

AUSTRALIANS' 'TRENCHES' BUILT OF SAND; THEIR CLOTHES DWINDLE.



RUMANIA ON VERGE OF WAR ON TURKS

Continued from page 1

war material has been held up at Pradea, a village near the Tamas Pass, where it is reported Rumanian troops are concentrated. Troops also are making at Jassy, about 200 miles northwest of Bucharest, and the petroleum regions have been heavily garrisoned.

The Bucharest correspondent of the "Tribune" has sent the following dispatch: "News of the Italian declaration of war against Turkey reached here at 6 o'clock last night. There was much excitement among the city. The King at once called a meeting of the cabinet, at which the Italian Ambassador was present.

The King will hold a conference tomorrow with all the representatives of the Italian Empire. Yesterday he signed several decrees of a military nature.

The "Tribune" correspondent at Milan says that the Rumanian government has refused to allow the passage of munitions for Turkey relations with Germany have been very strained.

Without attacks and threats against Rumania has been made in that section of the German press known to be under government inspiration. He says: "The fact that the King of Rumania and the King of Bulgaria have both refused their assistance and returned good answers to the great interest in Bulgaria's demands for these ports as it would allow of direct importations to Bulgaria, which at present are impossible. Stancoff said he considered the return to power of Venizelos a good augury for the reconstitution of the Balkan League.

In Rome the appointment of War Minister Tatchef as chief of the General Staff and Joffe's succession as minister are regarded as proof that Bulgaria is preparing for all eventualities and that the hour of decision is at hand."

Italy Explains Reasons for Break with Turkey

Paris, Aug. 22.—Further details concerning the circular message sent by the Italian government to all 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 despatch from Rome by the correspondent of the Havas Agency, which says:

"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, the circular says, 'The Italian government, in view of the impracticability of the port of Vouria, authorized to depart by way of Smyrna, three, that the Ottoman government permit the free embarkation of Italian citizens at Messina, Alexandria,

FORD TO DEVOTE LIFE AND WEALTH TO FIGHT WAR

Will Do All in His Power to Oppose Spirit of Militarism.

By Thomas W. The Tribune Detroit, Aug. 22.—Henry Ford purposes henceforth to devote himself and his wealth to the cause of peace—to oppose the spirit of militarism in the United States in every form.

"I will do everything in my power to prevent murderous, wasteful war in America and in the whole world," said Mr. Ford. "I will devote my life to fight this spirit, which is not felt in the free and peaceful air of the United States—the spirit of militarism, militarism—the root of all war."

The Australian soldier at the Gallipoli front has found the most effective protection against Turkish snipers to be bags of sand. In the top picture they may be seen sheltered in a Gallipoli ravine by these barriers, in which the enemy's shots are buried without taking effect.

The bottom picture shows how these same colonial fighters have discarded their regulation army uniforms piece by piece, until all that is left is "shorts," trousers cut off at the knee.

Haifa and Caesarea, that the local authorities in the interior renounce their opposition to the departure of Italians to the coast, and to facilitate their journey.

Before the expiration of the fortnight hour limit for a reply to the ultimatum, a note from the Grand Vizier accepted a reply from the Ottoman government, instructing to send orders to embark Italians waiting in the ports of Asia Minor.

Information received by the American consular authorities, to whom Italian interests in the several localities were confined, it appears that the military authorities in Beirut refused the request for disembarkation elsewhere in Syria.

The circular also accuses the Ottoman government of a violation of the Lusitania treaty no sooner than it was signed, which violation has continued until now. The Ottoman government never seriously adopted any measure whatsoever to stop immediately, in conformity with its solemn agreements, and did nothing for the liberation of Italian prisoners of war.

"Ottoman soldiers, commanded by the same officers, with the same arms and the same regulations, in Syria and Greece after the treaty. Never before directed that the Libyan soldiers in November, 1912, and in May, 1913, with 800 Turkish regulars, never left the coast of the Mediterranean until the end of June, 1913. The manner in which both were welcomed on their return to Turkey shows that their course was entirely approved. The Italian government is unable to cite the names of over one hundred Turkish officers still remaining in Greece."

"The circular accuses a holy war in 1914 was proclaimed against Italians in Africa, and cites the French capture of a Turkish mission bearing gifts to the Senegal chiefs to invite them to rebellion against Italy."

