

RUSSIANS WIN SIGNAL SUCCESS OVER TURKS AND REPULSE GERMANS; NAVAL ACTIVITY

IMPENDING DEFEAT OF TURKS SWAYS BALKANS TO CAUSE OF ENTENTE

London, Aug. 12.—The situation in Poland and the Baltic provinces is changing but little from day to day, and public interest is being turned to the Near East, where the diplomats of the quadruple Entente powers are endeavoring to revive the Balkan League and bring all the Balkan states over to their side, and to the armies of the Allies, which are battling against the Turks on the Gallipoli peninsula and in the Caucasus.

The diplomats of all the belligerents for the moment are concentrating their attention on Sofia, for Bulgaria holds the key to the situation. It is said she is being smiled upon and offered territorial concessions as an inducement for her to join one side or the other, or to remain neutral. Both the German and Entente ministers are declared to be finding their endeavors hindered by their friends. Greece and Serbia are unwilling to concede to Bulgaria the parts of Macedonia which are her price for joining the Allies, while Turkey is opposing concessions which Austria and Germany desire her to make to insure the continued neutrality of the Sofia government.

RUSSIA WINS SIGNAL VICTORY IN CAUCASUS.

Bulgaria, too, it is asserted, is weighing the victory the Austro-Germans have gained in Poland against the renewed efforts of the Allies in the Dardanelles, and the reported signal victory which the Russians are said to have won over the Turks in the Caucasus, and which the military experts here believe will keep the Turks quiet on that frontier for some time.

There is no news from the armies on the Gallipoli peninsula tonight, but the British admiralty reports on the operations of a British submarine in the Sea of Marmora, one of the fleet which is interfering with the Turkish communications by sea. This underwater boat, which recently sank the Turkish battleship Kheys-Ed Din Barbarossa, also has sent to the bottom the Turkish torpedo gunboat Berk-I-Satvet and an empty transport. Nothing was said in the admiralty's communication of the former German cruiser Breslau and Goeben, now owned by the Turks, both of which are unofficially reported to have been sunk.

The Russians continue their retirement in Poland, but all the while they are retarding the German advance, which is now regaining momentum, by repeated counter attacks and stubborn resistance wherever the conditions are favorable. There is still considerable distance between the German armies to the southeast and northeast of Warsaw, so that seemingly the Russians will be able to make good their retreat, only, however, to be called upon to oppose a German attempt to outflank them at Korno and further north.

THREE FORTIFIED TOWNS IN ITALY.

The strength of the German offensive in the latter region has led to the assumption by some of the military observers here that the Germans are now aiming at Petrograd. It is pointed out, however, that there is a great stretch of marshy country between the present battlefields and the capital, which it is asserted would make the adventure a dangerous one.

Besides, the Germans would first have to capture Vlna, Drinsk and Riga, all of which the Russians are defending with strong forces, which at times are able to take the offensive.

The Germans claim the capture of a group of French fortifications in the Argonne forest in France, whereas the French say that all the German attacks were repulsed. Otherwise there have been no events of importance on the western battlefield.

The public here is prepared to hear of something of greater importance than the sinking of the British auxiliary cruiser India, which was announced tonight by the admiralty, as steamers arriving from Holland reported having heard again today heavy firing to the north.

French Re-capture Lost Trenches.

Paris, Aug. 12.—The following official communication was issued this evening: "In Artois, around Souchez and Neuville, artillery fighting is reported as being in progress. The Argonne we have, through further counter-attacks, re-captured part of the trenches we had lost to the east of the road from Vienne-le-Château to Binerville."

"The artillery was rather active in the Northern Woivre, the Forest of Le Pre and in the Vosges at Barriekopf."

"The enemy shelled Raon Letape (four miles northwest of Saint Die). Four civilians were killed and seven women or children wounded."

Russians Holding Their Own.

Petrograd, Aug. 12, via London, Aug. 12.—Desperate German attacks on the road between Cholm and Vinora have been repulsed with heavy losses by the Russians, according to an official statement issued tonight at the headquarters of the general staff. Attempts to overwhelm Russian advance guards in the Riga district also have been repulsed, as have attacks at several other points on the battle front.

