

BRITISH SCORE IN BALTIC, NORTH SEA AND AT GOLDEN HORN; RUSSIANS LOSE MITAU, FIGHT GRIMLY WHILE RETIRING

BRITISH SUBMARINES HAVE GLORIOUS DAY

Enemy Destroyer Sunk Off German Coast and New Raid On Constantinople

Russians Report That Large German Transport in Baltic Also Sunk by British Underwater Craft—Daring Commander Had Constantinople at His Mercy Holding Up Troop Trains on Railway—Fine British Steamer Sunk.

London, Aug. 2, 8.50 p. m.—The British admiralty tonight announced that a British submarine had returned and reported the sinking of a German torpedo boat destroyer, believed to be of the G-196 class, on July 26, near the German coast.

The German destroyer G-196 was completed in 1911. The vessel displaced 689 tons and was capable of travelling at a speed of more than thirty-two knots an hour. She was fitted with two 24-pounders and three torpedo tubes. Her complement in normal times was 73 officers and men.

GERMAN TRANSPORT SUNK IN BALTIC

Petrograd, Aug. 2, via London, Aug. 3, 2.35 a. m.—An official communication issued here tonight says that a British submarine has sunk a large German transport in the Baltic Sea.

OFFICIAL REPORT ON CONSTANTINOPLE RAID

London, Aug. 2, 8.51 p. m.—A statement issued by the admiralty this evening says:

"The vice-admiral commanding in the Eastern Mediterranean reports that one of the British submarines, operating in the Sea of Marmora, has torpedoed a large steamer of three thousand tons off the Moudania pier which had several vessels secured alongside. The explosion was very heavy. A small steamer close to Karabigha Bay was torpedoed.

"A report from Constantinople states that a gunboat was torpedoed in the Sea of Marmora about this time, and it possibly refers to this occasion.

"Torpedoes were fired at lighters alongside the arsenal at Constantinople. The result could not be seen, but the explosion was heavy.

"The Zeppelin powder mills were fired at, but owing to the darkness the result could not be ascertained.

"The railway out one mile west of Kara Burnu was bombarded and the line blocked temporarily, so that a troop train was unable to pass. It was being fired at as it steamed back, three truckloads of ammunition being blown up."

LARGEST SUBURB ISOLATED

London, Aug. 3, 3.31 a. m.—The Times Mytilene correspondent reports that the important iron bridge connecting Galata with Stamboul, which was opened in 1912, has been blown up by a submarine.

Galata is situated on the north side of the Golden Horn opposite the Stamboul quarter and is the largest suburb of Constantinople.

STEAMER SHELLED WITHOUT WARNING

Brest, France, Aug. 3, 12.30 a. m.—The British steamship Clintonia, of 3,833 tons, was shelled and sunk Sunday morning by a German submarine. Eleven men of the Clintonia lost their lives and fifteen were injured.

The Clintonia encountered the submarine twenty miles west of Armen, and, according to survivors, was attacked without warning. The submarine fired four shells, wrecking everything on deck.

The crew hastily got into the boats and lowered the wounded into them. The submarine then torpedoed the steamer, which sank within three minutes. One of the boats containing ten persons was engulfed. In all, fifty-four survivors reached here. The wounded were taken to the naval hospital. The Clintonia was bound from Marseilles for Newcastle.

THE BENVORLICH SUNK; CREW SAVED

London, Aug. 2, 4.06 p. m.—The British steamer Benvorlich, which left Marseilles for London, by way of Marseilles, has been sunk. Sixteen members of the crew have been landed. The others are still in the boats.

The Benvorlich was built at Glasgow in 1896, and was owned by W. Thomson & Company, Limited of Leith. She was of 3,381 gross tons.

SIX GERMANS TAKEN OFF

New York, Aug. 2.—The Danish steamer Frederik VIII. arrived here tonight from Copenhagen, Christiania and Christiansand, with 22 cabin passengers and 555 in the steerage.

Officers of the steamer reported that on the outward voyage from New York the British authorities took the ship into Kirkwall, where six Germans, who were in the second cabin, were taken off. The vessel was then released.

