



Wilson to Give Kaiser Chance to Explain; Italy Joins War on Turkey, Bulgaria Ready

ALLIES' FINAL DEFEAT SEEN BY BERNHARDI IN REVIEW OF WAR

Disorganization of Warfare of Foes to Cause German Victory, He Says.

CORE OF RUSSIAN ARMY GONE, AUTHOR DECLARES

France Reached Height of Her Offensive in Vain, British Efforts Failed and Italy Is Isolated, Writer Asserts.

In the following article, written exclusively for *The Tribune*, General Friedrich von Bernhardi, whose books are the truest literary expression of military Germany, for the first time since the new German offensive in the East changed the aspect of the war, reviews the situation. The author of "Germany and the Next War" and "Britain as Germany's Vassal" takes up the strategy, the economic aspects and the spiritual factors involved, and presents a vivid picture of the present state of mind in high places in Berlin.

By GEN. F. VON BERNHARDI.

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The quick taking of Przemyśl and the victories of the allied German and Austrian armies at Grodeck and Lemberg, at Zolkiew and Raw-Ruska, and the advance of their armies across the Bug and the Dniester on the one side and against Lublin on the other side; all these achievements form undoubtedly an important chapter in the present world war.

The occupation of Lemberg, the capital of Galicia, is in itself not of decisive strategic importance, although an important railroad centre and commercial centre was thereby taken away from the enemy. But it is important as a visible proof of the brilliant victories which the Teutonic Allies have carried away over the Russian army in a number of glorious battles. It is furthermore important through the enormous moral effect which this success created everywhere in the world and that it gave proof that the Russian army was at the time no longer able to resist the hostile attack, let alone to undertake anew a big strategic offensive movement. But the real military success is to be found in the victory itself and in the violent shock which the Russian main army suffered.

It is true that it attempts to defend itself with astonishing tenacity against the onward press of the pursuing victors, and tries time and again to resume the offensive at least at certain points. There are visible symptoms, however, which show that the effective state of the army has been severely disrupted. During the month of June alone the armies of the Generals von Linsingen, von Mackensen and von Woysrsch have captured 409 officers, 140,650 men, 80 cannons and 268 machine guns. The troops under Field Marshal von Hindenburg captured 121 officers, 25,574 men, 7 cannons, 6 bomb throwers and 52 machine guns, while the troops fighting under Austrian command captured during the same period, 591 officers, 184,000 men, 93 cannons, 364 machine guns, 78 munition transports and 100 field railroad cars.

RUSSIAN ARMY SMASHED ON A BIG SCALE.

It is true that these figures cannot simply be added together, as it may have been possible that some items have been counted twice. But the fact that the Russian armies since the battles on the Dunajez have lost a round 300,000 men, numerous artillery and other army material in Galicia alone, points to the conclusion that the various troop parts and the whole organization of the Russian army must have been smashed on a large scale.

Therein lies the importance of the Galician campaign up to date. If one considers furthermore the extent of the immense losses which the Russians have sustained in the battles in the Carpathians as well as in East Prussia and in Western Poland in their fight against Hindenburg, it must be realized that, despite the immense human material which is at Russia's disposal, the offensive strength of our eastern opponent has been broken, for the time being at least, and that there must be a lack not only of trained soldiers, but also of officers and instructors for the training and formation of new troops. Many of the prisoners who have been taken recently only had a training of two weeks and can hardly be characterized as soldiers.

The final decision of the whole campaign has not been determined as yet. The Russians are still preparing new defenses at every opportunity in Galicia and in South Poland, to the right of the Vistula, they are still holding their lines along the upper Dniester and along the left bank of the Vistula in front of Warsaw and Ivangorod, and are still occupying the Bobr-Narew line and are fighting with tenacity for the possession of Courland, but the core of its army is slumbering in eternal sleep, or is in German captivity.

Up to June 23 there were in German concentration camps 5,557 officers and 535,307 men, exclusive of those who were captured by the Austrians and may be estimated at 200,000. In addition to these there are about 300,000 prisoners which were captured by the Austro-German forces in Galicia. More than 1,000 men had been captured at the close of 1914. This number has been materially increased since then. I have no official figures at my disposal. It will hardly be too high to estimate the number of guns captured in 1915 at between four and five hundred.

RUSSIAN LOSS PLACED AT 3,000,000 MEN.

More than 1,100 machine guns have been sent to Germany from the eastern theatre of war up to date. An equal number has, however, been retained by the victorious armies for their immediate use. Aside from these trophies large quantities of ammunition and innumerable war materials fell into our hands. The number of the dead and wounded is probably much larger than that of the prisoners, so that the total losses of the Russians in their fights against Germans and Austrians, inclusive of the numerous sick and those who died of diseases, may be estimated at three millions. Such a loss is surely not to be replaced easily by fall fledged soldiers.