The communication follows: "In the region of Riga Wednesday we repulsed German attempts to overwhelm our advance guards. In the direction of Jakobstadt and Drink, our troops on Tuesday and Wednesday continued their progress, successfully pressing back the enemy."

"In the region north of Vilkomir we occupied Kovarsk and Tovin after a fight and took some prisoners. Near Korno we continued to repulse German attacks on the front west of the Niemen as far as Jestia. The enemy was not successful anywhere except near the village of Godevov, where a desperate artillery duel is progressing."

"On the front between the Narov and the Bug, the Germans continue persistent attacks especially on the roads to Lomza, Sudoavov and Kosozev. Further south on two sides of the Kiev-Malinn railway, our troops Wednesday afternoon were able to assume a counter-offensive."

"On the roads of the Middle Vistula there has been no change of importance. On the front between the Vlepra and the Bug Wednesday the enemy delivered a series of desperate attacks in the direction of Parscew and on both roads between Cholm and Vladova. All were repulsed with heavy losses to the enemy. These were especially severe east of Ostrow where the German dead lay in enormous heaps in front of our positions. On the Bug, the Vistula and the Zlots Lippa there has been no essential change."

"In the Dniester district around the mouth of the Stripsa we stopped an enemy attempt to take the offensive."

ANOTHER STRIKE AT BRIDGEPORT

Employees of Torpedo Company Demand Increase in Wages.

Bridgeport, Conn., Aug. 12.—The machinists of the Lake Torpedo Company who suddenly left their work yesterday because they had not received a satisfactory answer to the demand for an increase in wages, were still out today. The strikers claim that they have been joined by members of the Brotherhood of Amalgamated Engineers, a British labor body equivalent to the International Association of Machinists. The number of men out could not be determined. Pickets were sent out by the strikers.

The trouble at the Lake Torpedo Company arises over the wage issue, as practically all the men work on the eight-hour basis, a requirement under federal law for plants which all government contracts. The scale of increases varies with the classes of work, but the general average is about thirteen per cent.

CONSCRIPTION AFTER WAR SAYS DEAN OF DURHAM IN ADDRESS

London, Aug. 2.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press)—The Dean of Durham does not believe that the war will result in general disarmament and universal peace, "when the war drums thrum no longer and the battle flags are furled."

"In an address at West Hartlepool he predicted that in England the certain consequence of the war would be "the universal obligation to military service" on the Swiss model.

"Never again," he said, "can we run the risk of having the whole fortunes of our land and empire left to voluntary effort, however widely distributed and magnificently rendered."

"The attempt of the Turks to advance in the direction of Orh and the Passine Valley was everywhere repulsed. In the capture of the Merghemir Pass we took three machine guns and some prisoners, including the commanders of two regiments."

"In the direction of the Euphrates the pursuit of the Turks continues. During the last few days one of our columns made prisoner nineteen officers and 1,172 men. We also took 200 wagons loaded with pyroxilin (an explosive compound) and trenching implements. We also seized a quantity of arms and ammunition and tents. In the villages the enemy has abandoned his wounded. On the roads our troops are finding heaps of ammunition and artillery."

Another Statement.

Petrograd, via London, Aug. 12.—Another communication says: "On Aug. 10 in the Passine Valley our troops after an engagement, captured the important heights and drove back the Turks toward the west, taking a battalion commander and three other officers and 800 men prisoners."

"In the direction of the Euphrates the pursuit of the Turks continues. Twenty-one hundred men have been taken prisoners."

Lukov and Zambrov.

Berlin, Aug. 12, via London.—Austro-German forces pursuing the Russians who are retreating from the Warsaw salient have occupied Lukov according to official announcement by the German army headquarters staff today. Zambrov also has been captured, the statement adds.

The text of the statement is as follows: "Western theatre of war: "In the Argonne, north of Vienne-le-Château, we captured and French group of fortified positions, captured two machine guns and seven mine-throwers."

"During an engagement which led to the capture of an enemy trench northeast of Le Hanae a few prisoners fell into our hands. The remainder of the occupants fled, leaving behind forty killed."

