

RUSSIANS YIELD BREST-LITOVSK, RETIRING INTO FOREST; LOSING MANY SUBMARINES, GERMANY OFFERS NEW POLICY

BREST-LITOVSK GONE BUT RUSSIAN RETREAT NOT YET ENDANGERED

London, Aug. 26, 10.10 p. m.—Brest-Litovsk, the main Russian fortress and concentration centre for the Bug line of defences, was occupied by the Austro-Germans today. While the Russians offered stout resistance to the invaders during their approach to the fortress, it is apparent that they did not attempt to defend Brest-Litovsk itself, but evacuated it as they did Osowetz, in conformity with their intention, indicated in the despatches from Petrograd yesterday, to take up new positions farther east.

The Germans now are in possession of the whole line of railway from Choin to Bialystok. The Russians having already evacuated the latter city, the lesser fortresses of Grodno and Olita are now the only strongly defended positions remaining in the hands of the Russians. Both these are being approached by the Germans and probably will be given up when they have fulfilled their purpose of facilitating the retreat of the Russian armies.

The Russians have not yet entered the vast Bielovizhsk forest, which runs thirty miles north and south and has a width of from seventeen to thirty miles. The forest is a famous hunting centre and a bison preserve. South of it are the Pripiet marshes, which protect the Russian left, and with plenty of roads and three or four railroads it is expected here that Grand Duke Nicholas will make good his retirement if Grodno and Vilna can hold out long enough. Even though they should fall, military observers say the Grand Duke would be well on his way to his new positions before the Germans could reach his flank. There is again talk of Russian preparations for a stand, but no indication as yet where this attempt is to be made.

Successful Air Craft Experiments

Aircraft again have broken the monotony of the western warfare. Sixty-two French aeroplanes flew over the Drellines Iron Works near Saarbrücken, dropping 150 bombs, while a British aviator has successfully dropped a bomb upon and destroyed a German submarine off Ostend. The German report says that four of the French machines in the attack near Saarbrücken were brought down, one of them, however, falling behind the French lines.

In the Admiralty report of the exploit of the British aviator in making the German submarine it is mentioned that it has not been the practice of the Admiralty to publish accounts regarding the losses of German submarines, but that in the present circumstances it is deemed important though they have been, in cases where the Germans had no other source of information as to the time and place at which these losses occurred. It has been reported for months that a large number of German submarines, variously stated at from twenty to fifty have been caught by the British navy, but today's statement is the only official admission that there were others than those previously announced by the Admiralty as having been destroyed.

The Italians claim further minor successes on all their fronts, but these are consistently denied by Austria. Of the operations on the Gallipoli peninsula, which are now so important to the cause of the Allies, there is no further news. Stories of wounded men who have arrived at Alexandria tell of how nearly the Allies came to gaining a great success in one of their attacks. An Australian officer declared that if the allied forces had had two more hours of darkness they could have covered six hundred yards of ground, which would have taken them from the Sari Dagh Hill, generally known as Hill 971. Once this hill was in the Allies hands, the officer declared, the Turkish communications would have been cut, and it was for the possession of this hill that the Dominion troops fought so bravely, but fruitfully.

Except for the postponement of the statement of the Greek premier, on the future policy of Greece, there is nothing new in the Balkan situation.

"All Aeroplanes Come Home."

Paris, Aug. 26.—The following official communication was issued tonight:

"In the sector to the north of Arras a rather violent commotion was reported, especially around Souchez and to the south of Neuville, near the road to Lille. Some artillery actions are reported in the region of Roye, and in the Aisne Valley, where we shelled the German works to the north of Solissons."

"The enemy has shelled the city of Rheims rather violently."

"We have, on our part, shelled effectively the German trenches in front of Cerny-Les-Bains. The Dominion troops are in the Argonne the fighting, by means of petards and grenades, is still very violent on the whole front, with our artillery intervening usefully at times."

"In the Woëvre, to the north of Flirey, in the Vosges at La Pontenelle, in the region of Louise and in Alsace, in the Deller Valley, some artillery duels have taken place."

