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TWELVE PAGES—TUESDAY MORNING—AUGUST 3 1915—TWELVE PAGES

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GERMAN DESTROYER AND TRANSPORT ARE VICTIMS OF BRITISH SUBMARINES

Another British Sub. Sinks Two Turk Craft in the Sea of Marmora

French Capture More Trenches on Fecht Heights in Vosges

RUSSIANS RETAIN GRIP ON WARSAW, DELAYING FOE'S ADVANCE

RUSSIA IMBUED WITH RESOLVE TO WIN VICTORY

Firm and Unshakable Determination to Bring War to Successful Issue

BRAVE ITALY THANKED

M. Sazonoff Tells Duma of Co-operation of Allied Staffs

LONDON, Aug. 2.—A despatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Petrograd says:

"Michael Vladimirovitch Rodzianko, president of the chamber, in convening the session of the duma, said the more terrible the war became the more Russia was imbued by the firm and unshakable determination to bring it to a successful issue.

"This," said M. Rodzianko, "necessitates complete unity of all classes and the development of the productive resources of the empire."

During his address, he greeted the diplomatic representatives of the triple entente powers, who were cheered by the members of the chamber and by the public in the galleries. The demonstration reached its climax when, in the name of the entire Russian people, M. Rodzianko thanked "our new ally, the brave Italian nation." He then spoke of "our brave Polish brethren, who were the first to receive the blows of the abominable enemy."

Brilliant Example by Army.

"The army," said M. Rodzianko in concluding, "sets us a brilliant example on how to fulfil our duty to the country. It is now our duty to work day and night to supply this army with everything which it needs, but to do that it is necessary to make many changes. We shall fight until the complete ruin of the enemy is accomplished."

Combined Action Organized.

Serglus Sazonoff, the foreign minister, who followed M. Rodzianko, after reiterating that all the evidence showed that neither Russia nor her allies were responsible for the war, gave a resume of the political situa-

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

The War and the Turn of the Year

The allies, and especially Great Britain, will enter on the second year of the war in much better trim. Britain has found herself in this great year of trial; she has been improved spiritually, morally, as a fighting force. She has reorganized herself. She has found that her greatest opportunity in her history is leadership in this struggle to maintain the liberty of mankind against a highly organized Germany, that would displace it with irresponsible and autocratic military rule, that would wipe out the small nations, that would justify any aggression and any savagery in warfare if it helped forward the end in view. Britain is putting in her all, and her all in money and men exceeds the resources of any of the others. She knows what she must do and she has put her hand to the doing. She grows in clearness of aim because of the moral sanction that is behind her, of the growing weakness of the Prussian case. A great cause grows greater daily, and by trial; and a great cause goes steadily to its triumph.

Nothing therefore to do but for Britain and her dominions, with her allies, to keep on fighting, equipping, organizing, spending money in billions, spending and risking lives in hundreds of thousands. She can't turn back; she would not if she could.

Our attitude is one of thankfulness that we are so far forward, is of the sternest determination to finish the job and to finish it right.

More and more do the signs point to still more extensive operations in the Dardanelles and on the side of Italy and between Germany and Russia on their immediate frontier. Even if a wide-reaching drive is attempted in Belgium and France the real theatre of the war is further to the east and southeast. On its western side it is as near to us—and to the United States for that matter—as it is to England.

We enter on the second year with a clearer and a better cause and with a stouter heart, and we welcome it as keenly as we accept it. We have no regrets. Germany is worse off than a year ago; she has already lost her case in the eyes of men, and she knows that history will never justify her. The greatest humiliation in the story of mankind awaits her.

And more in this strain talked the M.P. for South York to the Mayor of the little village of Wexford yesterday. The latter replied:

"Huh! Boss, we got to lick Hell out of them first!"

GERMAN COTTON INDUSTRY IN HANDS OF GOVERNMENT

ROTTERDAM, via London, Aug. 2—German newspapers report that the government is taking over the entire control of the German cotton industry. The order which has been issued says:

"From August 1, all textile factories in Westphalia will be worked under state control as part of an arrangement to provide for an equitable division of cotton among the factories in Germany."

ACTION BY BRITAIN

LONDON, Aug 2.—"The Weekly Despatch" says it understands that the British Government is about to declare cotton contraband, and that it will offer compensation to planters and make new arrangements with the neutral countries of Europe. The paper adds that it is stated that the government is also taking up the question of modifying the order in council for the satisfaction of the authorities at Washington.

