

U. S. TO PROBE U-BOAT ATTACK ON LETIMBRO

State Department Asks Consuls to Make an Investigation.

NO AMERICANS ON LINER, IS BELIEF

Washington Concerned Over Apparent Renewal of Submarine War.

From The Tribune Bureau. Washington, Aug. 4.—The State Department has directed American consuls at Malta and in Italy to investigate the attack on the Italian liner Letimbro by a submarine, in which most of the 170 persons aboard are believed to have lost their lives.

14 More Vessels Sunk in New U-Boat Campaign

London, Aug. 4.—The renewed U-boat campaign has resulted in the sinking of fourteen more vessels, bringing the total reported in two days to twenty-eight.

U-BOAT SUNK IN FIGHT WITH BRITISH SHIP

Freighter Escapes After Being Hit by Torpedo.

Baltimore, Aug. 4.—Captain David Thomson, master of the British steamer Strathness, which arrived here today from Mediterranean ports, told of an engagement which he declared his vessel had with a German submarine on July 15, in which the submarine was sunk.

TRADING BRITISH CAPTIVES

Civilians More than Forty-five May Be Exchanged.

London, Aug. 4.—Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of War Trade and Parliamentary Affairs, stated today that negotiations between England and Germany for the exchange of prisoners had reached a point where he had hope of securing the release of civilians above the age of forty-five years.

One Excursions

Lake Hopatcong

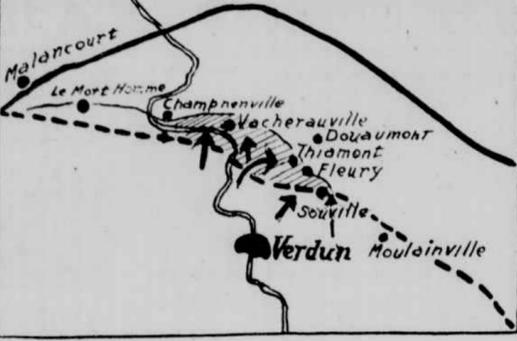
TO-MORROW—Also Every Sunday and Holiday

Atlantic City

TO-MORROW—Also Wednesday, Aug. 9

Hard Coal No Smoke Comfort

FRENCH GAINS ON VERDUN FRONT



The sketch map shows where the French are driving the Germans back from the points where they were nearest Verdun. The heavy line indicates the battle front when the German attack was launched six months ago, the dotted line the farthest advance made.

FRENCH WIN FLEURY AND FT. THIAUMONT

Continued from page 1

military experts believe, marks the turning point in the six months' battle for the fortress. The initiative, they think, has now passed definitely to France—to the Allies.

The Germans are showing themselves unable, even in the face of pressing disaster, to attack with their old overwhelming power, and they seem to have lost in the process the power of taking a strong offensive. Only the German artillery has its old vigor.

Driven Out with the Bayonet. The Germans made desperate resistance, but the French drove in with the bayonet and killed or captured all except a few of the garrison.

Recaptured, Say Germans. Berlin, Aug. 4.—A statement issued by the War Office to-day says: "Last night the French succeeded in taking possession of our positions in the village of Fleury and south of Thiaumont work."

Casualty List Grows Among British Officers. London, July 24.—Officers' casualty lists for two weeks from July 1 to 15 show the severity of the fighting since the offensive began on the Western front.

Official Reports on Western Front. Paris, Aug. 4.—The French official statement issued to-day says: "On the right bank of the Meuse fighting continued all day in the region of Thiaumont and Fleury and to the northwest and south of the Thiaumont work."

Only Heavy Gun Fire. In the region of Vaux-le-Chapelle and Chenois violent bombardments took place, but there was no infantry action.

Belgian communication. In the region of Dixmude the artillery actions took place at other points.

The afternoon statement follows: "On the right bank of the River Meuse the battle continued along the Thiaumont-Fleury front."

Fighting Near Fleury. "There has been fighting no less violent in the region of Fleury. The Germans multiplied the number of counter attacks upon this village."

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BRITISH PUSH ON FROM POZIERES

Reach a Point Where They Expect to Take German Trenches in Rear.

HARD HAND-TO-HAND FIGHTING GOING ON

Allies on West Front Are Firing Three Shells to Every One of the Enemy's.

London, Aug. 4.—Vigorous hand-to-hand fighting, with occasional sallies by the French and British and counter attacks by the Germans, continue along the Somme front, but without any general action except by the artillery.

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SUEZ CANAL TARGET FOR AIRSHIP BOMBS

British Declare That Raid Did No Damage.

London, Aug. 4.—A bombardment of shipping in the Suez Canal by hostile aeroplanes was announced to-day in an official statement. The attack was carried out by two machines over Lake Timah, forty-five miles south of Port Said.

