

used to be answerable for what would happen.

Washington is now convinced that the German Government has accepted the views of its diplomatic representative in this country and has decided to enter upon a conciliatory course toward the United States.

It can be said too that Count von Bernstorff has urged from the first that orders be issued to the submarine commanders against attacking passenger vessels without warning and without safeguarding the lives of those on board.

The belief here in official quarters is that Germany, while continuing to assert on paper a determination to wage her submarine campaign in her own way, has quietly issued orders to commanders of the under-sea boats to respect the lives of non-combatants.

As explained in German quarters here, the probable reason for the Bernstorff's falling to notify the United States of the restrictions placed upon submarine commanders was that the publication of such a fact would tend to aid Germany's enemies.

There is some uncertainty in Washington as to whether any agreement reached between Germany and the United States will be made public.

There have been suggestions that Germany might enter into a confidential understanding with the Washington Administration on the submarine issues.

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UNLIKE THE ITALIAN KING, I KEEP MY WORD—SULTAN

Surgeon Who Treated Melmed V. Carries Assurances to the Kaiser.

FINDS TURKS CONFIDENT

Doctor, when you get back to Berlin, tell your Emperor that I am not a friend like the King of Italy, but that I shall keep my word—always and unqualifiedly.

Such were the parting words of the Sultan of Turkey to Dr. James Adolph Israel, the famous German physician, when the latter left Constantinople after having saved the Turkish ruler's life by a dangerously intricate operation in June.

Israel narrated his experiences in Constantinople in an interview published by the Berlin 'Tagesblatt' in its issue of August 5, copies of which reached New York yesterday. The interview was given on the day of his arrival in Berlin. A translation follows:

"On June 10 I was asked by the Turkish Embassy in Berlin to go to Constantinople. The trip was an arduous one and I did not arrive in the Turkish capital until June 16. I found the aged Sultan in a very serious condition. His condition was of a purely medical nature, but I was asked to decide whether to risk an operation. In studying this problem the considerations that were decisive were not of a purely medical nature, but of a political character as well. For a change on the throne of Turkey at this moment would have been of the greatest significance.

"About this point I had many conferences with the Grand Vizier and the Foreign Minister, and the final decision was placed in my hands. In view of the fact that without an operation the duration of the Sultan's life would have been very brief, and because of the terrible tortures he was suffering as a result of his ailment, I finally decided to operate. The operation consisted in the opening of the bladder and the removal of two stones of the size of an egg.

"Admires Sultan's Courage. 'As you know, the Sultan stood the operation well, and the cure may be said to be complete. I left the Sultan able to walk about in his rooms. In view of the patient's age, the courage with which he submitted to the operation certainly is to be admired.

"Just before we put him on the operating table he said to me: 'I am not afraid to die, for in the condition in which I am now, I can be of no good to my nation.'

"When the eldest son told him he could not understand how his father could have the courage to lie on the operating table, the Sultan quoted the words of a Persian poet, which run somewhat like this: 'An old thoroughbred racehorse still can stand a lot more than a young colt.'

"Naturally I had many intimate talks with the Sultan, although the conversations were somewhat difficult by reason of the fact that he speaks no language besides Turkish. Much of what the Sultan told me is, because of its political character, impossible of publication. One thing, however, that he told me I shall repeat.

"Doctor, when you get back to Berlin tell your Emperor that I am not a friend like the King of Italy, but that I shall keep my word—always and unqualifiedly.

"It goes without saying that the Sultan, like all who have a hand in the political and military affairs of their country, is imbued with the conviction that the ultimate victory in this war will go to the Teutonic empire and to the British cotton law.

Germany disclaims 'unfriendly act' in sinking of the Arabie. Chancellor hints U boat commander sunk Arabie against orders.

Berlin, in London, Aug. 26.—Germany, through her Imperial Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, to-day made clear the following principal facts:

That the sinking of the Arabie, if caused by a German submarine, was not a "deliberately unfriendly" act, but, in the view of the incident as published proves to be true, it was the arbitrary act of a submarine commander, an act not only not sanctioned but decidedly condemned by the German Government.

That Germany is anxious to meet the demands set forth in President Wilson's last and original Lusitania notes.

That since the sinking of the Lusitania the German Admiralty has done all in its power to prevent a recurrence of such a disaster and in fact has taken specific steps to prevent danger to American passengers.

