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was torpedoed a denial is believed to be out of the question.

A justification, it is pointed out, would have to rest either on the ground that the Arabic was endeavoring to escape after being warned to stop, had attempted to attack the submarine or was being convoyed by war vessels. The affidavits of American survivors, however, declare that none of these circumstances was present and that the attack was totally unjustifiable.

Self-defence Probable Plea.

The German statement that no information has been received from the submarine commander makes the nature of the German plea, when information is finally received, a matter of purest conjecture. Unless a complete denial of the attack is entered it is thought probable that Germany will plead that the submarine acted in self-defence, believing itself about to be attacked by the Arabic.

The affidavits of survivors testify that a torpedo was seen approaching the vessel at right angles, which would dispose of the theory that the liner was trying to ram the undersea boat.

Persons close to the White House intimate, however, that the President might be impelled to accept an explanation from Germany, provided he was convinced of a sincere desire for peaceful and friendly relations on the part of the German government. This, of course, could not be done if the German explanation was directly refuted by unimpeachable testimony from eyewitnesses.

The prime object of the German memorandum, officials think, may be to open a diplomatic discussion that might occupy several weeks, and, as in the Lusitania case, give the American public time to calm down. The administration, however, is determined not to be drawn into a controversy with Germany, and after the receipt of the German explanation will decide on the course it is to pursue without further parley.

It is plain to officials, however, that the attitude of the German government toward the United States has undergone a great alteration since the last note on the Lusitania affair, and officials are casting about for an explanation of it.

Notes Taken as Formalities.

It was stated that until the "deliberately unfriendly" note was dispatched, Germany had no idea that the United States would go to war or even break off relations for a mere principle. Germany's whole concention of war, it is said, is that nations undertake it solely for gain in some form, and since the United States could gain nothing by war with Germany it was not conceivable in Berlin that the notes of this government were more than mere formalities intended for home consumption.

The intentions of the United States were made so apparent, however, in the recent note, that Germany was obliged to revise her notions and to conclude that this country might open hostilities on grounds of principle. This, it is held, explains the anxiety of the Berlin government now.

It is asserted also that Germany believes her fortunes are on the upgrade since the reported failure of the Quadruple Alliance to enlist Balkan aid against Turkey, and that Berlin is hopeful of peace before the end of the year. With the entrance of a new enemy into the field, it is pointed out, the hope of reaching this conclusion would be materially lessened.

Summaries of the affidavits made by American survivors to Ambassador Page and Vice-Consul Thompson were received at the State Department today. No announcment of their contents was made, because Secretary Lansing was obliged to cable for additional information on certain points that were not made clear. The evidence will not be given to the public, it was stated, until it is in complete form.

Secretary of the Interior Lane called at the State Department to-day to inform himself on the situation. He had an hour's interview with Secretary Lansing, who read to him Ambassador Page's summary of the affidavits.

BERLIN PRESS UPSET BY TUMULTY

Continued from page 1

the sinking of the White Star liner Arabic was caused by a torpedo will be confirmed, because, the newspaper contends, since the Lusitania disaster only rarely have vessels of more than 5,000 tons been sunk by German torpedoes.

"It has been said with sufficient clearness to the Washington government in notes from our Foreign Office," says the "Nachrichten," "that we can in this war against a brutal enemy like England renounce no weapon, and least of all one of our most effective weapons."

After remarking that "Germany's enemies hope President Wilson will liberate them from the dangers of a submarine war," the newspaper adds:

"It has not been proved that the vessel was struck by a torpedo, and it may have fallen victim to 'one of those bad English mines.'"

Admitting it may, nevertheless, have been a German undersea boat which destroyed the Arabic, the "Nachrichten" contends: "The U-boat acted rightly, and even if American passengers on board sank with the steamer and some of them were drowned, then that serves again as a warning that no one should lightheartedly enter the war zone or go within range of weapons."

HAD NO WARNING, SAY AFFIDAVITS FROM CONSUL

Arabic's Captain and Passengers Testify for American Government.

