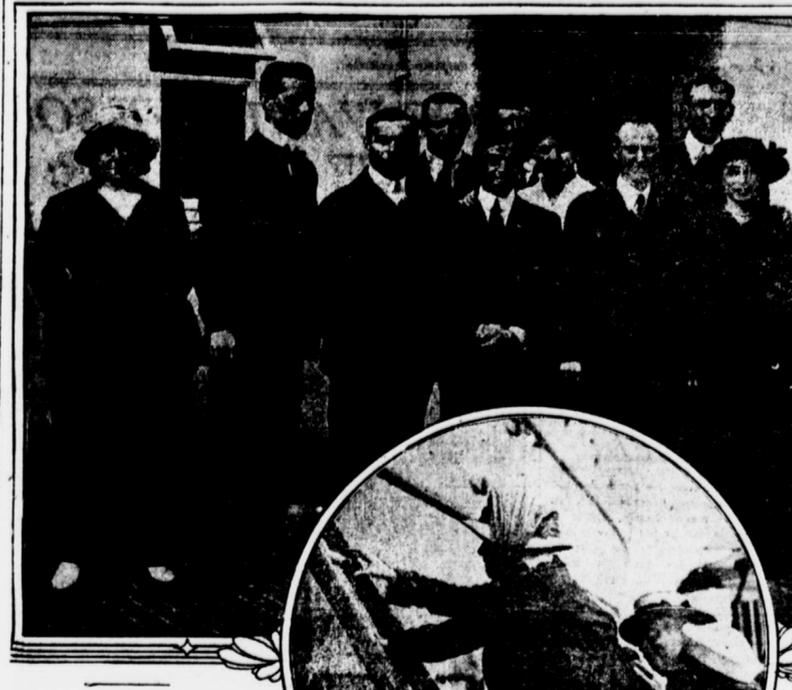


SUBMARINE FIRED ON ARABIC FROM AMBUSH, SAY 45 SURVIVORS ARRIVING ON TWO LINERS



Adriatic and St. Paul in Port With Many Notables Among Passengers.

CANADIAN PREMIER BACK

Forty-five survivors of the White Star liner Arabic, which was torpedoed by a German submarine on August 10, arrived here yesterday on the steamship Adriatic of the same company and the American liner St. Paul. All united in affirming the statements forwarded from England that the Arabic was sunk without warning, and added that the German U-boat which sent her to the bottom used as a decoy another ship, the Dunsley, which was sinking at the time from a previous attack.

It is represented on behalf of Germany that she considers that she has won the war upon land; that she has demonstrated that she is unbeatable in the air; and that she has won the war upon sea. The non-German way of expressing the same thing is that German armies have won and now hold practically all that they will be able to get or that they are at the high tide of success.

It is admitted on behalf of Germany that territory she has gained places her in a better position to make terms than she may be in later.

Would Trade With Allies.

It is also stated in Germany's behalf that even if another year of war should bring further victories for German armies, she has gained places that could not be compensated for by anything gained. Germany feels that with the most valuable section of France, with all of Belgium, and with practically all of Poland and a large slice of Russian territory in her possession she has the territory with which to make a trade with the Allies favorable to herself.

According to these flat statements of Germany's attitude she would be willing to give up all of France that she holds, all of Belgium, and to return to the original status quo in the west.

Germany would demand in the east the creation of an independent kingdom of Poland, possibly adding to it German Poland and possibly an independent Finland if present successes against Russia are continued and for Austria the assurance of a dominating position in the Balkans.

The question of "the freedom of the seas" about which so much was heard in connection with the submarine controversy with the United States seems to have lost its attraction for Germany with the practical settlement of the dispute with this Government in return for comparison with the greater objective of stopping the war.

It has become clear here that Germany abandons all hope of "crushing" England or destroying the British Empire. It feels, therefore, according to the way the situation is represented here, that the war should be viewed from the standpoint of common sense, and if the "game is not worth the candle" that it should be given up. Black and white, it is understood here, Germany is prepared to yield to the United States on the submarine issue.

Another reason given for Germany feeling so well pleased with her present situation, particularly in reference to making a trade with the Allies, is that the territory captured from the Russians is rich in food production. It is declared that all of this year's crops will be taken by Germany in Poland and other Russian territory, and that Germany and Austria are assured of plenty to eat for an indefinite period regardless of the British blockade. It is also claimed that the oil fields of Galicia are now wholly in the possession of Germany, which, together with the mines of Poland and France, relieves the scarcity of supplies in German industries and military operations.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. ROME, Sept. 2.—The outlook in the Balkans to-day appears to be more hopeful for the Allies, owing to Greece's decision to join the Entente Powers, even if these concessions extend beyond the right bank of the Vardar River. The decision is conditional, however, on Serbia's retention of the regions of Dovan and theohelli.

Although the question of the Kavala and Drama districts is yet in abeyance, a solution is hoped for by the Allies, have promised Bulgaria a greater area in Thrace than was offered Turkey for her cooperation and its immediate evacuation.

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PROVIDENCE MAN TELLS HOW U-BOAT USED THE SINKING DUNSLEY AS DECOY.