"On the 25th our aviators bombarded the German encampments at Pennes and at Bausant, in the Woëvre, where they started a fire. The station and the bivouacs of the Germans at Grand Pré Chatel, Cernay and Fleville in the Argonne; the station at Termet, the aviation sheds of Vitry, in Artois, and the station at Boisieux have also been bombarded by our aviators."

"A bombarding expedition arranged by the French and British naval and the French, British and Belgian army aviators, including in all sixty aeroplanes, flew to the Mont Huet forest, where they started several fires. Every seventh plane came back home. On the night of the 25-26 our aviators dropped 127 bombs on the Noyon station."

"Italians Gain Continues."

Rome, via Paris, Aug. 26, 11.40 p. m.—The statement of the Italian general headquarters, dated Aug. 26, and made public here tonight, says:

"In Val Sugana our troops on the Monte Vivaron-Toronto-Maso line have extended their ground and occupied points above Turrento, as far as the mountains of Mount Armentera and Mount Salajo. The enemy failed to prevent

Colonial Officers Suffer Heavily At Dardanelles

London, Aug. 27, 8 a. m.—The severity of the recent fighting on the Gallipoli peninsula is shown by the fact that in the past eight days there have been nearly 800 casualties among the officers of the British forces, the Australians and New Zealanders bearing the brunt of the losses.

The casualty list issued yesterday contained the names of 122 officers and 1,350 men.

SCORES ONTARIO MILITARY SERVICES

Speaker at Recruiting Meeting Says Only Ten Out of 300 Enlisted, Although Offered Full Pay During Absence.

Toronto, Aug. 26.—Two noteworthy incidents at a recruiting meeting held tonight at Dundas Heights. A big windfall, on which some 150 men and women were congregated, collapsed a number of those enrolled in the militia during absence if they enlisted for overseas service, only ten had answered the call. Of these two were married men, and five of the others were unable to pass the medical examination.

A severe attack was made on the patriotism of the Ontario civil servants by John Berkeley Robinson, who declared that although three hundred in the parliament buildings had been promised full pay during absence if they enlisted for overseas service, only ten had answered the call. Of these two were married men, and five of the others were unable to pass the medical examination.

UPPER CANADIAN BANK CLEARINGS

Winnipeg, Aug. 26.—Bank clearings for the week ended today were \$1,841,583, as compared with \$1,798,380 for the corresponding week last year, and \$21,422,948 for the same week of 1913.

Toronto, Aug. 26.—Clearings of Toronto banks for the week ended today with comparisons were: This week, \$80,999,078; last week, \$38,908,589; two years ago, \$33,427,619.

GERMAN OPERATOR EMPLOYED AT TORONTO WIRELESS STATION

Toronto, Aug. 26.—Soldiers of the island military guard have made formal complaint to the military authorities that a son of R. P. W. Mueller, formerly professor of German at Toronto University, is one of the three operators in charge of the wireless plant at the island. The station is part of a relay of wireless plants extending from Montreal to Fort William, and sometimes important marine messages are sent through it.

KAISER HONORS HIS GENERALS IN WEST.

Amsterdam, via London, Aug. 26, 10.30 p. m.—The text of letters of congratulation sent by Emperor William to all generals on the western front on whom he conferred the order of Pour Le Merite, is printed by the Berlin Lokal Anzeiger.

He thanked them for their firm holding of the battle line, which enabled Austro-German forces to invade Russia successfully.

More Authority For Lloyd George

London, Aug. 26, 8.15 p. m.—An official statement issued tonight says: "Arrangements have been made between the council of the army and the ministry of munitions for the transfer to the latter of the control of the royal ordnance factories during the war."

GERMAN MEETS AMERICAN VIEW ON SEA WARFARE

No More Attacks on Passenger Ships and Warning to Merchantmen is Offer

NO LONGER DANGER OF EARLY RUPTURE

Note Coming in Reply to Wils' Last One to Outline New Submarine Policy, Which Germany Believes Acceptable to U. S.—Armed British Ship Held Up at Newport News—German Spy Arrested With Plan of American Forts.