Greece Ready to Join Serbia If Bulgaria Plans Attack

London, Aug. 3, 3.55 a. m.—A despatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Athens says that the Greek newspapers, without distinction, as to part, in commenting on the Turco-Bulgarian Entente, say that in case Bulgaria wishes to attack Serbia, Greece would prove that the Greco-Serbian treaty is not a vain word and would consider it an obligation of honor to aid Serbia immediately.

GERMANS UNABLE TO TAKE WARSAW WHILE TSAI'S ARMIES HOLD MIDDLEMAN SOLD WELL ABOVE FAIR PRICE FOR HORSES

London, Aug. 2.—While the Austro-Germans continue to tighten the wings of their great eastern battifront, with success at both extremities, including the occupation of Mitau, in the north, and further progress beyond Cholm in Southeast Poland, the situation before Warsaw remains unchanged and obscure.

Few additional details have reached London concerning the plans for the abandonment of the city, but apparently the time has not arrived for the Russians to relinquish their increasingly precarious hold on the capital, or, at least, no word of its evacuation has come to London.

Ivangorod, southeast of Warsaw, heretofore erroneously reported invested, is now nearing that state, in fact, according to the Berlin announcements, but from Ivangorod eastward to Cholm, and beyond, the Russians, who had to abandon the railway, are fighting most desperately in an endeavor to hold up Field Marshal Von Mackensen's advance northward into Poland, a movement which seriously threatens the Russian centre retiring from Warsaw.

SPLENDID WORK OF BRITISH NAVY

The western theatre has furnished nothing to alter the general situation, and it remains for the British navy to furnish an unexpected contribution to the day's news with the sinking of a German destroyer off the German coast by a submarine, and a strange assortment of performances by another British submarine operating on the Sea of Marmora.

This craft not only crept close to Constantinople as to launch torpedoes at lighters in the Golden Horn, presumably awaiting munitions from the arsenal, but with its guns bombarded and for a time tied up the railway skirting the Asiatic coast, delaying a troop train and causing havoc among the ammunition stores. In addition, the submarine considerably damaged Turkish shipping and sunk one craft believed to be a gunboat.

Promenades in the Duma at Petrograd, and by the Russian ambassador at London, indicate that Russia and England are anxious to brand as unfounded the recurrent reports that the Russian people are disgruntled at the showing Great Britain and France have made in the west, which might create a situation unfavorable to the continued unity of the Allies.

No hint of a separate peace or of dissatisfaction with England's policy comes from any authoritative source, and Count Benckendorff made it plain that, while there may have been some sentimental popular feeling in his country for a diversion in the west to relieve the strains in Russia, there had been no criticism emanating from those who understood the military situation.

RUSSIANS INFLICT TREMENDOUS LOSSES

Geneva, Switzerland, Aug. 2.—The Geneva Tribune has published a despatch from its correspondent at Innsbruck, Austria, who says that to the east of Warsaw the Germans have ceased their attacks, but to the northwest terrible fighting is still going on. The Russians are seeking to kill as many of their enemies as possible.

To the north of Lublin, since July 31, the Russians have been fighting a powerful rear guard action. In this section the Austrians have lost no fewer than 40,000 men during the past 45 hours. To the south of Cholm, the correspondent goes on to say, there have been constant counter-attacks and the Austrians have not advanced in this sector since last Saturday.

To the east of Ivangorod the Austro-Germans have advanced a distance of forty miles in the last four days.

TEUTONIC ADVANCE HINDERED

Berlin, via London, Aug. 2.—Eugene Lenhoff, correspondent of the Zeitung Am Mittag, telegraphs as follows from Austrian headquarters, under date of Aug. 1:

"Heavy fighting has been resumed to the north of Lublin. There, and on the front, in the region of the great bend of the Vistula, the Russians are trying to check the energetic advance of the Austro-Germans in previously fortified positions, obviously aiming to meet the danger threatening Ivangorod from the south. Their resistance is stronger than further to the east between the Vepetz and the Bug, where the retreat continued Saturday.