NO WARNING, ALL ASSERT

Clifford N. Carver, the Ambassador's secretary, was also a passenger on the Arabic, which was torpedoed last month. He stated that the U-boat used the Dunsley as a decoy when it sank the Arabic.

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"Preparations for our attack on Lingekopf included the building of a mountain road eight miles long with long communicating trenches extending even further, and also the construction of impenetrable camps, sheds, munitions and repair depots, as well as ambulance stations. The mountain road proved to be a triumph of engineering, more than 100 tons of war material passing over it daily without a single breakdown."

"The slopes we had to carry were densely wooded, this greatly facilitating our defense, while our main approach trenches were exposed to a double enfilade fire, rendering their use impossible in daytime. Between Schratzmaennle and Harrenkopf there was a German blockhouse with cemented walls ten feet thick, and they flung them with barbed wire and chevaux de frise."

"Our first attack took place on July 20. After violently bombarding the slopes for ten hours, chasseur battalions stormed the positions, capturing the Lingekopf summit to the left and the Harren summit to the right. Unfortunately the attacking line of our chasseur battalions was broken by the fire of the German machine gun fire, forced the chassours to retire to sheltered positions lower down the slopes."

Young Troops Show Heroism. "Two days later, after another terrific bombardment, we gained further ground, this time using mostly young troops of the 1918 class, who fought bravely and with a high spirit, their first big battle. The general commanding the operations declared that he was thrilled with pride when he ordered them to dash furiously at the enemy under a hail of machine gun fire, and that they were the first to reach the summit, literally walking on the Germans who occupied them."

"They cleared the summits and went further, but neglected to deal with the Germans whose trenches they had passed. Their excessive daring robbed the second attacking line of a chance to support them and counter-attack successfully the enemy partially recaptured the Lingekopf and Harren summits."

"The result of Archibald's misuse of his American passport, under the guise of which he attempted to transmit secret documents from embassy officials in Washington to the German and Austrian authorities, will be that the 'Journalist' will subject the travelers to special investigation and much suspicion. The task of real newspaper correspondents is thus made more difficult by Archibald's attempt."

AMERICAN HELD IN LONDON. Charles B. Pray Accused of Making False Declaration. Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. LONDON, Sept. 2.—Charles Herbert Wood, an American citizen, was arrested here today charged with making a false declaration.

Pray figured in cable reports two months ago when, upon his arrival in London, after having been held a prisoner in a German concentration camp for seven months, he told an amazing story of war prison life. He stated that he had been made in Germany as long as November 1913.

In London, he made an affidavit with Robert F. Stearns, the American Consul General, which was forwarded to Washington. Meanwhile Pray was cared for by the American Relief Committee.

Britain to Free Wireless Man. Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. LONDON, Sept. 2.—Charles March of Pittsburgh, the wireless operator who has been detained in Plymouth since the seizure of the steamship Seattle by a British warship, will be released, it was announced today.

SIR EDWARD GREY TO REST. Marquis of Creve Temporarily to Replace Him in Foreign Office. Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. LONDON, Sept. 2.—Sir Edward Grey is leaving the Foreign Office for a short vacation. During his absence the Marquis of Creve will be in charge.

Some time ago Sir Edward Grey was forced to remain away from work for several weeks because of trouble with his eyes.

CUBA TO BUY AN OLD WARSHIP. United States Offers Choice of Four for Schools. Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. HAVANA, Sept. 2.—Cuba is negotiating with the United States for the purchase of an old warship, to be used as a training school. The United States has offered the choice of four.

U BOAT SINKS BRITISH SHIP. Three of Crew Missing. LONDON, Sept. 2.—The Admiralty today announced the sinking by a German submarine of the British steamship Sevonia, 1,180 tons gross, owned in Leith. Three members of the crew are missing.

EVENTS IN THE WAR ONE YEAR AGO TODAY. SEPTEMBER 3. Germans capture Amiens and also La Fere, north of Paris. French Government moves to Bordeaux. German garrison attempts a sortie from Koenigsberg, but is driven back. Petrograd announces Austrians have lost 100,000 men and 27 guns in Galicia and Russian Poland.

The Japanese occupy seven islands near Kinko-chow. Germany makes representations to the Italian Government urging Italy to enter war as an ally of Germany and Austria.

Fighting Near Ranscapelle. Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. LONDON, Sept. 2.—The Belgian War Office issued the following statement today at Havre: "The night and morning were calm. During the afternoon there was a recurrence of the British artillery action in the region of Ranscapelle, Pervyse and Noordschote. The Belgian artillery replied successfully. There was no infantry action."

MONUMENT TO PEGOD. Paris Street Also May Be Named After Aviator. Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. PARIS, Sept. 2.—Henri Pegod (de la Meurthe), president of the Aero Club of France, intended to be buried today, carrying a superb wreath given by his club for Pegod's funeral. A committee will be formed to-morrow to collect a fund for the erection of a monument at Pegod's birthplace, Montfermeil, in the Seine department.

The Municipal Council yesterday has asked the Council to name a street after the aviator. The committee will be formed to-morrow to collect a fund for the erection of a monument at Pegod's birthplace, Montfermeil, in the Seine department.

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