BELGIANS ADVANCE IN GERMAN EAST AFRICA

Invaders Occupy Important Railroad Terminus.

Have, Aug. 4.—Further progress for the Belgian forces invading German East Africa is announced in an official statement issued by the Belgian War Office. The text of the statement follows: "The right wing of the Belgian troops, pursuing its march southward, has occupied Kigoma, in the district of Ujiji, the most important German post on Lake Tanganyika."

BRITAIN GETS U. S. PLEA FOR CLEMENCY TO IRISH

Senate Resolution Received After Casement's Execution.

Washington, Aug. 4.—Ambassador Page advised the State Department to-day that he had presented at the British Foreign Office yesterday the Senate resolution requesting President Wilson to urge Great Britain to extend clemency to Irish political offenders. He said the resolution was received with approval.

ITALIANS LOSE 2 SUBMARINES

Fail to Return from Raiding Trip to Enemy's Coast.

Aerial Squadron Bombards Istria. Austrians Wing One Machine—Italians Advance in the Piave Valley.

Paris, Aug. 4.—The repulse of Austrian attacks along the whole front and the advance of Italian forces toward Monte Cavallino, in the upper Piave Valley, are recorded in to-day's official Italian statement.

Vienna dispatch of August 3 reported the capture of the Italian submarine Giacinto Pullino by the Austrians in the North Adriatic. It was stated that the submarine, which was almost undamaged and her crew taken prisoner.

An air raid on Istria by a squadron of fourteen Italian machines, on August 1, is reported to-day by the Austro-Hungarian Admiralty. One machine was brought down by an Austrian aviator.

The Italian War Office report of August 2 announced a raid by a Caproni squadron upon the Whitehead torpedo and submarine works near Fiume, on which four tons of explosives were declared to have been dropped with much damage to the plant.

"In the Adiga Valley," says the Italian statement, "the enemy's artillery bombardment continued, especially against our positions south of the River Camera."

"On the Posina line in the evening of August 2 the enemy attacked our positions east of Gria, but he was promptly repulsed."

"Yesterday the artillery actions were more lively between Monte Seluggio and Monte Cimone."

"In the Traviglio Valley during the night of August 3 the enemy attempted to surprise our positions, but the attack was repulsed and we gained some ground."

"The Drave Valley we again hit the railway station at Toblach."

"To the head of the Digone torrent, in the upper Piave, we extended toward Monte Cavallino our occupation of Cima Vallone."

"On the Isontza an intense bombardment took place."

"The Austrian announcement reads: 'On August 1, at 7:30 a. m., an Italian air squadron comprising fourteen great battleplanes flew over Istria by way of Pirano. Lieutenant Banfield, in a hydroplane, ascended from Trieste and pursued the leaders of the hostile squadron through the whole of Istria and reached a group of seven Caproni machines over Fiume. At a height of 2,700 metres he shot down one of the Capronis. The pilot was killed and the two observers were taken prisoner. Lieutenant Banfield and his hydroplane returned unharmed.'

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TURKS WIN IN 5-DAY BATTLE

Russians Lose 3,000 Killed in Furious Fight in Armenia.

Constantinople, Aug. 2 (delayed).—Repulses for the Russians in Armenia and for British forces on the Sinai Peninsula were chronicled in the official statement given out by the War Office to-day. The announcement says that in a five days' battle in the Agnoot sector, Armenia, the Russians lost more than 3,000 men killed. The statement reads: "Persian Front—Our troops are pursuing the retreating Russians from Sakiz, and have reached Buguan, to the northward."

"Caucasian Front—In the sectors of Bitlis and Mush there were minor local engagements. Enemy attacks against our advanced positions forming a salient toward the northeast in the sector of Agnoot, which was defended by a small force, proceeded over a period of five days with seven regiments of infantry, four regiments of cavalry and over thirty guns and howitzers, but were bloodily repulsed. During the battle the enemy lost more than 3,000 men killed. Our losses were very small in comparison."

"Tuesday morning the enemy attacked with fresh reinforcements after seven hours of artillery preparation, but again suffered extraordinary losses. On the centre and on the left wing on the coast there was no important fighting. Enemy activity was directed especially to an advance westward from Erzingan, which was completely unsuccessful."

"On July 30, under the protection of enemy war vessels, about 500 brigands in various disguises landed on the coast of Dem Bournu, east of the island of Samos. Owing to our resistance and attacks they were unable to advance and had to retreat to their landing place, suffering losses in dead and wounded."

"In the direction northwest of Kala, twenty-five miles east of the Suez Canal, our airmen dropped bombs successfully."

German Aeros Bombard Allied Post on Lemnos. Athens, Aug. 4.—Two German aeroplanes from the Dardanelles to-day flew over the island of Lemnos and dropped bombs on the aerodrome of the Entente Allies. The aircraft were driven off by the fire of British vessels.



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