"The German-Austrian front in this section is everywhere in steady forward movement. Wherever the enemy tries to hold points of support he is driven back. The Russians have now abandoned their efforts to break the Austro-German lines further up the Bug, in Galicia, after weeks of heavy losses and diminutive success."

Germans Use Flaming Liquid

Paris, Aug. 2, 10.30 p. m.—The following official communication was issued by the war office tonight:

"The activity of the artillery has been less marked in Artois and the valley of the Aisne. A number of shells have been thrown into Arras and Soissons."

"In the Argonne spirited infantry engagements occurred on the night of Aug. 1-2. In the region of Hill No. 213 the Germans occupied one of our trenches, which a counter-attack by our troops recovered, in part.

"During the course of the day, after having made use of flaming liquid, the enemy launched a violent attack against our trenches in the region of Marie Therese, and succeeded in gaining a foothold in one of them. We immediately counter-attacked and regained the greater part of the ground lost.

"On the heights of the Meuse and in the Woivre there was the usual cannonade, more intense around Champlon.

"In the Vosges a succession of engagements have been going on since the evening of August 1, before the positions which we conquered on the heights of the Linge, of Schratzmannsee and of Barrenkopf. We have carried several German trenches, inflicting on the enemy heavy losses and taking fifty prisoners belonging to two different regiments."

Italians Take Heights, Repulse Attacks

Rome, Aug. 2, via Paris, Aug. 2, 1 a. m.—The following statement from the general headquarters of the Italian army was made tonight:

"Our seaplanes made a fresh raid the night of July 31 on Riva, throwing bombs with excellent results. They escaped unharmed from a lively fusillade.

"The following morning our heavy artillery made good practice on the Rovereto railroad station, where observers had reported the arrival of troops.

"In the Cadore valley the fog which had been prevailing for the past ten days, lifted and our artillery resumed with fresh vigor the work of demolishing the defenses of Upper Cordevoto, Upper Boite, Landro and Sexten. The conquest of Mount Modetta marks a new and brilliant episode in the struggle in Carnia. The enemy was strongly entrenched there and had the support of artillery batteries posted nearby. The terrain was rough, the only approach to the summit being by a steep pass.

(Continued on page 9)

THREE NOTES TO U.S. FROM GREAT BRITAIN

Interference With Neutral Commerce Defended and American Precedents Quoted

Actual Blockade of North Sea Ports Is Claimed and Legality of Orders-in-Council Regulating Prize Courts is Argued—Germany Disagrees With Interpretation of 1828 Treaty as Applied to Case of William P. Frye.

Washington, Aug. 2.—Three notes from Great Britain and one from Germany, all dealing with the commercial rights of neutral nations in war time, were before Secretary Lansing tonight. Arrangements are being made for their publication simultaneously in Europe and America, in accordance with diplomatic etiquette. The British notes probably will be given out for publication Wednesday morning and the German note for the following day.

The first British note is a long communication defending the Allies efforts to suppress trade between their enemies and neutral countries, even by the stoppage of abnormal commerce through the neutral countries of Europe adjacent to the Teutonic allies. Precedents in international law, established by the United States government itself during the Civil War, and especially in the practical blockade of the Bermudas in order to cut off supplies from the Confederate States, are served to support this assertion of right. There are citations of decisions by the United States supreme court bearing on the same point, such as the celebrated Springbok case. Other decisions, such as that in the Matamoros case, which appeared to conflict with this doctrine, are held to be inapplicable by reason of a radical difference of governing conditions.

The note has been long in preparation, and was intended to meet the objection of the United States that previous British notes had dealt only with special cases of seizures and detentions of ships against seizure of American goods. It is intended to justify the British action, failing to answer the American contentions that the whole process of interference with neutral commerce was in violation of international law. After it had been dispatched to Washington, new conditions arose that led the British government to amplify its argument.

One of these new conditions was a strong protest by the State Department against seizure of the American ship Neches, bound from Rotterdam for New York with a cargo of Belgian and German goods. British activities previously had been confined principally to holding cargoes from American ports, ostensibly bound for neutral countries, and the financial benefit to be derived from that business.