VOSGES BATTLE TURNS AGAIN IN FRANCE'S FAVOR

Several German Trenches Captured on Fecht Heights

FIGHTING IN ARTOIS

German Trench Occupied After Engagement With Grenades

Special Cable to The Toronto World.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—French successes in a series of engagements in the Vosges, including the capture of several German trenches, are reported in tonight's communique of the French war office at Paris. The fighting is proceeding in front of the positions which the French troops stormed on the heights of the Linge, Schratzmannelle and Barrankopf. In these engagements extremely heavy losses were inflicted upon the enemy and 50 prisoners belonging to two different regiments were taken by the French troops.

Trench Taken In Artois.

In night operations French infantry in the Artois district repulsed several German infantry attacks by the use of hand grenades and took possession of a section of a trench along the road between Ablain and Angres, north of the national highway between Bethune and Arras. Twice in the past 24 hours the Germans made attacks on French trenches in the region of Marie Therese, using both bombs and flaming liquid. The first attacks of the Germans were repulsed in the act of launching and the last was defeated by a French counter-attack after the enemy had gained a foothold in the trenches.

Germans Active Elsewhere.

The Germans also occupied a French position in the region of Hill 213, but were driven out of part of it by an immediate counter-attack.

French troops had the advantage in fighting with mines in the Champagne district.

Three desperate German attacks on the French positions between Les Eparges and the Calonne trench, were defeated yesterday by infantry and artillery fire.

The usual cannonade obtained on the heights of the Meuse and in the Woevre.

GERMAN HOSPITAL IN CONSTANTINOPLE BURNED

Three Thousand Buildings Reported Wiped Out in Great Fire

ATHENS, Greece, Aug. 2, via London, 11.25 a.m.—Arrivals here from Constantinople report that 3000 buildings, including the German Hospital, filled with wounded soldiers, were destroyed last week by fire.

After-Holiday Clearance of Odd Lots Men's Summer Hats.

The heavy selling of straws and Panamas at Dineen's, 140 Yonge street, for weeks before Civic Holiday has left this popular company with many lines that are short in sizes. These are being offered below cost to clear and are stylish, high-grade and real bargains. Felt hats by celebrated makers—English and American—are enormously reduced to clear. No matter your headwear needs, you can always count on doing better at Dineen's.

CURTAIN DRAWN OVER SITUATION ROUND WARSAW

City Not Yet Abandoned by Russian Army, Tho Foes Press On

RUSSIANS DELAY FOE

Advance of Von Mackensen Northward Retarded by Determined Stand

LONDON, Aug. 2.—While the Austro-Germans continue to tighten the wings of their great eastern battlefront, with success at both extremities, including the occupation of Mitau reported officially by Berlin today and two weeks ago in the north and further progress beyond Cholm in southeast Poland, the situation before Warsaw proper 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 hold on the capital, or, at least, no word of its evacuation has come to London.

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

Russia Not Disatisfied.

Pronouncements 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 strain in Russia, there had been no criticism emanating from those who understood the military situation.

SEVENTEEN THOUSAND CAPTIVES OF ITALIANS

Nearly Four Hundred Austrian Officers Are Among Prisoners

ROME, Aug. 1, via Paris Aug. 2.—Prisoners taken by the Italian forces now number 17,000 including 380 officers, according to an announcement made by the Stefani news agency. Prisoners came from all parts of Austria-Hungary. While under the surveillance of Italian troops they are under the direct command of their own superiors. There rations are the same as those served to the Italian soldiers.

BRIGHT, HOT WEATHER IS NEEDED IN WEST

Wheat is Described as Heavy Crop, But Very Green

WINNIPEG, Aug. 2.—Reports to The Manitoba Free Press from staff correspondents investigating in western Manitoba, declare that wheat is a heavy crop but very green and will require very bright hot weather to make wheat cutting general by the last week of August.

GERMANS DRAW NEW MEN FROM FRENCH FRONT

After Every Rebuff, Additional Forces Piled Up by Von Mackensen

FRANCE MAY STRIKE

Situation Created Very Favorable for Offensive Action in West

PETROGRAD, Aug. 2, via London, 4.30 p.m.—Semi-official press material issued at the general staff headquarters in Petrograd says:

"The sending of important German reinforcements from France to our front goes back to the second week of July, Russian style, when Field-Marshal Von Mackensen met a cruel rebuff on the Vieprz River and the battle on the Narew River took on a stubborn character.

"For every success we have the enemy compensates by piling up against us new forces from the western front, thereby creating very favorable conditions for operations by our allies."

Russian Press on Campaign.

The military critic of The Rech, in describing the recent campaign, says:

"First came the battle on the Lublin front, then a period of calm; after that our trops proceeded to the new positions assigned them. It is evident that the evacuation was followed by the complete denudation of everything that might assist the enemy.

