

DREADNAUGHT, THREE CRUISERS AND SEVEN TORPEDO BOATS LOST BY GERMANS BRITISH SUBMARINE SINKS MOLITKE; TURTLE FORCES WITHDRAW FROM GULF OF RIGA

UP TO GERMANY TO EXPLAIN IN ARABIC SINKING

State Department Does Not Request Berlin For Information.

MAKING OWN PROBE OF THE TORPEDOING

One Report Says Submarine Hit Behind Dunsley and Fired Only When the Liner Drew Near to Effect the Rescue of Passengers.

Washington, Aug. 23.—It is announced officially that as "soon as facts regarding the Arabic course of action will be determined."

Washington, Aug. 23.—Secretary Lansing today advised Ambassador Gerard at Berlin asking if the German government had received an official report on the sinking of the White Star liner Arabic.

Secretary Lansing said the situation is exactly as it stood Saturday, and that the steps have been taken other than to get accurate information as to what has taken place, but from the fact that Ambassador Gerard is not directed to seek an explanation, the inference is drawn that the state department has decided to let the German government initiate any explanation it may desire.

In the view of the state department, no points have been established beyond doubt regarding the important question of conveyance and change of course of the Arabic just before the torpedo struck, and other essentials.

All information received aside from newspaper reports, which lack authority, is embodied in one brief affidavit by an American, Zelah Covington, and the department regards it as essential that this be corroborated and supplemented.

The department accounts for the delay in securing affidavits by the fact that the Arabic was left in Queenstown almost immediately upon landing, and the American embassy will be expected to find the survivors and secure their statements, which may be slow work.

Arabic Was Unarmed; Carried No Munitions

London, Aug. 23.—Supplementing the official information issued previously concerning the sinking of the Arabic, the British admiralty today made the following announcement:

"The Arabic was an unarmed passenger ship outward bound to a neutral port, it being impossible for her to have been carrying contraband to this country by the sinking by a German submarine without warning and she neither attempted to attack the submarine nor to escape from it."

Dunsley Not Armed When Sunk by Sub

London, Aug. 23.—The admiralty today authorized denial of the report that the steamer Dunsley, torpedoed shortly before the Arabic was sunk, was an armed patrol.

The admiralty states the Dunsley was a peaceful unarmed trader.

COULD NOT GET LIQUOR IN MORTON CO., DRINKS WOOD ALCOHOL AND DIES

Mandan, N. D., Aug. 23.—S. Reinholdson, 55, a jeweler, of Lake Park, Minn., died of wood alcohol, when he could not get liquor in Morton county, and died. The coroner's verdict was alcoholic poisoning. Reinholdson recently opened a jewelry store at Mandan.

MEXICANS ATTACK AND MURDER COLORED U. S. SOLDIER NEAR DOUGLAS

Douglas, Ark., Aug. 23.—Private Peters of troop D (Colored) Ninth United States Cavalry, was stabbed several times and probably fatally wounded, today by nine Mexicans. The assault occurred three miles east of here while Peters and a companion were hunting. Peters, commander of troop D, broke into an arms locker when they learned of the attack and rode at top speed to reach the border to intercept the fleeing Mexicans.

THE WEATHER.

North Dakota: Generally fair tonight and Tuesday; cooler tonight with rising temperature Tuesday.

UNIVERSITY WEATHER.

(A. S. S.) 81.00. Officially announced the Germans have occupied the town of Gogewin, evacuated by the Russians.

Germany Exhausted When Next War Loan is Floated; Cabinet Ministers Prepare Way For Honorable Peace

Amsterdam, Aug. 23.—At a secret session of the cabinet ministers, political leaders and influential writers, called by the German imperial chancellor before the re-assembling of the Reichstag last Thursday, to discuss the situation, the Amsterdam Telegraph says, Karl Helfferich, secretary of the treasury, explained that the new German loan would completely exhaust the empire's financial resources, and that an increase in exchequer bonds would cause bankruptcy. Therefore, Dr. Helfferich urged, it is needful to prepare for an honorable peace.

Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg, according to the same report, declared that the difficulties of the empire are increasing, and advised his hearers to use their influence to soften down bellicose inclinations and the expansion policy in the Reichstag and to carefully prepare peace proposals which will be acceptable to the four members of the entente.

Dr. Bernhard Dernburg's report of the failure of his mission in the United States, and other neutral countries, telegraphed yesterday, made a strong impression on the conference.

TURKS FAIL TO CARRY OUT THEIR TREATY PROMISES

Italian Statement Covers Conduct of Negotiations Over Long Period.

REFUSES TO PERMIT ITALIANS TO DEPART

No Serious Consideration Given Agreements Entered Into—Holy War Declares Against Italians in Africa

Paris, Aug. 23.—Further details concerning the circular message which has been sent by the Italian government to all its representatives abroad, setting forth the difficulties between Italy and Turkey, leading up to Italy's declaration of war, were given today.

"Regarding 'flagrant violations of the rights, interests and even liberties of Italian citizens in the Ottoman empire' without enumerating the protestations on this subject, presented by the Italian ambassador at Constantinople, having any value," the circular declares.

"That the Ottoman government permit the free embarkation of Italian citizens, Alexandria, Haifa and Jaffa."

"That the local authorities in the interior renounce their opposition to the departure of Italians to the coast and facilitate their journey."

"Before the expiration of the forty-eight hours limit for a reply to the ultimatum, a note from the grand vizier, which was received by the Italian government thereupon sent war ships to Rhodes instructed to await orders to embark Italians waiting at the ports of Asia Minor abovementioned."

Revokes Order at Once.

"However, according to information received by the American consular authorities whom Italian interests in the several localities were notified, it appears that the military authorities at Rhodes, on August 8, were permitted which shortly before had been accorded. A similar revocation occurred at Mersina. It also is said that the military authorities prevented embarkation elsewhere in Syria."

Violate Treaty.

"The circular also accuses the Ottoman government of a violation of the Lausanne treaty no sooner than it was signed, which violation has continued until now. The Ottoman government never seriously adopted any measure whatever to stop immediately in conformance with its solemn engagements, the acts of hostility in Libya, doing nothing for the liberation of Italian prisoners of war."

"Ottoman soldiers, commanded by the same officers, with the same arms and flags, regained Tripoli and Cyrenaica after the treaty. Enver Bey directed that the Libyan hostilities end in November, 1913. As a result, with 800 Turkish regulars never left the region until the end of June, 1915, they were in the region both before and after their return to Turkey, which shows that their course was officially approved. The Italian government is also to cite the names of over one hundred Turkish officers still remaining in Syria."

"The circular declares a holy war in 1915 was proclaimed against Italy in Africa and cites the French capture of a Turkish mission bearing gifts to the Senoussi chiefs to incite them to rebellion against Italy."

"The conclusion of the Italian circular is quoted as follows: 'In the presence of these manifest infractions of categorical promises made by the Ottoman government, following our ultimatum of August 9, provoked by the evasions of the Ottoman government, especially concerning the departure of French and Italian subjects from Asia Minor, the Italian government has instructed its ambassador at Constantinople to present to Turkey a declaration of war.'"

OCCUPY PORTS.

Beeth Aug. 23.—Officially announced the Germans have occupied the town of Gogewin, evacuated by the Russians.

Turkey and Bulgaria, Says Berlin, Have Signed Agreement Whereby Bulgars Gain Land They Demand

Berlin, Aug. 23.—The Overseas News Agency issues the following statement: "Official reports from Sofia and Constantinople state that Turkey and Bulgaria have signed a new treaty, Turkey granting Bulgaria her desired direct railroad connection with the sea, and Bulgaria agreeing to observe a benevolent neutrality."

"This demonstrates the definite failure of the efforts of the entente powers to revive the alliance of the Balkan states, and induce them to join in the war against Turkey."

JAPAN COMES TO FRONT WITH BIG MUNITIONS PLAN

Governmental Resources will be Given over to Manufacture of Supplies.