NO EFFORT MADE TO RAM SUBMARINE

Cannot Raise Question of Munitions, Mounted Guns or Disguise, Assert Line Officials.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, Aug. 24.—Official confirmation of the accounts of the sinking of the Arabic were forthcoming to-day when the American Embassy announced the gist of affidavits made by six American passengers which were cabled to Washington last night. All six agree on two essential points, that nobody aboard the Arabic saw the submarine nor was warning of any kind given, nor was any attempt to ram the submarine made.

Captain Finch, who took the unusual course of making an affidavit before the American Consul at Liverpool, added a further point to the effect that even if he had wished to ram the submarine there had been no time for him to attempt to do so.

In the seven affidavits the deponents state that the Arabic was pursuing a peaceful course, and that she was not warned. All of them declare either that they saw the torpedo or heard shouts that a torpedo was coming; also that the Arabic made no attempt to escape nor to ram the submarine.

Captain Finch especially emphasized the last point, saying that it would, in the first place, have been suicidal, and in the second place, as he did not see the submarine, he could not have attempted to ram her.

The depositions in full will be mailed to-morrow.

White Star Statement.

The managers of the White Star Line at Liverpool to-day gave to the newspapers the following:

"At the time of the Lusitania torpedoing many misleading and untrue statements appeared regarding the vessel. Similar statements are beginning to be hinted at in connection with the Arabic, which are equally untrue. For this reason we thought you would like to have one or two definite facts that had better be published at once in order to prevent people from hazarding opinions and finding excuses for the torpedoing. These facts are:

"There is no doubt the Arabic was struck with a torpedo. Captain Finch did not see the submarine, but undoubtedly saw the torpedo.

"There is no question of the Arabic having tried to ram the submarine, because it was not seen from the bridge.

"There is no question of the Arabic having tried to escape, except the very proper precaution of having put the helm hard over when they saw the torpedo.

Sunk Without Warning.

"The Arabic was undoubtedly sunk without warning. She was in peaceful trading, with various nationalities aboard. She was outward bound, so there is no question of munitions, and she was not disguised in any way nor had she any guns mounted.

"The statement has appeared in the press that she was off the south coast of Ireland, which leads some people to think she was near the coast. As a matter of fact, she was over sixty miles south of Ireland.

"With respect to precautions taken, these were very thorough and very proper, having regard to all that has taken place in the danger zone. The captain had life jackets on hand for everybody. Rafts were unlashed and deck lifeboats opened up, and both rafts and deck lifeboats played an important part in lifesaving, as well as the regular lifeboats."

GILBERT WINGED 5 GERMAN AEROS

French Aviator, Who Escaped from Prison Camp, Made Hero in Paris.

Paris, Aug. 24.—Eugene Gilbert, the French aviator, brought down five German aeroplanes before he was compelled by an accident to his motor to land on Swiss territory last June. Since his escape from Switzerland and his arrival in Paris on Sunday night he has been treated as a popular hero.

When first interned in Switzerland Gilbert gave his word not to attempt to escape. The enforced idleness preyed on his mind. He took back his promise and seized the first opportunity to get away. A friend provided a disguise, and he made his way to Lucerne and Geneva, and thence to Annemasse, in France.

Adolphe Girod, a member of the Chamber of Deputies from Doubs, who had been active for some time in amateur aeronautics and who has been decorated since the war began with the Legion of Honor cross for his services as an aeroplane observer, has just been breveted as an aerial pilot and intrusted by the Ministry of War with the inspection of aviation schools. Maurice Dutreil, Deputy from Mayenne, also has received a military commission in the aerial branch of the service and will soon join an air squadron at the front.

Six other Deputies—Louis Puech, Jules Breton, Paul Bignon, E. Laurent, Compère Morel and Louis Turmel—have sons in the aerial branch of the army. Ex-Deputy Joseph Python, one of the youngest members of the last Chamber, is now serving as a military aeroplane pilot.

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An officer will be glad to explain the Company's facilities.

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16 Wall Street

GERMANS PLAN TO STRENGTHEN ALSACE FORCES

Build New Railroad from Strassburg to Forts East of Vosges.

FRENCH AVIATORS BOMBARD NOYON

Drop Eighty Shells on Station—Zeebrugge Undamaged, Says Berlin.

