

WEATHER.

Rain tonight and tomorrow; easterly winds, increasing tomorrow. Temperatures for the past twenty-four hours: High, 80, at 2 p.m. today; low, 59, at 6 a.m., today. For full report see page thirteen.

CLOSING NEW YORK STOCKS PAGE 13.

The Evening Star.

"From Press to Home Within the Hour"

Last Week's News Not Circulation—Daily Average, 68,464; Sunday, 53,422.

No. 20,050. WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, AUGUST 20, 1915.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT.

TWO AMERICANS ARE MISSING FOLLOWING SINKING OF ARABIC BY TORPEDO FROM SUBMARINE

Survivors Agree German Underwater Boat Gave the Great Liner No Warning.

SCORE PROBABLY ARE DEAD, MAINLY MEMBERS OF CREW

Promptness in Launching Boats and Coolness of Officers Credited With Averting Greater Loss of Life.

LONDON, August 20.—The best information now available indicates that a score or more persons lost their lives in the sinking of the White Star liner Arabic by a German submarine yesterday morning off the south coast of Ireland.

Thus far it has not been determined definitely whether any Americans are among the dead. Dr. Edmund F. Wood of Janesville, Wis., and Mrs. Josephine S. Brugiere, an American who had lived in Europe for some years, are missing.

EIGHT PASSENGERS STILL MISSING.

The White Star line announced this morning that all but eight of the passengers had been landed at Queenstown. Four of these were said to be Americans. According to information cabled to Washington by Lewis C. Thompson, American consul at Queenstown, however, Dr. Wood and Mrs. Brugiere are the only missing Americans. The other two—James Houlihan of Philadelphia and Thomas Elmore of New York—were reported by Mr. Thompson to have been saved.

In all about 400 of the 423 persons on board the Arabic have been accounted for. The fate of the others is still in doubt, but as the hours lengthen since the Arabic met with swift destruction hopes that the others may have been saved are fading.

DIED HEROICALLY AT POSTS.

The announcement that all but eight of the passengers were saved bore out earlier reports that the great majority of the missing were members of the crew. Capt. William Finch of the Arabic gave testimony to the heroism of his engineers and firemen, several of whom remained at their posts to the last to insure the safety of the passengers, and probably sacrificed their lives.

Other survivors say that the torpedo which rent the Arabic's hull killed outright several men in the boiler rooms. The torpedo struck on the starboard side about one hundred feet from the stern, near the location of the boiler rooms.

The torpedoing of the Arabic has stirred England from end to end, although on account of the comparatively small loss of life public feeling does not show signs of running as high as in the days following the sinking of the Lusitania.

COURAGE SAVED MANY LIVES.

That such a large proportion of the passengers and crew should have been saved in the short time available for the work of rescue is regarded as better fortune than might have been expected under the circumstances. Apparently it was due to the coolness and courage of the officers and crew, from Capt. Finch, who remained at his post until just before the Arabic took her final plunge, down to the firemen who faced certain death to perform their duty.

Fine weather and a calm sea also contributed to the outcome. In Queenstown everything possible was done today to assist the survivors, many of whom were without clothes or money.

EVERY CARE FOR SURVIVORS.

As in the case of the Lusitania disaster the citizens of Queenstown came to the assistance of the sufferers, and none went without clothing, food and shelter. A number of the survivors are suffering from minor injuries, but so far as is known none is in a serious condition.

With the main facts of the disaster established, the English public turned its attention to the possible effect upon relations between the United States and Germany. Definite word whether American lives had been lost was awaited with more eagerness than any other detail of the Arabic's story yet to be told.

FAILURE TO SAVE ALL LIVES DUE TO SHORTNESS OF TIME

QUEENSTOWN, August 20.—Capt. Finch of the Arabic last night gave the Associated Press a detailed account of the loss of the liner.