Tokio, Aug. 23.—The Kokum Shimbu says: "Premier Okuma states that Japan has decided to give greater assistance to Russia to prosecute the war. He could not discuss the details, but allowed it to be understood that a marine artillery battalion of 1,000 men, equipped with the latest type of forward firing of greater supplies of munitions."

The Associated Press learns that Japan has decided to employ a considerable government and private resources for increasing the output of munitions for the allies, particularly Russia. The Japanese government believes for the time has arrived for a more concerted action against the enemies of Japan and her allies."

TO SEND MARINES TO HAITIEN SOON

Reports that Rebels are Organizing Against American Forces Responsible.

Washington, Aug. 23.—Reliable reports that Haitian rebels have been organized in an attempt to attack the American forces on the island, are responsible for the plans now being carried out to reinforce Rear Admiral Caperton's marines and bluejackets. A marine artillery battalion of 1,000 men, comprised of 850 men and twelve inch field pieces, will be embarked on the cruiser Tennessee and sent to the southern waters this week.

\$5,000,000,000 SPENT ON WAR

Berlin, Aug. 23.—Dr. Karl Helfferich, secretary of the German imperial treasury, speaking in the Reichstag on the second reading of the war loan of \$2,500,000,000, said:

"Until now \$5,000,000,000 marks (\$5,000,000,000) have been voted and our estimates of war needs still are exceeded by real war expenditures. The expenditure in one month is higher by one-third than the total expenditure for the year of 1870, but every German knows that the conclusion of the war will be in vain. The grant of new millions means a guarantee of unmovable determination on the part of the German people."

"During the war we will not increase the gigantic burden of the people by new taxation. A tax on war profits can only be raised at the conclusion of the war. It will be payable both in cash and in a war loan. Our economic future must be freed from the gigantic burden of war. The heavy burden of thousands of millions will be borne through decades by the investigators of the war and not by us."

"Both the first war loans were covered partly by the war chest and partly by cash in hand at the Reichshauptkasse (imperial treasury) at the outbreak of the war. To this must be added the surplus of the extraordinary budget of 1914-15, which instead of the expected \$5,000,000,000 marks (\$15,000,000,000) amounted to 219,000,000 marks (\$34,750,000)."

"Beyond this greater amounts must be raised provisionally by discounting imperial exchequer bonds at the Reichsbank and private banks. The sums expended remained within the country."

WAR DECLARATION WILL IMMEDIATELY EFFECT BALKANS

Reports Say that Bulgaria Will Begin General Mobilization.

Milan, Via Paris, Aug. 23.—One of the main difficulties in the way of solution of the Balkan problem, was the inclusion of the Balkan states, was settled, according to an interview with Premier Pachitch, Serbia. It says Serbia has given way to Italy regarding Albania.

London, Aug. 23.—Italy's declaration of war against Turkey is expected to have an almost immediate effect in the Balkans, which are still debating which side they will take in the conflict. The relations between Italy and Roumania for years have been very intimate and the opinion is expressed here that it is probable, especially in view of the threatening attitude of the Germanic powers toward Roumania because of her refusal to allow armaments to pass through her territory, that now Italy has broken relations with Turkey, Roumania will join the quadruple entente.

Bulgaria is still waiting for the reply of Serbia to the suggestion of the entente ministers that Serbia cede Macedonia to Bulgaria, while Greece likely to declare her future policy when the chamber meets this week. The opinion is expressed in diplomatic circles here that it is significant that M. Venizelos, who always has been friendly to the entente, should take charge in addition to the Grecian premiership, of the office of minister of foreign affairs.

With the inclusion of Italy among Turkey's opponents in the war, and the former's well-known desire for expansion in the near east, the Balkan states may consider that the time is ripe for an attempt to enter the Balkans for themselves a share of what falls to the victorious group. It is for them to decide which side is likely to win.

The continued retirement of the Russian armies seems to have little, if any, influence on the situation, the opinion being expressed by military critics that victory of the entente in the Dardanelles would more than offset this so far as the near east is concerned, and the Franco-British forces are increasing their efforts to force the straits.

Roumania to Defy Germany.