London, Aug. 24.—The Germans are preparing to send more troops and supplies into Alsace, according to reports from Basle, Switzerland. Recently they completed a second railway line between Strassburg and Duddlenheim and have begun the construction of a double-track road from Duddlenheim to Molsheim.

With this new line it will be possible to move troops quickly into the fortifications at Molsheim and Mutzig, on the line of defence behind the Vosges. Severe fighting has gone on in the Vosges, with the French reporting some gains and the Germans conceding some losses. The activity in Alsace means the strengthening of the front behind the Vosges and the territory invaded by the French forces early in the war.

Paris reports the holding of all positions won in the Vosges, despite vigorous German attacks. Violent encounters are reported on the heights east of the Fecht. Berlin admits the loss of a trench on Barrenkopf, but says enemy assaults on the positions north of Muenster failed.

Commenting on the attack on Zeebrugge yesterday, the German official statement says the British fleet fired from sixty to seventy shots at the coast fortifications. One soldier was killed and six wounded, but Berlin declares no material damage was done.

French Aeros Shell Noyon.

Seven French aeroplanes dropped more than eighty bombs on the stations of Tergnier and Noyon, starting several fires. All the flyers returned safely. Berlin tells of the winging of a French biplane near Dixmude by German battle aviators.

FRENCH OFFICIAL.

The War Office at Paris to-night made public this official communication:

The artillery again to-day on both sides showed marked activity in Belgium, in the region of Boeingat, and in France, in Artois, in the sector to the northeast of Arras, and between the Somme and the Oise.

The enemy having dropped a few shells on Montdidier, our batteries intervened and silenced the German guns.

In Champagne, on the Perthes-Beauséjour front, and also in the Argonne, almost continuous fighting by means of grenades and bombs has taken place. Cannon of various calibre also took part in the fighting.

Nothing of importance is reported from the other parts of the front.

A squadron of seven aeroplanes on the night of August 23-24 shelled the stations of Tergnier and Noyon, dropping more than eighty bombs. Several fires were started, one in the Tergnier station. Every aeroplane came back home safely.

Gun Duels North of Arras.

The afternoon statement said:

Last night saw some artillery engagements in the sector to the north of Arras, between the Somme and the Oise, and also in the Argonne.

In the Vosges there were yesterday some very violent encounters on the heights situated to the east of the River Fecht and to the north of the Schratzmannele. In spite of several counter attacks, the enemy found it impossible to recapture the ground they had lost. Equally on the Barrenkopf we retained the advantages won during the evening of August 22.

The Germans have delivered another attack against our trenches on the crest of Sondernach, but were repulsed.

GERMAN OFFICIAL.

The statement given out by the German army staff read:

During yesterday's visit to Zeebrugge the British fleet fired from sixty to seventy shots at our coastal fortifications. We have to deplore on account of this bombardment the loss of one killed and six wounded. In addition three Belgian inhabitants were wounded by stray shells. There was no material damage.

French Attack Barrenkopf.

In the Vosges Mountains, north of Muenster, fighting was suspended throughout the day, but the French again attacked our positions on Barrenkopf and to the north of that place in the evening. The attacks were repulsed, and weak detachments of the enemy which penetrated our positions were driven out again. A few mountain chasseurs were taken prisoner. During the battle which we reported yesterday a section of the trench on Barrenkopf remained in the hands of the enemy.

At Loo, southwest of Dixmude, a French biplane was shot down by one of our battle aviators.

GOVERNORS WILL SUPPORT WILSON

Resolve to Support All He Does in Behalf of Peace and Honor.

Boston, Aug. 24.—Resolutions of confidence and support were sent to President Wilson to-day by Governors of nearly a score of states attending the annual conference of Governors in this city.

The resolutions, introduced by Governor Walsh, of Massachusetts, said:

"The Governors of the several commonwealths of the nation, in conference assembled, desire to tender to you an expression of their confidence and support in this hour of deep international concern, and to assure you of their readiness to follow your leadership in all matters which you may deem best to promote the honor and maintain the peace and welfare of the nation and the whole people."

