

FORTS OF GRODNO FALL, FURTHER DEFERRING RUSSIAN STAND; PEACE TALK AT WASHINGTON, OFFER OF HAGUE ARBITRATION

ALLIED GUNS SWEEP GALLIPOLI, HAMPERING TURKISH MOVEMENTS

London, Sept. 2, 9.40 p.m.—Except in the region of Riga, where the Russians are presenting a solid front to Field Marshal Von Hindenburg, the Austro-German offensive is again making headway, and, as they have been doing for four months, the Russian troops have resumed their withdrawal movement.

The western forts of Grodno were evacuated after two of them were destroyed by the heavy guns and stormed by the German infantry, and it is considered extremely likely that the whole fortress has already been left to its fate, for it was no longer tenable after the Germans had crossed the Grodno-Vilna railway, which they did at two points, and had penetrated the forest of Bielovizh, to the southeast of the town.

Vilna, doubtless, will be the next objective of the Austro-Germans on this front. NO HOPE OF RUSSIAN STAND.

In the southeast Vienna also reports a series of successes, which have practically driven the Russians out of Galicia; they now hold only a very narrow strip between the Sereth river and the Bessarabia. Across the border in the latter province, the Austrians set fire to a number of villages, which might indicate a further retreat.

Everywhere the Austro-Germans claim to be advancing, but they have not captured, of late, any great numbers of men or guns. The Russian guns have been kept well behind the infantry, and are quickly moved back when the rear guards are unable longer to hold off the invaders.

On the western front the Germans claim to have recovered trenches which they lost in the middle of August in the Vosges, while the French simply refer to the heavy artillery engagements, which have been the feature of the last nine days, with no suggestion of what they foreshadow.

FLEET HAMPERING TURKISH MOVEMENTS.

Increased activity at the Dardanelles is shown in all the official reports. Besides their success in capturing an important position east of Suvla Bay, which dominates one of the Turkish lines of communication, the British have sunk four more Turkish transports in the straits; while the fire of the ships across Gallipoli peninsula has made the movement of Turkish troops by either land or sea more difficult.

According to the Turkish mine-sweepers have been busy at the entrance of the straits, suggesting that an attack is contemplated by the Allies from another direction.

A despatch from Rome says that the Austrians have evacuated Rovereto, which recent Italian advances had threatened to cut off. An official report from the same capital claims a number of successes for the artillery and infantry on different fronts.

Grodno Evacuated.

Petrograd, Sept. 2, via London, Sept. 2.—An official communication made public tonight announces the evacuation by the Russian forces of the fortress of Grodno, and the retirement of the troops to the right bank of the Niemen river. The text of the statement follows:

"On the Riga-Dvinsk front, general speaking, there has been no essential change. The German attack in the region of Friedrichestadt again has been repulsed.

"Our troops are making successful progress between the Sventa and the Viliya rivers. They are approaching very near Wilkomir, and further on they occupy the front of Svyatitsyany-Mislayala-Dukshy.

"On the evening of the first of September near Svyatitsyany our cavalry carried two villages at the point of the bayonet, repulsing the Germans in disorder and making many prisoners.

"Progressing along the right bank of the Viliya we captured without doing any damage. In the Val Grande zone in Carnia, reconnoitering parties sent out toward the enemy's positions observed that in some trenches recently lost 108 bodies had been abandoned.

"On the Carso front the enemy also has evacuated several trenches, leaving quantities of arms and ammunition which were gathered up by our troops.

"The capture of Fort Hermann, north of Plezzo, also has been struck by our fire.

"A medium calibre enemy battery threw a few shells upon the station and railroad near the district of the Vosges, in the sector of the Fecht."

"Austrians Abandon Trenches.

Rome, via Paris, Sept. 2, 11.50 p.m.—The official statement made public here tonight says:

"The enemy's artillery has continued to bombard Borgo, in Val Sugana, and begun to shell Roncigno, starting several fires there.

"Our artillery has bombarded and blown up a depot of munitions above Anderter, in the Sexta Valley, and effectively repulsed to the enemy's batteries in the Sobach Valley beyond the Predill defenses.

"The capture of Fort Hermann, north of Plezzo, also has been struck by our fire.

VON TIRPITZ WILL RESIGN

German Minister of Marine to Quit Coincident With Failure of Policy

BULGARIA STILL CONFERS WITH TURKS

Settlement of Boundry and Railway Issue Not Regarded Likely—Turks Destroy Town of 25,000 Population.

London, Sept. 3, 2.19 a.m.—An Amsterdam despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company, says it is reported that Admiral Von Tirpitz, the German minister of marine, will resign, and will be succeeded by Admiral Von Pohl, now chief of the admiralty staff and commander of the German battle fleet.

