

# CRUSHING SEA DEFEAT FOILS GERMAN PLAN; BRITISH FLEET ACTIVE ON BELGIAN COAST

## OSSOWETZ TAKEN BUT LOSS OF RIGA BATTLE WILL HAMPER GERMANS

London, Aug. 23.—The German naval reverses in the Gulf of Riga and the Baltic Sea, the German success in occupying the fortress of Ossowitz, and a British naval bombardment of the German naval base at Zebrugga today furnished a series of news features which temporarily diverted attention from the gravity of the issues growing out of the sinking of the White Star line steamer Arabic by a German submarine.

The German version of the Riga battle has not yet been given out, but the definiteness of the official Russian report on the sinking or crippling of the German battle cruiser Moltke, two other cruisers and eight torpedo boats, has sent a wave of enthusiasm throughout the country and dispelled the depression over the Russian retreat on land. Aside from the loss of the strategic effect upon the naval engagement is regarded chiefly important for the strategic effect upon the land operations in the German sweep eastward toward Petrograd, which military observers now consider as having been checked, and possibly irreparably defeated.

### SUCCESS OF ADVANCE HINGED ON RIGA.

The German centre has pressed forward steadily, until Prince Leopold of Bavaria is near the Russian new line of defence, but the military observers say that the entire campaign hinged on the vast enveloping movement of Field Marshal Von Hindenburg's forces in the north. They had succeeded in pushing far beyond Riga, to Jacobstadt, on the Drvina, but the Russian hold on the Gulf of Riga and of the great naval base of Riga is a continual menace in Von Hindenburg's rear.

This, the military observers say, led to the shifting of a number of German capital ships, including the Moltke, from the North Sea to the Baltic, with the purpose of controlling Riga and thus protecting a German land advance on Petrograd. The result of the naval battle, as gleaned from the official report, appears definitely to have defeated the German objective, according to the observers, who say that, aside from the loss of the ships, the gulf and the naval base of Riga are still in Russian hands and menace Von Hindenburg's capture by the Germans of the fortress of Ossowitz gives them another stronghold, only Grodno and Brest-Litovsk remaining in the central sector. It also gives them the main point on the railway to Bielsk and Brest-Litovsk.

### EXPECT EVACUATION OF BREST-LITOVSK.

Special reports from Petrograd indicate that the Russian position at Brest-Litovsk gradually is becoming untenable and that the public is being prepared for its abandonment.

Only meagre details have been received concerning the British bombardment of the German submarine base at Zebrugga and neighboring points on the Belgian coast. Berlin reports that forty British ships were engaged in it, but the British admiralty as yet has made no statement. The firing lasted several hours, the German heavy artillery answering the British fire.

That there has been French naval activity in the same locality is shown in the Paris official communication, which announces the sinking of a German torpedo boat destroyer off Ostend by two French torpedo boats.

In the west there has been no notable changes in the battle line.

### RUSSIANS HOLD OWN IN RIGA REGION NOW.

Petrograd, Aug. 23, via London, Aug. 23.—The following official statement was issued tonight at the Russian war office:

"In the last operations in the Gulf of Riga the German fleet suffered the following losses: One battle cruiser, two light cruisers and not less than eight torpedo boat destroyers, placed hors de combat. Some of the latter sank."

"On land, in the Riga region in the direction of Jacobstadt and Dvinsk, towards the west, the situation is unchanged."

"On the Sventa, between the Vija and Niemen, on the 21st and 22nd, we held by the enemy's offensive on the front of Kovarsk-Vilkomir-Kochedyarsk-Dronovskiy. Further south some of our units passed from the left bank of the Middle Niemen to the right bank."

"Between the Bobr and the Brest-Litovsk region we continue to defend our positions. Step by step, on the 21st and 22nd, the enemy made his most stubborn attacks on the Lower Bobr, in the region of Chafranka and Bielsk, in an easterly direction, and on the front of Klechtchil-Wysoka-Brest-Litovsk."

"On the right bank of the Bug, east of Vladova, the principal enemy attacks continue in the region of the lakes near Pushcha. On the evening of the 22nd the enemy attempted to assume the offensive also in the direction of Kovel."