That the German Government is most desirous of maintaining peace and friendly relations with the American Government.



Dr. James Adolph Israel.

No Depression in Capital.

When asked whether it was true, as reported in the press of the Allies, that depression reigned in Constantinople, Dr. Israel said with his project.

"One reason why that is untrue is the fact that in all Turkey the thing we call 'nerves' is not known. The Turk is not nervous; he is calm, and this calm is evidenced in the extraordinarily confident spirit that prevails throughout the land. In Constantinople the only things that indicate that there is a war on are the many trains of troops leaving for the front, the influx of wounded and the natural crowding of the hospitals with the wounded, of whom, however, thanks to the excellent care accorded them, about 20 per cent. return to the front.

"With regard to the food situation, things are not different than they were in time of peace. That applies to all foods, cereals, horse fodder, etc. There is no rise in prices and none is in sight.

"The Turkish soldiers—of this I convinced myself on my visits to the hospitals—without exception that they were sent back to the front as soon as they have recovered. That applies to the officers as well as to the privates.

"There is plenty of ammunition in Turkey to-day. The relations between the Germans and the Turks are excellent. Time and time again I was told by the leading men, especially by the Grand Vizier and the Ministers, that they have very friendly feelings for Germany and the Germans. Enver Pasha in particular is extremely fond of the Germans and he expresses unqualified appreciation of their extraordinary capabilities."

Of course I had occasion to talk with nearly all the responsible personages of the Turkish court as well as with the commanders of the Turkish army. Everywhere there is a firm confidence that Turkey will succeed in holding the Dardanelles, the more so because one of the main difficulties, the munition problem, is solved now.

Germany, Though Alarmed by Contraband Rule, Takes Defiant Attitude.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. LONDON, Aug. 26.—Germany is alarmed over the cotton shortage that has arisen as a consequence of Great Britain's declaration of the staple product as contraband. This measure has an extremely profound impression in Berlin. The Lokalsieger says on this subject:

"There is no doubt that Germany will be affected much more seriously by the stoppage of the cotton supply than by that of the food imports. Germany will be able to produce a sufficient quantity of cereals and vegetables, but we cannot produce cotton at all.

"Nevertheless, they are terribly mistaken in England if they suppose that they can prevent Germany from manufacturing explosives. Every bringing the war to an earlier conclusion.

"A country that transformed an average of 2,000,000 bales of cotton yearly into its population an inexhaustible stock of worn cotton rags which can be easily employed as substitutes for raw cotton.

The German army authorities are reported to be alarmed over the shortage of cotton and have asked the school managements of Berlin to permit the girls in the boarding schools to revert to the ancient German war custom of lint picking. This consists of unraveling cotton rags and preparing them for the use of bandaging purposes in the military hospitals.

The school authorities have given their assent to the proposal and the girls are now doing the work under the direction of the German jute industry also seeks the help of the school children in collecting large quantities of a well known sallow herb from which a so-called substitute for jute can be obtained. This scheme also has been approved by the authorities.

Zeppelin Flees Toward England.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 26.—The second Zeppelin to be sighted in two days flying over the Dutch island of Vlieland was seen yesterday by Her Vloet. The air courier flew in the direction of the English coast.

INSUBSCRIPTION PLAN, GIVEN BY SELBORNE

Minister Intimates British Government Has Decided on Compulsory Service Plan.

CALL FOR FARM HANDS

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. LONDON, Aug. 26.—The Earl of Selborne, as Minister of Agriculture, opened in London to-day a series of conferences of farmers, to be held at various places. A lengthy address which he made in opening the first conference seemed to imply that the Government has arrived at a decision upon some form of compulsory service in Great Britain. Lord Selborne said:

"The financial strain upon us is going to be very great indeed. There is going to be a demand for many more men for the army. I do not care whether they will join voluntarily or by compulsion. But many more men have got to go to join the army from agriculture or other industries.

"The British agricultural districts have done their part nobly, but the response has been unequal. In some districts the farms are denuded of men, while in others none have gone to the front."

In the next farming year, Lord Selborne predicted, men will be taken from the districts which have not yet sent any to the aid of the country. He said that the Government has decided to make sure that men from the skilled class of farmers shall not be enlisted, and added that he visited a dozen military hospitals and found the care for wounded excellent. Equally as splendid is the provisioning of the troops on the Galipoli peninsula.

