

FRENCH HOPE GAINS IN VOSGES FIGHTING

German Attacks on Newly Won Positions in Mountains Prove Futile.

REIMS AGAIN SHELLED

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. PARIS, July 23.—The French gained ground last night in the region of Bagelle, in the Vosges. In the night the Germans were driven out of a line of French trenches which they had occupied, thus restoring the integrity of the French position. The Bagelle gain was made in a line of trenches hitherto held by the enemy. German attacks were repulsed in the region of Arracourt and south of La Faye, in the Vosges. After a violent bombardment, the enemy succeeded in penetrating a part of the French position east of Metzler, but was driven out by a counter attack.

Heavy artillery firing reported along a considerable part of the front, with flames and the outskirts of Soissons again under shell fire.

French aviators dropped twenty-eight bombs on the railway station at Conflans and drove off two German aeroplanes, compelling them to land inside the German lines.

The communiqué issued by the War Office tonight is as follows: The day was relatively calm on the whole front. Artillery was active, and the usual artillery activity on both sides. Some shells were thrown on the outskirts of Soissons and on Rheims.

According to the Times correspondent at Metz, the Russian advance on July 20 through S-kal and Polurzyca, seizing the first line of trenches in a bayonet charge. The German chief blow is still directed at the Lublin-Chelm line.

It is noted that the German communiqué makes no mention of the fighting near Sokal, on the Bug, where, according to the Russian report, the Austrians and Gen. von Mackensen's fight were driven to the left bank of the river.

According to the Times correspondent at Petrograd, the Russian advance on July 20 through S-kal and Polurzyca, seizing the first line of trenches in a bayonet charge.

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Teuton Pace in Advance on Warsaw

Checks, Possibly Temporary, Seem to Exist Despite Berlin Report—Mackensen's Task Unfinished—Ivangorod Not Yet Isolated.

KAISER BIDS ARMY TAKE CAPITAL BY AUG. 1

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. LONDON, July 24.—The German official communiqué as regarded here is showing that the position of the Teuton army is no worse and that the Russians are making a tremendous stand with their lines unbroken. Berlin's communiqué seems to show that the earlier assertion that Ivangorod was closely invested either was a misstatement, as the fortress is being attacked only from the west and south at distances varying from seven to fifteen miles.

Another, although nothing suggests that the decision to invest the city appears to be more hopeful for the Russians. The Germans have made but little further progress in the north and the Russian army is still occupying the positions without serious impediment.

Gen. von Mackensen's offensive so far has failed effectively to pierce the Lublin-Chelm line.

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ITALIANS ADVANCE IN CARSO BATTLE

Repulse Austrian Counter Attack, Capturing 1,500 Prisoners.

MOVE TOWARD PLAVA

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. ROME, July 23.—Further progress by the Italian forces now closing in from three sides on the great Austrian fortress at Goritz is reported in the latest official statement from Gen. Cadorna. Alpine troops who captured the summit and slopes of Monte Nero, north of Goritz, several weeks ago have advanced against the Luizza crest and have stormed the advanced positions of the Austrians.

The sixth day of the battle on the Carso plateau, the main defile of Goritz, and the roads to Trieste, finds the Italians in possession of strong positions, which they are holding against desperate attacks on the part of the Austrians.

The Germans are steadily advancing toward the Narew and the bridgehead positions of Warsaw. Before the decision to invest the city appears to be more hopeful for the Russians.

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BRITISH TO SEEK \$100,000,000 HERE

Talk of Having Loan Based on American Securities Held in England.

DIFFICULTIES IN WAY

A loan of at least \$100,000,000 to Great Britain to help float the market based on American securities owned or held by British institutions, deposited as collateral with American bankers, has been under discussion in New York.

From the American point of view such a loan is not a loan at all. So more popular a loan, it was said by prominent bankers yesterday, could be arranged.

The British investor loath to part with the American securities of high grade which would be necessary for the loan. There are few means at the disposal of the British financial authorities to influence the individual or the institution to give them up.

The British Government is not desirous of resorting to any compulsory means to accomplish what may be attained by such extreme measures as is yet distant.

It was stated yesterday that the arrangement of a big British loan here is still a question.

The exchange situation has not yet reached the point where such a loan is urgent and at the same time the British Government may be able to borrow another loan so close upon the flotation of the big domestic loan.

It is pointed out that the British loan here is finally brought out in \$100,000,000. A larger sum is expected.

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TURKEY SEIZES SHIP UNDER ITALIAN FLAG

Incident Causes Further Complications in the Eastern War Situation.

ROME, July 23.—The Turkish Government, in spite of the protests of the Italian Ambassador at Constantinople and the use of the transportation of troops across the Sea of Marmora.

The incident is regarded here as bound to lead to complications between Italy and Turkey, the Italian Government being determined to resort to coercive measures, especially since both Turkish and German officers are being sent openly to Tripoli.

The Turkish Government is informed that in the case of war between Italy and Turkey the Italian fleet would bombard the coasts of Asia Minor, Syria and Arabia, and the revolt in the province of Yemen will be encouraged.

