Neutrality.

In this connection high officials here stated today that it would be an unneutral act for the United States to notify any belligerent government of the date of departure from an American port or the character of the cargo of a merchantman of another belligerent.

Count Von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, was in communication with wireless with his government during the day, and it is understood to have advised the Berlin foreign office that the form in which the proposals had been made did not appear to be acceptable to the United States.

He learned that the position of the Washington government is that there must first be recognition by Germany of the principle that an unarmed and unresisting merchantman must be visited and searched, and passengers and crew removed to a place of safety before the ship is destroyed. Until there is an agreement on this principle, the American government cannot discuss any modus vivendi or temporary arrangements, it is declared. The German ambassador, it is believed, is urging his government to make a broad statement on the principles involved and reserve for later discussion arrangements concerning the separation of passengers and contraband traffic.

Not to Modify Warfare.

The German view, as given in a special cable despatch from Berlin, reveals that the situation following the receipt of the German reply Saturday or Sunday is likely to enter an acute stage.

H. Von Wiegand, calling to the New York World, says:

"Germany is willing to negotiate 'a modus vivendi, creating a sort of sacred fleet of ships upon which Americans may travel safely across the Atlantic."

"As I have cabled frequently, Germany will not give up her submarine war against British commerce, ships carrying ammunition, arms or war materials, nor modify her submarinism in any way that might tend to lessen its effectiveness. In that respect Germany seems immovable.

Germany's 'Concessions.'

"At first there was a deadlock between Chancellor von Bethman-Hollweg and the Admiralty over the form of the note and the concessions the Ministry of Marine was willing to make. I have reason for believing that is now settled and the government here is practically agreed on the form, tenor and contents.

"It appears now to have resolved itself into the question whether the concessions Germany is willing to make will be acceptable to America, and there is reason for believing that an exchange of views is taking place between Berlin and Washington on that subject.

"Ambassador Gerard has been very active in connection with the note in the past few days, holding conferences daily at the foreign office with Under Secretary Zimmerman.

(Continued on page 8.)