

### BRITISH RAIDER SINKS FOUR CRAFT AT GOLDEN HORNS; RUSSIANS FIGHT GRIMLY BUT CAN HARDLY HOLD WARSAW

### FATE OF WARSAW HANGS ON SUCCESS OF BEAR'S STAND AT BUG RIVER

London, July 26, 10:37 p. m.—Field Marshal Von Mackensen's sustained effort to throw any considerable body of Austro-German troops across the Lublin-Chelm railway having to date met with no success, the Germans are now centering their main offensive north of the Warsaw salient, and, having crossed the Narw river along a forty mile front, are driving the Russians toward the Bug where it joins the Narw, north of the Polish capital.

Warsaw still holds out, but the general belief is held here that its loss by the Russians is only a matter of time. Despatches reaching London tonight from Petrograd predict that the much discussed climax to the great struggle in Poland will come within a fortnight, with simultaneous attacks on the city from the north and south.

In the meantime General Von Below's troops, driving south from Courland, are thirty-five miles southeast of Shavli, having reached the Poni Wezch railway junction, linked with the Vilna-Drinsk line, which the German cavalry is attempting to seize preparatory to cutting the more important Kovno-Vilna line. The effective German cavalry in this area is estimated at Petrograd at 30,000.

#### BULGARIA'S STAND DEBATABLE.

The reported cessation by Turkey to Bulgaria of the Turkish portion of the Debaghat railway has created considerable discussion in England, but the Bulgarian legation at London insists that it has no confirmation of such an arrangement. It is stated in circles here professing to understand the situation that it would have no effect on Bulgaria's neutrality, although this, of course, is debatable.

By a treaty signed at Constantinople, Turkey granted Bulgaria the free use of the line for ten years, but this privilege, it is contended, has been frequently revoked of late. Turkey repeatedly stopping freight traffic, Bulgaria protested against this, and finally a fortnight ago forbade the movement of Turkish consignments across her border. To remedy this situation appears to be the immediate object of Turkey's present move.

#### Artillery and Mine Operations.

Paris, July 26, 10:20 p. m.—The following official communication was issued by the War Office tonight:

"In Artois the cannonading has diminished in intensity. Some shells of heavy calibre have been fired against Arras. In Champagne, on the Perthes-Besune front, and at Vouziers there has been mining operations in which we have maintained the advantage.

"A violent cannonade has occurred in the Forest of Le Pretre. Pont-A-Mousson has been bombarded.

"The enemy likewise has employed his artillery on divers occasions against the positions which he recently lost at Bante-Sapt."

#### Italians Take 1,600 Prisoners.

Rome, July 26, via Paris, July 27, 1:15 a. m.—The following official statement from headquarters, dated today, has been made public:

"Yesterday of the Lower Isonzo, after the usual highly effective artillery preparations, our infantry advanced resolutely and succeeded in making appreciable progress.

"On the left of the western wing we captured a large extent of wooded ground, called by us Bosco del Capriccio.

"In the centre we carried several lines of trenches serving as defenses for the ridges of San Martino Di Carlo. On the right wing Monte De Busti was won and lost several times, the greater part of it finally remaining in our possession.

"The struggle everywhere was characterized by the greatest determination, notably in the wood, from which the enemy, strongly entrenched, had to be driven at the point of the bayonet. The enemy employed against us asphyxiating bombs and grenades, our soldiers protecting themselves with masks. At the end of the day 1,600 prisoners, thirty of whom were officers, remained in our hands.

"No event of special importance is reported on the rest of the front."

#### Russians Offer Obsolete Resistance.

Berlin, July 26, via London—Today's official statement says:

"On the Narw front our troops forced a crossing of the river. Furthermore, both above and below Ostrolenka our troops are slowly pushing the enemy back in the direction of the River Bug. The Russians are offering obsolete resistance to these advances. Here also we captured about 1,000 Russians and more than forty machine guns.

"On the northwest front our troops are advancing toward the group of fortifications around Novo Georgievsk and Warsaw.

"In the southeastern theatre of the war, north of the Wojslawice and south of Cholm, on the river Bug, German troops in the recent fighting pushed the enemy still further back. Yesterday we captured here eleven officers, 1,197 men, and eleven machine guns. Otherwise the situation west of the Vistula and with the allied Teutonic armies under General Von Mackensen shows no change."