"We were forty-seven miles south of Galley Head at 8:30 o'clock this morning," he said, "when I perceived the steamer Dansey in difficulty. Going toward her I observed a torpedo coming for my ship, but could not discern a submarine. The torpedo struck 100 feet from the stern, making terrible havoc of the hull. The vessel began to settle immediately and sank in about eight minutes.

Boats Launched Promptly. "My order from the bridge about getting the boats launched was promptly obeyed. Two boats capsized. We had

Americans on Arabic When Liner Was Hit by a German Torpedo

MISSING. Mrs. Josephine S. Brugiere. Dr. Edmund F. Woods.

RESCUED.

Louis Brugiere. Mr. and Mrs. Fred Burgess. Mr. and Mrs. James Calmon. Mr. and Mrs. P. W. A. Collins.

Mr. and Mrs. Zelah Covington. James Houlihan. Rev. Dr. E. A. McAllister. Christopher McTammie. Leopold P. Moore.

A. Hulme Nebeker. John Dolan. Claude Roode. James F. Rowley. W. E. Ramsdell. Miss F. E. Shrimpton.

IN STEERAGE.

Thomas Elmore. William Hughes. J. Kellett. John Olson.

FACTORS IN ARABIC CASE ARE WEIGHED

Officials Here Say Merchantman Takes on Character of Warship When Convoyed.

PRESIDENT TAKES RIDE IN ORDER TO BE ALONE

Considers Grave Situation Confronting United States if It Is Proved Americans Were Lost.

With two Americans still unaccounted for, and the loss of their lives feared, in the tragedy of the steamship Arabic, torpedoed and sunk yesterday off the coast of Ireland by a German submarine, official Washington today settled down to a consideration of factors, to determine whether the sinking of the British White Star liner was an act "deliberately unfriendly" to the United States, within the meaning of the warning sent to Germany after the Lusitania disaster.

Early this afternoon it appeared that the question of whether or not the British convoys of torpedo boat destroyers which brought the Arabic down through St. George's channel before she was struck were still in sight might play an important part in the determination of factors to be considered.

Robert Lansing, the Secretary of State, in answer to a question today by newspaper men, said that a merchantman surrenders her rights as such when under warship convoy, and Capt. Ridley McClan, judge advocate general of the navy, informed a representative of the Star that a merchantman partakes of the character of a warship while being convoyed.

President Seeks to Be Alone.

President Wilson early today went for a long motor ride, in accordance with his custom of desiring to be alone when he has particularly grave problems to face.

The Washington government is as yet without detailed information in regard to the Arabic, and it is presumed that the United States ambassador and consuls abroad will be received here by the time the Arabic is put in the hands of the Secretary Lansing is awaiting the receipt of information, but one dispatch having been received today in addition to the dispatch sent yesterday afternoon from Consul Thompson, at Queenstown, in which he reported the sinking of the liner. The dispatch received today was from Ambassador Page, at London. It said that his information, based on reports of the White Star line, is that the ship was torpedoed without warning. The United States has in its notes exchanged with Germany upon ships being visited, searched or warned before being destroyed.

But in the grave situation which now confronts the people of the United States it is felt that the official information of this character cannot be accepted, and that something more responsible must be obtained than can apparently be had from hurried first reports.

Keeping Their Minds Open.

In these circumstances President Wilson, Secretary Lansing and other officials are keeping their minds open. The last believes that the President is giving hours of deep thought to the problems that confront the United States while riding through the countryside in his automobile.

There is no attempt in official quarters to minimize the situation confronting the President, if investigation develops a violation of American rights in defiance of the note to Germany, which gave notice in final terms that another destruction of a ship such as that of the Lusitania would be considered an act "deliberately unfriendly."

It is recalled in Washington that it is



IS THIS THE GERMAN ANSWER?

HOW GERMANY WAS WARNED TO PROTECT AMERICAN LIVES

"That the high seas are free, that the character and cargo of a merchantman must first be ascertained before she can lawfully be seized or destroyed, and that the lives of non-combatants may in no case be put in jeopardy unless the vessel resists or seeks to escape after being summoned to submit to examination; for a belligerent act of retaliation is per se an act beyond the law, and the defense of an act as retaliatory is an admission that it is illegal.

