

## BRITISH AND FRENCH IN SERIES OF THRUSTS FORCE HUN TO YIELD MORE GROUND ON THE SOMME

### JUTLAND FIGHT MARKED TURNING POINT OF WAR, SAYS FIRST LORD OF ADMIRALTY

**Moral and Material Consequences of British Fleet's Victory Cannot be Easily Overlooked in Review of Past Year's Events—Ever Flowing Stream of Men and Munitions from England to France Prima Facie Evidence of Impatience of German's Much Vaunted Sea Fighting Force.**

London, Aug. 3.—The First Lord of the Admiralty, A. J. Balfour, has issued a statement for publication in the course of which he says:

"The second anniversary of the British declaration of war provides a fitting opportunity for a brief survey of the present naval situation. The consequences, material and moral, of the Jutland battle cannot be easily overlooked; an Allied diplomatist assured me that he considered it the turning point of the war.

"The tide, which had long ceased to help our enemies, began from that moment to flow strongly in our favor. This much at least is true, that every week which has passed since the German fleet was driven damaged into port has seen new successes for the Allies in one part or other of the field of operations. It would be an error, however, to suppose that a naval victory changed the situation; what it did was to confirm it.

battle of Jutland opened the smallest prospect of Germany regaining the colonies or giving a moment's respite to the hard pressed colonists in German East Africa?

Mr. Balfour advises those requiring further proofs of the value the Germans attach to their 'victorious fleet' to study the German policy of submarine warfare, and says:

#### German Miscalculations.

"The advantage of submarine attacks on commerce is that they cannot be controlled by superior fleet power in the same way as attacks by cruisers; a disadvantage is that they cannot be carried out on a large scale consistently within the laws of war or the requirements of humanity. They make, therefore, a double appeal to German militarism—an appeal to its prudence and an appeal to its brutality.

"The Germans knew that their victorious fleet was useless. It could be kept safe in harbor while the submarine warfare went on merrily outside. They knew that submarines cannot be brought to action by battle ships or battle cruisers. They thought therefore that to these new commerce destroyers, our merchant ships must fall an easy prey, unprotected by our ships of war and unable to protect themselves.

"They were wrong in both respects, and doubtless it is their wrath at the skill and energy with which British merchant captains and British crews have defended the lives and property under their charge that has driven the German admiralty into their latest and stupidest act of calculated ferocity—the judicial murder of Captain Fryatt.

The first lord contends that the case is not worth arguing, that it is useless to do the German military authorities the injustice of supposing they were animated by solicitude for the principles of international law.

"The illegality of their folly," he continues, "was of a different kind. It flowed from a different course. They knew that Capt. Fryatt was doing his duty, and they resolved at all costs to discourage imitation.

Believers in Doctrine of Brute Force.

"What blunders they are; they know how to manipulate machines, but of managing men they know less than nothing. They are always wrong, because they always suppose that if they behave like brutes they can cow their enemies into behaving like cowards. Small is their knowledge of our merchant seamen. I doubt whether one can be found who has not resolved to defend himself to the last against piratical attack. But if there is such a one, depend on it, he will be cured by the last exhibition of German civilization. And what must neutrals think of all this?

"The freedom of the sea means to Germany that the German navy is to behave at sea as the German army behaves on land. It means that neither enemy civilians nor neutrals may possess rights against militant Germany; that those who do not resist will be drowned, and those who do will be shot.

Already 244 neutral merchantmen have been sunk in defiance of law and humanity, and the number daily grows. Mankind, with the experience of two years of war behind it, has made up its mind about German culture. It is not, I think, without material for forming a judgment about German freedom."

Impotence of Germany's Much Vaunted Fleet.

Mr. Balfour argued that if they had felt themselves on the way to maritime equality, the Germans would not have loudly advertised the Deutschland incident, the whole interest of which, in German eyes, was to prove their ability to elude the barrier raised by the British fleet between them and the outer world. As further proof of the "impotence" of the German fleet, Mr. Balfour points to the ever-increasing flow of men and munitions from England pouring across the channel to France.

"It has reached colossal proportions," he continues; "its effects on the war may well be decisive. Yet never has it been more secure from attack by enemy battleships or cruisers than it has been since the German 'victory' of Jutland."