#### Depends on Bug River.

London, July 26, 4:25 p. m.—A despatch from Petrograd to Reuters' Telegram Company today says:

"A German air raid on the Vistula bridge at Warsaw failed of its object, though the bombs caused several casualties among the civilians.

"The German advance from the Narw river is now 24 miles as a crow flies from the Warsaw-Petrograd main railway, but the Germans still have to fight their way across the Bug river, as well as over sixteen miles of virtually roadless country between the Narw and the Bug.

"The fate of Warsaw really depends on the Bug river, which is a much more formidable obstacle than is the Narw, the crossing of which by the Germans

### LEELANAW'S SINKING VIOLATION OF TREATY

#### American Government So Regards Latest Exploit of German Submarine

#### IN SAME CLASS WITH THE W.M. P. FRYE

Destruction of American Steamer Will Further Aggravate the Situation Although Probably Not Under Head of "Unfriendly Act"—Crew Saved and Taken on Board Submarine—British and Norwegian Steamers Sunk.

Washington, July 26.—The torpedoing of the American steamer Leelanaw, a shock to American officials, who see in the incident further aggravation of the situation between Germany and the United States.

Although they hesitated today, in the absence of details, to construe the act as coming within the meaning of the last American note, which pointed out that further violation of international law affecting American citizens was to be regarded as "deliberately unfriendly," the new taken was that Germany, in effect, had ignored an earlier note sent regarding the sinking of the American sailing ship Wm. P. Frye by the German cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich.

In that communication the United States vigorously asserted its position that even though an American ship carried contraband of war, it was peculiarly protected from destruction by the stipulations of the Prussian-American treaty of 1864.

Flax, which was being carried by the Leelanaw, was declared absolutely contraband by Germany on April 18, in retaliation against the British contraband declaration. While precedents of international law in recent years have pointed particularly to the declaration of London, have recognized the right of a belligerent to sink a neutral vessel carrying contraband if the ship was certain to be captured, and to detain the contraband, the action has been limited to extreme cases of necessity when the taking of a prize into port would involve danger to the vessel making the capture.

#### Treaty Protects American Ships.

Respective of the principles of international law noted on that point, however, the United States has, in its correspondence with Germany, insisted upon the application of article 18 of the treaty.

Germany immediately admitted her liability under article 18 when the Frye was sunk, and agreed to pay damages, but expressed the view that the sinking of the vessel was not "violation" of the treaty by a right that had inferentially been granted by the treaty itself.

Germany replied, however, that she could not admit that the destruction of the Frye was a violation of the treaty. "On the contrary," said Berlin, "article 18 expressly reserves to the party at war the right to stop the carrying of contraband, and to detain the contraband; it follows then that if it cannot be accomplished in any other way, the stopping of the supply may in the extreme case be affected by the destruction of the ship carrying it, as a necessary consequence of the obligation of the party at war to pay compensation to the interested persons of the neutral contracting party remains in force whatever be the manner of stopping the supply."

The United States, as late as June 24, replied that "the government of the United States cannot concur in this communication."

The case of the Leelanaw as indicated in the despatches, would be argued along the same lines as soon as an official report was obtained. Saving of the lives of the crew, they thought, could not vitiate the feeling of the American government that Germany had not only violated international law in the case of Americans traveling on unexisting merchantmen, but had four times in the present war violated a treaty of nearly a century's standing.

Under that treaty the United States government considers that the American ships Gullight and Nebaskan, which were torpedoed without warning, the William P. Frye and the Leelanaw should have been immune from violence of any kind.

Ample Warning Given.

London, July 26, 11:30 p. m.—All the crew of the American steamer Leelanaw are expected to reach Dundee tomorrow, when it will be possible to obtain a full account of the sinking of the vessel by the German submarine off the Orkney Islands Sunday night. The episode has created widespread discussion in England, coming as it did almost coincident with the delivery of the American note to Germany.

Only meagre accounts of the destruction of the Leelanaw have been received here, but it is clear that the submarine gave the commander of the steamer ample warning, even permitting the crew to collect part of their effects before taking them aboard the underwater craft, which then, through the combined use of shell fire and bombs, sent the vessel to the bottom.