"Illegal and inhuman acts, however justifiable they may be thought to be, against an enemy who is believed to have acted in contravention of law and humanity, are manifestly indefensible when they deprive neutrals of their acknowledged rights, particularly when they violate the right of life itself. If a belligerent cannot retaliate against an enemy without injuring the lives of neutrals, as well as their property, humanity, as well as justice and a due regard for the dignity of neutral powers, should dictate that the practice be discontinued. If persisted in, it would in such circumstances constitute an unpardonable offense against the sovereignty of the neutral nation affected.

"The very value which this government sets upon the long and unbroken friendship between the people and government of the United States and the people and government of the German nation impels it to press very solemnly upon the imperial German government the necessity for a scrupulous observance of neutral rights in this critical matter. Friendship itself prompts it to say to the imperial government that repetition by the commanders of German naval vessels of acts in contravention of those rights must be regarded by the government of the United States, when they affect American citizens, as deliberately unfriendly."

—From the United States note of July 21, 1915, to the German government, regarding the Lusitania attack and loss of American lives.

FOR AVENUE POST OFFICE

Citizens' Committee Makes Another Demand for Station in Department Building.

In response to insistent demands that have been made to them individually since efforts were made several months ago to bring about the establishment of a branch post office in the Post Office Department building, the executive committee of the citizens' committee of the Retail Merchants' Association this afternoon and formulated a demand on the Post Office Department that the desired facilities be granted.

Many Complaints of Service.

Members of the executive committee declare that since the unsuccessful efforts made several months ago to obtain the branch post office in question hardly a day has passed but that they have heard complaints about the inadequacy of the existing service as supplied by the contract offices in drug stores in the downtown section.

JACKSON TO COME HERE

Cleveland Outfielder Will Be Sold to Washington Team for \$20,000, Is Report.

CLEVELAND, August 20.—Outfielder Joe Jackson of the Cleveland American League base ball team is to be sold within a week to Washington of the same league for \$20,000, according to authentic information obtained here today. It is possible that a player or two also may come to Cleveland from the Nationals, but this has not been fully decided.

One of League's Best Batters.

Jackson is the leading batsman of the Cleveland team and the move is regarded as being made to assist in meeting the financial situation in which Owner Charles W. Somers finds himself as the result of losing large amounts of money during the past two seasons because of the poor showing of the local club.

BOVIC IS REPORTED A U-BOAT VICTIM

White Star Liner of 6,500 Tons Engaged in Australian Service.

LONDON, August 20, 2:35 p.m.—The Swansea Leader reports that British steamship New York City has been sunk. The crew of the vessel has been saved.

The New York City left Bristol August 16 bound for New York. The vessel was of 2,970 tons gross burden and was built at Stockton in 1907. She was 319 feet long, 48 feet beam and 22½ feet deep.

NEW YORK, August 20.

Advices received here today bring a report that the White Star liner Bovic has been torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine.

The Bovic has been employed in the Australian service. She was a vessel of 6,500 tons.

The Bovic was a freighter and on her last trip sailed August 8 from New York for Manchester, England. When she sailed from here, she was loaded with capacity with a general cargo, including, it is said, large quantities of war munitions. The Bovic carried no passengers.

Other Vessels Are Lost.

LONDON, August 20, 11:40 a.m.—The Spanish steamer Perla Castillo and the Norwegian steamer Sverresborg have been sunk by a submarine. Three members of the crew of the Perla Castillo were saved. The fate of the others on that craft and of those on the Sverresborg is unknown.

Norwegian Warship at Hand.

CHRISTIANIA, Norway, August 20, via London, 12:04 p.m.—A German submarine stopped the Norwegian territorial waters yesterday, but the timely appearance of a Norwegian torpedo boat on the scene prevented further interference with the mail ship.