BULGARIA NOT LIKELY TO AGREE WITH TURKEY.

London, Sept. 2.—The correspondent of Reuters Telegram Company at Sofia, Bulgaria, telegraphs the following:

"On August 31 the Turco-Bulgarian negotiations for the rectification of the frontier with a view to Bulgaria's acquiring the Turkish section of the Dedeagatch railway, which recently were temporarily suspended by the return of the Bulgarian delegates from Constantinople, was resumed.

"Official circles, however, appear to entertain little hope of a satisfactory issue."

TURKS BURN TOWN; MASSACRE INHABITANTS.

London, Sept. 3, 1.40 a.m.—A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Athens says:

"Travelers arriving from Constantinople announce that on Friday last Turks burned the town of Ismid, and massacred a large number of the Armenian inhabitants."

Ismid lies at the head of the Gulf of Ismid, in Asia Minor, about 56 miles southeast of Constantinople. It has been the residence of both Greek and Armenian archbishops. Its population is about 25,000.

SAYS CANADA SHOULD HAVE CONSCRIPTION

Colonel Dennison, of Toronto, Asks Why the Willing Should Enlist and Shirkers Go to Ball Games.

Toronto, Sept. 2.—"Any man who talks peace until Germany is utterly smashed," said Colonel George T. Dennison, police magistrate of Toronto, in a lightning speech at the exhibition luncheon, "is either a traitor in the pay of the enemy or else a philosophical idiot."

"On the Tyrol front the Tonale fortifications, the plateaus of Lavarone and Polgaris, and our fortifications and vantage points at Mont Jaronia and Mont Coton, are kept under the enemy's gun fire.

FRENCH DOMINATE PLAIN OF MUNSTER AND FECHT VALLEY

"I Am on Barbed Wire Wounded by Bullet," Writes French Captain, Holding On to Last

DARING ASSAULTS GAINED SUMMIT

Succession of Battles in Which Germans Were Annihilated Company by Company Finally Won French Control of Alsace from Colmar to Turkheim—Turning Point Came August 17.

Paris, Sept. 2, 10 p.m.—The French official eye-witness in a statement made public tonight, deals with his observations of the fighting by the French troops in the Vosges.

"The operations in the valleys of the Fecht and Weis were pursued in order that we might attack Lingekopf and Schratmannele," says the eye-witness. "Our troops constructed a new road, eight miles long, with an extension coming with the trenches, the camps for our men and the ammunition depots. For many days our convoys transported over the heights by this new route thousands of tons of ammunition and other supplies in order to prepare for the attack on Lingekopf. The work was carried on over extremely difficult ground, and we were exposed to an enfilading fire from the north and south, which made moving about in daylight nearly impossible.

SUMMIT CARRIED BY IMPETUOUS ASSAULT.

"The first attack took place after preparations had been made by an intense artillery bombardment. This occurred July 20. By an impetuous assault our troops broke through the trenches and arrived at the summit of Lingekopf, on the left, and at the summit of Barrenkopf, on the right.

"The Germans held good in the centre, and as a result our troops on the left and right were compelled to retire slightly, although they held part of the German trenches they had gained. On July 22 another assault by us gained more ground. In the fighting the Germans lost heavily. Of one section of 41 Germans three soldiers made prisoners were the only survivors.

"A counter-attack by the enemy resulted in them regaining a part of their lost position, but in a new assault July 26, we recovered some of this ground, and on July 27 a violent combat over the whole line enabled us to make further progress. We annihilated one company of Germans.

HELD FORLORN HOPE FOR THIRTY-SIX HOURS.

"The enemy remained in a strong position on Lingekopf, but one of our companies reached the barbed wire entanglements. The captain of this company sent a note written on the leaf of his notebook, saying, 'I am on the barbed wire wounded by a bullet. We are dying in and the Germans will never dislodge us. Vive La France! This is the deepest interest in official and diplomatic circles. Joint action for peace among the heads of several neutral nations and the pope was suggested as a possible outcome of today's developments, but this idea received no official confirmation. Up to the present, the United States has acted entirely alone in the single offer it has made to be of service in bringing about peace.

Cardinal Gibbons Gratified.

Baltimore, Sept. 2.—Cardinal Gibbons, upon his return to Baltimore from Washington, this evening declined to discuss his conference with President Wilson, or the nature of the message from Pope Benedict which was received by him last Monday.

The cardinal repeated his expressions of gratification over his interview with the president, but declined to make any comment upon the contents of the message at this time. The communication was of such a confidential character, he said, that he felt it would be highly improper for him to reveal it until he had received authorization to do so from the Holy See at Rome.

Enemy Property on British Ship.

London, Sept. 2, 9.15 p.m.—In the prize court today Sir Samuel Thomson Evans, president of the tribunal, condemned as enemy property, the greater portion of the cargo of the British steamer Kumeric.