"Eastern theatre of war: "In Courland and Samogitia (government of Kovno) the situation is unchanged."

"South of the Niemen troops belonging to the army of General Von Blichhorn repulsed with sanguinary losses an attack begun by the enemy with strong forces in the Divina section. The enemy left 700 prisoners in our hands."

NOW FOR GERMAN DRIVE IN WEST

New Order Reported as Saving Peace Must Come by End of October

ITALIANS BREAKING OFF WITH TURKEY

Unofficial Report Says Germans Are Halted on Kovno Line for Lack of Reinforcements—Large German Population in Balkan Provinces Accounts for Victories.

London, Aug. 12.—A significant order of the day, predicting a resumption by the Germans of a vigorous offensive in the west, has been issued to the Teutonic armies in Flanders, according to the Amsterdam Telegram. An extract from this order, telegraphed by the Amsterdam correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company, follows: "Our work now is practically finished in the east, and we are about to begin in the west. Peace is certain in October."

Italy Breaking With Turkey.

Paris, Aug. 12.—A despatch to the Temps from Geneva says that the Neues Wiener Journal (a newspaper) published in the Austrian capital, announces that Italian consuls have left Turkish territory and that Italian interests have been confined to American officials.

Germans Felling Back.

Geneva, Switzerland, Aug. 12, via Paris.—A despatch to the Geneva Tribune from Innsbruck, capital of the Austrian Tyrol, says: "German operations have been suspended on the Kovno-Swalki-Ordino front because of a lack of reinforcements, no new troops having arrived since Aug. 4."

"The Russian offensive at Kovno is of the greatest importance as the German first line troops, chiefly Prussian Landwehr, suffered terrible losses on Aug. 8 and 9. In this section as well as in the region between Lomza and the Bug, it is remarked that many requests are made below the average in strength."

Prepare for Winter Campaign.

Dunkirk, France, Aug. 12.—All along the French front preparations are going steadily forward for the winter campaign. In the trenches the greatest possible degree of care is being taken to protect the men, not only against attacks, but also against the rigors of the weather.

The intrusion of water is likely to take place, the effort being to make the trenches as nearly waterproof as such as possible. Drainage of various kinds is being provided, and concrete is being freely used to provide weather-proof shelters. If it is necessary to make use of the same trenches this winter as the troops occupied last winter, they will not suffer so largely from wet and frozen feet, and it will be possible to sleep or rest with some degree of comfort instead of in the mud.

Rift in the Lute.

London, Aug. 12.—The correspondent of Reuters New Agency at Amsterdam sends the following: "The announcement from Vienna that the Austrian Polish Club, comprising Polish deputies in the Austrian Reichsrath and the Galician Diet, have issued a manifesto demanding the re-establishment of the Kingdom of Poland as an independent state, under the suzerainty of the Hapsburg monarchy, has drawn a protest from the Vossische Zeitung, which declares: "It is not in Cracow or in Lemberg that questions will be solved regarding the fruits of the war, in which the German people and empire have exhibited a force unexampled in history."

German Sympathizers Aid Armies.

Petrograd, Aug. 12, via London.—Russian newspapers are directing attention to facts which indicate that the sympathies of German inhabitants of the Baltic provinces of Russia are with the German empire. Letish newspapers report an exodus of German landholders from Volmar and other parts of Livonia, not toward Petrograd, but toward Riga, and at a time when Riga is threatened by the Germans. Many of these persons departed in the night, taking with them all their valuables. Trains from the north to Riga are crowded. It is reported that German barons are openly counselling Letts to remain in Riga, and the newspapers say they are unwilling to comply with the order to move into the interior of Russia. The mayor steadily opposed removal of the church bells until he was overruled, and still forbids municipal employees to leave.

In this connection the newspapers report purchases under suspicious circumstances of grain in the south of Russia for shipment to Riga. A certain miller for a time succeeded in procuring all available cars for the carriage of grain from Novo-Tcherkask near the Black Sea. He arranged a train of sixty cars, but the military authorities intervened. Similar efforts to take grain into Kiev were blocked.