"The situation in Galicia is unchanged."

### Active Artillery Fighting.

Paris, Aug. 23, 10:25 p.m.—The following official communication was issued tonight:

"In Artois, to the north of Souchez and in the sector of Neuville-Roelincourt, the artillery on both sides still shows lively activity."

"The enemy has dropped a few shells at Arras, Mont Didier and Rheims. Our counter-fire of the trenches and batteries of the enemy has been observed to be successful at many points."

"In Champagne, on the Perthes-Beaune front, a violent fight with grenades and bombs has taken place."

"Before Villo-Sur-Touche an advanced trench of the enemy was completely destroyed by one of our mines."

### Italians Repulse Attack.

Rome, via Paris, Aug. 23.—The following official statement from the Italian general headquarters, dated Aug. 23, was made public tonight:

"On the upper Cordevole the enemy completed, the afternoon of the 21st, a sudden raid on our line which defends the heights connecting Lana Pass with Sessa. The attack, although preceded and supported by an intense fire and volley of hand grenades, was completely repulsed."

"In the Tolmino sector the investment of defences is being slowly but continuously completed."

"On the Carzo front a surprise night attack by our troops put them in possession of several strong enemy trenches which prevented our lines on the left

## VICTORIA CROSS FOR DEAD LIEUTENANT

### Highest Honor Known to British Paid to Lt. F. W. Campbell of 1st Battalion

### "NO MAN DIED WITH MORE GLORY"

#### Young Officer Advanced With Machine Gun Under Hail of Fire and With Back of Surviving Private of His Section as Tripod Fired 1,000 Rounds—Mortally Wounded on Return to Trench.

London, Aug. 23.—The Victoria cross has been conferred upon Lieut. Frederick William Campbell, of the First Canadian Battalion, for conspicuous bravery on June 15 at Ghynchey, when he took two machine guns over a parapet, arrived at the German first line with one gun and maintained his position there, under the heaviest of rifle, machine gun and bomb fire, when almost the whole of his detachment had been killed or wounded.

The British supply of bombs being exhausted, Lieut. Campbell advanced the machine gun still further to an exposed position, and by firing 1,000 rounds succeeded in holding back the German counter-attack.

Lieut. Campbell subsequently was wounded, and has since died.

Of Lieutenant Campbell's heroic exploit which has won the recognition of the highest honor paid a British soldier, Sir Max Aiken, the Canadian record officer at the front, wrote on July 14 as follows:

"Lieutenant F. W. Campbell, with two machine guns, had advanced in the rear of the trench, which was killed or wounded in the advance, but a portion of the other crew gained the enemy's trench in the direction of Stony Mountain. The advance was most difficult and although subjected to constant heavy rifle and machine gun fire, the bombers led the way until further advance was impossible, owing to a barricade across the trench, which had been hurriedly erected by the enemy."

"The bomb and the machine gun carry the brunt of the day's work more and more as time goes on, till one almost begins to think that the rifle may be superseded by the shot gun."

"The machine gun crew, which reached the trench, was reduced to Lieutenant Campbell and Private Vincent, a lumber-jack from Bracebridge (Ont.), the machine gun, and the tripod. In the words of Kingslake—"And no man died that night with more glory, yet many died and there was much glory."

"At Wastrin, southeast of Lille, a British flying machine was shot down."

"Eastern theatre of war:

"Army group of Feld Marshal Von Hindenburg: The troops of General Von Eichen are making further progress east of Kovno. On the Bobr we occupied Ossowetz fortress, which was evacuated by the Russians."

"North and south of Tykocin successful engagements took place. Tykocin was taken. On this occasion 200 prisoners, including eleven officers and 77 machine guns, fell into our hands."

"Desperate Russian counter-attacks on the Bielsk failed with very considerable losses to the enemy, and we advanced south of this town."

"Army group of Prince Leopold of Bavaria engaged in stubborn fighting. This army group has crossed the Kleszoz-Leranza line and is engaged in further favorable attacks. We took 8,500 prisoners and sixteen machine guns were captured."