A sharp division of opinion was manifested at the conclusion of addresses by Governors William H. Mann, of Virginia; Robert L. Williams, of Oklahoma, and Moses Alexander, of Idaho. They urged the extension of the powers of the Governor. Ex-Governor Alva Adams, of Colorado, took advantage of the opportunity for discussion afforded by the programme.

"You would have us drift away from democracy; from the policies of Thomas Jefferson, to those of Alexander Hamilton," he stated. "It is an idea entirely contrary to our ideas of democracy. It is a power that belongs to a monarchy."

Francis E. McGovern, ex-Governor of Wisconsin, differed from Mr. Adams. He said the people were demanding increased powers for the Governors that they may be more efficient. He expressed the belief that the Governor's powers might well be increased without encroaching upon the legislative branch.

At the suggestion of ex-Governor Franklin Fort of New Jersey, who was presiding, Governor James S. Fielder of New Jersey told of the operation of the short ballot in his state, and said that not only were the people satisfied, but they would be better pleased if it were shorter.

Governor Robert L. Williams of Oklahoma urged that a law should be enacted making a Governor ineligible during his term of office and for six months afterward for candidacy for the United States Senate or for Congress or for state office, so that all temptations for him to use his office for political advancement might be removed.

At the close of the discussion Secretary of the Navy Daniels invited the Governors, with their wives and daughters, to board the dreadnought Wyoming to-morrow for a trip to Gloucester, during which the North Atlantic fleet of twoscore ships will pass in review before them.

GERMANS PRESS NIEMEN ATTACK

Continued from page 1

by the Czars as a preserve for the vanishing European wild buffalo. In such a region the German heavy artillery will be at a disadvantage, and the special qualities of Russian resistance will have wide scope.

GERMAN OFFICIAL.

The official statement issued by Berlin to-day says:

North of the Niemen River there are no changes in the situation.

Army group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg: On the remainder of the front of this army group progress was made. During battles to the east and to the south of Kovno our troops captured nine officers and 3,600 men and took eight machine guns.

Army group of Prince Leopold of Bavaria: On the plain (?) situated to the northeast of Kleszezele and in the forest district southeast of this place the enemy yesterday again was defeated by our troops, the pursuit reaching the Bailowieska forts. The enemy lost more than 4,500 men in prisoners and nine machine guns.

Brest-Litovsk Hill Taken.

Army group of Field Marshal von Mackensen: Before the attack of the German and Austro-Hungarian troops advancing across the Pulva and Bug rivers, to the east of the mouth of the Pulva, the enemy evacuated his positions. Our pursuit continued.

On the southwestern front of Brest-Litovsk a hill at Kopytow was taken by storm. Our troops are advancing through the marshy district to the northeast of Vladova, pursuing the enemy, whom they defeated yesterday.

AUSTRIAN OFFICIAL.

The following official statement was issued to-night at the Austrian War Office:

Northwest of Brest-Litovsk the enemy, who is resisting in the district of Wierchowtce and Razna, was repulsed again yesterday and forced to retreat. The number of prisoners taken by the army of Archduke Joseph Ferdinand in the last battles was 1,300 men and four officers.

Northeast of Vladova our allies again repulsed the enemy and gained ground. Austro-Hungarian and German cavalry, in pursuit of the enemy, entered Kovel (forty miles southeast of Brest-Litovsk) and now are advancing northward.

RUSSIAN OFFICIAL.

The following official statement was issued to-night at the headquarters of the Russian General Staff:

In the Riga district there has been no change. In the direction of Jacobstadt and Dunaburg, toward the west, on Monday there was fighting in places, with alternating success. In the district from Kovno to Vilna on Sunday night and the following day the enemy continued to exercise pressure on our troops, who were holding back his offensive movement.

Fall Back on the Bobr.

Between the Bobr and the Narew we have fallen back from our general positions on the left bank of the Bobr. In conformity with this movement we evacuated on Sunday evening the fortifications at Ossowetz, which forms a sector of these positions.

During Sunday night and the following day very stubborn attacks by the enemy continued in the region to the east of Bielsk and along the sectors of the front of Kleshtshele-Zwysoka-Brest-Litovsk-Orlia. Some of these attacks, notwithstanding the numerical superiority of the enemy, were repulsed with great success by our infantry, supported by cavalry. We captured some prisoners and quick firing guns. These actions facilitated considerably our occupation of new positions on the right bank of the Bug.