Washington, Aug. 26.—Two important developments today in the relations between the United States and Germany further reduced the tenacity of the situation and were taken to foreshadow a decision being reached on the subject of submarine warfare which would eliminate that source of discord between the two countries.

Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, called upon Secretary Lansing and informed him that the statement presented Tuesday, by direction of the Berlin foreign office, saying there was no intent to cause loss of American lives when the White Star liner Arabic was taken as a prize, was not intended to present the German submarine commanders' view of the situation, but to indicate that the German government would not be ordered to attack no more merchant ships without warning.

Under the circumstances, the statement from Berlin in substance of a conference with Foreign Minister Von Jagow, viewed by the Associated Press dispatches of earlier in the day that Germany, even before the sinking of the Arabic, had adopted a policy designed to settle completely the whole submarine problem. The department did not make public Ambassador Gerard's despatches, but the optimism immediately reflected at the state department, and the White House was taken as convincing proof that the situation, once threatening a break in the friendly relations between the two countries, was on the way to a settlement.

One fact was outstanding in the whole situation. It was that a further communication is coming from Germany outlining a policy, which it is said, is expected to be satisfactory to the United States. It is understood that Germany will announce a suspension of her submarine warfare on passenger-carrying ships, and that submarine commanders will be instructed not to sink any merchantmen without warning, pending a diplomatic discussion of appeal for a more liberal regulation of the British blockade against neutral commerce.

British Ship Held Up.

Newport News, Va., Aug. 26.—Customs officials here today refused to grant clearance papers to the British steamer Walmana, from Marseilles to Buenos Aires, after it was discovered that the steamer carried a four-inch rifle mounted on her main deck aft.

Treasury officials at Washington were asked for a ruling as to whether the Walmana was amenable to the agreement between the United States and Great Britain forbidding the clearance of enemy submarines.

The Walmana is a ship of 10,000 gross tons and carries a crew of seventy-five men.

Officials to Confer.

Washington, Aug. 26.—Whether the British steamer Walmana shall be allowed to clear from Newport News with a four-inch gun mounted on her deck will be decided tomorrow at a conference between officials of the treasury and state departments.

Under an informal agreement between the American and British governments entered into soon after the European war began, British vessels leaving ports of the United States are not permitted to carry mounted guns. This arrangement was made to prevent any question arising as to the peaceful character of merchantmen, particularly passenger vessels, plying out of American ports.

Officials are not sure, however, that it applies to such a case as that of the Walmana, which is bound from France to South America, and merely put in at Newport News for bunker coal.

German Spy Arrested.

New York, Aug. 26.—A Washington dispatch says:

"With photographs and topographical maps of Fort Monroe and the new fortifications under construction at Cape Henry on his person, Gustave Kosch, a German reservist, was arrested by the department of justice secret service last night. He was taken to the district jail on his failure to obtain \$5,000 bail."

The chief of the bureau of investigation said that, while he had not had sufficient opportunity to study carefully the papers and films found on Kosch when arrested, he had identified photographs.

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AVIATOR DESTROYS GERMAN SUBMARINE

Bomb Dropped from British Air-Craft Sinks Underwater Craft Near Ostend

Official Report Intimates That There is Truth in Persistent Rumors of Destruction of Many German Pirate Boats—In Speech, Foreshadowing Conscription, Cabinet Member Says Submarine Menace Has Been Dealt With.

London, Aug. 26.—A German submarine has been destroyed near Ostend, Belgium, by a bomb dropped by an aeroplane. Official announcement to this effect was made here this evening.

The text of the statement follows:

"The secretary of the admiralty announces that Squadron Commander Arthur W. Biggsworth, R. N., destroyed single-handed a German submarine this morning by bombs dropped from an aeroplane. The submarine was observed to be completely wrecked and sank off Ostend."