There are a half million more acres of wheat in 1915 than there were in 1913. Cattle have increased 38,000 head and sheep 459,000. The harvests are superabundant in Canada and Australia and the wheat and corn harvests in the colors in the coming farming year will be very great.

Lord Selborne explained that he was aware that his proposals would be met with criticism from the agriculturalists, but said that the Government is prepared to meet criticism after the war. He said the whole question of the food production at home has been reversed in the light of the British submarine experience.

The speaker assured his hearers that the British navy had the submarine menace well in hand and added that he is not afraid of the Germans being able to make a successful attack on our communications during the war, although these might be periodically disturbed.

"But after the war," he continued, "we shall have to consider what the developments of submarine navigation may be, unless some naval answer to the submarine is forthcoming—an answer which is not yet foreseen."

Members Discuss Conscription in Committee Session.

LONDON, Aug. 27 (Friday).—The Daily Chronicle says this morning that a committee of the Cabinet, including Lord Curzon, Lord Carson, Winston Churchill, Austin Chamberlain and Arthur Henderson, is conferring on the advisability and feasibility of conscription.

Lord Kitchener has presented evidence before the committee, as have other Ministers and officials, and it is hoped that the committee will finish its labors before the meeting of Parliament in the middle of September.

FIGHTING CONSCRIPTION.

British Trade Unions Committee Adopts Opposition Resolution.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. LONDON, Aug. 26.—The management committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions, at a meeting last night, adopted a resolution which expresses belief that there was nothing to justify the conscription campaign, that the recruiting was proceeding satisfactorily and that those responsible for the campaign clearly were actuated by partisan or financial considerations.

The "selfish and revolutionary propaganda of those behind the campaign," the resolution states, "is jeopardizing national unity and the successful prosecution of the war."

Secretaries of the federation confirm the belief that the forthcoming meeting of the workmen's congress will strongly oppose conscription and asserts that the workers are ready to resist the conscription when they have given so much for military service, they should be met with an attempt to deprive them of their honor and credit for their services.

NO FEAR OF U BOATS NOW

The "Times" Believes British Has Found Secret of Mystery.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—The Times this morning attaches great importance to Lord Selborne's reference to submarines coupling with the announcement of the sinking of a submarine by Bigsby and the aviator. It says that no such categorical statement has hitherto been made in behalf of the Government and believes that a good deal more than was actually said is implied.

NO PEACE IN FRANCE TILL LALSACE IS WON

Division of Opinion Impossible Before Belgium Is Freed, Declares Premier.

MILLERAND SUSTAINED

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. PARIS, Aug. 26.—The Premier stood out prominently in the record of to-day's session of the Chamber of Deputies. The first was a flatfooted, spirited declaration by Premier Viviani that France is by no means ready to lend a willing ear to any peace talk to-day.

"Put the question of peace before the country," he exclaimed, "and it would be blown to nothing."

The second important development was a victory for the Government in its efforts to adjourn the session. The adjournment motion was carried by a majority of 52 votes. The Government's date for the reconvening of the Chamber, September 16, was adopted.

The chances of the Chamber holding special sessions, a plan which was violently opposed by the majority of the press, have been decidedly reduced, the prospect being practically buried.

The Socialist Radical decided by vote of 39 to 24 not to support the plan. The Socialists presented a resolution in favor of it, which was referred to the joint committee, but the committee was not instructed to report immediately, as might have been done, the whole matter will probably be pigeonholed to the opposition that has been active for some time against War Minister Millerand, which was crystallized in the demand for the curtailment of his power or his removal.

Enlightens the Army.

Throughout Premier Viviani's speech there ran as the keynote the assertion that France is not divided, but stands like one man behind the Government. He characterized as "a legend" the idea that the day would come when France, having not made adequate provision for military defence, would be proud of its arms, saying "the republic may be proud of its arms."

Cheers frequently interrupted the Premier's speech, and a thunderous ovation was accorded him when he said that France's soldiers are fighting for ideas, for the love of justice and the love of right.

The Chamber's meeting was spectacular also in point of attendance. All the members of the Cabinet were on the ministerial benches, and the galleries were filled with notables. Many women were present. Nearly all the members of the diplomatic corps were in the boxes.