The second note of the series deals with this issue, and it is understood that it sets up the contention that an actual blockade of the North Sea ports exists, and that regardless of the British council there is an inherent right in the blockading powers under international law to suppress traffic of this kind.

While the controversy is proceeding, unofficial efforts are being made to release the American market goods now awaiting export at Rotterdam, by proving Belgian origin and American ownership.

The last note of the series is in reply to the American caveat of July 17, saying that the United States would be governed only by the principles of international law in dealing with cases of detentions of American ships and goods, and would not recognize the orders-in-council.

The British foreign office holds that the orders-in-council comply with the spirit of international law, although they make a new application of these principles to suit the new conditions developed in the war.

The British prize court proceedings where in the magistrates have assumed that the orders-in-council were in conformity with international law, provoked the American communication. The British contend that where international goods were pending before the United States courts that fact has been recognized by the London government as a reason for deferring diplomatic protests. It is held that the United States government cannot assume that its merchants have suffered permanent injury, since there is always in reserve the right of diplomatic review of prize court decisions, and even of arbitration, under the special arbitration treaty between the United States and Great Britain, recently perfected.

Claims Right Under Treaty. The German note, continuing the discussion over the sinking of the American ship William P. Frye by a German commerce raider, deals with the American contention that not only international law, but special provisions of the treaty of 1828 between the United States and Prussia, had been violated.

The note makes no substantial change, it is understood, in the original German contention that while the treaty of 1828 does confer special privileges and exemptions upon American shipping, these all can be met and the right still reserved to sink merchant ships, if the owners are compensated; Germany's formal declaration of a war zone is held to justify special measures to keep supplies from her enemies.

An answer to the British note soon will be forthcoming, as officials here have been prepared, to some extent, for the presentations made today and have gathered material in rebuttal. Predictions were lacking, however, as to the course to be taken in regard to the German note, or as to other cases involving practically the same principles as the Frye incident.

Destroy But Pay. Washington, Aug. 2.—Germany's reply to the last American note on the

sinking of the sailing ship Wm. P. Frye by the Prins Eitel Friedrich, received here today, is understood to reiterate her contention that under the Prussian-American treaty of 1828 Germany can continue to destroy American ships carrying contraband if she pays for them.

Germany declines to accept the American contention that the German practice of the ship from destruction and holds it is only necessary to pay damages after a prize court determines the facts. The note will be published later.

Use American Flag. Washington, Aug. 2.—Germany's first response to the last American note on submarine warfare has come from the admiralty, which has requested that American ships have American flags painted on their sides in proportions large enough to be recognized at a distance by submarine commanders. Many American ships are painting the national colors on their sides now, but it says they are painted too small.

Ambassador Gerard transmitted the request in a message, a phrase of which was given out by the state department as follows:

"The American ambassador at Berlin has been informed by the German admiralty that merchant vessels should indicate their neutral nationality by painting their national colors on the ships' sides, and not commit the mistake of painting these signs too small, so that they cannot be recognized at some distance. The foreign office requests American ship companies to be accordingly informed."

No Report on Iberian. Berlin, via London, Aug. 2.—The German authorities have not yet received a report on the sinking of the Leyland line steamship Iberian by a German submarine last Saturday.

In accordance with previous experience it is probable that ten days or a fortnight may elapse before the admiralty is in a position to make a report on the incident.

Made False Statement. Liverpool, Aug. 2.—Charles Reh, a member of the crew of the American steamer Leclanaw, which was sunk last week by a German submarine, was sentenced to six months in jail today. It is alleged that he stated, when questioned concerning his nationality, that he was a Hollander, but that subsequently he admitted that he was born in Bremen and had served in the German army. Reh was about to embark for New York on board the American Line steamer St. Paul when he made the statement to the alien officer which led to his arrest.

American Clerk Released. Berlin, Aug. 2, via London, 7.45 p. m.—Harry L. Wilson, of Portland, Oregon, and Washington, the clerk in the American consulate in Berlin who was arrested last week on a charge made by the German authorities of assisting a British subject to secure an American passport in order to escape from Germany, will be released tomorrow at the request of the American government and sent back to the United States.