London, Aug. 23.—A Reuter dispatch from Bucharest, says: "Private advices from Bucharest state it is feared there that Germany has sent an ultimatum to Roumania regarding the right to transport munitions of war for Turkey through Roumanian territory. The Roumanian cabinet is firmly resolved not to grant this permission."

Begin Mobilization.

Geneva, Aug. 23.—The Bucharest Roumanian correspondent to the Tribune sends the following: "Between Bucharest and Bucharest, constant telegrams are passing. It is believed that Roumania will begin a general mobilization. Relations between Bulgaria, Roumania and Serbia at present are excellent."

Enthusiasm at Bucharest.

Geneva, Aug. 23.—The Bucharest Roumanian correspondent to the Tribune sends the following: "News of the Italian declaration of war against Turkey reached here at 3 o'clock last night. There was much enthusiasm throughout the city. The king at once called a meeting of the cabinet and the Italian ambassador was present."

Geneva, Aug. 23.—The Bucharest Roumanian correspondent to the Tribune sends the following: "Suddenly during the night of August 23 thousands of troops at half pay were embarked on transporters, gunboats and trawlers and steamed hastily to an unknown rendezvous."

CHIEF UNITS OF DEFENDER'S FLEET NOT IN ENGAGEMENT

EIGHT DROWNED, SCORES MISSING, WHEN BROOKLET OVERRUNS ITS BANKS

St. Louis, Aug. 23.—Eight persons are reported drowned, scores are missing, hundreds of pleasure resorts were torn from their moorings, and the greater part of St. Louis county was flooded Saturday through the rising of the Mississippi river, which, normally is a brooklet, now is raging torrent and in places is miles out of its banks.

TUMULTY'S VIEWS ON OUR SITUATION

Says Wilson Stands as Defender of Inalienable Rights on Land and Sea.

Spring Lake Beach, N. J., Aug. 23.—Joseph P. Tumulty, secretary to President Wilson, in an address he delivered here, spoke of the situation with Germany as extremely grave, and said that President Wilson stands as the defender of the inalienable rights of Americans, whether on land or sea.

His words were cheered by 200 prominent democrats of New Jersey, who took them as an indication of the president's policy in regard to the latest German submarine outrage.

Governor Fielder, Secretary of State Thomas F. Martin, State Treasurer Edward E. Grosecup, State Controller Edward T. Edwards, and other notable party leaders of the state, were in the crowd that wildly cheered Tumulty when he said a united nation would uphold the president in what he referred to as a "great international crisis."

"In this solemn hour," said Tumulty, "our president stands as the defender, the conservator, and the spokesman of the inalienable rights of Americans on land and sea."

"To all the world he represents the majesty, the integrity, the very sovereignty of a great people—a people bent upon a mission of justice, but interested in asserting and maintaining at every cost those rights of international law and humanity so vital to the life of the nation itself—rights which were procured for us in an

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GERMANS ATTEMPTED LANDING BUT FAILED; BARGES LOADED WITH SOLDIERS TAKEN BY RUSSIANS

Petrograd, Aug. 23.—The recent naval battle in the Gulf of Riga is described as follows in the statement issued by the navy leadership:

"The German fleet on August 16 renewed with large forces its attacks on our positions at the entrance to the Gulf of Riga. Our ships during the 16th and 17th repulsed the attacks of the enemy, whose secret preparations for entering the gulf had been favored singularly by misty weather."

"Taking advantage of a thick fog, hostile forces of considerable size entered the gulf on the 18th, and our vessels retired at the same time, continuing to resist the enemy without losing touch with him."

"On the 19th and 20th the enemy reconnoitered in different directions, at the same time keeping up a fight with our ships, in which their flotilla of torpedo boats suffered material losses."

"On our side we lost the gunboat Sivuch, which perished gloriously in an unequal fight with an enemy cruiser, which was escorting torpedo craft and came up to a distance of 400 yards from her."

"The Sivuch, enveloped in flames, continued to reply shot after shot until she sank, having previously sunk enemy torpedo boats."

"In view of the losses suffered and the futility of his efforts, the enemy appears to have evacuated the Gulf of Riga on the 21st."

