

### GERMAN SQUADRON REPULSED AT RIGA; TURKISH SHIP SUNK; BRITISH GAIN MILE OF TRENCHES; RUSSIANS LOSE AT PRAGA PRAGA OCCUPIED BY GERMAN FORCES

#### Grand Duke Nicholas Retires from Eastern Hall of Great Polish Capital to Escape Pincers

#### Great Russian Fortresses of Kovno and Lomza Under Heavy Artillery Fire While Some of Novo-Georgievsk Forts Have Been Captured—Germans Describe British Gain of Nearly Mile Simply as Battle.

London, Aug. 9.—While the Austro-German armies made fresh progress today in their campaign against the Russians, the conflict on the western front took on new impetus when Sir John French, commander of the British expeditionary forces, reported a fierce artillery engagement in which British and French forces captured trenches at Hooge along a front of 1,200 yards.

The occupation of Praga, reported by Berlin, brings to a dramatic climax the first phase of the drive at the Polish capital and the region of eastern Poland of which Warsaw is the dominating centre. Praga is essentially a part of the capital with great railway stations on the roads running to Petrograd and Moscow. Few details have been received of Grand Duke Nicholas' final stand at Praga, but the indications are that the withdrawal of the Russians became imperative in order to escape from the German lines gradually drawing together in their rear.

#### RUSSIANS HOLD THIRTY MILE STRIP.

The German lines spread along the River Narew on the north and the Vistula on the south, are contracting gradually as the armies in the north and those in the south approach each other. The strip of territory across which the Russians may withdraw to safer positions now is hardly more than thirty miles across.

Besides this enveloping movement immediately to the east of Warsaw, Berlin reports a steady hammering at the great Russian fortresses of Kovno and Lomza, the chief significance of which is their proximity to the lines of railway communications to Petrograd, Novo-Georgievsk is the only place west of Warsaw at which a Russian garrison remains and its fall seems imminent.

The attitude of the Poles towards the new German regime is arousing deep interest as the occupation of Warsaw unites for the first time three branches of the Poles heretofore divided among Russia, Germany and Austria. Under the Russian regime Poland has been a hotbed of disorder and it remains to be seen whether control of this territory will be as difficult a problem for Germany as it has been for Russia.

#### NEARLY MILE OF TRENCHES WON BY BRITISH.

The official report from Berlin characterized the operations around Hooge as "a battle," but Sir John French's letters show them to have been another trench fight preceded by a severe artillery exchange, and resulting in the re-capture by the British of nearly a mile of trenches previously taken by the Germans. This has served to divert public attention temporarily from the magnitude of the German sweep in the eastern field but operations in the west still lack general significance.

The commander of another British submarine, whose name has not yet been disclosed, was reported today to have distinguished himself by sinking the Turkish battleship Kheyyed-Din Barbarossa.

#### RUSSIANS HAVE SOME AMMUNITION AT KOVNO.

Petrograd, Aug. 9, via London, Aug. 10.—The war office tonight made public the following official communication:

"South of Dvina, Sunday, our troops pressed the enemy in the direction of Frederikstad (southeast of Riga), and in the sector above Schoenberg (south of Frederikstad). In the district northeast of Wilkomer (northwest of Kovno) the German advance guards were dislodged, sustaining heavy losses in some of the villages.

"Sunday night the enemy renewed his attacks on the fortifications of Kovno. Our positions during the course of the day underwent an intense artillery bombardment by the enemy, and his attacks against our advanced positions were of an extremely desperate character. According to the reports received, the German assault against the western front of Kovno last night was everywhere repulsed, with enormous losses to them. Our artillery responded energetically to the enemy's fire.

"Near Osovetz, and in the region of Jethabno, there has been violent firing. On the left bank of the Narew Sunday there was isolated fighting, particularly in the direction of Lomza, the section north of Lomza and the Ostrov road.

"In the other regions and on the right bank of the Middle Vistula there have been no important actions.

"On the roads to Vlodva, and as well as on the Bug, the Aolis Lipka and Danester rivers, the situation is unchanged."