The London evening papers, in telling of the incident, employ, in some cases, suggestive captions, such as "An Unfriendly Act." But because the American note laid so much stress on the duty of the vessel, in some cases, they carry insurance on its soldiers.

### BRITISH SUBMARINE AT CONSTANTINOPLE

#### Underwater Craft Strikes Again, Sinking Two Gunboats, Transport and Ammunition Steamer

#### Wharf at Suburb of Turkish Capital Also Damaged by Gunfire—British Airmen Destroy Gasworks and Petrol Depots at Smyrna—Important Town on Euphrates Captured Sunday After Stiff Battle—India's Loyal Assistance

New York, July 26.—A news agency despatch from Athens published here today says:

"For the second time since operations in the Dardanelles began, a British submarine has penetrated the harbor of Constantinople, sinking a Turkish transport, two gunboats and a steamer loaded with ammunition.

"Advices reaching here from Constantinople said the submarine first torpedoed a Turkish transport in the Sea of Marmora. Proceeding to Constantinople, the British raider sank the gunboats and the ammunition steamer near the wharves.

"One of the submarine's shots damaged the wharf at Tophane, a suburb of Constantinople, where the Turkish arsenal and barracks are located. Turkish soldiers fired several rifle shots at the submarine as she disappeared.

"British aviators bombarded Smyrna yesterday, destroying the gas works and petrol depots, according to Mitylene despatches. A French aviator destroyed a Turkish convoy near the Asia Minor port of Aivali."

#### ITALIANS OCCUPY PELAGOSA ISLAND.

Rome, via Paris, July 26.—(Midnight)—An official statement issued tonight says:

"The island of Pelagosa, in the Adriatic Sea, important on account of its strategic situation, has been occupied by the Italian naval forces."

#### DESTROYING POSITIONS ON ASIATIC SHORE.

Paris, July 27, 12:05 a. m.—A Havas despatch from Athens says:

"A bombardment of the Turkish positions inside the Dardanelles has continued for the past three days, the object of the Allies being to destroy the enemy's positions on the Asiatic shore.

"Negotiations with the British government on the subject of the search of Greek ships, it is said, have reached a satisfactory conclusion, the British government having agreed to recognize Greece's full rights in consideration of rigorous measures taken by Greece to prevent the shipment of contraband."

#### NASIRIYEH TAKEN ON EUPHRATES.

London, July 26, 3:55 p. m.—Official despatches concerning the operations along the Euphrates river, in Asiatic Turkey, announce that the British forces, after rushing and capturing the Turkish advanced and main entrenched positions, occupied the town of Nasiriyeh on the morning of July 25.

A British gunboat shelled the city on the previous night, and the Turks, disorganized, retreated northward. The British, in the course of their advance, captured eleven guns and two machine guns. Several hundred prisoners were taken and 500 dead Turks were counted in the main position. The British casualties numbered between 300 and 400.

#### EXPULSION OF GREEKS MILITARY MEASURE.

Paris, July 26.—The Turkish government in its reply to the Greek protest against persecutions of Greeks in Turkey, explains that the expulsion en masse of thousands of Greeks from their homes was a simple military measure taken to assure the safety of the Turkish empire, and that it should not be considered as persecution of the Greeks.

The order for the evacuation of the towns of Aivali and Vouris, the Turkish government says, never was executed, and as a proof of its good faith the Porte authorizes the return of the Greek consul to Vernol.

The Embos and other Athenian journals considered to represent official opinion, seem to admit the reasonableness of the Turkish argument.

#### INDIAN PRINCES GIVE LOYAL SUPPORT.

London, July 26.—(Through Reuters' Ottawa Agency)—An official despatch from Simla, India, says:

"The Indian princes are continuing their generous assistance in every direction. The Maharaja of Gwalior has given Right Hon. David Lloyd George, through the viceroy, \$2,000 for munitions. He and two other rulers have offered their workshops to the government for the making of munitions. The Premier of Nepal has also given \$32,000 for the purchase of machine guns. Other chiefs have contributed motor ambulances, horses, aeroplanes and tents, while one offered a camp for the Turkish prisoners. Other gifts include Red Cross motor boats for the Basra (a river in southern Arabia) and at Mombasa (the seat of British East Africa government)."

"The Indian press continues to insist on the most rigorous internment of all Germans."