"Army group of Feld Marshal Von Mackensen: The crossings over a tributary of the Pulva have been captured after fierce resistance on the front between Raana and the mouth of the river. An attack across the Bug above the tributary of the Pulva is making progress."

"Before Brest-Litovsk the situation remains unchanged. On both sides of Svitjoez and at Pizosa, east of Vladova, the enemy was defeated yesterday and driven back toward the northeast."

Importance of Ossowetz.

London, Aug. 23.—The version of today's German tactical statement received by cable by Reuters Telegram Company gives a number of machine guns captured by the Germans at Tykocin seven, instead of seventy-seven, as given in an earlier version, received from Berlin by wireless telegraph.

The fall of Ossowetz deprives the Russians of the last of their westernmost

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## ACTION DETERMINED WHEN FACTS KNOWN

### Significant Statement Briefly Sums Up President Wilson's Attitude

### NOT TO ASK FOR ANY EXPLANATION

#### Unless Germany Offers Excuse Torpedoing of Arabic Must Be Taken as Answer to U. S. Note—German Press Seeks to Cloud Issue—Defines its British Statements.

Washington, Aug. 23.—Four days have passed since a German submarine sunk the White Star liner Arabic, with the loss of two American lives, and the American government still is without the detailed and official information necessary to shape its course.

The only notable development today was a break in the official silence which has surrounded the White House. Secretary Lansing declared that all the information so far in the hands of the state department, was fragmentary, and that details still were being sought. Ambassador Page at London, who had forwarded by mail a detailed statement, including some affidavits of American survivors, was instructed to send immediately a summary by cable. Some despatches were received from him, but they were not made public because they were thought to be of doubtful value. It is assumed that unless Germany wishes to make an outright issue with the United States some explanation will be volunteered. Acting with that thought, Ambassador Gerard was instructed today to report whether he had received a report from the German government on the sinking of the Arabic. He was not, however, instructed to ask for one.

It is said the state department will not necessarily wait indefinitely on Germany before taking whatever action is decided upon, neither does it intend to invite or encourage arguments. All it wants now are the facts. No meeting has been called for tomorrow, a regular cabinet day.

### Here Are the Facts.

London, Aug. 23, 11:32 p. m.—Official and unofficial statements were made today bearing upon the precise status of the steamer Arabic at the time she was sunk, the purpose being to show definite and unambiguous facts.

The foreign office issued a brief statement summing up the facts within its knowledge, without disclosing all the details in its possession. The statement said definitely that the Arabic was sunk by a German submarine without warning, and without any attempt on the part of the steamer to attack the underwater craft or to escape. The announcement also declares the Arabic was unarmed, and was proceeding to a neutral port, and therefore carrying no contraband. This is considered a summing up of the British official view of the essential facts, and as showing the culpability

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## ITALIAN TROOPS OFF TO TURKISH FIELD?

### Several Transports Leave Four Italian Ports, Escorted by Warships

### Serbia Aids Balkan Negotiations by Acknowledging Italy's Supremacy on Adriatic Coast—Broken Turkish Promise Led to Italian Declaration of War.

Rome, Aug. 23.—Several transports laden with troops, and escorted by warships, have departed from Naples, Syracuse, Taranto and Brindisi for an unknown destination. They sailed under sealed orders. It is generally believed they are to be employed for operations against Turkey.

### TURKISH AMBASSADOR LEAVES ROME.

Rome, Aug. 23, via Paris, Aug. 24.—Naby Bey, Turkish Ambassador to Italy, with the embassy staff and the consul in this city, left today for Turkey, by way of Switzerland.

Marquis Di Garroni, the Italian Ambassador at Constantinople, already has left that country.

### SERBIA YIELDS TO ITALY IN ALBANIA.

Milan, Italy, Aug. 23.—One of the main difficulties in the way of a solution of the Balkan problem favorable to the Entente Allies has been settled, according to an interview with Premier Pachitch of Serbia in the Corriere Della Serra.

The premier is quoted as saying that Serbia has given way to Italy regarding Albania.

Premier Pachitch, according to the newspaper, went over several phases of the present situation, as well as declaring that Austria had tried several times since the beginning of the war to conclude a separate peace with Serbia, but always with refusals from the Serbian government. The inaction of the Serbian army, the premier said, was due to sanitary conditions and the necessity for reorganization and the accumulation of war supplies.