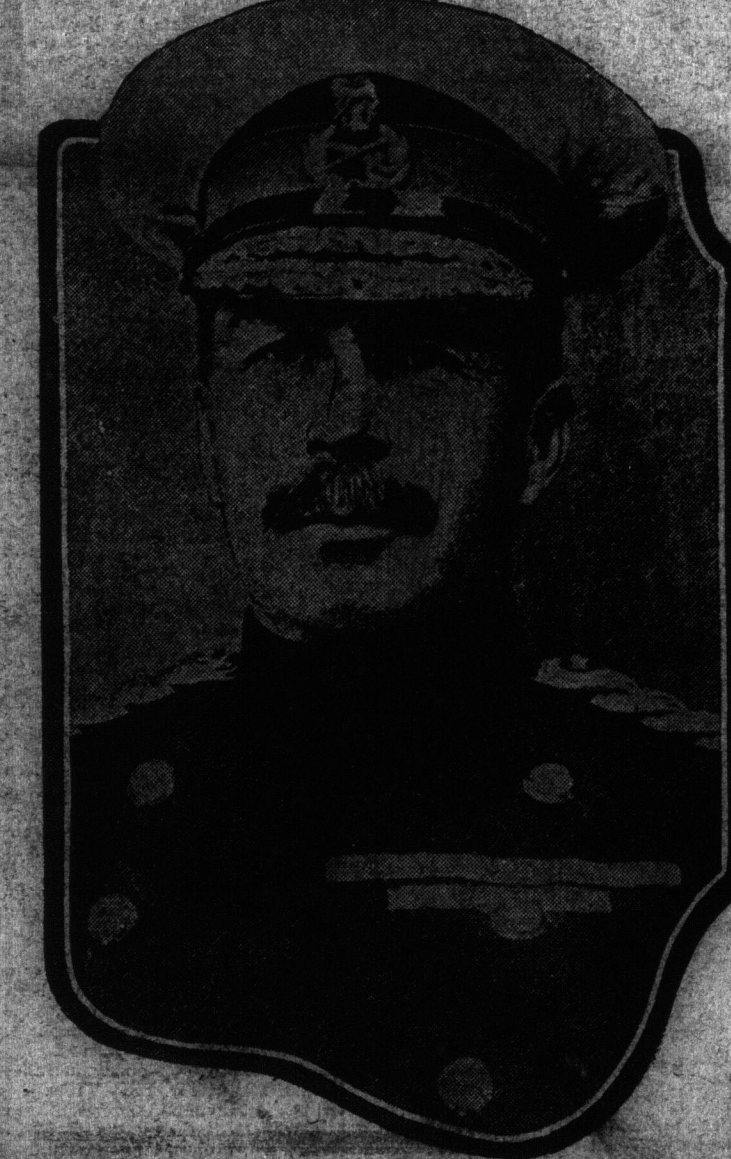
The steamer left Galveston July 17, 1914, before the outbreak of the war laden with cotton and wheat for Bremen and Hamburg. On wireless orders from her owners the Kumeric put into Queens-town August 6, 1914, where her cargo was seized and subsequently sold. The president of the prize court made an exception in his ruling respecting 465 bales of cotton, which was claimed by the

TORONTO RAILWAY CO. HELD ON CHARGE OF CRIMINAL NEGLIGENCE

Toronto, Sept. 2.—The Toronto Railway Company was today formally committed for trial on a charge of criminal negligence. The charge arose from the company maintaining the running boards of its open cars.

Alderman Gibbons, business agent of the employees union, testified that there had been nineteen accidents and one conductor killed as a result of falls from running boards last year, and this year there have been fourteen accidents and one death.

TO COMMAND SOUTH AFRICANS



General H. T. Luder, Commandant-General of Cape Colony Forces, who has been appointed chief in command of the First Brigade of the South African Union contingent for the front. He commanded a Brigade in the recent campaign in German South West Africa, and it was he who received the surrender of the German forces there.

SEND U. S. CLAIMS TO HAGUE IS OFFER

Von Bernstorff Instructed to Propose That Arabic and Lusitania Reparation Be Submitted to Arbitration

Cardinal Gibbons Sees President Wilson With Reference to Peace Movement Inaugurated by Pope—Action by Neutral Nations Suggested.

Berlin, Sept. 2, via London, Sept. 3, 12.20 a.m.—Germany, according to Count Von Bernstorff's instructions, offers to submit the claims for compensation arising from the Lusitania and Arabic cases to The Hague for adjudication.

Pope Endorses Wilson's Aid.

Washington, Sept. 2.—Cardinal Gibbons today presented to President Wilson a message from Pope Benedict regarding peace in Europe. Later he saw Secretary of State Lansing on the same subject.