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RUSSIANS TAKE TRENCHES

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RUSSIANS ON OFFENSIVE

Vienna, Claiming Gains, Tells of Slight Fighting in Poland.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. VIENNA, via Amsterdam, July 23.—The War Office issued the following official statement regarding the operations in the east.

In south Poland fighting continues in Volhynia and on the upper Bug. Strong Russian attacks were sent from Kamionka, Strumilowa and Krystynow to Sokal, where we have established bridgehead positions on the eastern bank of the river.

At some points the Russians advanced to within 300 yards of our trenches. At other points there was a vain attack on our positions, the latter supported by artillery. Our troops, although severely tried, resisted vigorously, and, resulting from the enemy's delivery of a counter attack in which they captured 1,500 prisoners, including seventy-six officers.

The battle continues along the whole Lublin line. Our success is increasing. In the Monte Nero zone our Alpine troops advanced against the Austrians, but the latter offered a vigorous resistance, but the Alpines occupied the advanced Austrian positions, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy and taking 1,500 prisoners.

Progressing toward Plava our troops captured several guns, rifles and large quantities of ammunition. On June 22 the Austrians offered a vain attack on our positions on the Carso plateau. On the following morning, after receiving a fresh attack force, they delivered a counter attack supported by artillery. Our troops, although severely tried, resisted vigorously, and, resulting from the enemy's delivery of a counter attack in which they captured 1,500 prisoners, including seventy-six officers.

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AUSTRIANS FIRM

Vienna Says Italian Attacks Near Edge of Plateau Failed.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. VIENNA, via Amsterdam, July 23.—The following official report referring to the fighting in the Italian theatre of war says:

Fighting near Goritz continues. The Italians bombarded yesterday the bridgehead positions at Goritz, but their attack by them on Monte Sabotino was unsuccessful.

On the edge of the Bohemian plateau the fighting continues. The attacks by the Italians last night on the sector of Peteano-Straussau were repulsed.

At night the legion of restaurants and cafes are filled to overflowing, particularly those out of door restaurants like the one at the Zoological Gardens, where to obtain a satisfactory table on the terrace, which accommodates some 3,000 people, requires either notice or a strong pull with the universally omnipotent head waiter.

The note, however, that seems dominant in Berlin is that of restrained gaiety. There is no boisterousness, but there is a certain air of cheerfulness in the streets. The streets are ablaze at night with lights, in welcome contrast to darkness in the daytime.

Yet Berlin is not indifferent nor callous to the suffering and tragedies of this most terrible war, but the spirit abroad seems to be the subordination of personal grief to the duty of having contributed a father, son, husband, relative or sweetheart to the cause of the fatherland, in whose ultimate triumph not a single doubt is permitted to exist.

Perhaps no better illustration of this spirit can be found than in seeing a Berlin soldier in uniform and a young girl in civilian dress, both of them in the line of duty, standing together in the street. The soldier is decorated with a number of medals and the girl is in uniform.

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HIGH PRICES OF FOOD MAKE GERMAN ANGRY

Burden of War Unequally Distributed, Declares Cologne Newspaper.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. AMSTERDAM, via London, July 23.—The increasing frequency of articles in the German newspapers regarding the high cost of food shows that discontent on this account has not been allayed by the repeated official assurances.

The Cologne Volkszeitung, complaining of the steady rise in prices, says that there are plenty of foodstuffs in the country, but that the noxious excesses have doubled and trebled in price, thus making them hardly within the means of the mass, and that the position is becoming more unbearable because the burden of the war is so unequally distributed.

The unhappy person in Berlin is the man who has to buy through some physical defect without his. It is constantly explaining, apologizing.

There is no need of reciting posters in the streets, which are everywhere compulsory. The remarkable fact is that compulsion seems unnecessary in view of the spirit of the people. Nevertheless, it is a sign of the times that young men of military age in Berlin, it is explained, that the majority are engaged in necessary Government or national work, and that the military service is left for military service.

It is extremely notable, however, that the subject of a restriction, limitation or deprivation is accepted as being beneficial personally and to the race in general. At first when the English blockade was in its full force, the people accepted their lot in starvation and the people accepted their bread and ate it with pleasure.

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GERMANS TAKE U. S. BARK

Dunsyre, on Way to Balboa, Seized by War Vessels.

BERLIN, via London, July 23.—German war vessels seized the United States bark Dunsyre, from New York for Stockholm, and have taken her into Swinemunde.

The American ship Dunsyre is a ship of 2,000 tons, formerly under British registry. She sailed from San Francisco on April 15 for Balboa, Panama, and is continuing to Helsingborg, Sweden, where she arrived on July 11. No vessel of a similar name is recorded on her way from New York to Stockholm.

Despite all these signs of normalcy, Berlin talks, eats, drinks and dreams of war. War is the dominant theme in the papers and in the minds of the people.

It was strange, therefore, to return to London and see the glaring newspaper posters with not war but "Bride's Bath Case Trial Result."

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GERMAN RUSE FAILS

Rife Fire is British Reply to Call for Help.

LONDON, July 23.—The official press bureau issued in "eyewitness" account of the fighting in Flanders today. The statement, which is dated July 18, tells of a German ruse which was unsuccessful.