#### AUSTRIAN BASE IN ADRIATIC DEMOLISHED.

Toulon, France, July 26.—The new French destroyer Le Bison has demolished the Austrian submarine and aeroplane depot on Lagosta Island (the southernmost of the Dalmatian group in the Adriatic Sea). The French loss was only one man killed, Lieut. Commande Le Sorf has been highly commended for his brilliant exploit.

This despatch indicates that the French navy is co-operating with the Italian against Austria in the Adriatic.

#### "BLUDGEON WORK BRUTAL AND UNATTRACTIVE."

London, July 27, 2:15 a. m.—A majority of the casualties of the Allies occur in the holding of trenches after they have been won, says the British press representative in the Dardanelles in describing the operations against the Turks up to July 14. His despatch shows that the Turks continue to oppose obstinately the Allies advance and that slow progress is only being made after desperate struggles and much hand-to-hand fighting, and largely by the aid of tremendous bombardments with high explosive shells. From July 12 to 14, the Allies gained considerable ground, according to the narrative.

"Anyone who has not seen the ground," says the writer, "can have no conception of the obstacles our heroic infantry must face in gaining even a few yards of fresh ground. The Turks now withdraw their men down communication trenches during a bombardment, thus our infantry are able to occupy two or three lines with but small losses. Parties of men get too far forward and frequently are lost for hours, while it is not uncommon for one man to gain possession of an advanced trench while the Turks are still holding sections of those behind it."

"Thus after each advance it takes a long time to straighten out and consolidate a captured position. It is bludgeon work—brutal and unattractive, and giving little or no scope for skill in tactics or strategy."

#### ANTWERP FINED \$50,000.

London, July 27, 3:03 a. m.—Telegraphing from Amsterdam the Morning Post's correspondent says:

"The City of Antwerp was fined \$50,000 for popular demonstrations held here on the Belgian late day."

### FEAR GREATER TOLL ON ST. MR. EASTLAND

#### Detectives Report Ticket Collections Show Number on Board Nearly 3,000

#### STRICT INQUIRY BY OFFICIAL BODIES

Coroner's Inquest Begins Today and Secretary of Commerce Will be on Hand to Direct Federal Investigation—Report That Employers' Organization Chartering Boat Was to Get Rebate According to Number of Tickets Sold.

Chicago, July 26.—Plans for investigations by federal, state and city official bodies to determine who was to blame for the capsizing of the steamer Eastland in the Chicago river Saturday with a loss of hundreds of lives were completed tonight. A coroner's jury will start an inquest tomorrow, while federal departments headed by Secretary of Commerce Redfield, and officers from the city police department and the office of the state attorney will gather evidence, holding formal inquiry in abeyance until the inquest has progressed as far as possible.

Efforts continued to remove victims of the disaster from the wrecked ship today and to tabulate the dead to determine whether the total death toll would remain around one thousand, as many believed, or creep up to 1,200 or more, as others predicted. Registration of employees by the Western Electric Company showed nearly 400 missing, but many of the names of those included in the list were already identified. It was said that about probably a goodly number did not report at the plant although safe.

The probability of swelling the list above a thousand was suggested by the announcement of detectives from the state attorney's office that they had seized the tickets taken from passengers boarding the Eastland for the excursion to Michigan City, Indiana. They asserted that these tickets numbered 2,550 and did not account for children, musicians and the 12 members of the crew. They estimated that the total number of persons aboard the steamer might have been 2,800 or more, instead of the 2,450 previously announced by the officers of the Indiana Transportation Company. The loss of the ship asserted that 2,408 passenger tickets had been collected.

#### Rebate to Employers.

State Attorney Hoyne in pursuing his investigation tonight seized correspondence which had passed between officers of the Western Electric Employees' Organization, which gave the picnic, and the Indiana Transportation Company, operating the Eastland, and four other steamers set aside to carry more than seven thousand persons across the lake.

The state attorney said this correspondence showed that the steamship company had advised that the more tickets sold, the greater would be the rebate paid to the employees' organization. Despite an all-day search of the hull by divers and a constant dragging of the river bed between the wreck and a net stretched across the river a block down the current, only a dozen bodies were found. Estimates of the number still held under water varied widely from 150 to 500.

Coroner Hoffman placed W. J. Wood, a naval architect, who has dubbed the Eastland "the crank of the lakes," in charge of all work at the wreck, so that any evidence in regard to faulty construction of the ship or of improper handling might be preserved.