Sunday night we stopped an attempt by the enemy to resume an offensive in the direction of Kovel, in the Pushcka region. A battle which began on Monday continues.

London Thinks Kaiser Is Shuffling His Lines

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

Petrograd, Aug. 24 (dispatch to "The Morning Post," London).—There has been a marked slackening in the rate of the German progress in the last few days. One of two things is happening: Either the German bolt is shot and the Russians are beginning to turn or else another great shuffling of forces is going on behind the German forward lines. The probability lies rather with the latter presumption.

The Germans are now very near that vast area of impregnable marshland between Brest-Litovsk, Smolensk and Eiff, on which they will rest their right wing in further marches. Their left must rest on Riga and the sea, but that part of their programme has been put back indefinitely by the Russian successes. By both sea and land at present the northern section of the general advance is standing at attention. On the whole, the Germans continue to move forward, but it is very noticeable that their progress is becoming much slower.

The essence of that strategy which Russia has always adopted to meet invasion lies in the complete assurance that somewhere at some time a point must be reached when equilibrium of forces will be established. Wherever it may be and whenever it is reached the Russians will assume the offensive and make modern Germany acquainted with the full meaning of those terrible words which ancient Germany, alone of all nations of Europe, never heard from ancient Rome. In this war the tone has been set by Germany, and to an extent never before known in history is it the terrible one of "Vive victis."

VISTULA ROUTE USED TO SUPPLY GERMAN ARMIES

Fall of Novo Georgievsk Opened River for Kaiser's Barges.

HUGE SIEGE GUNS MOVE ON QUICKLY

As Last Forts Fall, They Are Headed Away to Batter Other Strongholds.

Novo Georgievsk, Aug. 21 (by courier to Warsaw and London, Aug. 24).—By the capture of Novo Georgievsk the Austro-Germans have opened the great Vistula River transportation route into the interior of Poland. German steamers are in waiting at Wyszogrod, a few miles below the fortress, and within a day or two tows of barges laden with ammunition supplies for the army and coal and provisions for the occupied region of Poland will be heading past Warsaw to the Galician frontier.

The capture of the fortress also opens a highly important railroad line from Germany by way of Mlawa to Warsaw, north of the Vistula, whereby rail communication can be established with Eastern Poland and the present military front without awaiting the rebuilding of the great bridges across the Vistula at Warsaw, which were destroyed by the Russians before their retreat.

The importance of Novo Georgievsk, for these strategic reasons, presumably explains the Russian decision to attempt to hold this one Vistula fortress after their retreat. It is too early yet to tell the size of the besieging forces, but, as at Antwerp and Maubeuge, it was small compared with the captured garrison. The prisoners taken seem to include not only the regular garrison, but also many soldiers and units which had gone astray in the Russian retreat.

Russians Fired Fortress.

Novo Georgievsk is purely a fortress. Its buildings and bridges are virtually all of a military nature. The town was fired by the Russians just before they capitulated. The walls of flame rising on every side, spitting from the embrasures of the citadel and the military storehouses, and the great pall of smoke floating down the valley of the Vistula made one of the most spectacular scenes furnished by the war.

At the summit of Citadel Hill a massive building, with a Red Cross flag floating from its staff, rose above the city. In the shadow of the flag burning storehouses of small arms ammunition provided an uninterrupted fusillade as the flames reached one depot of cartridges after another.

Along the railroad track were long rows of freight cars loaded with shells and other supplies, to which the Russians applied the torch before their surrender. These explosives would have made the entrance of the Germans highly dangerous had not the slow burning powder merely blown out the fuses, instead of exploding the shells.

Broken Bridge Altered Plan.

These munitions apparently were loaded on trains to be carried away with the retreating army, but the breaking of a small railroad bridge within the fortress under the weight of a flat car loaded with a heavy mortar prevented the Russians from saving them. This may have been a contributing reason for the Russian decision to defend the fortress.