SUBMARINE GROUNDED; FIFTEEN BRITISH SAVED

LONDON, August 20, 4:45 p.m.—Official announcement was made today that a British submarine had grounded in the sound.

Casablanca Camp Dissolved.

BERLIN, August 20.—The American embassy has notified the government that the prisoners' camp at Casablanca, Corica, has been dissolved, and some of the prisoners transferred to another camp in Corica, and the others to various camps in France.

1,000 Burn to Death When Locked Up by Turks in Massacre

LONDON, August 20.—A Reuter dispatch from Petrograd says: "Almost unbelievable details of Turkish massacres of Armenians in Bitlis have reached Petrograd. In one village 1,000 men, women and children are reported to have been locked in a wooden building and burned to death. In another large village only thirty-six persons, it is said, escaped massacre. In still another instance it is asserted that several score of men and women were tied together by chains and thrown into Lake Van."

BALKAN SUPPORT FOR ALLIES NEARER

Serbia Reported to Have Agreed to Give Up Macedonia for Other Territory.

ONE SECTION PROMISED TO BULGARIA AT ONCE

Attitude of King of Greece May Further Lengthen Present Important Negotiations.

PARIS, August 20.—A dispatch to the Havas Agency from Bern says: "According to information from semi-official Serbian sources here Serbia has accepted the conditions of the allies and will consent to the occupation of Macedonia by the allies in exchange for a section of the Dalmatian coast and adjacent islands and the partition of Albania with Greece, except Avlona, which will remain Italian. When this is accomplished the allies will transfer Macedonia to Bulgaria. The plan only awaits the adhesion of Italy."

Settlement After War.

The entente powers, according to a positive statement made by the Sofia correspondent of the Giornale D'Italia, have offered to Bulgaria, that part of Macedonia given to her by the Serbo-Bulgarian treaty of 1912 with the right of immediate occupation. The controversy over the part of Macedonia controlled by Serbia, and the cause of the second Balkan war, will be settled after the present war ends.

Promises to War on Turks.

Bulgaria, on her side, renounces forever pretensions to Saloniki, Vodina and Uskub. She promises also to declare war immediately on Turkey, aided by funds of the four allies. Bulgaria, the correspondent declares, will receive further territorial concessions in Turkey.

Venizelos Wants Understanding.

The chief purpose of Eleutherios Venizelos' delay in accepting the Greek premiership, according to an Athens dispatch to the Times is the key to the disposition of the quadruple entente. Upon this final decision will largely depend. He also wished to determine whether the policy followed by M. Gounaris as premier has not rendered the foreign situation such as to make it impossible for him to apply his own views.

Only Way to Bar Germans.

MILAN, Italy, August 20.—Commenting on the Balkan situation, the Secolo says:

"The only way to prevent the threatened Austro-German march through Serbia and Bulgaria, with the consent of the latter, who thus would be enabled to conquer by force the territories she claims, is to return Macedonia to the Bulgarians. Bulgaria has behaved well in not augmenting her pretensions, although she holds the key to the Dardanelles. Greece should be satisfied, inasmuch as Bulgaria claims less than was granted to her after the first Balkan war, but if Greece still insists, the quadruple entente cannot protect her interests against her will. They must abandon her to Bulgarian attack."

Macedonia Annexation Key to Bulgaria's Stand, Says Minister to the U. S.

OAKLAND, Cal., August 20.—Stephen Panaretoff, minister from Bulgaria to the United States, who has arrived here from Washington, said today at the national Congress on Education, being held under the auspices of the National Education Association in convention, said that Bulgaria's position with regard to the European war depended at once upon the annexation of Macedonia.

"On account of the similarity of customs and people," he said, "Bulgaria claims Macedonia for its own. 'The Macedonians,' he continued, 'are desirous of annexation. There are thousands of Macedonians in the United States who call themselves Bulgarians, and who, when summoned to Serbia to the colors, fore up the summons. If Bulgaria needs them, however, they will all go. We do not wish to get into the war because we know too well what war is.'"