"Precisely so will be the abandonment of other points where evacuation may be required by our military plans. It will be equally gradual and cautious as the evacuation of Lublin. Our armies, executing the required manoeuvre, at the same time will take steps to guard it against interference by the enemy.

"In the Warsaw region the enemy is meeting with steady opposition from our rearguards. At Plaseczno and Gorakalwarya, and finally at Blonie our armies beat off the enemy's efforts to enter Warsaw. This means that the hour has not yet come for the supreme command of our armies to leave the Vistula line. That hour will strike only when extreme neces-

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 4.)

LITTLE FIGHTING ON GALLIPOLI PENINSULA

Turkey Claims British Bombardment Has Lessened in Intensity

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 1.—Via London, Aug. 2—There have been no important actions on either side in the last fortnight on the Gallipoli Peninsula. Even the British bombardment of the Turkish positions has lessened considerably in its intensity. This applies both to Avi-Burnu and Sedd-El-Bahr. The Turkish artillery has been active however. There have been no serious infantry engagements.

The military hospitals here and elsewhere which a few days ago were well filled, now are in many cases half empty.

Borden Praises Nurses

Canadian Associated Press Cable.

LONDON, Aug. 2—Premier Borden today spent some time in the Canadian pay record office and later proceeded to Lady Languttock's residence, where a party of newly-arrived Canadian nurses are being entertained.

The premier, expressing his pleasure at meeting the ladies from the Dominion, said the empire would never forget the noble part women had played in the war.

BRITISH SUBMARINES SCORE AGAINST FOE IN THREE SEAS

GALATA BRIDGE BLOWN UP?

Special Cable to The Toronto World.

MITYLENE, Aug. 2.—It is reported via Dedeaghatch, Bulgaria, that the Galata bridge has been blown up by a submarine.

The Galata bridge connects Constantinople with the Asiatic shore and serves as the only means of transporting troops from the Turkish capital to the Asiatic side of the Dardanelles, whence they are ferried across to the Gallipoli Peninsula.

THE BRITISH SEA POWER HAS SAVED THE WORLD AND CIVILIZATION

New York World, Sunday, Aug. 1, editorial:

Had Admiral Mahan lived to see the beginning of the second year of the world war he would have found in the events of the first year the most striking vindication yet recorded of the influence of sea power upon history.

Except for the British navy, Germany today would be master of the world. Germany's marvelous preparedness, combined with her unparalleled military resources, gave the Teutonic alliance a commanding advantage that all the rest of Europe could not have withstood had land warfare alone been able to determine the result. But for British domination of the seas the war would be over and civilization prostrate before triumphant German militarism.

What has been accomplished by British sea power has been carried thru without a single conspicuous achievement. There has been no decisive naval battle. There has been no engagement between warships of the first class. Not a single dreadnought has yet been in action except against land defenses or has sighted a hostile flag at sea. None the less, the work of the British navy as a whole is the one decisive factor of the war.

German commerce has disappeared from the ocean and hundreds of thousands of tons of German ships are rusting at their piers. Except in a clandestine fashion Germany is cut off from all trade with the outside world and compelled to manufacture for herself whatever she needs for military or civil purposes. Only her Baltic ports are open. One by one her colonies have dropped away, and month by month her isolation is more complete. The military consequences of that isolation will become more and more important as the war proceeds.

Since the battle cruiser engagement in the North Sea, in which the Blucher was destroyed, British sea power is no longer openly challenged by Germany, which is satisfied to wage a furtive submarine warfare against unarmed merchant ships and keep Von Tirpitz's navy snugly hidden in the Kiel Canal beyond the range of British guns. In the midst of this sniping the British navy continues to do its main work without interruption, while the losses sustained by British shipping thru submarine warfare are without real importance as affecting the outcome of the war.

British and French commerce continues because the Germans cannot command the sea. The allies have the manufacturing resources of the world to draw upon. More than a million soldiers have been landed in France under naval convoy without the loss of a single transport. British colonial troops are transported from every quarter of the globe as freely as in time of peace. The operations at the Dardanelles have been made possible only by the British navy, and but for the British navy Russia would not be able to obtain the supplies of ammunition and guns without which no further resistance could be made to the German advance. Most of the splendid courage and devotion of the French people in this conflict would have been futile had not the British navy enabled the French Government to supply the equipment in which the army was so fatally deficient at the beginning of the war.

Much has been made by captious critics of the failure of the British fleet to "capture or destroy" the German fleet as it was ordered to do when the war began. But the German fleet might as well have been captured or destroyed for all the service it has been able to render to the empire and to German arms. A fleet which is so completely overmatched that to invite battle is to invite destruction is practically non-existent for all the purposes to which sea power can be put in time of war.

Whether the British naval officers have done all they should or less than they should, the fact remains that British sea power has saved the allies from defeat, and that if Germany is finally crushed it is British sea power that will have determined the issue.