The conclusion of the Italian circular is quoted as follows: "In the presence of these manifest infractions of categorical promises made by the Ottoman government, and leaving our ultimatum of August 3, provoked by the evasions of the Ottoman government, especially concerning the departure of French and Italian subjects from Asia Minor, the Italian government has instructed its ambassador at Constantinople to present to Turkey a declaration of war."

Venizelos Greek Premier: Will Name Own Cabinet

Athens, Aug. 22.—(Dispatch to "The London Morning Post")—The political crisis here may be regarded as settled. Eleutherios Venizelos accepted the post of Premier of Greece after a conference to-day with King Constantine. M. Venizelos will present as soon as possible to the list of men he will invite to accept portfolios, and will probably take the oath of office to-morrow. In addition to the Premiership M. Venizelos will take charge of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Most of the members of his old Cabinet will be recalled to office.

The decision to accept the office was made by M. Venizelos after a careful study of the present diplomatic, financial and military situation, so that he might resume office with good hopes for the immediate future. For the present M. Venizelos and King Constantine have agreed on two main points of Greek policy: First, benevolent neutrality toward the Quadruple Entente and the fulfillment of treaty obligations toward Serbia; second, insistence upon the integrity of Greek territory.

ITALIANS LAUNCH NEW OFFENSIVE

Storm Austrian Positions and Make Gains Along Entire Front.

Paris, Aug. 22.—That the Italians have launched a new offensive of great intensity along the whole Carinthian front is indicated in both Austrian and Italian statements of late date. The Italian report dated August 19, states that the Italian artillery fire along the whole Carinthian front is becoming more and more intense. They are constantly attempting to storm Austrian advance posts, with both large and small detachments, making specially determined attacks in the Rra region. The foggy weather has encouraged them to send large forces to Ploceva, and Kispal, which succeeded in penetrating the Austrian outposts, but after fierce fighting were driven back.

A statement from the Italian General Headquarters dated August 22, made public to-night, reports gains at many points along the front. The statement says:

In the Monte Magno zone, to the northwest of Arverio, the enemy's artillery swept the positions newly captured by our troops. Nevertheless, we managed to extend still further the ground we had occupied.

In the upper Buitte we have taken several enemy trenches at the head of the Travenanzen Valley and made prisoners the number of whom is not known exactly. Our troops also drove away the enemy's patrols in the midst of the rocks of Monte Trastallo, and extended our line as far as Breva Bianca.

Enemy artillery has opened fire on the houses of Cortina d'Ampezzo, causing some damage. In the upper Buitte the enemy made attacks against our more advanced positions, but these were repulsed.

On the Carso front our lines have progressed slightly also, and our troops have taken a strong trench and made ninety-seven prisoners, two of whom were officers. We captured an armored machine gun.

German Press Attacks Italy's War on Turkey

Amsterdam, Aug. 22.—The German newspapers which have been received here express indignation at Italy's declaration of war on Turkey, asserting that Italy is merely acting on the orders of Great Britain.

The "Telegraph" says that, although Italy has not yet declared war on Germany, she is ready to act whenever she is ordered by the Allies. "The declaration of war on Turkey," says the "Telegraph," "is the natural consequence of Italy's vassalage to Great Britain and France. But Turkey need not worry, as Italy will break her teeth on the Dardanelles, like Great Britain and France have done."

Milan, Aug. 22.—The news that war has been declared on Turkey was received here with a feeling resembling relief, as putting an end to an untenable situation. Marchese Garroni takes with him the whole personnel of the embassy, except Cavalliere Galli and the architect of the embassy, who technically may be described as attached to the American Embassy, so as to continue to enjoy diplomatic immunity.

Three British Ships Sunk with Loss of Five Lives

London, Aug. 22.—The British steamer Cober has been sunk by a submarine. The captain and crew have landed safely. The British steamers Windsor and William Dawson have also met with disaster. The Windsor, a vessel of 6,055 tons, has, according to a report issued here, been sunk, and the William Dawson, an old steamer of 264 tons, blown up. The crew of the Windsor was saved, but five men of the Dawson's crew were lost.

The Cober, a vessel of 3,060 tons gross, 340 feet long, with a beam of 49 feet, was last reported from Karachi June 30 for Gibraltar. She was built at West Hartlepool in 1904, and was owned by the London and Northern Steamship Company, Ltd.

PULPITS SOUND CALL FOR BREAK WITH GERMANY

Tennessee Prelate Says We Have Been So Neutral We've Eaten Dirt.