After his conference at the White House the cardinal announced that he had discussed the possibilities of peace with the president. He said that he had conveyed a message from the pope on the question, but could not reveal its exact contents at this time.

Cardinal Gibbons declared that the settlement of the submarine issue between the United States and Germany had greatly aided the cause of peace, and had placed the United States in a very advantageous position to be of service in bringing to an end the conflict abroad. He said he had informed the president that he believed this to be true.

While the cardinal would not go into details regarding his message from the pope, it was indicated that it was in the nature of a suggestion that neutral powers join with the Vatican in making further efforts to restore peace. The cardinal said that the plan in mind was along the general lines of recent public discussion of the question in newspapers.

Cardinal Gibbons was with the president nearly half an hour. After leaving the White House, the cardinal, his face wreathed in smiles, greeted inquirers, and without being questioned said that he had discussed peace with the president.

"Our talk was highly satisfactory, and I am very much pleased with my reception from the president," said the cardinal.

"We went over the entire situation, but I cannot reveal the details of our conversation at this time. Probably more will be made public in the near future," Wilson pleaded.

The text of the pope's message was not made public nor was there any formal comment on it from the White House. Unofficially, however, it was said that the president was much pleased

NOT DEPENDENT ON AMERICA FOR "SILVER BULLETS"

Allied Financial Commission Will Make It Plain to American Bankers

CAN PAY THEIR BILLS

If Uncle Sam Wants to Sell Supplies to Britain, France and Russia They Must Find a Way of Giving the Usual Credits—British Empire Has Wheat Enough for Their Needs.

London, Sept. 2.—Plans for correcting the abnormal exchange situation, and putting on a stable basis the entire machinery of settling trade balances between America and Europe will be clarified within the next few days on the arrival in New York of the French and British financial commissions.

Both commissions have received their instructions, and are now on their way, the French commissioners having sailed from Bologne last Saturday. The British authorities have requested that details regarding the British commission be not discussed until the delegates are well outside the danger zone, after which all reservations will be removed and the subject opened to the fullest discussions.

Meanwhile it is known that the commissions are in a position to correct some misapprehensions which are believed to exist in the United States concerning British, French and Russian dependence on American. One of the best informed authorities said today:

Attila Not Dependent on United States.

"The idea seems to prevail in New York that we are on our knees and begging America to come to our assistance. The situation is exactly the reverse. America wants to sell Europe its goods, and if Americans hope to continue their sales they must find a means of giving the usual credits and stabilizing exchange."

The British commissioners are fully conversant with the attitude of the government, which does not regard the present situation as alarming. On the contrary, the government view is decidedly hopeful and serene, as the recent success in floating the gigantic war loan has given it confidence that the largest financial problems can be readily surmounted.

The commission will be in a position to point out that two distinct classes of credits are being incurred in America. The first results from purchases of supplies and munitions by the Allied governments; the second from ordinary purchases and sales between private traders.

Concerning the government purchases, not the slightest question has been raised regarding the unbounded resources of the government permitting it to make payments as fast as required. This is likely, it is pointed out, to be emphasized by the readiness of the British authorities to pay in American gold eagles. If any question exists, regarding the sale of wheat on the British pounds sterling, that is, that the American unit of value probably would be held to be acceptable, if any question arose concerning the fluctuation of the British unit.

As to ordinary sales between private parties, this is not considered a matter pertaining to the government, but one which buyer and seller should adjust. However, the British government is interested in seeing this private adjustment satisfactorily accomplished, so as to preserve normal and healthy financial conditions. Therefore the commissions are likely to explain the ability and willingness of the government to meet all credits for governmental supplies by gold payments in the American unit, or American eagles, if desired, while a plan for dealing with credits growing out of private sales will probably await conferences between the British and French delegates and American financiers.

Reprise Has Plenty of Wheat.

Indications, however, are that overtures will be expected from the American side, as the view prevails in the highest quarters here that if America wants to sell it must provide the means of credit. As showing that this is the real condition, it is pointed out that America's great wheat crop now being harvested will normally be taken by Europe at good prices, if a credit system is provided by the American sellers.

Otherwise, it is stated, reports reaching the government concerning the wheat yield in India, Australia and Canada, are such as to indicate that Great Britain and her Allies would be permitted for the first time to buy wheat in the countries named, instead of in America, as India, Australia and Canada will give the necessary credit facilities.

This is one of the phases of the situation upon which the British papers are fully informed in connection with the approaching discussion of exchange and the entire machinery of settling balances between America and Europe.

El Paso Bank and Trust Company, on the ground that it had been assigned to it by the shippers for money advanced.

He directed that the proceeds of the sale of this cotton be turned over to the El Paso Company.