The First Lord refers to German exhortations to look at the map and see the extent of German successes, and adds:

"That depends on what maps you take. Even the map of Europe shows an ever-shrinking battle line. But look at the map of the world. All of Germany's colonies are gone except East Africa, which, even as I write seems slipping from her grasp. Has the

### FRENCH CARRY THE FIGHTING PAST OUTSKIRTS OF FLEURY AND TAKE 700 PRISONERS

Since Aug. 1, 1,100 Able-Bodied Germans Captured by French on Right Bank of the Meuse—Enemy Lines on Monacu Farm Penetrated, Berlin War Office Admits—Fierce Counter Attacks Repulsed by British and French, Enemy's Losses Being Heavy.

### British Troops in Bombing Attack Force Huns to Give Ground North of Bazentin-Le-Petit.

Thursday passed in all the war theatres without notable gains for any of the belligerents. In the Stokked region of Russia, violent fighting continued between the Russians and the Austro-Germans, while German counter-attacks against the British in the Deville Wood sector in France, all of which were repulsed, and bombardments, characterized the operations in France.

Battles also took place along the Sereth and Dniester rivers in Galicia between the Russians and the Teutons, while in the Caucasus region the Russians near Diarbek carried out a bayonet attack against the Turks which resulted in the capture of a Turkish work and some 300 prisoners and guns.

In the Travenanzes Valley of the Austro-Italian theatre the Italians have made fresh progress against the Austro-Hungarians. In the Adige Valley, in the Upper Poena region, and the district of Cortina D'Ampezzo, the Austrians are bombing Italian positions.

French on Outskirts of Fleury.

Bulletin—Paris, Aug. 3.—The text of this afternoon's official statement follows:

"North of the River Somme we repulsed last night, several German assaults on the Monacu Farm, and we organized our new positions between this farm and the Hem Wood.

"It has been confirmed that the German units engaged in the region of the Monacu Farm, had to be relieved as a result of heavy losses they have sustained since July 10.

"On the right bank of the River Meuse, the Germans delivered several counter-attacks upon the trenches which we captured yesterday. Everywhere our curtains of fire and the fire of our infantry checked the efforts of our adversary, who suffered heavy losses. As for our troops, following up their advantages, they have made notable progress to the south of Fleury. They have reached the immediate surroundings of this village, and have even gone beyond the railroad station. The number of prisoners made by us yesterday in the region of Fleury alone is in excess of 700. This raises to 1,100 the total number of able-bodied prisoners who have fallen into our hands since the first of August on the right bank of the River Meuse.

"In the region of Vaux-Le-Chapelle and Chenols there has been continued intense artillery fighting, but without infantry participation. The night passed quietly on the remainder of the front except in the forest of Apremont, where we dispersed with rifle fire certain German patrols.

"On the front along the Somme, Sergeant Chaintat yesterday had two aerial encounters with German machines, and in each case vanquished his adversary. These two new victories make a total of eight German machines which have been brought down by this aviator. Another German aeroplane, attacked at close quarters by one of our machines, fell to the ground and was wrecked at a point near Chauvy."

Germans Admit French Success.

Berlin, Aug. 3, via London, 5 p. m.—French troops have penetrated the German lines on Monacu Farm, in the region of the River Somme, and have taken a trench section to the north of that position, says the official statement given out today by the German army headquarters.

In the region north of the fortress of Verdun, the announcement adds, the French have re-captured a trench section which they had lost in the Laual Wood.

British Gain Ground Near Bazentin-Le-Petit.

London, Aug. 4.—The British official

### BULGAR ATTEMPT TO SEIZE ISLAND IN DANUBE MAY CAUSE ROUMANIA TO FIGHT AT LAST

Bulgarians Try to Seize Island Near Guirgevo, but Driven Off by Roumanian Frontier Guards.

London, Aug. 3.—An attempt by Bulgarian soldiers to seize an island in the Roumanian waters of the Danube river, close to the town of Guirgevo, has caused a sensation there, according to reports received by Bucharest newspapers. Roumanian frontier guards discovered the Bulgarians and raised an alarm. After a lively exchange of fire the Bulgarians fled.

#### On Italian Front.

### DEUTSCHLAND DOVE TWICE ON WAY OUT

German Captain Tells of Submersible's Trip Through the Capes.

### PASSED AMERICAN WARSHIP UNSEEN.

Capt. Hirsch of War-bound Liner Neckar Says Bremen Not Coming for Indefinite Time Yet.