**Germans Occupy Praga.**

Berlin, via London, Aug. 9.—The following official statement was issued here today:

"In the western theatre: A battle developed at daybreak near Hooge, east of Ypres. In the Argonne the French advanced steadily. Yesterday French aeroplanes were brought down at Dammerkirch and near Blake Lake, while near Ypres today aeroplanes were shot down by our batteries near Ypres. The two latter aeroplanes belonged to a squadron which previously had dropped bombs on the town of Saarbucklen, which is situated outside the zone of operations, without doing military damage and slightly injuring a few citizens.

"In the eastern theatre: Attacking troops near Kovno have pushed forward closer to the fortress. Four hundred and thirty Russians, including three officers, have been taken prisoners and eight machine guns captured.

"We have also made progress against the northern and western fronts of Lomza. In the fierce fighting which accompanied these operations three officers and 1,400 men were taken prisoners while seven machine guns and an armored motor car were captured.

### BRITISH SUBMARINE STRIKES ONCE MORE AT TURKISH NAVY; SINKING FINE BATTLESHIP

Constantinople, Aug. 9.—The Turkish battleship Kheyyed-Din Barbarossa, of 9,900 tons displacement, and formerly the German warship Kurtist Friedrich Wilhelm, has been sunk by a submarine of the Entente powers, according to an official announcement issued today by the Turkish government.

A majority of the officers and men composing the crew of the battleship was saved. The official statement telling of the loss of the Barbarossa, which was sunk this morning, however regrettable in itself, does not affect us excessively, except that it places the strength of our ships compared to that of the enemy in the ratio of one to ten.

The Barbarossa was built at Stettin in 1891 and was purchased, together with the battleship Reis, from Germany by Turkey in 1910. Her complement consisted of about 600 officers and men. She was 364 feet in length and was rated at 17 knots. She cost \$2,200,000. Her armament consisted of six 11-inch, eight 4.1-inch and eight 3.4-inch guns.

### POWERFUL GERMAN FLEET REPULSED BY RUSSIANS AT RIGA; THREE SHIPS DAMAGED

Petrograd, Aug. 9, via London, Aug. 10.—The following official communication was issued tonight:

"A German fleet of nine battleships and twelve cruisers with a large number of torpedo boat destroyers persistently attacked the entrance to the Gulf of Riga, Sunday, but everywhere were repulsed. A cruiser and two torpedo boat destroyers were damaged."

Petrograd, Aug. 9, via London, Aug. 10.—An official explanation of the attack of the German fleet on Riga, as given out tonight, follows:

"The Gulf of Riga would allow the Germans to give powerful aid to their army now occupying the western coast of the gulf. With the object of penetrating the gulf the fleet appeared Sunday off Dieben Channel, which is the only practicable way for large ships to enter. The enemy made three attacks with the object of breaking the mine barrier protected by our fleet.

"Our aeroplanes and warships co-operated to repel the enemy. The Germans did not succeed in passing our defenses. Three of his ships were damaged by mines near Dieben. None of our ships were lost."

### ROUMANIA SCORNS HUGE GERMAN BRIBE

**Tempting Offer of Krupp's Representative Refused After Conference With British Ambassador—Germany Willing To Trade Galicia for Part of Poland?—French Comment on German-American Situation.**

Milan, Aug. 9.—A despatch from Bucharest to the Corriere Della Sera says that following the departure of Prince Von Hohenlohe-Langenburg, the German ambassador to Turkey, from the Rumanian capital, a representative of the Krupp gun works arrived at Bucharest and offered the Rumanian government thirty-six batteries of artillery, with ammunition, and two million pounds of barbed wire, in exchange if she would let ammunition destined for Turkey pass through.

Following the intervention of the British minister at Bucharest, the newspapers say, the offer was refused.

**No Official Report.**

London, Aug. 9.—The British government has received no official report of Germany's rumored peace proposal to Russia.

Official circles neither affirm nor deny the report, holding that if true, the proposal is probably in such a tentative form that it would not be incumbent on Russia formally to communicate it to the Allies.