When the moment comes, he declared, the Serbian army will fight steadfastly and in accord with the armies of Serbia's Allies, true to the principles of the Balkans for the Balkan peoples.

Serbia has been endeavoring ever since the beginning of the war to reach an agreement with Bulgaria, and is trying to do so now, the premier said, on a basis conserving the vital interests of both countries. So far as concerns Albania, the premier is quoted as declaring, Serbia bows to the decision of Europe and wishes a friendly solution of the Adriatic question with Italy, acknowledging the predominant position of Italy in that field.

An agreement has just been reached, the premier added, for Serbia to send to Italy Austrian prisoners of Italian nationality in exchange for prisoners of Slavic nationalities taken from Austria by Italy.

In June 1913, when the second Balkan war was brought to a close, the European powers made Albania an independent kingdom, with Prince William of Wied as king. The prince, however, was unable to pacify the turbulent tribesmen, and in May, 1914, he fled the country.

Since the beginning of the European war the flags of several of the neighboring countries have been hoisted on Albanian territory. Italy last fall occupied the Albanian town of Avlona, on the Adriatic, while the Greeks took territory in Epirus. Serbian troops marched across the country and assumed control of Durazzo, another outlet into the Adriatic, while Montenegro occupied the northern town of Scutari.

According to recent semi-official Serbian information it was stated that Serbia had accepted the conditions of the Allies and would consent to the occupation of Macedonia by the Allies in exchange for a section of the Dalmatian coast and adjacent islands, and the partition of Albania with Greece, with the exception of Avlona, which was to remain Italian. The interview with Premier Pachitch indicates that the Serbian government has granted further concessions regarding Albania to Italy.

### VENIZELOS CABINET SWORN IN.

London, Aug. 24, 12:05 a.m.—M. Venizelos and the members of his cabinet were sworn in today, says a Reuter despatch from Athens. An immense crowd, which had gathered in the streets, enthusiastically cheered the new premier.

The chief portfolios are constituted as follows:

Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs—M. Venizelos.

Minister of War—General Danglis.

Minister of Marine—M. Miaoulis.

Minister of Finance—M. Repoulis.

### CONSTANTINOPLE LIGHTED ONLY BY OIL.

Sofia, Aug. 23, via London, 5 p.m.—The gas works at Doldabotche, which supply Constantinople, have been shut down owing to lack of coal and Constantinople is now lighted by petroleum, according to latest advices from the Turkish capital.

The police have instructed the proprietors of hotels, cafes and other establishments to place oil lamps outside their buildings.

For the same reason trains on the Anatolian railway are running at half speed.

### Turkish Privileges Suppressed.

Rome, Aug. 23.—The Italian government, having declared war on Turkey, has decided to suppress all privileges enjoyed by the Ottoman Empire in Tripolitania by the treaty of Lausanne.

The liberty of the Mohammedan religion and the local customs derived from it, have been maintained.

### Italian Declaration.

Paris, Aug. 23.—Further details concerning the circular message which has been sent by the Italian government to its representatives abroad, setting forth the difficulties between Italy and Turkey, leading up to Italy's declaration of war on the Ottoman government, are contained in a dispatch sent from Rome by the correspondent of the Havas Agency. The Havas telegram follows:

"Regarding flagrant violations of the rights, interests and even liberties of

Italian citizens in the Ottoman empire, without the most energetic protestations on this subject, presented by the Italian ambassador at Constantinople, having any value, the circular says that on the third of August Marquis di Garroni (Italian ambassador to Turkey) presented an ultimatum comprising four demands:

"One—That Italians be permitted freely to leave Beirut (Syria); two—that Italians in Smyrna, in view of the impracticability of the port of Vourla, be authorized to depart by way of Sighele; three—that the Ottoman government permit the free embarkation of Italians at Mersina, Alexandria, Haifa and Jaffa; four—that the local authorities in the interior renounce their opposition to the departure of Italians to the coast and facilitate their journey."