Norfolk, Va., Aug. 3.—The Allied

cruisers patrolling the entrance of Hampton Roads still were in position within sight of shore during today, and there was nothing to indicate they were aware of the passage of the Deutschland out through the capes last night.

Captain Hirsch, of the war-bound German liner Neckar, who on board the tug Thomas F. Timmins directed the departure of the Deutschland, said today that the underwater freighter was passed unobserved within 100 yards of a United States destroyer on neutrality duty about a mile off the capes.

He also disclosed that the submarine submerged twice on her way down the bay to test her engines.

"When we came to a stop in the bay, at which point I shall not disclose because we shall probably have to use the place again," said Captain Hirsch, "the pilot aboard the submarine went off to the Timmins. It was then about five o'clock in the morning. The submarine was submerging so that her machinery and pumps could be tested and the cargo trimmed, should that be necessary. She went down in a deep hole in the bay to a depth of 135 feet, remaining there for some time.

"When she came to the surface again, Captain Koenig came up through the conning tower, and said that everything was working perfectly.

"We started off down the bay, and when no traffic was in sight the Deutschland took another dive while running. The tests having proved that the Deutschland was in perfect condition, we went into a place to hide for a while. We were well hidden, too. Anyone would have had great difficulty in finding us.

Passed U. S. Warship Unseen.

"In the afternoon we started for the capes. The destroyer was passed in the dark. As soon as the men on the bridge sighted the lights of the Timmins they watched us closely and looked for the submarine, which had passed them at a distance of only a hundred yards. At the time the submarine was submerged until her decks were awash.

"Later, when I reported to the destroyer that the Deutschland had cleared

Rome, August 3, via London (449 p. m.)—In the Adige Valley, the official announcement issued by the Italian war office says, bombardment by enemy artillery and aeroplanes is continuing. One enemy aeroplane dropped bombs on the town of Ala but they did no damage.

In the Upper Poena region yesterday we repulsed an attack against our position in the Caldiera Valley.

In the Travenanzes Valley we made fresh progress, notwithstanding the fierce resistance of the enemy.

The enemy artillery bombardment on Cortina D'Ampezzo having persisted, we are still shelling the villages in the Drave Valley.

On the remainder of the front the situation is unchanged.

### KING SENDS HIS SYMPATHY TO FRYATT'S WIDOW

In Letter His Majesty Says Captain's Defence of Ship Noble Instance of Resource and Self-sacrifice.

London, August 3.—King George has sent a letter of sympathy to the widow of Captain Chas. Fryatt, master of the British steamer Brussels, who was executed recently by the Germans on a charge that he tried to ram a German submarine when he was master of the steamer Wrexham. In his letter King George says the action of Captain Fryatt in defending his ship (the Wrexham) was a noble instance of the resource and self-sacrifice characteristic of his profession. The letter adds that the King has learned with the deepest indignation of Captain Fryatt's fate, and that the King regards the outrage with abhorrence.

ed the capes and was on her way to sea, the officers aboard seemed most surprised. They had not observed her at all. So you see that the British and French cruisers off shore had not the slightest chance of finding the Deutschland."

Captain Hirsch added that he heard Captain Koenig give the order "diving stations" when the vessels were a mile off the capes. The submarine increased her speed, and a mile away all her lights suddenly disappeared. Captain Hirsch said he knew the vessel submerged at that time, when a mile inside the three mile limit.

He added it would be unwise for him to disclose whether the vessel went up or down the coast before striking out to sea, or whether she steered an easterly course straight out.

In response to questions regarding the prospects of the Bremen, sister ship to the Deutschland, arriving in American waters, Captain Hirsch said:

"You can depend upon it that if the Bremen was coming in the near future, I would not be returning to Baltimore, and neither would the Timmins."

He declined to say when the Bremen was expected.

### HEAVY LOSS OF LIFE FOLLOWS A CLOUDBURST IN SOUTHERN TOWN

ENORMOUS AMOUNT OF PROPERTY DAMAGED ALONG BLAIR'S CREEK, NEAR TAZEWELL, TENN.—COMMUNICATION CUT OFF.

Middlesboro, Kentucky, Aug. 3.—Between fifteen and twenty-five persons were drowned and enormous property damage sustained by a cloud burst on Blair's Creek, near Tazewell, Tenn., last night, according to a report which reached here today.