Let us banish pessimism and depression from the Cabinet, said the Premier, and let us have the services of all our children's efforts and her public servants, prompted by necessary criticism, is equal to the task of fulfilling her destiny.

No "Mischievous Division."

"Put the question of peace before the country and it would be blown to nothing. Not until Belgium has been freed, and not until we have retaken Alsace and Lorraine, could there be mischievous division among us."

We must destroy the legend that the republic of France, having borne for forty years a horrible yoke, did not make provision for military defence. I must repeat the words of the Commander in Chief during the last session of the Chamber: "The Republic may be proud of her armies."

France has created an army fulfilling the most modern conceptions. She has the best of the best and the love of right, and upon the day the war began the children of France united in support of this high ideal, without regard to the color of their skins or of their mercenary.

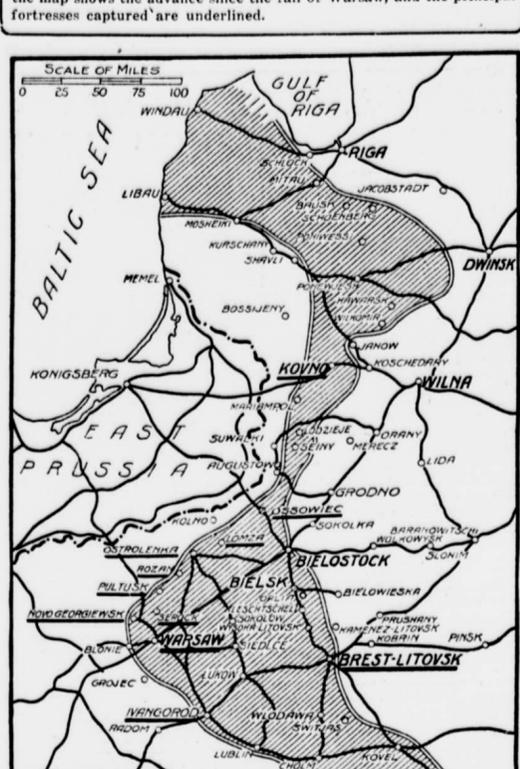
Yes, the German press has said France was divided. Yes, there are divergences of opinion. Yes, these are the essential of free governments. But it would be a fatal division if there were in this country a fraction of the people who even thought of a premature peace.

CZAR IS CONFIDENT.

Russian Peasants Daily Pledge Their Support, He Says.

PARIS, Aug. 26.—Emperor Nicholas is quoted in the Matin by Jean Cruppi, former French Minister of Foreign Affairs, as having been confident in the course of a recent audience.

THE gigantic offensive of the Austro-Germans in Russia made further advances yesterday. Brest-Litovsk, the key fortress to the Russian second line of defence, fell into German hands yesterday, while German troops also occupied Bielostok. The shaded portion of the map shows the advance since the fall of Warsaw, and the principal fortresses captured are underlined.



BREST-LITOVSK FALLS; TEUTONS IN BIELOSTOK

Continued from First Page.

to account for the rapidity of the strong-holds capitulation, most of them having anticipated that it would hold out for a fortnight at least—and in the absence of authentic news are inclined to believe that the apparent inability on the part of the Russians to offer any resistance at all must mean that the Russian munitions are in an even more depleted state than has been supposed.

The British correspondents at Petrograd do not report the fall of Brest-Litovsk, but intimate that its capitulation is expected, saying that the place will not be held a day longer than will be useful in delaying the enemy's advance and enabling the Russians to retreat to their designated positions. These predictions are evidently based on official advice.

The Morning Post's correspondent says that the sole object of the Russian strategy is at present evidently to surround the German forces, the ranks can be filled up and munitions accumulated. The fact that the Government is seeking civilian engineering assistance for the army is taken to mean that preparations are under way to lay out intrenchments for the winter.

Meanwhile, the correspondent goes on, the Germans continue their efforts to surround the Russians, directing their attack against Kovel on the south and Grodno on the north with the idea of getting behind Brest-Litovsk.

19 SHIPS SUNK IN WEEK.

British Victims of German Submarines Include the Arabie.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. LONDON, Aug. 26.—The Admiralty announces that during the week ended August 25 nineteen British merchantmen aggregating a total tonnage of 74,427 tons, and three fishing trawlers of a total tonnage of 391 tons, were sunk by the enemy during the same period was 1,359. The list of ships destroyed includes the Arabie.