"Before the expiration of the 48-hour limit for a reply to the ultimatum a note

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## BRITISH BOMBARD GERMAN DEPOTS

### Formidable Fleet Fires on Zebrugga and Other Points, Silencing Enemy Batteries

### FIERCE GERMAN FIRE ON FORTS OF KOVNO

#### Six Hundred Big Guns Ranged in Arc, Tier Above Tier, Ground Defences to Powder—Cholera Threatens Austria; Germany Faces Meat Shortage.

### GERMAN SUBMARINE ALSO LOST IN BATTLE

London, Aug. 24, 2:50 a.m.—A despatch to the Morning Post from Petrograd says:

"In addition to the German losses previously reported in the Riga battle, a German submarine was run ashore on the coast of Dago Island, (in the Baltic Sea just outside the Gulf of Riga) and doubtless also is lost."

### LOSS OF GERMAN DESTROYER ADMITTED.

Amsterdam, via London, Aug. 24, 3:12 a. m.—An official report of the German admiralty received here, says:

"Off Zebrugga Sunday night a German outpost boat was attacked by two hostile destroyers. After brave resistance the boat was sunk. Part of her crew was rescued."

### AUXILIARY CRUISER SUNK WITH THE REST.

London, Aug. 24, 4:40 a. m.—Reuter's Petrograd correspondent says that a semi-official statement, issued in the Russian capital, adds another auxiliary cruiser to the previous list of the German losses in the Gulf of Riga.

Flushing, Holland, Aug. 23, via London, 5:33 p.m.—Several British warships appeared off Knocke, Belgium, and bombarded the coast. A press despatch says that shells burst over a factory between Zebrugga and Lissewege.

The Germans replied with their coast defense guns, but their fire finally ceased. Heavy clouds of smoke appeared over Zebrugga, but no fires were visible.

Two large British warships were still off Knocke at 9 o'clock this morning.

Today's German official statement says that a hostile fleet of about forty ships appeared before Zebrugga and subsequently steamed away. The northwestern, which would take them in the direction of England. This is the first report of any naval movements of consequence in the North Sea for a considerable period.

The last important naval action in these waters occurred on January 24, when the German cruiser Blucher was sunk.

### GUNS RANGED IN TIERS AT KOVNO ASSAULT.

London, Aug. 23.—Refugees who have reached Petrograd from Kovno say that an enormous amount of artillery was employed by the Germans in their successful assault on that fortress.

According to information gathered from this source by Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd, the Germans concentrated 600 guns on the first fort which they captured. The batteries formed a great arc of guns, one row behind another. One shell destroyed the facade of the cathedral.

Three Zeppelins and more than thirty aeroplanes flew over the fortress, dropping bombs.

### 1,564 CHOLERA CASES IN AUSTRIA.

Zurich, Aug. 23, via London, Aug. 24.—The Austrian minister of the interior, according to reports received here, has announced that there were 1,566 cases of Asiatic cholera in Austria on August 19.

### GERMAN MEAT SUPPLY IS RUNNING SHORT.

Washington, Aug. 23.—Germany is facing the necessity of reducing the meat consumption of her civil population by 40 or 50 per cent, according to a report compiled by the American Association of Commerce and Trade in Berlin and just received at the department of commerce.

### SIR WILLIAM VAN HORN'S CONDITION SATISFACTORY.

Montreal, Aug. 23.—The condition of Sir William Van Horne, former president of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, who was operated upon in the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, this morning for abdominal abscess, was reported late tonight as satisfactory.

### ARCHBISHOP WORRELL'S WIFE DIED YESTERDAY.

Halifax, N. S., Aug. 23.—Mrs. Charlotte Worrell, wife of Archbishop Worrell, of Nova Scotia, died today after an illness of several months. She was 61 years of age, and is survived by her husband and four children.