BRITISH PICK OFF TURKISH GUNBOAT

Submarine Strikes Again, Sinking Serviceable Little Warship and Empty Transport in Dardanelles

German Crew of Meteor Escaped on Captured Norwegian Steamer, According to Berlin, After Daring Exploits—Adriatic, with Munitions, Arrives Safely at Liverpool.

London, Aug. 12.—The Turkish gunboat Derk M-I-Satvet and an empty transport have been torpedoed in the Dardanelles by a British submarine, it was officially announced tonight.

The announcement says: "The vice-admiral in the Dardanelles reports that one of the British submarines operating in these waters sank a Turkish battleship on the morning of the 8th of August at the entrance to the Sea of Marmora."

"A Turkish gunboat, the Derk-I-Satvet, and an empty transport also have been torpedoed in the Dardanelles by one of the British submarines."

"In connection with the above in a Turkish official communication, dated the 9th of August, it was reported that the Turkish battleship Kheyrud Din Barbarossa had been torpedoed by an enemy submarine. The Barbarossa was a former German battleship purchased by Turkey in 1910."

The Turkish gunboat Derk-I-Satvet was built at the Krupp works in 1907. She was 232 feet long, 27 feet beam and 8 feet deep. She displaced 763 tons. She was fitted with two 4.1-inch guns, six 6-pounders, and three torpedo tubes. She had a complement of 105 men. Her speed was 22 knots.

LOSS OF INDIA ADMITTED.

London, Aug. 12.—An official communication issued this evening announces that the British auxiliary cruiser India, while engaged in patrol duty in the North Sea, August 8, was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine. The announcement adds that twenty-two officers and 119 men of the India were saved.

A despatch from Berlin last Tuesday, coming by wireless to Sayville (N. Y.), announced that the India had been torpedoed off the Norwegian coast, and that eighty members of her crew were saved by the Swedish steamer Goetland.

RESCUED SAILORS SANG "TIPPERARY."

Christiania, Aug. 12, via London, Aug. 13.—Captain William Kennedy, of the India, who was on the bridge of his ship when she was torpedoed by a German submarine in the North Sea, August 8, was among the 86 members of the crew who were saved. Among the survivors were nine other officers. Some of those rescued were taken from a raft, where they stood singing "Tipperary." In the India's two lifeboats were 52 other men.

The bodies of eleven sailors who perished were buried today with military honors. When the bodies were brought ashore they were taken to a chapel, where they were placed in caskets, each of which was covered with the Union Jack.

The natives are showing much sympathy for the British sailors, who have been taken to private houses, where they are being provided for. No decision has been reached as to whether they will be interned here during the war.

BOLD ATTEMPT OF GERMANS TO ESCAPE.

Twenty-five members of the German converted cruiser Berlin, interned at Trond-Hjem last November, attempted to escape by swimming the Trond-Hjem Fjord but they were observed by a guard and captured. All were provided with bundles of civilian clothing, money and knives. Several were drowned.

Three German citizens have been sentenced to terms of imprisonment for attempting to smuggle copper into Germany.

The Berlin, which carried a crew of 450 men, entered the Norwegian port of Trond-Hjem on November 17 to escape British warships after attempting to escape from the North Sea to act as a commerce raider in the Atlantic.

GERMANS DRIVEN BACK TO SEA.

Petrograd, Aug. 13.—An official statement dealing with Tuesday's naval battle off Riga says: "The enemy, in great force, approached simultaneously the entrance of the Gulf of Riga and the Aland Skerries Tuesday and bombarded the lighthouse. Coming under fire of our warships and shore batteries the enemy ships rapidly put to sea."

RUSSIAN WARSHIP SINOP DAMAGED.

Berlin, Aug. 12, via London, Aug. 13.—A Bucharest despatch to the Vossische Zeitung says a badly damaged Russian warship, presumably the battleship Sinop, is lying in the outer roadstead at Mangalia, Rumania. The warship is reported to have been one of these which attacked the Turkish coast, July 29-30. She struck a mine and barely was able to reach the Mangalia. The vessel has not interned, and presumably is making repairs.

The Sinop is a vessel of 1,322 tons, built at Sebastopol in 1887.