BISHOP BURCH FOR PREPAREDNESS

Canadian Pastor, Preaching Here, Urges America to Aid Allies with Munitions.

Palpat opinion in this city, according to a canvass made yesterday, favors war with Germany. Many clergymen believe the United States has already delayed entering the conflict too long, and several criticize President Wilson for his pacifist policy.

Bishop Gailor, of Tennessee, chancellor of the University of the South, who spoke at Grace Church, Broadway and Tenth Street, yesterday, said in an interview:

"Put me down by the side of Colonel Roosevelt. His sentiments are mine. I go just as far as he does. Don't reckon me a free-trader. I have red blood in my veins. I have been altogether too negative. We have been so much concerned about our neutrality that we have gone clean over to the German side against the Allies."

"Morally we are just as much bound by the Hague agreements as England and France and Belgium. We are morally bound to stand with the Allies. I suppose one ought not to criticize President Wilson; he is doing the best he can. He wants to be respected."

Criticism Administration. Quite as decided in his language was the Rev. Dr. A. D. McQueen, a time pastor of Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn, who yesterday spoke at St. Barnabas' Church. "I was never less proud of being an American than now," he said just before his sermon. "Our national administration seems not to have felt for a single moment during the last year that it was sure of the difference between right and wrong."

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Some Deprecate War. Other clergymen deprecated war even under strong provocation, but feared that matters between the United States and Germany have reached a crisis.

The Rev. Dr. E. H. Martin, of the First Presbyterian Church, said the United States would be stupid to go to war merely to avenge the death of two persons. "War is never justifiable," said Mr. Martin. "It is less than the evil sought to be remedied. In this case it is not less, but more. We talk about our rights. It is the duty of Christians to give up, not insist upon rights."

The Rev. Dr. A. B. Mollenkott, pastor of St. Peter's Lutheran Church, himself a German-American, with a congregation composed largely of the same element, blamed President Wilson for going too far with Germany. In his sermon yesterday he said that the United States would now not be able to retreat. He ridiculed the stories printed in "The World," saying that they showed nothing and that Germany and Americans could not be blamed for them, as they had nothing whatever to do with them. "The outlook is dark," he said, "for President Wilson has put the American government into such a position that it cannot withdraw."

Wants Munitions, Not War. The Rev. Dr. W. R. Young, pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle, of Toronto, spoke yesterday at the Madison Avenue Methodist Church, this city. "We in Canada hope the United States will not enter the war," he said. "We have you with munitions. You make the guns and let us fire them, and we will down the enemy sure."

RUSSIANS DRIVING TURKS

Patrols Break Enemy's Lines at River Arkhava.

Petrograd, Aug. 22.—The following official communication dealing with the operations in the Caucasus was issued to-day by the Russian War Office: "In the coastal district the night of the 19th we destroyed a Turkish patrol, one company strong. Our patrols have crossed the Turkish lines, breaking through the Turkish lines."

In the direction of Olti a Turkish attack on Mount Tchirgassar was repulsed by our fire."

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27,000 Turks Are Slain in British Night Coup

Great Force Lands in Hundreds of Boats at Svva Bay by Moonlight—Sultan's Forces Astonished—Bulliant Feat.

By GEORGE RENWICK. (By Cable to The Tribune) Athens, Aug. 22 (Special dispatch to "The London Chronicle")—Details which I have been able to obtain here show that in the latest operations on the Gallipoli Peninsula the landing at Svva Bay was one of the most brilliant pieces of work yet carried through during this war. The battle which followed the successful disembarkation of troops was one of the most stubborn and sanguinary battles yet fought for the possession of the Hellespont and Constantinople.

The chief point about the latest achievement is that it was a complete and staggering surprise. The Turks had anticipated a new attack on the Asiatic side, and they had been feverishly fortifying the main line as far back as Ploceva, etc., and had been busy in our intention to attack on that side.

Never before in military operations has any enemy been so completely advanced on both sides of what the Allies call was preserved, the various units composing the landing force departing from their several bases at night and landing at Svva Bay at night, and the British forces were completely surprised. Every description of ship was there, packed with soldiers. They composed the largest force ever yet thrown from the sea directly into a hostile country.