Manitoba's Political Crisis

Special to The Toronto World.

WINNIPEG, Aug. 2.—This is election week with voting on Friday. Only three more days and nights for meetings and canvass.

The new Norris (Liberal) administration (in office after many years of waiting) have the conduct of the election, and claim to have turned out of office the most corrupt government yet exposed in the history of the Canadian people. They are supported by the Liberal leaders and party in Dominion politics, and by their friends who control the Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta. They have an influential press headed by The Free Press of Winnipeg. They also claim that next to the corrupt and extravagant record of the Roblin government in handling the parliament building and other departments, was their two-sided policy on public schools. For this they were condemned by the voters, for trying to fasten separate, rather racial, schools on the public system of the province. All this is very much against the Conservatives as a party; worst of all a royal commission has declared that the Roblin government in its dying days set a trap on the eve of the Norris government taking office to besmirch it with money.

On the other hand the Conservatives have already repudiated Roblin and all his works, have selected a new leader in Sir James Aikins, and have announced a radical and progressive program of economy, efficiency, of public schools without religious or race entanglement, of temperance. They have had only a few short weeks to do this in. They have reorganized The Telegram newspaper against Roblin (who until lately is said to have had control of it) and in favor of cleaner politics. They claim that if Roblin was bad the Norris crowd are of the same kind—that the Independent Conservatives are for a clean-up and cleaner politics hereafter. They are trying their best to put Norris and his Liberal friends in the Roblin class—that is probably their strongest argument. And they have set out to regain the support of the Orange Conservatives that they had lost on the school policy of Roblin. In this fight of theirs the strongest personal element is Hon. Robert Rogers, minister of public works in the Borden government at Ottawa. Mr. Rogers left the Roblin government four years ago to enter federal affairs. But he is, and has been, the real western Conservative leader, and he has loyally thrown in his great influence to try and save the situation in the west, having in view both the local and the federal spheres. It is charged that he was intimate with the Roblin administration and practically identified with it. Disregarding all these charges, tho he gave his opponent every opportunity of putting him in the box before the two royal commissions, he has taken his political life in his hand and thrown in his lot with the new Conservative organization; and is now seeking to put the Aikins party in power; and if he can't do that to at least keep them in comparative strength, and to recreate a Conservative organization for the coming fight in federal politics, come when it may. Mr. Rogers is fighting to the last ditch, as everyone who knows him must have expected him to do. No matter what comes of Friday's vote he will still be there, and the most influential factor in western politics. His friends believe he will be much stronger after the election even if he only pulls off fifteen seats out of the forty-one. But he hopes to get at least half.

These are the main facts and influences that underly the fight of this week; the public will have to await the result, and then subsequent developments, tho everyone admits that they will have a profound effect on the federal election whenever it may be held. It may even bring it on.

German Destroyer Sunk in North Sea, Transport in Baltic and Two Turkish Craft Are Destroyed in Sea of Marmora—Germans Sink Three British Steamers.

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.

A despatch from Petrograd tonight says:

"An official communication issued here tonight says that British submarine has sunk a large German transport in the Baltic Sea."

Another statement issued by the British 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 3000 tons off the Mudania 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.

Many Torpedoes Fired

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

Continued on Page 5, Column 3

RESCUED COUPLE FROM THE LAKE

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Nelson Stranded in Motor Boat

FOUND AT MIDNIGHT

Message to Life-Saving Crew Brought Aid After Hard Chase

Robert Nelson an dhis wife were rescued from the lake early this morning by Capt. Chapman and the life-saving crew. At 10.40 last night a telephone call was sent in that a gasoline launch was in great danger opposite stop 21 on the Lake Shore road. The life-saving crew set out immediately, but it was near midnight before they located the boat. At that time there was a high sea and the east wind was forcing the stranded launch up on the bank. Nelson and his wife were taken off the launch with difficulty, as the shore at this point is very steep and the water is deep.

While the launch was being towed back to the city Mr. Nelson stated that early in the evening he had run from Sunnyside to Long Branch. On the way home their launch became half filled with water and the engine stalled. He then began to wave the lantern to attract the attention of someone on the shore. The boat was threatening to capsize every moment and he had no hope of being rescued until the life saving crew came in sight.

Mrs. Nelson is overcome with shock.

CANADIAN HOME FOR WILSON.

Special to The Toronto World.

BROCKVILLE, Ont., Aug. 2.—The proposal to purchase Hart Island, opposite Alexandria Bay, in the Thousand Islands, to be used as a summer home for President Wilson, suits the owner of the island, G. C. Boldt, who will accept $500,000 for the property on which is located a magnificent home.