"Between the 15th and 21st two enemy cruisers and no fewer than eight torpedo boats were either sunk or placed hors de combat. Simultaneously, our gallant allies succeeded in torpedoing in the Baltic one of the most powerful dreadnaughts of the German fleet."

Submarine Chases Boat Four Hours; Sinks Her

Queenstown, Aug. 23.—The Lamport and Holt liner, Dromed, was sunk by a German submarine and her captain, quartermaster and steward were killed by shells fired by the submarine in the course of the chase. The officer of the Diomed, who landed here today with other survivors, says two submarines were sighted, according to his report they were rigged with four torpedoes. One of these this officer admits, subjected the Diomed to heavy shell fire.

The liner attempted to escape, but surrendered after pursuit. Two boats were lowered and 49 of the crew got away.

Submarine Lurked Behind Dunsley to Hit Arabic

Liverpool, Aug. 23.—According to survivors of the steamer Dunsley, torpedoed by a German submarine just before the White Star liner Arabic was sunk, the submarine lurked behind the Dunsley's sunken hull to lay in wait for the larger vessel.

The survivors declare they had been ordered off their ship and were in life boats when the submarine concealed herself from the approaching Arabic. It is stated that when the liner came close enough to make an attack possible, the submarine submerged, went around the Dunsley's stern and launched the fatal torpedo. Survivors say that the German boat, which came alongside the Dunsley, bore no number.

No previous definite statement as to the fate of the Dunsley has come through from London. It was announced that she had been torpedoed, but it was not known whether she succeeded in reaching port with her passengers.

Turkish Collier and German Boat Sent Down

Sofia, Aug. 23.—The Turkish collier Eapaha, was torpedoed by a British submarine at Haidar Pasha, and the steamer Eudora, of the German Levant line, loaded with munitions and provisions, was sunk in the sea of Marmora.

French Torpedo Boats Sunk German Vessel

Paris, Aug. 23.—"Two French torpedo boats encountered and sank a German torpedo boat in the Gulf of Ostend (Belgium) last night," says an official announcement made here. "Our boats were undamaged," the statement adds.

Italian Transport Laden With Troops for Turkey

Rome, Aug. 23.—Several transports laden with troops, escorted by warships, have departed from Naples, Syracuse, Taranto and Brindisi, for an unknown destination. They sailed under sealed orders but it is generally believed they are to be employed for operations against Turkey.

Island in Adriatic is Abandoned by Italians

Vienna, Aug. 23.—The admiralty announces that the reconnaissance on Saturday established the fact that the Italians had evacuated the island of Pelagos of the Adriatic sea, and have destroyed all buildings and fortifications.

Turkish Company is Destroyed by Russians

Petrograd (via London), Aug. 23.—An official communication dealing with the operations in the Caucasus was issued by the Russian war office. It says: "In the coastal district the night of the 15th was decisive for a Turkish patrol, one company strong. Our patrols have crossed the river Arkhava, breaking through the Turkish lines. In the direction of Olti, a Turkish attack on Mount Tchirgassar was repulsed by our fire."

British Submarines Assisted

London, Aug. 23.—A dispatch to the Times from Petrograd confirms the announcement of M. Rodzianko, the president of the duma, of a Russian victory in the Gulf of Riga, and the sinking of the German battle cruiser Moitke.

The correspondent appended to his dispatch the following official communication: "Confirmation of the naval victory in the Gulf of Riga was conveyed to the duma committee, and the committee, president of the duma, the members of the committee requested M. Rodzianko to congratulate the navy on its splendid achievement and to convey to the minister of war their compliments on the defeat of the German invader at Pernau by local levies."

"Among the German warships sunk in the battle cruiser Moitke. Four huge barges filled with soldiers were captured and the invaders surrounded and taken prisoners."

"Petrograd indulged in particularly joyful Sunday afternoon. The separate efforts of the Germans to execute our military plans by creating a diversion on the Rostov coast have failed. According to the news received Sunday they were unable to move the British back anywhere."

On Monday, the second morning after the landing, the British made a violent right bank attack, putting the enemy entirely to flight, with terrific loss and killed the Australian and New Zealand forces holding the line, and the north of Gaba Bay.