At one point on the British line our men heard calls for help in excellent English coming from a point 150 yards in front of our advanced trench. We replied to the calls with rifle fire and they immediately ceased, while those who had been calling on them shouted, "You damned Scotchmen!"

"Near St. Eloi, West Flanders, the Germans blew up a house close to our line and damaged some of our trenches. A few casualties were inflicted.

"Opposite one section of our centre the Germans recently waved flags and took considerable pains to inform us they were Saxons."

FRENCH NOT BLIND TO PERIL

Paris Press, Noting Anger, Lays National Resolution.

PARIS, July 23.—The French newspapers, noting the anniversary to-day of the Austrian ultimatum to Serbia, which was sent on July 23, 1914, reflect the determination of France and her allies to carry on the war to a successful conclusion.

Writing in the Figaro of the spirit displayed by France in resisting the German Alfred Capus says:

"France did not show the least hesitation, the least doubt, the least fear, which menaced her not in regard to the enemy's designs. Rarely has a nation had a more prompt or a clearer vision of her destiny. In a few hours she took stock of herself, accepted the German challenge and swore to conquer."

The main says: Germany had reached the point of wishing to end by diplomacy, if not by force, the nations unwilling to accept her yoke. She was completely carried away by the desire of domination, which she believed that she could not exist without contested superiority in Europe."

TURKS PREPARING TO GIVE UP DARDANELLES

Believe Straits Will Be Freed Within Fortnight, According to Rome Despatch.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. PETROGRAD, July 23.—The following official statement was made public tonight by the General Staff:

In the region west of Mitawa (Courland) the German forces at first occupied the southeast. At Roshnya the enemy advanced to the Shousha River.

On the Narew on Thursday there were further stubborn attacks on the bridgehead at Rozan.

On the left bank of the Vistula the enemy stormed the outpost on the Ivangorod front at Bakhinski and Gni-woshow, and in one place succeeded in breaking through the Gallipoli Peninsula during the night.

Because of this expectation, according to the information, the Turks are purposefully exhausting their ammunition, without object being to compel the Germans to permit the discontinuance of a resistance which the Turks regard as hopeless.

Eight years ago he married Esma Wallace, daughter of Lady Duff-Gordon. They have three children, a son and two daughters, 7 years old, and the Hon. Flavia Giffard, 3 years old.

VISCOUNT TIVERTON AT FRONT.

Lady Duff-Gordon's Son-in-law in Aerial Scouting Corps.

Viscount Tiverton, son of the Earl of Halsbury, has joined the aerial scouting corps attached to the British army and has left for the front, according to a letter received yesterday from Lady Tiverton by her mother, Lady Duff-Gordon, who is spending the summer in Italy.

Lord Tiverton had never been connected with either the army or navy, but has taken aviation since the war began, qualifying as a pilot within the last few months.

ITALIAN LANGUAGE PROHIBITED

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. ROME, July 23.—The Austro-Hungarian Government has issued a decree prohibiting the use of the Italian language in the territory, including the Italian speaking provinces.

Genova, via Paris, July 23.—Reports from Friedrichshafen, the German air-craft base, say another air raid on London is to be made by a new type of Zeppelin with silent motors, which will fly at a high altitude and without giving any audible sign.

The raiders will be equipped, according to the reports, with huge illuminating bombs which when dropped, throw out a light so brilliant as to obscure the movements of the airship. These bombs, it is said, were tried out successfully by Austrian aviators in a raid on Venice.

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REPRESS GERMAN SOCIALISTS

Police Try to Halt Peace Propaganda from Switzerland.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. ROME, July 23.—According to private despatches from Switzerland the German Socialists have been repressed in the case of the much advertised night life of Berlin, which has entirely disappeared.

The same argument is advanced in the case of the more prominent among the propagandists have been arrested and summarily convicted in the military courts.

The Swiss-German frontier has been closed again, the despatches add, with the object of preventing the escape of the Socialists.

Lightning Strikes Shoe Buckle.

WORTHINGTON, Ind., July 23.—Lightning struck a steel buckle on the shoe worn by Miss Sadie Underwood without injuring the girl. Miss Underwood lives in Indianapolis. She was here visiting friends and had entered the women's rest room to escape from the storm, when the lightning played her a nerve shocking trick.

WORTHINGTON, Ind., July 23.—Lightning struck a steel buckle on the shoe worn by Miss Sadie Underwood without injuring the girl. Miss Underwood lives in Indianapolis. She was here visiting friends and had entered the women's rest room to escape from the storm, when the lightning played her a nerve shocking trick.

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WILSON RAISES CAPT. FECHTELER TO THE RANK

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Just before he left Washington today President Wilson signed papers which raised Capt. August F. Fechteler, U. S. N., to the rank of Rear Admiral. Fechteler was a lieutenant for seventy days as a witness against Henry Trainum, who is alleged to have robbed him of \$200, has been released from jail.

Rear Admiral Fechteler will enter on his duties at the Hawaiian station of the Hawaiian Navy, where he is to command the Hawaiian Navy, where he is to command the Hawaiian Navy.

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