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SITUATION AROUND WARSAW UNCHANGED; BRITISH SUBMARINE SINKS ENEMY WARSHIP

AUSTRIAN LOSSES 40,000 NORTH OF LUBLIN IN 48 HOURS

Enemy's Advance in Poland Being Made at Enormous Cost—Ceases Attacks East of Warsaw and Russians Fighting Fiercely Northwest of the Capital—Teutonic Army Unable to Drive Back Czar's Forces South of Cholm.

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 forty thousand men during the past 48 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.

ENLIST NOW!

Our King and Country need the Canadian farmers in the field of greater food production.

GERMAN DESTROYER SUNK BY BRITISH SUBMARINE

Near German Coast on July 26, Admiralty Announces—Daring Work in Sea of Marmora by One of Britain's Underseas Boats — German Transport Sunk in the Baltic.

Bulletin—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 clas, on July 26, near the German coast.

The German destroyer G-196 was completed in 1911. The vessel displaced 659 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.

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 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.

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

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

"The railway cut 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."

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

Bridge Blown Up By Submarine

London, Aug. 3—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.

FOUR NOTES RECEIVED AT WASHINGTON

Three from Great Britain and one From Berlin.

GERMAN NOTE DEALS WITH WM. P. FRYE CASE

First British Notes Defends Allies' Efforts to Suppress Trade With Enemy, Even by Stoppage of Trade Through Neutral Countries of Europe.

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 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 countris, 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 revived 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 Matamoras 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 and cargoes, under conditions that seemed 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 despatched 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 up cargoes from America, ostensibly bound for neutral countries and the financial benefit to be derived from that business.

Efforts to Release Goods for American Market Held at Rotterdam.

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 orders in council there is an in-

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WILL DISCUSS GENERAL STRIKE

Conference of Machinists Union Officials to Consider Walkout in all Plants Making War Munitions.

Boston, Aug. 2.—Officers of the International Machinists' Union, who are in this city in connection with the movement to obtain increased wages and shorter hours at plants where munitions of war and machines for their men are being made, tonight received telegrams ordering them to attend a general conference to be held at Hartford, Conn., next Sunday. According to one of the vice-presidents of the union this conference will consider the expediency of calling a general strike at all war munitions plants in New England which have not at that time granted the union demands.

The orders received tonight were issued from the office of International President W. H. Johnston, of Washington, D. C., it is said.

ASK CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICAS TO HELP BRING PEACE IN MEXICO

Washington, Aug. 2—The United States has decided to ask the co-operation of South and Central America in the next step to restore peace to Mexico. The Ambassadors from Argentina, Brazil and Chile, and the ministers from Bolivia, Uruguay have bee nasked to confer with Secretary Lansing here Thursday.

EIGHTY-SIX YEARS OLD BUT OFFERS SERVICES TO KING AND COUNTRY

Special to The Standard.

Yarmouth, N. S., Aug. 2.—Quite a number of enlistments have come in as a result of last week's demonstration. Eight have been sent forward to camp, eight more are ready and a gentleman in Port Maitland today says there are about fifteen there who come into town to enlist tomorrow.

Joseph Studley of Sanford, an old gentleman of 86 years walked into town today and offered his services for his King and country. He said he was as sound as a nut, could walk as far as anybody and was anxious to go. He also added that he had been a butcher all his life and was used to the sight of blood.

Public contributions are now practically complete for two machine guns.

ELEVEN OF CREW PERISH

Survivors of British Steamer Clintonia Say Their Vessel Was Sunk Without Warning.

Brest, France, Aug. 3. (12.30 a. m.)—The British steamship Clintonia, of 3,838 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, tacked 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.

RELEASED AFTER SIX GERMANS HAD BEEN TAKEN OFF AT KIRKWALL, ENG.

New York, Aug. 2.—The Danish steamer Frederik VIII arrived here tonight from Copenhagen, Christiania Christiansand, with 22 cabin passenger 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.

DIED FEW HOURS BEFORE GIRL HE WAS TO HAVE MARRIED REACHED HIM

Galt, Ont., Aug. 2.—Miss Grace Jeffries, fiance of Lilliam Cassels Buchanan of the Royal Canadian Engineers, who, with Miss Ruth Buchanan, sailed from New York on the Orduna, July 22, reached the Duchess of Connaught Hospital in Clivden, Eng., just a few hours too late to see her soldier lover before he died. This information was contained in a cable received here today by relatives, informing them of the death of Sapper Buchanan.

RUSSIANS PUTTING UP HARD FIGHT TO BALK ADVANCE OF VON MACKENSEN FROM NORTH

Austro-German Armies Contine to Tighten Wings of Battlefront — Grand Duke's Forces Have Not Relinquished Warsaw.

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, 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, 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.

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 undersea boat operating on the Sea of Marmora. This craft not only crept so 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.

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.

Berlin, Aug. 2. (By wireless to Sayville)—In a statement given out today the Overseas News Agency says:

"The entire German press has approved, with enthusiasm, the proclamation given out by Emperor William on the anniversary of the outbreak of the war and published yesterday. It unites in pointing out that every word in this statement breathes his accustomed high minded seriousness.

"The conviction of Emperor William that the entire German nation is animated by a firm resolution to secure a lasting peace, thus opening the road for an unparalleled national development, is shared by all the people. Yesterday the people went to church and thanked the Almighty for the blessings of the past year, and prayed for a speedy ending of the fearful struggle.

"Newspapers point out particularly that the plan to starve an entire nation of 80,000,000 men, women and children has been frustrated by the careful organization of all resources."

Levy of a Heavy Fine First Act of Germans On Entering Windau

Farmers Provided With Machinery and Ordered to Continue Harvest, Four-fifths of Grain Garnered Going to Germans.

Petrograd, Aug. 2, via London—Refugees from Windau, on the Baltic, who have arrived at Riga, relate that the first act of the Germans in taking possession of Windau was to impose a levy of 50,000 rubles ($25,000), to be worked out by the inhabitants of the city on the roads and bridges and on their farms.

Windau is in Courland, 100 miles northwest of Mitau. Agricultural machinery was provided by the Germans, and the local farmers were ordered to proceed with their harvesting. They were told to bring in their grain to designated places, and that the producer of this grain would be permitted to retain one-fifth, the remainder going to Germany.

The German troops have been forbidden, these refugees continue, to discuss the war with the people of Windau. The inhabitants of the entire Windau community have been enrolled and at the same time warned that if any man disappeared this would be the signal for the destruction of the estate on which he worked. The Germans are said to be showing little respect for the Lettish pastors, many of whose homes have been looted.

French Take German Trenches in Vosges and Inflict Heavy Losses

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 August 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 Woevre 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 Schratzmannele and of Barrenkopf. We have carried several German trenches, inflicting on the enemy heavy losses and taking fifty prisoners belonging to two different regiments."

HEAT WAVE HITS PHILADELPHIA

Forty-one Deaths Reported in Four Days —Seventeen of Victims Were Infants.

Philadelphia, Aug. 2—Fifteen deaths and numerous prostrations were reported as due to the heat here today. Eight of the victims were infants. Although the maximum temperature of 90 degrees was six below yesterday's high mark, the humidity was greater, registering 83 per cent. at one time in the forenoon. Rain brought some relief tonight, and the local forecaster promises cooler weather for tomorrow.

During the last four days 41 deaths, including 17 children, have been reported as a direct result of the hot weather.

DISASTROUS FIRE

Malone, N. Y., Aug. 2.—Fire at Hogansburg, 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.