U. S. REPLY TO AUSTRIA REACHES DESTINATION

LONDON, August 20.—A dispatch to Reuters Telegram Company from Amsterdam says a message received there from Vienna states that the American reply to the Austrian note concerning the exportation of arms and ammunition arrived at the Austrian foreign office yesterday.

RUSS STRONGHOLD, NOVO GEORGIEVSK, SEIZED BY GERMANS

20,000 of Czar's Soldiers and Vast Store of War Material Captured.

KAISER GOES TO FRONT TO THANK HIS SOLDIERS

Field Marshal von Mackensen Drives Enemy Behind Koterkakulva, Says Berlin.

TEUTONIC MENACE GROWING

Grand Duke Nicholas May Abandon All Efforts to Form New Line With Brest Litovsk as Pivot.

LONDON, August 20.—Novo Georgievsk, the strong Russian fortress northwest of Warsaw, which the Russians continued to hold after they abandoned the Polish capital, has been taken by the Germans.

More than 20,000 men were captured with the fortress and an enormous stock of war materials, Berlin announces. Emperor William has left for Novo Georgievsk personally to thank Gen. von Beseler and his troops, who took the stronghold.

The left wing of Field Marshal von Mackensen's army has driven the Russians behind Koterkakulva, southwest of Brest Litovsk, German army headquarters announced today.

The Austrians and Germans are pressing on to the last of the outlying fortresses standing between the Russian capital and the invaders.

Kovno is now definitely in the hands of the Germans. The flanking movement of Field Marshal von Mackensen grows more threatening hourly, and it would not be surprising if Grand Duke Nicholas should abandon all efforts to form a new line with Brest Litovsk as the pivot.

From Brest Litovsk to Ossowetz, which seems to be withstanding the assaults of the heavy German guns better than any other fortress, fierce fighting continues, with the advantage in favor of the invaders.

Riga has again become the center of a struggle on land and sea. Petrograd states that the Russian warships protecting the Gulf of Riga were compelled to draw in closer, owing to the superiority of the German squadron.

Capture Was Foreseen.

The capture of Novo Georgievsk has been foreseen since the fall of Warsaw. When the general Russian retreat was made from the Warsaw salient, Grand Duke Nicholas, the Russian commander-in-chief, elected to leave a garrison in the fortress rather than evacuate this position, as it was recognized that the only question was how long the defenders would be able to hold out.

The grand duke's decision apparently was due to the strategic position of the fortress. So long as the Russian retained it they were able to stop communication on the Vistula river. Novo Georgievsk is situated ten miles northwest of Warsaw, and is situated at the junction of the Vistula, Narew and Wilza rivers. On account of its position it was described by an Associated Press correspondent who visited it yesterday as a second Vicksburg.

Invested for Two Weeks.

For nearly two weeks the fortress had been completely invested by the Germans and several of the outlying forts were captured earlier this week. Novo Georgievsk was strongly defended and it was said to have been equipped with sufficient ammunition and food supplies for a long period. Its speedy capture doubtless represents another triumph for the great German and Austrian siege guns. Pieces of the heaviest caliber were brought up for the attack.

Fighting Near Brest Litovsk.

BERLIN, August 20.—The continued advance of the German and Austro-Hungarian troops on the 15th in the movement to encircle Brest Litovsk is described by the correspondent of the Allgemeine Zeitung at Austrian press headquarters. The desperate resistance of the Russians was broken at many points and they were forced to retire to prepare defenses in the immediate vicinity of the fortress.

The right wing of Field Marshal von Mackensen's forces pressed forward energetically from the south. An Austro-Hungarian army corps was pushed across the Bug east of Dobrynja. Ardenkovic Joseph Ferdinand's troops advanced from Janow and narrowed the circle. Northwest of Brest Litovsk the Germans forced a passage across the Bug at several points.

Civil Population Suffers.

The Russian retreat from Poland is reported to be attended by unprecedented and insupportable misery among the civil population. German officers re-