Telephone messages from there said about one hundred persons lived along the creek, and of these only a few have been accounted for. Nine bodies have been recovered.

Communication, which normally is not of the best, has been practically cut off. Two bridges on the Southern Railroad, between Middlesboro and Knoxville, are washed away, and train service is at a standstill.

### ITALY REMOVES LAST BARRIER TO WAR DECLARATION ON GERMANY

GIVES NOTICE TO BERLIN OF TERMINATION OF GERMAN-ITALIAN COMMERCIAL TREATY OF 1891.

Amsterdam, via London, Aug. 3.—A despatch to the Handelsblad from Berlin says Italy has given notice to Germany of the termination of the German-Italian commercial treaty of 1891, which would have expired at the end of 1915.

A despatch from Paris says that the existence of the treaty was the only reason which had prevented Germany from declaring war on Italy.

statement issued at midnight reads:

"North of Bazentin-Le-Petit, we gained some ground by a bombing attack.

"During the night the enemy sent four strong detachments toward Deville Wood, which were allowed to approach to close range before fire was opened. All were repulsed with heavy loss, and at one place fifty of the enemy were caught in massed formation by our machine gun fire.

"Our heavy artillery bombarded an enemy strong point between Poerles and Thiopval. The garrison, fleeing across the open, came under our fire.

"Yesterday we caused a big explosion at Courcelotte.

"Throughout the day the enemy's artillery maintained a barrage west and southwest of Longueval and Metz and Caterpillar Wood intermittently. Further north he shell-villages near Arras and Armentieres and dropped bombs on the outskirts of some of the villages, without doing any damage.

"In the Givency district we bombarded the enemy's lines near Hohenzollern. In the Loos salient there was considerable trench mortar activity on both sides.

"Two enemy aeroplanes were brought down in the northern section of our line, one of which seems to be of a new pattern. Three of our machines were brought down by gunfire."

LUNENBURG, N. S. MAN DROWNED AT SOURIS, P. E. I.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., Aug. 3.—Elmer Conrad, a native of Lunenburg, N. S., a sailor on board the schooner Viola was drowned at Souris while out swimming. He was drawn under the vessel and never came to the surface again. The body was recovered shortly after.

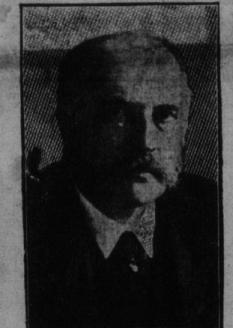
### MT. ETNA AND STROMBOLI IN ANGRY MOOD

New York, August 3.—A Journal despatch from Rome today says:

"The volcanoes of Mount Etna and Stromboli are in violent eruption, accompanied by underground rumblings, so intense is the heat from the flaming lava that the sea is boiling in the region of the volcanoes."

### BUST OF THE KAISER FAILED TO DELIGHT THEIR ARTISTIC TASTE

London, Aug. 4.—The German administration of Belgium has imposed fines amounting to 10,000 marks on the recent municipal art exhibition, according to a Rotterdam despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company. At the request of the German administration, says the despatch, the bust of the Emperor was exhibited among other sculptures. It caused such a hostile demonstration on the part of the visitors to the exhibition that it had to be removed.



LORD BALFOUR.

"Before the Jutland battle, as a fact, the German fleet was imprisoned. The battle was an attempt to break the bars and burst the confining gates. It failed, and with its failure the high seas fleet sank again into impotence.

"The Germans claim Jutland as a victory, but in essence they admit the contrary, since this object of a naval battle is to obtain command of the seas, and it is certain that Germany has not obtained that command, while Great Britain has not lost it. Tests of this assertion are easy to apply. Has the grip of the British blockade relaxed since May 31? Has it not, on the contrary, tightened?

"The Germans themselves will admit the increasing difficulty of importing raw materials and foodstuffs, and of exporting their manufactures, hence the violence of their invectives against Great Britain."

Impotence of Germany's Much Vaunted Fleet.

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### ALLIES GIVE SAFE CONDUCT TO GERMAN WOMEN AND CHILDREN

New York, Aug. 3.—Twenty German women and children on their way from Tsing Tau, China, to their homes in Germany, sailed from here today on the Scandinavian line steamship United States. They are traveling under safe conduct passports issued by the Entente Allied governments.

London, Aug. 4.—The British official