BRITISH AIR RAID ON TURKISH COAST.

Paris, Aug. 12.—A despatch to the Havas News Agency from Athens says it has been learned from Mytilene that British aeroplanes bombarded Zagazik, near Symrna, yesterday, destroying the barracks, the telephone offices and eight houses.

A destroyer which followed the aeroplanes also bombarded the city, in which there were said to be a large number of victims. The governor of Smyrna, fearing an attack, sent 8,000 men to reinforce the coast defence troops, the despatch adds.

The Turks are constructing new work about Symrna, and large calibre cannon have been placed along the Symrna-Skala Vourla road.

NO UNDUE PROFITS ON WAR MATERIALS

Lloyd George Controls 354 Factories; Nation Reaping Benefit from Sacrifice of Women

GERMAN WAR CREDIT OF \$2,500,000,000

School Children Sent to Harvest Fields of Kent, Garden of England—Shortage of Alcohol Kills Whiskey Distillers—Entente Allies May Choose Commission to Control Swiss Imports.

London, Aug. 12.—David Lloyd George, minister of munitions, announces that 354 establishments have been declared "controlled establishments," under the Munitions of War Act. As a result of this control the profits of employers are limited. Any excess over such a limit becomes payable to the national exchequer.

"By this provision," says Mr. Lloyd George, "parliament has assured that sacrifices made by workmen are made for the nation as a whole, and not for the advantage of individuals. On the other hand, during the period of the war, any rules or shop customs which may have the effect of limiting the output of munitions are suspended in controlled establishments."

Germany Raising \$2,500,000,000 More.

London, Aug. 12.—A Reuter despatch from Amsterdam says: "A Berlin telegram received here states that in a bill voted today by the federal council for a supplementary imperial budget for 1915 a new credit of 10,000,000,000 marks (\$2,500,000,000) was asked for."

School Children in Harvest Field.

London, Aug. 2.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press)—To assist in the harvest, the education committee of the county of Kent have released nearly 1,600 school children.

Kent has been called the garden of England, and is devoted largely to orchards, berry farms and hop fields.

Short On Whiskey Supply.

London, Aug. 8.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press)—The following official announcement has just been "passed for publication."

"Scottish distillers, have been compelled, owing to the urgent needs of the government for industrial alcohol used in connection with the manufacture of high explosives to curtail their allocations of spirit for whisky to such an extent that supplies must fall short of requirements."

Controlling Swiss Imports.

Geneva, Switzerland, Aug. 12, via Paris.—The Journal says that negotiations between Swiss authorities and representatives of the Entente Allies for the creation of a bureau to control imports of this country are nearing conclusion.

Such a bureau would discharge the functions exercised by various foreign agents now working independently.

The chief obstacle to the conclusion of an agreement lies in the demands of Austria and Germany that in return for their products exported to Switzerland they be allowed to import from this country certain articles of merchandise originating in Allied countries. This is opposed by the representatives of the Allies who take the ground that as Austria has consented to permit exportation of manufactured articles and no food supplies or materials in any way useful to the Allies, there would be no opportunity for the Allies to abuse this arrangement.

The reports of the Allied nations to Switzerland, on the other hand, consist largely of articles available for use in war, and the point is made that close scrutiny of this trade by the agents of the Allies is essential.

While asking no compensating exports from Switzerland, the representatives of the Allies insist that Austria and Germany export to Switzerland only products necessary for manufacturing.

No Food in Exchange.

Washington, Aug. 12.—Informal negotiations were begun today by the foreign trade advisers of the state department to ascertain whether Germany will agree to the terms on which Great Britain has consented to permit exportation to the United States of fifty thousand bags of German beet seed. Germany stipulated some time ago that any such shipment must go through a German port, and that in exchange an equal value of wheat, forage or meats must be given. Now Great Britain requires that the shipment be made through a neutral port, and that no exchange of commodities be involved.

Italy Will Need Much Grain.

Rome, Aug. 12.—The latest official reports regarding the harvest show that Italy needs 12,000,000 quintals more of grain for her consumption until next year. A quintal is approximately 220 pounds. Most of this grain, it is understood, will be purchased in America.

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