Boats Dash for Shore. The navy took charge of the landing, and hardly had the anchors found resting places in the sandy sea bottom than hundreds of small boats, many of them motor boats, were making their way to the shore in the pale light of a crescent moon. Every soldier carried three days' rations, as well as interfering tools. At the men landed they formed and advanced on both sides of what the Allies call was preserved, the various units composing the landing force departing from their several bases at night and landing at Svva Bay at night, and the British forces were completely surprised. Every description of ship was there, packed with soldiers. They composed the largest force ever yet thrown from the sea directly into a hostile country.

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struck by a torpedo which approached it from the rear, and that both of the divers were in the boats more than four hours before being rescued. From this evidence it has been deduced that the Arabie could not have been trying to ram the submarine, and that there is no probability that she was destroyed at the time of the attack. The President and Secretary of State, however, are determined not to be deterred by any action before all the essential facts are established.

President Wilson went to church this morning, as usual, and spent the afternoon motor. He received a cable message, conforming to his practice in times of great stress of shooting himself off from communication with personal and official friends, and studying out the problem of submarine warfare. It is expected he will call Secretary Lansing into conference, when the action to be taken will be determined.

Lay in Wait for Arabic Behind the Dunsley

Liverpool, Aug. 22.—According to survivors of the steamer Dunsley, torpedoed by a German submarine just before the Arabie was sunk, the underwater craft hid behind the Dunsley's sinking to lay in wait for the larger vessel. The survivors declare they had been ordered off their ship and were in lifeboats when the submarine concealed herself from the approaching Arabie.

It is stated that when the liner came close enough to make an attack possible, the submarine was ordered to wait until the Dunsley's stern and launched the large torpedo. Survivors say that the German boat, which came to alongside the Dunsley, here no number.

The previous definite statement as to the fate of the Dunsley has come through from London. It was announced that she had been torpedoed, but it had not been known whether she was a teaching port with her passengers.

British Foreign Office Denies Arabic Convoy

London, Aug. 22.—The announcement made through the Foreign Office in reply to The Tribune's inquiry about an Arabic convoy is sweeping and positive. The Arabic had no escort of any kind, either warship or converted ship. Most of the Arabic's passengers are remaining in a harbor. Those who returned to London expect to sail on the Arabia to the St. Paul. The latter was heavily loaded that few were able to get accommodations on her.

Mr. Bryan Says Arabic Editorials Miss Issue

Chicago, Aug. 22.—William J. Bryan, Secretary of State, gave out a signed statement tonight in which he said: "I have read the editorial articles concerning the sinking of the Arabie in these columns reproduced in Saturday morning papers, but they seem to me to avoid the most important question. The real question is not whether American citizens have a right to travel through the danger zone on the ships of belligerent nations. That is admitted. The question just now is whether an American citizen should get his conveyance of such a right above his national warfare. If American citizens refuse to consider their own safety or the safety of the nation, then a second question arises—namely, whether the government should permit a few persons to drag the country into this unparalleled war."

"Our government has made its protest, and there is no doubt that the position taken is abundantly supported by precedent. It would not necessarily mean that we are going to war. Diplomacy has not yet concluded its work, and even if diplomatic efforts fail, we have recourse to the treaty plan."

"At the meantime it will be well to think of the thousands, or possibly the hundreds of thousands, who would be sacrificed if we enter this war. These few men are certainly entitled to consideration as well as the few who by deliberately incurring unnecessary risks bring harm upon themselves and danger to their country."

"The pro-Ally papers are insisting upon war with Germany, for the benefit of the Allies, and the pro-German papers are insisting upon an embargo on arms and ammunition to Germany, for the benefit of the two groups of papers would join together and urge measures to restrain American citizens from going into the danger zone on belligerent ships and vessels carrying arms and ammunition to Germany."

"God Hates a Coward," Watterson Warns Wilson

Louisville, Aug. 22.—Under the heading "God Hates a Coward," Henry Watterson will vigorously denounce the government should possess itself of all useful information touching the submarine attack upon the Arabie in right manner, but the President should beware of the part to give to the people. He says that the people's patience and weaker doubt of his intentions and distrust of his character in the popular mind.

"There is such a thing as excess of deliberation. There is also such a thing as the appearance of vacillation almost as hurtful as vacillation without."

"Look out Mr. President! You have yet to make your calling and election sure. The people want to trust you. They want to follow your lead. They have been white-washed and perjured, but they will not have the dignity and honor of the nation put in jeopardy. All live doubted, whilst God himself, as all of us know, hates a coward."

VENIZELOS GREEK PREMIER: Will Name Own Cabinet

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