"It is not the practice of the admiralty to publish statements regarding the losses of German submarines, important though they have been, in cases where the enemy has no other source of information as to the time and place at which these losses have occurred."

In the case referred to above, however, the brilliant feat of Squadron Commander Biggsworth was performed in the immediate neighborhood of the coast in occupation of the enemy and the position of the sunken submarine has been located by a German destroyer.

MANY GERMANS KILLED BY FLEET'S FIRE.

Amsterdam, Aug. 26, via London, 7.02 p. m.—Concerning the recent bombardment of Zeebrugge, Belgium, by a British fleet, the Tifd says it has learned that a large number of soldiers were killed by the fire of the fleet, and that ninety severely wounded men were brought to Ghent.

The material damage done at Zeebrugge was apparently very great, as a shed built for submarines was completely destroyed, and with it some submarines.

DOES THIS MEAN RAID ON ENGLAND?

Amsterdam, Aug. 26.—According to the Helvetic, a Zeppelin passed this morning over the Dutch island of Vlieland, flying from the east to the northwest in the direction of the English coast.

This is the second time in two days that a Zeppelin has been seen over this island traveling toward England.

PARTIAL CONSCRIPTION AT LAST?

London, Aug. 26.—Something in the nature of conscription though the term was not employed, was foreshadowed by the Earl of Selborne, president of the Board of Agriculture, in an address this afternoon to a deputation of agricultural land owners which visited him in London.

"Many more men have got to join the army, whether voluntarily or compulsorily," said the Earl. "The agricultural laborer has done his part nobly in this war but the responses have been very unequal over the country and I forecast that during the next year men will be taken from districts and from farms whence hitherto they have not gone."

"What I shall aim at and to which Lord Kitchener has been very sympathetic, is to leave the farmer and his foreman, stockman, carters (but the rest of the work will have to be done by women or men not hitherto engaged in agriculture)."

Earl Selborne emphasized the fact that Russia's reverses had imposed a great strain on her Allies.

"We have a greater burden on our shoulders at the present moment than six months ago," he said. "The financial strain is going to be very great, and the situation is going to demand from every class greater and greater sacrifices."

The speaker stated that the navy had the submarine menace well in hand.

RETURNING AMERICANS HAVE DESCRIBED THE NEW BRITISH SPORT OF SUBMARINE-HUNTING, AND HAVE SAID THAT GREAT NUMBERS OF SMALL, HIGH-POWERED AND VERY SPEEDY MOTOR BOATS, MOUNTING GUNS OF SMALL CALIBRE, HAVE CONSTANTLY SCOURED THE COASTAL WATERS OF GREAT BRITAIN FOR MONTHS. THERE ALSO HAVE BEEN REPEATED STORIES OF AN EXTENSIVE SYSTEM OF SUBMARINE NETS IN CHANNEL WATERS, AND EVEN OF ONE SUBMARINE NET THAT EXTENDS ENTIRELY ACROSS THE ENGLISH CHANNEL, WITH GUARD BOATS AT THE OPENING.

It is a notable fact that for nearly a year the Franco-British naval transport service across the channel, by means of which hundreds of thousands of troops have been transported, has been maintained without, so far as is known, one single troopship having been sunk by a submarine in these waters.

CONTROVERSY WAKES WARM IN BRITAIN.

London, Aug. 26.—(Montreal Gazette Cable)—The question of national service is daily becoming more acute from the controversial point of view, and though certain papers have striven to dissociate it from politics, the cleavage is on political lines. The Northcliffe organs are waging a strong national service campaign, and receiving more moderately expressed support from the Morning Post, the Standard and Express, while the Telegraph leaves the subject alone.

A Labor party numbering a dozen parliamentary leaders will cross to Flanders next week, and probably their visit there will have an important influence upon their attitude in this respect.

GREECE LEANS TO CAUSE OF ALLIES; SERBIA ACCEDES

Premier Venizelos Refrains from Announcement in Parliament, But Note Likely to Go to Turkey This Week.