**United States Will be Sufficient to impose prudence upon the Germans. Not declaring that they know nothing regarding the peace offer alleged to have been made by the German Emperor to the Emperor of Russia through the King of Denmark.**

The reported proposal was said to have involved the trade of a part of Poland for Galicia.

**Germany Faces War With U. S.**

Paris, Aug. 9.—The Temps today publishes a summary of the diplomatic situation between the United States and Germany, and concludes its article with these words:

"Whatever be the desire of the United States to avoid a conflict, it is certain that a rupture will follow any new exploit of German submarines threatening the lives of American citizens.

"Although the Germans pretend that America cannot war on a great nation, it is probable that the firmness of the attitude of the government of the United States.

**British Imports From United States Steadily Increasing**

London, Aug. 10.—Attention is called by the Morning Post to the fact that the report of the board of trade for the half year ending July 30, shows that the increase in the value of imports from Great Britain from Germany, Austria, France and Belgium is almost exactly counterbalanced by the increase in imports from the United States.

"It would appear, therefore, in spite of everything that has happened," says the Post, "that the United States is doing remarkably well as a result of this war."

The Post points out also that an improvement in ocean trade in February, the month the German submarine blockade was initiated, and has recovered steadily ever since.

**Gas Explosion Injures Baseball Umpire.**

Chicago, Aug. 9.—Umpire E. C. Quigley was seriously injured this afternoon by an explosion of gas in the stove of the ticket office at the National League park. He was inflating his breast protector when the accident occurred. He was badly burned and was taken unconscious to a nearby hospital.

The patient recovered consciousness later, and it was stated that his injuries were not serious.

### BRITISH RETAKE MORE THAN LOST

**Plunging Attack Wins Trenches Lost at Hooge and Carries Line Forward on Front of 1,200 Yards**

**German Train Derailed at Langemarck and 124 Men Captured—French Aviators Brave Unfavorable Weather and Raid German Town in Force—Big Italian Army to Aid Allies at Dardanelles or in France?**

London, Aug. 9, 8.30 p. m.—Sir John French, commander-in-chief of the British forces in France, reports that the lost trenches at Hooge, east of Ypres, in Belgium, have been retaken by the British troops, and that they have advanced on a front of 1,200 yards.

The statement of Field Marshal French says: "Since my communication of Aug. 7, the artillery on both sides has been active north and east of Ypres. In these exchanges the advantage has been with us.

"This morning, after a successful artillery bombardment, in which the French on our left co-operated effectively, we attacked the trenches at Hooge captured by the enemy on July 30. These were all retaken, and following up this success we made further progress north and west of Hooge, extending the front of the trenches captured to 1,200 yards.

"During this fighting our artillery shelled a German train at Langemarck (five miles northeast of Ypres), derailling and setting fire to five trucks.

"The captures reported amounted to three officers and 124 men of other ranks and two machine guns."

**ITALIAN ARMY TO ALLIES' AID.**

New York, Aug. 9.—Italy will send 650,000 fresh troops to either France or the Dardanelles within the next three weeks, according to Captain Victor Du Francis, of the Italian army, who arrived here today on the steamer Duca D'Aosta.

"These were 500,000 troops in Tunis when I left," said Captain Du Francis, "and 150,000 more in Taranto, the naval base. Between 150 and 200 large transports were ready to convey the troops to where they are most needed."

The captain will purchase leather goods for the Italian army, and expects to visit numerous New England factories.

**DARING FRENCH AIR RAID INTO GERMANY.**

Paris, Aug. 9.—The following official communication was issued tonight: "The day has been comparatively quiet on the whole front. In Artois, between the Somme and the Oise, and in the valley of the Aisne some artillery fighting has been reported and Rheims again has been bombarded.

"In the Argonne near the Fontaine Aux Charnes, the enemy attempted to capture our positions, but they were repulsed everywhere.