General von Beseler's siege operations were directed chiefly against the northeast front of the fortress, where the approach is least hampered by swamps and rivers. The fate of the fortress virtually was sealed as soon as the heavy siege guns were brought into position. Behind the covering infantry these big guns were pushed forward within range of the first of the outer forts, and then of the inner girdle. Comparatively few shots were needed to finish the work.

Some of the surrendered forts were scarcely disfigured. One of the intermediate works, an inside fort, visited by The Associated Press correspondent did not show a single shell mark.

Huge Guns Do Not Halt.

General von Beseler's siege park included several of the famous "forty-twos," of both German and Austrian make, together with Austrian 12-inch automobile mortars, whose mobility and power placed them in a class with their bigger sisters, and batteries of German mortars, to which the Krupps have given an ingenious carriage, making them easily transportable as siege artillery. It took scarcely an hour to demount one of these guns which a few hours earlier had helped pound the last Russian fort into submission. A little while later gun and mounting, on great caterpillar wheels, were well on their way to a new scene of operations.

The celerity with which the siege park was headed for other fields was one of the features of the siege. The Russian flag barely had disappeared from the last two forts, which for a time were inclined to disregard General Bobr's capitulation and conduct an independent resistance, when the great guns were headed away from the fortress. The officers and men did not even visit the stronghold they had helped to take.

TEUTON AND SLAV ALIKE TO WARSAW

City's Life Goes On as Usual, Despite Capture by German Forces.

Warsaw, Aug. 21 (Via London, Aug. 24).—Warsaw shows few signs of its recent capture after a siege. The life of the city goes on much the same as it did under Russian rule in times of peace. The ruins of blown-up bridges hanging drunkenly athwart the Vistula and the presence of German soldiers in the streets are the only surface indications of the gigantic military campaign which resulted in the capture of the Polish capital.

Polish and Jewish citizens have received the invaders without the slightest evidence of hostility. The German garrison in the city consists of only three regiments, who have little to do except to provide sentries for the various military and civilian headquarters to keep in order the crowds seeking permits of all kinds, ranging from passes permitting them to leave the city to licenses for the sale of cheap cigarettes. Soldiers also regulate traffic on the pontoon bridges across the Vistula.

Military patrols are not called on to maintain order within the city. This work has been in the hands of civilians, who now are being relieved by a German police force under Chief of Police Von Glasenapp.

GERMANY PUTS 3,200,000 MEN ON TWO FRONTS

British Estimate Fatherland's Capacity in Troops at 8,000,000.

1,800,000 IN WEST, 1,400,000 IN EAST

Limit of Equipment Possibility Already Reached, Is Belief in London.

GERMAN CASUALTIES TO JUNE 30.

Killed	306,123
Died of disease	15,808
Missing or totally disabled	540,723
Wounded	809,790
Total	1,672,444

The killed, wounded and missing since June 30 will bring this total to more than 2,000,000.

London, Aug. 24.—A statement from an authoritative British source on Germany's strength in men and her losses was made public here to-day. The statement asserts that about July 31 the Germans had 1,800,000 men on the western battle front, and 1,400,000 on the eastern front a total of 3,200,000 on the actual fighting line, while there also were 1,120,000 Austrians opposed to the Russians.

There were besides a large number of German troops of various classes in garrisons, fortifications and on lines of communication in addition to convalescents, invalids and others.

"It is impossible to say," the statement declares, "how far the reserve troops have been armed and equipped, but the fact that the total number of men on the two fronts is only 3,200,000 appears to show that this is about the largest number the Germans are able to put fully equipped into the fighting line.

"The Germans from a date shortly after the outbreak of the war supplied the losses in their first line and reserve troops from the second and even the third line, so that it is safer to regard all the German troops in the fighting line as of much the same quality as in the first few months of the war.

1915 Recruits Used.

"It is calculated that the first line troops lost about 50 per cent in casualties and the reserves about 25 per cent, their places being taken by recruits from the 1914 class and from other categories and reformed units, including the 1915 class of recruits.

"Since, then, they have again lost about 50 per cent in casualties, so probably there remains only about 25 per cent of the original first line troops, to which must be added the men slightly wounded who have returned to the fighting line.