SOME SKIRMISHES ON THE FRONTIER

Greek Officers in Canada, Preparing Reservoirs for Call, Say Hellenic Soldiers Can Scarcely Be Restrained—Serbia Willing to Yield Macedonia.

London, Aug. 26, 9 p. m.—Today's sitting of the Greek parliament was devoted to the election of a vice-president and clerks, according to a despatch to Reuters Telegram Company, from Athens.

There were no interruptions, the opposition and independent standing that it would be inadvisable to press Premier Venizelos to make a statement regarding the foreign policy, while negotiations of vital importance were in progress.

Parliament adjourned until Aug. 30.

The advent to power of the Venizelos cabinet has produced a remarkably reassuring effect as regards the attitude of the Hellenic power toward Greece. It is known that Premier Venizelos has received from representatives of the Entente powers assurances of the utmost support possible under the circumstances.

"There is reason to believe one of the first questions which the new government will have to deal with is that of the persecution of Greeks in Turkey. It is expected the Turkish minister will receive a communication on this subject within a week."

TURKISH CABINET SPLIT OVER GREEK QUESTION.

London, Aug. 27, 3.10 a. m.—The Times Mytilene correspondent says there has been a split in the Turkish cabinet owing to the alleged persecution of Greeks and Armenians in Turkey.

The Grand Vizier, according to the correspondent, has threatened to resign unless the reported treatment of the Greeks and Armenians ceases. Baver Fugis, the war minister, offered the Grand Vizier to Rifat Pasha, president of the senate but Rifat declined the office and is now trying to bring about peace in the cabinet.

SERBIA WILLING TO YIELD MACEDONIA.

London, Aug. 27.—Serbia's reply to the note of the Allies is expected to reach London today, and there is reason to believe, it is stated in official circles, that it will concede the main points the Allies have asked in behalf of Bulgaria in order to secure Bulgaria's co-operation in the war.

The allied note, representing the joint views of Great Britain, France and Russia, asked Serbia to grant Bulgaria that part of Macedonia covered by the Serbo-Bulgarian treaty of 1913. Should Serbia yield this as the diplomats now expect she will, it would adjust the main territory in dispute with the exception of a small strip running along the new line of adjustment.

Should this doubtful zone still remain open to controversy it is proposed to adjust the situation by the temporary occupation of it by troops of the allied powers, thus settling the main territorial question and leaving the doubtful zone to be administered and later adjusted by the Allies.

GREEKS IN CANADA PREPARED FOR CALL.

Ottawa, Aug. 26.—Two officers of the Greek regular army, Captain Costovos and Captain Christ Hungis, both of Athens, are in the capital preparing the 800 Greek reservists here for a call to the colors.

According to the officers, feeling against Germany runs high throughout their country, and isolated skirmishes are even now taking place with the Turkish troops, so hard is it to restrain the Grecian soldiers.

The officers say that wherever they have visited they have found the Greeks ready and more than willing to respond to a call to fight against the Teutonic allies and Turkey.

GRANDSON OF GREAT GARIBALDI WOUNDED.

Udine, Italy, via Paris, Aug. 26, 10.30 p. m.—Elio Garibaldi, son of General Ricciotti Garibaldi, and grandson of the great Garibaldi, has been severely wounded in the face during the fighting with the Austrians.

AMERICANS IN RUSSIA SUPPORTING HOSPITAL.

Petrograd, Aug. 26, via London, Aug. 27, 12.40 p. m.—Simultaneously with the receipt of news that the American Red Cross units would be withdrawn from Russia Oct. 1, the American colony here voted, at a mass meeting, to increase the capacity of the American hospital in this city from the twenty-eight beds it contains at present, to forty.

Subscriptions were raised to cover the cost of enlarging the hospital.

OWETS TAKEN BUT LOSS OF RIGA BATTLE WILL HAMPER GERMANS

(Continued from page 1.)

esses. It is situated about twenty miles inside the Russian frontier, opposite the East Prussian border and the Baltic coast. Its fall was not expected, inasmuch as the retreat eastward of the great bulk of the Russian forces almost isolated the fortress.