"In the Vosges there was only artillery firing. This morning an air squadron, consisting of thirty-two bombardier aeroplanes, conveyed by some scout speed planes, sallied forth to bombard the station and factories of Sarsbruck (northeast of Metz). The atmospheric conditions were not favorable, the valleys being concealed under fog and the sky cloudy.

"Notwithstanding the difficulties attending the proper steering of the aircraft, twenty-eight aeroplanes reached their goal and dropped 164 shells of varied calibre. The speed planes meanwhile were keeping away the German aviators who were attempting to cut off the squadron from its base.

"Many fires were observed in the territory shelled."

**ITALIANS WIN AT CAVALLO PASS.**

Rome, via Paris, Aug. 9.—The following official statement was issued tonight at the headquarters of the Italian general staff:

"On the Upper Comelico our troops established themselves solidly on Corno Udico.

"In Carnia one of our detachments defending Cavallo Pass, between Freikofel and Val Grande, attacked the Austrian trenches opposite on the morning of the 7th and drove out the occupants. At nightfall the enemy, force, attempted to recover this position but was repulsed with heavy losses.

"On the Carso Plateau the actions continue to develop favorably for the Italians. During yesterday the enemy again began to throw bombs on the falconc shtyaryard, causing a fresh outbreak of fire which was mastered rapidly by our valiant troops, although they were shelled continuously by the enemy's artillery."

**SWEDISH STEAMER REPORTED SUNK; NINE MISSING**

**IDEAL CROP CONDITIONS IN CANADIAN WEST**

Copenhagen, Aug. 9, via London, 4.55 p. m.—The Swedish steamer Mat has been sunk by a German submarine. One boat containing seven men and a woman has been picked up and landed here. A second boat carrying the captain and nine men is missing.

Available shipping records do not contain the name of a Swedish steamer Mat, or of a vessel of any other nation known by that name.

**Norwegian Field Up.**

London, Aug. 6.—(Delayed by censor)

Announcement was made this evening that the Norwegian steamer Tallaman has been taken into port.

The steamer Tallaman left New York July 17, for Kirkwall, Scotland, and Gotthenburg, Sweden. The delayed despatch, as given above does not state the port into which the steamer was taken.

**TORONTO TO BORROW HALF A MILLION FOR PATRIOTIC PURPOSES**

Toronto, Aug. 9.—Toronto city council this afternoon approved the raising, by debenture, of \$2,020,000, of which half a million is to be devoted to patriotic purposes, and \$1,066,000 for schools and sites.

**Government Report States the High Temperature is Ripening the Wheat Quickly and Harvest Will be General in a Few Days.**

(Special to The Telegraph).

Ottawa, Aug. 9.—The following optimistic telegram regarding western crop conditions was received today by Hon. Martin Burrell, minister of agriculture, from the Winnipeg immigration office:

"The whole west is rejoicing in an abundance of heat and sunshine, and conditions are everywhere perfectly ideal. Temperature throughout the prairie provinces for the last six days averaged eighty to ninety in the shade. No frost is reported at nights anywhere in the west. Wheat, which is a most abundant crop, is ripening quickly. Oats and other later-grown grains are also maturing satisfactorily. Harvest will be general in the west from the 20th to the 25th of this month. A great feeling of optimism and confidence pervades all parts, particularly in the drought-stricken districts of last year."

### GERMAN TROOPS MARCH TRENCHES OF POLISH CAPITAL

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dicted on the Germans very heavy losses."

"One of our aeroplanes was forced by storm to make a landing near Bull-Sous Toutrent, in our lines, at a short distance from the lines of the enemy. After the machine reached the ground it took fire, but the aviators were rescued."

**Polish Villages Taken.**

Petrograd, via London, Aug. 9, 9.15 p. m.—The following official communication concerning the operations in the Caucasus says:

"In the direction of Olti the Turks have been expelled from the Norchine region. Towards Sari Kamysh we occupied, after a fight, the villages of Bahar, Kars and Ardost. In the region of Alshkert there was an obstinate engagement."

**Leaving Riga to Germans.**

Petrograd, Aug. 9, via London, Aug. 9.—The Archbishop of Riga held a service at the Riga Cathedral today with the clergy of the city and the bishop of the Baltic provinces.