## N. STOCKFORD AGAIN HEADS GRAND LODGE

Fredericton, N.B., Aug. 18.—The Grand Lodge of New Brunswick, I. O. G. T., held officers this afternoon as follows: C. T. E. N. Stockford, St. John; Donn, Rev. W. G. Lane; G. Electoral; A. C. M. Lawson, Fredericton; G. Electoral of Juvenile Work, Miss Beatrice Spill, St. John; G. Vice Temples, Mrs. Newton Jarvis, Fredericton; Secretary, J. V. Jackson, Moncton; Treasurer, J. Barry Allen, Fredericton; Marshal, D. C. Fisher, St. John; G. Elector, Rev. J. G. A. Belyea, Fredericton; Junction; G. Deputy Marshal, Mrs. Bishop, Moncton; G. Guard, Seymour; P. G. C. T., L. R. Hetherington; P. D. I. C. T., A. C. M. Lawson, Fredericton.

In an expression of loyalty was ordered the wired the governor-general mentioning the fact that one entire lodge



N. Stockford of St. John, re-elected Grand Chief Temple of I.O.G.T., Grand Lodge of New Brunswick.

many other members of the order now on active service with the Canadian forces.

The salary of the grand secretary was raised to \$150 per annum.

The report of the juvenile work committee stated that the work had been increased owing to the fact that the superintendent, J. D. Scammell, was on duty duty. Mr. Scammell is with the 11th at Partridge Island.

The report of the committee upon political action contained some pointed reference to political conditions in New Brunswick. It stated that the time had come to crystallize the temperance sentiment in the province, the use of money for liquor interests giving the latter political influence out of all proportion to their numerical strength. Local efforts towards prohibition were advised as a step towards provincial prohibition.

Reference was made to the "courtroom opinion" given by the government to a litigation which asked for provincial prohibition, and also to the fact that the "verbal consideration" promised had led to secure any satisfactory result. The report states that the committee is in a position to express an opinion on the truth or falsity of the charges against the government's decision was influenced by monetary considerations.

## AMERICAN PRESS DEMANDS REVERENCE OF RELATIONS

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precautions prescribed by international law, it is to be assumed that he intended deliberately to murder Americans. Their escape from death, if all them escaped, in no way modifies his intention.

### More Than Adjectives.

The Sun says editorially this morning: Facts more than adjectives are important in considering yesterday's culminating achievement of the Von Tirpitz.

The Arabic, American-owned, sailing under the British flag, familiar to Americans not only as a regular liner, but also as the carrier of many of the Mediterranean and elsewhere, was hit at the bottom by a blow beneath the belt from a German submarine in that region of frightfulness just outside the front door of British commerce.

He witnessed the murder of the Lusitania's passengers and the more recent attack on the Orduna.

The Arabic, unlike the Lusitania, was mingling westward, and by no effort of military sophistry could she be regarded as an ammunition ship.

Our information ship, this writing is at the blow was without warning. The deed time of sinking, about ten minutes after the delivery of the blow.

What was the German commander's reckless of the consequences of his to the lives of neutral non-combatants. There were more than a dozen American passengers on the Arabic, according to last night's despatches.

What was the toll of neutral death of American lives, if any, sacrificed by Von Tirpitz's order, cannot now be said. If there was warning, if there was an advance or an attempt to observe the common humanity, the affair presents a different aspect. Supposing the worst and Heaven grant that the worst be true—we have Germany's answer.

In words but in a frightful deed, to note of warning signed by Secretary Lansing just thirty days ago this day.

Under the title, Is This Germany's Answer? The Herald editorially says:

"The United States sent to the government of Germany a friendly but firm note, setting forth, for the third time, its unalterable attitude toward German submarines which it had previously characterized as 'so absolutely contrary to the rules, the practices and the spirit of modern warfare.' To this it has replied through the channels of diplomacy."

Wednesday, Aug. 18.

The two C. P. excursion trains which left here last night for the hard-fought fields of the west carried away approximately 1,600 people, about 200 of whom were women.

So an enormous drainage has been effected on the male population—much more serious than was caused by

## MAY BE RECALLED



## FRENCH AVIATOR INTERNED BY SWISS AUTHORITIES ESCAPES

Paris, Aug. 23.—Eugene Gilbert, the French aviator who was obliged to land in Switzerland June 27, through an accident to his motor, after bombarding the Zeppelin sheds at Friedrichshafen, and was interned near St. Gothard, has escaped.

M. Gilbert arrived in Paris last night and reported for service at the French ministry of war today.