All the Russian fortresses which have been captured by the Austrians and Germans, in such rapid succession during the last three weeks, Oswowetz made the most resistance. During the winter spring several futile attacks were made by the Germans on this position, but after the Germans had swept up Poland and the Baltic provinces the fortress still held out. Its superior position of resistance lay in the marshy nature of the surrounding country, which made it difficult for the Germans to bring up their heavy field pieces.

Oswowetz, a first-class fortress, derives its importance from the fact that it guards the railway approach to Bialystok and the great Petrograd-Warsaw line.

Prussians Meet Stout Resistance.

Prussia, Aug. 23, via London, Aug. 24, 10 a. m.—The following official communication was issued tonight:

"The Russian army has captured the fortress of Lovozna and the Fulva, and has advanced across the lake district in the sector of Vladimir-Volynsky. Our Transylvanian troops, especially distinguished themselves in fighting near the villages of Gola Suchodol, north of Raza. Infantry regiments of the 59th, when storming an entrenched position defended by Russian troops, captured five officers and 800 men and seven machine guns."

"There is nothing new to report on operations before Brest-Litovsk."

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Attacks Against the High Plateau.

Attacks against the high plateau of the Balkans, where at some places hand-to-hand fighting is developing. The enemy is attempting to approach our positions by methodical preparations. The bridge-head of Tolmino was captured yesterday afternoon by Italian aircraft. This was followed by Italian attacks, lasting into the night. The enemy suffered severe losses. In the other fronts there is nothing new. The heavy artillery on our positions in Tyrol have temporarily quieted."

Three months have elapsed since the outbreak of war on us by our former ally. The innumerable attacks of the enemy have now nowhere attained their object. Now, as before, our troops maintain their positions near our frontiers."

ITALIAN TROOPS OFF TO TURKISH FIELDS?

(Continued from page 1.)

The Grand Vizier accepted every Italian proposal to Rhodes, instructing the wait orders to embark Italian troops in the ports of Asia Minor above the Taurus mountains.

However, according to information received by the American consular authorities to whom Italian interests in several localities were confided, it was that the military authorities at Ankara evoked on August 9 the permission to allow Italian troops to be sent to the Turkish coast of the Aegean. It is also said that the military authorities prevented embark elsewhere in Syria.

Orders War Declaration.

The circular also accuses the Ottoman government of a violation of the 1912 treaty no sooner than it was that, which violation has continued ever since.

The Ottoman government never seriously adopted any measure whatsoever immediately, in conformance with the terms of the 1912 treaty, in the event of hostilities in Libya, and did nothing for the release of Italian prisoners of war, whom Italian soldiers commanded by the officers, with the same arms and regiments Tripolitan and Cyrenaican after the treaty. Ever Bey did not allow the Libyan hostilities end in November, 1912. As a result, 400 Italian regulars never left the region of the end of June, 1913.

In the manner in which both were welcomed on their return to Turkey shows their course was officially approved by the Italian government. It is to cite names of over 100 Turkish officers remaining in Cyrenaica.

Annex Treaty Not Kept.

The circular declares a Holy War in which was proclaimed against Italians in 1912, and cites the French capture of the Italian mission bearing gifts to the Turkish chiefs to incite them to rebellion in Italy."

The conclusion of the Italian circular is as follows:

"The presence of these manifest intentions of categorical promises made by the Ottoman government, following the ultimatum of August 9, provoked by the invading of the Ottoman government, especially concerning the departure of French and Italian subjects from the Italian government has acted its ambassador at Constantinople to present to Turkey a declaration of war."

Officers of Canadian Troops on Leave Home.

London, Aug. 26.—A party of Canadian officers, on leave of absence, sailed aboard the Missanibie last Friday, in the care of Captain Duncan.

Major Neil McDonald, of the Winnipeg Grenadier Guards, belonging to the Garry Horse, has been given a commission in the First Division.

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