THE fortress of Brest-Litovsk has fallen. Hungarian Landwehr under Field Marshal von Arz captured yesterday the village of Kovynka, southwest of the fortress. West of Kovynka Silesian and North Moravian infantry stormed at the same time the forts south of the village of Koroszczyn. German troops captured the citadel.

Meanwhile the Austrians and Germans repulsed the enemy across the Loos and in the forest and marshy district southeast of Brest-Litovsk, while our cavalry, pursuing the Russians from Kovel northwest, threw their rear guards back near Buzek and Wzawa.

Elsewhere the Russians are holding their own in the north. Elsewhere the Russians are holding their own in the north. Elsewhere the Russians are holding their own in the north.

GEN. BOBYR WOUNDED.

Novo Georgievsk Commander Hurt in Last Fight.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 26.—Only one division defended the Russian fortress of Novo Georgievsk during the last stages of the bombardment, the greater portion of the garrison having been withdrawn according to the 'Betch', which adds that the commander of the fortress, Gen. Bobyr, was seriously wounded before the surrender. The 'Bouras Gazette' says the garrison was "considerably less than an army corps."

ITALIANS HOLD FIRM UNDER HEAVY FIRE

Organize Carso Positions Despite Big Guns—Take Isonzo Trenches.

SEIZE WAR MATERIALS

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. ROME, Aug. 26.—The Italians captured a number of strong Austrian trenches on the upper Isonzo, on the southern slopes of Rombo, yesterday, according to the official communique issued to-day.

On the Carso plateau, where the Italian offensive has been stopped momentarily while new positions are being organized, the Austrians showed great artillery activity, using newly mounted guns. In spite of a furious fire the Italians continued their work of organization, and on the left wing managed to occupy several more intrenchments, capturing some rifles and a quantity of war materials.

Despatches from Switzerland say that the Austro-Swiss frontier has been closed by the Austrian authorities. It is believed that a large number of men are being concentrated at Innsbruck. The official statement says:

In the Sudana Valley the Italians advanced from Mount Cirone toward, occupying Mount Armetara and Mount Albia. The enemy failed to check the advance and left a number of prisoners in our hands.

In the Seobach Valley our artillery bombarded an encampment of the enemy and caused the Austrians to disperse.

On the upper Isonzo we took some strong Austrian entrenchments on the southern slopes of Rombo, together with a number of prisoners and rapid fire guns.

On the Carso front the enemy holed our whole front from numerous batteries newly mounted. Nevertheless, we continued the execution of our works to be used in the advance movement. Yesterday our left wing occupied several more intrenchments and captured a number of rifles and a quantity of war materials.

Austrian Airman Attacks an Ammunition Factory.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. VIENNA, Aug. 26.—The War Office issued tonight the following report of operations on the Italian front:

In the Isonzo sector Italians who attacked Monte Deiselbusi at noon yesterday were repulsed.

In the coastal districts there was violent artillery fighting, chiefly in the region of Flitsch, where hostile infantry is cautiously approaching.

Subsequently several infantry companies were sent against our line of Cima di Mezzini Hasan. Till late midnight our positions were overwhelmed by projectiles of every calibre.

Several Italian aircraft were seen in the morning the entire enemy attacks were finally repulsed. In the entanglements alone 200 Italians were killed. Our casualties were few.

AUSTRIA CONSIDERS U. S. NOTE.

Reply to Protest Over Shipments of Arms Now Being Received.

VIENNA, Aug. 26.—The Austrian press publishes to-day the Austrian note in reply to the dual monarchy's protest to the shipments of arms and ammunition to the Allies. The following inspired remark is appended to the publication:

"The note is being subjected to a tough and friendly study in the Foreign Ministry and will then be answered."

Russians Reinforced in Bessarabia.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. LONDON, Aug. 26.—A Budapest despatch says that the Russians have been reinforced in the Carpathian front and that their artillery has been moved between Czernowitz and Hohan since August 23.

Advertisement for Dictaphone, featuring an illustration of a man dictating and the text: 'When you dictate to the Dictaphone it means all of this: you dictate faster than you can to a stenographer...' and 'THE DICTAPHONE' logo.