#### Federal Officers Responsible?

The coroner, the state attorney and city officers reiterated their charge that all possible causes for the disaster could be charged to negligence by federal inspectors or failure of federal officers to enforce marine laws. The last inspection of the Eastland was made by Robert Reid, government inspector, at St. Joseph (Mich.), who found the steamer fit for service and pronounced a position as chief engineer on the boat for his son-in-law, J. M. Merickson.

Secretary of Commerce Redfield, aroused by criticisms of his subordinates, will be in charge tomorrow to take charge of the government end of the investigation. He has been directed by President Wilson to do everything possible to disclose responsibility for the upsetting of the Eastland and to discover ways of preventing a repetition of such an accident.

### Landsturm Call Adds 800,000 to Austrian Army

London, July 27, 3:04 a. m.—The Morning Post's Budapest correspondent estimates that the calling up of the last Landsturm class in Austria-Hungary, which he says will be completed October 7, will add 700,000 to 800,000 men to the army.

This class includes men between the ages of 43 and 50.

### Daughter of Poet Longfellow Dead

Manchester, Mass., July 22.—Mrs. Edith Longfellow Dana, wife of Richard Henry Dana of Cambridge and Boston, and one of the three daughters of the poet, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, died at her summer home here yesterday. Mrs. Dana had been in ill-health for a long time. Her mother was the poet Longfellow's only wife, who, in 1861, was so severely burned in an accident that she died, was of Mrs. Edith Longfellow Dana and her two sisters, Mrs. James G. Orpe, formerly Miss Annie Allegra Longfellow, whose home additions that of a Dana family in Cambridge, and Miss Edith Longfellow, who still resides on the father's historic home, Craigie House, Cambridge, that the poet wrote in "The Dana's Hour":

"From my study I see the lamplight,  
Descending the broad hall stairs,  
Brave Alice and laughing Allegra,  
And Edith with golden hair."

Edith Longfellow married Richard Henry Dana, lawyer and descendant of noble ancestry, on Jan. 10, 1878. Since her marriage they always lived on little street, Cambridge, and had a summer residence for many years here, Brookline Danas Beach. They had four sons and two daughters, all of whom survive. These children are Richard Henry Dana, Jr., of New York, Harvard, who married Miss Ethel N. Smith; Mrs. Wadsworth Longfellow Dana, Harvard, '08, of Cambridge; Alston Dana, Harvard, '06, who married Miss Dorothy H. Goodale and now resides in White Plains (N. Y.); Edmund Frowde Dana, who married Miss Jessie M. Hilday of England, the latter committing suicide a few weeks ago at Nantucket by drowning; Mrs. Henry C. Dana, 2d, of New York, who formerly married Miss Frances A. Dana, and Mrs. Herbert H. Hutchinson, of Philadelphia, who formerly was Miss Della F. Dana.

### HALF OF STRIKERS AT BAYONNE BACK AT WORK TODAY

New York, July 26.—Developments in the strike situation at Bayonne (N. J.), late tonight indicated that probably half of the approximately 5,000 employees of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, would return to work tomorrow morning.

In response to an appeal by Sheriff Kinkead at a mass meeting tonight, the English-speaking men and American citizens among the employees agreed to return to work, although the foreign speaking element earlier in the day had refused an offer from the company which the sheriff had urged them to accept. It is estimated that 1,500 men signified their intention of returning to work and that probably half of the employees speak English or are American citizens. What the foreign speaking element will do when the others go back, is problematical.

Sheriff Kinkead declared he had every means to protect the men if they returned to work and announced that Superintendent G. B. Hennessey, of the Standard plant, would have the works opened at the regular time tomorrow.

### TORONTO VOTES \$15,000 IN AID OF RECRUITING

Grant Also of \$5,000 to Provide for Needy Prisoners in Germany, and \$1,000 for Dependents of Toronto Soldiers Killed in the War.

Toronto, July 26.—The city council tonight voted the sum of \$15,000 to aid recruiting in the city, and \$5,000 to assist needy Toronto prisoners in Germany, the Red Cross to administer the money. A by-law will be drafted providing for \$5,000 for dependents of Toronto men killed or dying on active service. In other words the city will itself carry insurance on its soldiers.