"The German casualties in killed, wounded and missing reported to June 30 totalled 1,672,444 men, of whom 306,123 were killed, 15,808 died of disease and 540,723 either are missing or prisoners or are so seriously wounded as to put them out of action for the remainder of the war. Since June 30 there has been heavy fighting, probably bringing the total loss up to 2,000,000 for the year.

More Than 400,000 Killed.

"Assuming that 500,000 men were only slightly wounded and recovered, the effective loss is assumed to amount to 1,000,000, in addition to which probably 500,000 men are wounded who are absent from the front on leave in hospitals. This makes the total net loss for the year 1,500,000, of whom from 400,000 to 450,000 men were killed.

"The Germans, it is calculated, had at the beginning of the war 8,000,000 men available for military service, and that number might be increased by 1,000,000 or 1,500,000 if every man of military age gave his service.

"The only reasonable suggestion, therefore, for the fact that the Germans have only 3,200,000 men in the fighting line is that they are unable to supply more than that number with equipment. From the total of from 8,000,000 to 9,000,000 men must be deducted the 1,500,000 net loss for the year and the same number of men required for making arms and ammunition."

TRANSPORTS SUNK IN RIGA BATTLE

Germans Lost Three, Petrograd Reports—London Celebrates Russian Victory.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, Aug. 24.—Led by a delegation from the Stock Exchange, a crowd gathered in front of the Russian Embassy to-day to celebrate the Russian victory in the Gulf of Riga. Throngs collected on all sides of the spacious square, cheering and waving flags.

Count Benckendorff appeared on the balcony and said:

"God helping us, we have won success, and more successes will come, bringing peace to Russia, England and the whole world."

The band played the Russian national anthem, ending with cheers for the Czar and the King.

From details of the attempted landing in the Gulf of Riga last Saturday published in the "Novoe Vremya," it appears, says a dispatch to the Central News Agency, that three large transports filled with troops approached the shore under cover of a German squadron. The German ships were allowed to come close to land before a terrific artillery fire was opened by the Russians.

A duel between the cruisers and shore batteries continued for two hours before the last transport was sunk. Only a few crowded boats then remained and these were soon smashed to pieces by the Russian fire.

The German squadron managed to destroy some houses with their long range guns. During the attempt to land at Pernoff the Germans also descended on Gainash, to the south. Two lighters filled with troops were sunk by Russian shells on attempting to reach the beach.

The German Admiralty to-day announced that a German submarine had torpedoed and sunk a Russian auxiliary ship at the entrance to the Gulf of Finland.

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Involving everything that remains from our Summer stocks—

Assortments are small, but values are wonderful for those who can take advantage of them—

Last of the Summer Hats at $3

A Few Remaining Parasols at $3

"Clean-up" of Summer Blouses at $3

A Group of Summer Suits at $10

(A mere handful of suits from various lines.)

$95 to $125 Remaining Suits—$25

All that is left of our most desirable Summer styles suitable for between season wear.

A Few Coats at $10

White and colored cloth coats, also a few linen, mohair and Gloria silk Dust Coats.

$35 to $55 Dresses—to Close, at $12

Of net, voile, organdie, and batiste, also a few odd dance dresses and a few silk street and afternoon styles.

$65 to $95 Afternoon Dresses—$25

Of chiffon, taffeta and light Summer silks, also in combinations of silk with chiffon.

$95 to $175 Handsome Gowns—$50

Lace and hand-embroidered Lingerie Gowns for Garden-Party Wear, also Reception and Evening Gowns, the remainders of their lines—but a very good selection.

$45 to $95 Silk Wraps—$15 & $25

Suitable for afternoon, reception and evening wear, a closing out of remaining lines.

BULGARS MOVE AGAINST CABINET

Continued from page 1

tacked a British detachment near Akike, on the Euphrates, inflicting heavy losses.'

Liman von Sanders Sure of Victory in Gallipoli

Turkish Headquarters on the Gallipoli Peninsula, Aug. 23 (via London, Aug. 25.—Absolute confidence in the Turkish troops and their ability to hold the peninsula, even should other Allied reinforcements arrive, were expressed to-day by the commander of the Fifth Army, Field Marshal Liman von Sanders, Pacha, in an interview with the Associated Press.