Desclaux Degraded. Paris, Aug. 2.—Colonel Francois Desclaux, ex-paymaster of the French army, who, on March 27, was sentenced by a military court martial to seven years solitary confinement after being convicted on the charge of stealing military stores, was degraded this morning at the military school without incident.

\$100,000 Fire. Malone, N. Y., Aug. 2.—Fire at Horanburg (N. Y.), tonight destroyed Murphy's Hotel, five stores, the village post office, a church and two residences. The fire was still burning at midnight, owing to a lack of fire-fighting apparatus. At that hour the loss was estimated at \$100,000.

Premier Asquith

Coming to Country—Men Cheering—Conditions

... and is likely to continue. Premier Asquith told ... making a general review ... from tomorrow un-

insensitive indeed if we the indescribably gallant allies to stem the tide of integrity of their posess-

of military history there ple of discipline and en- collective initiative than y in the last seven weeks.

are fully prepared movements, r way towards the objective will be within their reach."

ish government's confidence ations was undiminished. ence in the unity of both the the western field.

seek would see the completion that the world never had n in this country; not in its manifestations of its life, that months.

onger, the premier continued, l to its quiet and unobserved ity is due the fact that the

er, "this submarine menace, t going to inflict fatal or sub-seas are clear. We have our pon which we and the rest of us in the same abundance and y without much exaggeration, other matters, with the same sks as in times of peace."

lenied the grim and glori-renting vigilance and the en handled that this coun- of an invasion; and that we ter of the belligerent pow-war."

Prime Minister remarked, hundred years, this aggregation rb, but there is not a family house is typical of the whole stages in sons or brothers."

remarked had been in progress d activity, Premier Asquith

the best we have had for a long

note of caution to the country,

our national duty is discharged of recruits to the army or to fabrication of munitions. They ry not only of maintaining the vying large contingents of well trenches, but also of financing

ue to import and increase our unless we maintain our great

accumulation of a large reserve of by householders and employers. e statement in a section of the holy and notorious exceptions the people of this country had great occasion and that the Allions Great Britain was making

ouragement to the faint-biters who are dishearten-ur enemies," he said, "Let try at large with the same ion continue to persist and

ns and hand grenades for trench war. The country had been divided into two great co-operative areas, so that a available machinery could be used r turning out supplies. The national cities erected and those to be erected ould be under government control, and believed that this would have an nfluence on the men, who would not object to a temporary relaxation of their ad union rules when the government, id not an individual, was profiting.

The government had taken over the ntral of the machine tool factories, so at no delay would arise in equipping e new establishments. This would x the engineering resources of the ntry, but, when all was completed, liffin a few months, the government ould be able to equip the armies in a y which would leave them in no way rior to the best equipped armies on e continent.

Washington, July 28.—Defense of the ight of a belligerent to blockade a neu-ral port through which an enemy is re-ceiving supplies or attempting to mar-ke his own products, is the chief argu-ment to be made in the supplemental

of Great Britain is preparing in re-ly to the American protest against the

forcement of the orders in council.

Private D. M. McCharles.
Private H. McLean.

Signalers.
Capt. Emmerson.
Sergt. Ricketts.
Corp. Sheridan.
Corp. Elliott.
Corp. Hurley.
Signaller Armstrong.
Signaller Belding.
Signaller Dewdney.
Signaller Gray.
Signaller Henderson.
Signaller Holman.
Signaller Hoar.
Signaller Kirk.
Signaller McLeod.
Signaller Murely.
Signaller Nichols.
Signaller Tower.

Knitting is a Scotch invention of the tenth century. Soon after its inven- tion a guild of stocking-knitters was formed, with St. Flaccus as its patron saint. Hand-knitting was supplemented by machinery as early as 1369, when Wm. Lee invented the knitting frame.

The tug Muscollange, formerly engaged at towing at Courtenay Bay, arrived at bedloe on Tuesday and will later go in service on the contract for the new P. E. car ferry terminals.