**Includes a Field Marshal.**

Berlin, Aug. 5.—(By wireless to Sayre)—Emperor William personally declared a Prussian field marshal to the Archduke Frederick of Austria, the commander-in-chief of the Austro-Hungarian forces in the east.

The presentation took place at a little town serving as the Austrian headquarters, which was richly decorated with flags. The inhabitants of the place, in spite of a pouring rain, cordially greeted the German emperor.

**Confused in Retreat.**

Austrian Army Headquarters, Wednesday, Aug. 4, via London, Aug. 5.—The Russians apparently met with difficulties in conducting their retreat in the region beyond the Vepz river, where by a few roads intersect the extensive swamp district. The Germans and Austrians are continuing to press them hotly, giving the Russians time to retreat an orderly manner.

The resistance of these forces has become visibly weaker, and their movements more confused. Many prisoners are being taken daily and it is expected that many more will be captured before the Russians emerge from the swamps where the roads are quite inadequate for moving heavy baggage and munition trains in addition to the troops.

Field Marshal von Mackensen's forces crossed the Swinta, which empties into the Vepz near Lomza. On the front to the west of Ivanograd Austrians had relatively slight losses taking the outer forts, although the separate fighting lasted ten hours.

**Official Report of Capture.**

Berlin, Aug. 5.—Yesterday and last night Bavarian troops under the command of Prince Leopold broke through the outer and inner lines of Warsaw's defenses, where the rearward of the Russian troops made a valiant resistance.

Continuing the report from headquarters says:

"The German armies under General von Scholtz and General von Gallwitz advanced in the direction of the road between Lomza, Ostrov and Vysokov, fought a number of violent engagements.

The brave and desperate resistance the Russians on both sides of the road, between Ostrov and Rozan, was short success.

Twenty-two Russian officers and 4,000 soldiers were taken prisoner. The Germans also captured 17 machine guns. German cavalry yesterday and today before defeated in Courland detachments of Russian cavalry at points near Ostrov, Birshki and Oniskivka a total of 2,225 Russian prisoners was taken.

The situation near and to the north of Ivanograd remains unchanged.

The campaign is being continued near the Upper Vistula River and the German cavalrymen have recaptured Wladimir-Wolynsk on the Bug.

In the Vosges there has been a new engagement near the Lingekopf."

The fall of Warsaw marks the culmination of the greatest sustained offensive movement of the European war, since before Teutonic armies have checked at its gates only to be denied the strength of the resistance of its walls holding it.

Apparently impregnable in the face of direct attacks, it was compelled to retreat before the sweep of a vast movement which threatened to encircle the city and with it the Russian lines engaged in the campaign of which was the centre.

From the north, the northwest, the east and from the south and southeast, Austro-German forces have been closing upon the Polish capital in a combined drive to force the Russians out of Poland and possible to break their offensive power for an indefinite period by entering a decisive battle all along the line. The movement may be said to have had its inception in May, when the Teutonic march through Galicia began.

To get at the Russian armies in Poland from the southeast, it was necessary to clear Galicia, or the greater part of the troops of that nation, now successfully this was accomplished is familiar history.

**WARSAW YELDED LIKE CLOCKWORK**

(Continued from page 1.)

horse meat, and were sleeping on bare ground. Numbers, he declared, were dying daily of exhaustion. He said the country had been swept clean of provisions, and that not a pound of food had been left for the inhabitants.

In good order, and that the invaders had been on Warsaw. Thirty persons, mostly women and children, were killed or wounded last week. It is estimated that twenty thousand windows had been shattered by the missiles.

**Noting in Germany.**

London, Aug. 5.—An Amsterdam despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says the announcement of the fall of Warsaw caused great demonstrations throughout Germany.

The official bulletins, the despatch indicates, that the Russians were retreating in good order, and that the invaders had little booty and nothing of military value.

Emperor William has sent a congratulatory message to Prince Leopold, King of Bavaria. Extraordinary displays of enthusiasm were witnessed in German cities.