Field Marshal von Sanders's remarks were punctuated by the crashing near-by of exploding shells. His praise o the Turkish soldier was unstinted.

"Bravery and frugality and physical and mental stamina," said the Pacha, "make the Turk an antagonist really to be feared, as our enemies already have discovered. As a result we are able to face the future without misgiving, even should the enemy increase."

The Field Marshal spoke also of his efforts in perfecting the organization of the Turks.

"The Gallipoli forces are better off in that respect than you suppose," he said. "At the first glance the machine here may look somewhat cumbersome, but such is not the case. Owing to our excellent officers we have the means necessary to carry on operations in a most modern manner. This and the fact that the Turk is really fighting for an ideal—defence of country, race and religion—make the task of the Allies what it has been."

The Pacha is a man of unusual physical vigor. He works generally eighteen hours a day, spending more than half of this time visiting the positions.

"The Allies," the Pacha continued, "have been here four months, less three days. During that time they have accomplished only what their preponderance in naval artillery made it impossible for us to prevent. What ground the Allies have they hold by virtue of their naval gunfire superiority. We have every reason for viewing the future without worry."

SUGGESTS LORD READING AS ENVOY TO NEW YORK

Noted Jurist May Visit Here to Deal with Exchange Question.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, Aug. 25.—Those newspapers which assumed that Lord St. Aldwyn was the "ex-Cabinet Minister" mentioned as having been suggested as one of the English envoys to New York for dealing with the exchange are corrected by "The Times" this morning as follows:

"The reference was to a quite different person from the ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer, and there can hardly be any objection now to our saying that it was to Lord Reading, if, as we hope, it should be found that Lord Reading can be spared temporarily for such a mission as one of Sir Edward Holden's two principal associates."

BLAMES RUSSIA FOR WORLD WAR

German Paper's "Revelations" Describe Pan-Slavist Agitation.

Berlin (by wireless to Sayville, N. Y.), Aug. 24.—The "Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" has published further extracts from secret documents found by the Germans on taking possession of Brussels. The latest instalment deals with the period of the Balkan wars. The Overseas News Agency's summary says:

"Concerning Russia's policy, the Belgian Minister to Berlin, Baron Beyens, in a letter written on October 24, 1912, repeats statements made by Jules Cambon, then French Ambassador at Berlin, writing as follows: 'The French Ambassador, who apparently has special reasons for speaking as he does, told me repeatedly that the greatest danger to the maintenance of European peace was the lack of discipline and the personal conduct of Russian diplomatists in foreign countries. They are all ardent pan-Slavists, and they have largely to carry the burden of responsibility for present events. They will, without doubt, secretly instigate Russian intervention in the Balkan conflict.'

"The same ambassador wrote on April 4, 1913: 'The arrogance and contempt with which the Serbians receive the complaints of the Vienna government can be understood only by reason of the support they hope to find in Petersburg. The Serbian chargé d'affaires here said recently that his government would not have maintained its attitude of the last six months, without regard to Austrian representations, if it had not been encouraged to do so by the Russian Minister, M. Hartwig, a diplomatist of Iswolsky's school.'

"Concerning France, the Belgian Minister at Paris, Baron Guillaume, wrote on February 14, 1913; 'M. Poincare was collaborator and instigator of M. Millerand's militaristic policy.' On February 21, 1913, he wrote: 'In the troubled times which Europe now experiences the greatest danger is caused by M. Poincaré's presence in the Palace of the Elysée. Under his rule the militaristic and slightly chauvinistic instincts of the French nation awoke. His influence has been visible in this change of mind.'"

BRITISH SHIP SET AFIRE

Anglo-Californian Carried Horses for the Allies.

Montreal, Aug. 24.—Fifty men, mostly city firemen, were overcome by smoke while fighting a fire of unknown origin on the British steamer Anglo-Californian here to-day. The blaze was extinguished after the steamer had sustained considerable damage.

There were more than 1,000 horses aboard, intended for cavalry use by the Allies. Eight were killed by smoke or flames.

The Anglo-Californian narrowly escaped from a German submarine on July 5 last. Eight members of the crew, including two Americans, were killed in the attack. The steamer was seriously damaged, but managed to make Queenstown.