In addition to this the Russian situation is made more difficult by interior troubles. The revolutionary movement is becoming more and more

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BERLIN AVOIDS COMMENT ON ARABIC

Berlin (via London), Aug. 21.—No statement is obtainable in official quarters regarding the sinking of the steamship Arabic. The tendency, however, seems to be to consider the question without excitement. The press thus far has avoided comment of any nature.

BRITISH TORPEDO GERMAN CRUISER

Petrograd Announces Successful Feat of Submarine in Baltic Sea. Petrograd (via London), Aug. 21.—A British submarine has torpedoed a German cruiser in the Baltic Sea. This announcement is made in an official statement.

BRITISH DECREE PUTS COTTON ON CONTRABAND LIST

France to Follow To-day—Measures for Relief of U. S. Promised.

London, Aug. 21.—Cotton has been declared absolute contraband. The official announcement was made through the Foreign Office at 8 o'clock this evening. It was delayed until the close of the New York market, and thus the public will have an opportunity to digest the declaration over Sunday. For the last three weeks the only question has been the exact date when the declaration would be made. Any injurious effect, it is thought, has been discounted. France will make the official announcement to-morrow morning.

The announcement of the British Foreign Office says: "His Majesty's government has declared cotton absolute contraband. While the circumstances might have justified such action at an earlier period, His Majesty's government is glad to think that local conditions of American interests likely to be affected are more favorable for such a step than they were a year ago, and moreover, His Majesty's government desires to relieve as far as possible any abnormal depression which might temporarily disturb market conditions. Just what form the measures to relieve the abnormal depression will take is not known, but this question is being worked out in America. As situations arise they will be met by the allied governments. No matter what the declaration of the British government is, it will have no effect on the contraband situation.

Very little cotton is now going into Germany. However, the declaration greatly clears the atmosphere, and is considered here helpful to America, as well as to the Allies. It has the unanimous support of this country, for the agitation has been very hot recently. The declaration making cotton contraband is effective from to-day. A royal proclamation was published in a supplement of "The London Gazette" to-night. It is very brief. After a preamble concerning contraband, it says: "Now, therefore, we do hereby declare by and with the advice of our Privy Council that during the continuance of the war, or until we do give further public notice, the following articles will be treated as absolutely contraband, in addition to those set out in our royal proclamations aforementioned: Raw cotton, cotton linters, cotton waste and cotton yarn.

"And we do hereby further declare that this, our royal proclamation, shall take effect from the date of its publication in 'The London Gazette.'"

British Decree Relieves Tension Over Situation

Washington, Aug. 21.—Cargoes of cotton consigned to countries bordering on Germany, but which the British

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GRAPE JUICE OUT; WINE COMES BACK

Two Years Banned at Diplomatic Feasts, Returns with Old-time 'Kick.'

Washington, Aug. 21.—Grape juice has lost its place as the official beverage of the State Department. The drink made famous by William J. Bryan has been forsaken, and henceforth diplomats and others at official state entertainments will find the "kick" restored to the liquids served. For more than two years no "regular drink" has been served at official functions of the Secretary of State. The first formal dinner which might be called a State Department and not a personal affair, however, will be on Monday night. It will be a banquet in honor of Señor Cardoso de Oliveira, the Brazilian Minister to Mexico, who had been handling affairs in that country for this government up to his recent departure from the Mexican capital.

ITALY JOINS ALLIES' WAR ON TURKEY

Ambassador Hands Formal Declaration to the Porte.

BULGARIA ALSO NEAR A BREAK

Her Action Against Sultan May Be Hastened by the Italian Move.

WOULD SHARE SPOILS

Decision at Rome Opportune for Allies—New Armies to Aid at Gallipoli.

London, Aug. 21.—Marquis di Garroni, Italian Ambassador to Turkey, to-day handed to the Porte a note declaring Italy considered herself in a state of war with Turkey and demanded his passports, according to an official telegram from Constantinople received at Amsterdam and transmitted to the Central News.

The reasons given in the note for Italy's declaration of war were the support given by Turkey to the revolt in Libya and the prevention of the departure of Italian residents from Syria.

This dispatch is confirmed by a Stefani News Agency dispatch from Rome, which says Italy has declared war against Turkey, and a Havas dispatch from Rome, via Paris, which says the Italian government has ordered the Italian Ambassador at Constantinople to present a declaration of war to Turkey.

Bulgaria Near War. Telegrams from the Balkan capitals state that Turco-Bulgarian relations have reached the breaking point and that Turkey is strengthening her fortifications in Thrace because of the fear of a Bulgarian invasion. These dispatches, sent before Italy's action was known, predicted that there would be no open breach between the Bulgars and Turks until Bulgaria learns whether the Serbian Parliament, which has been in secret session for three days, is willing to cede Macedonia to her.

The Italian government, says a Stefani dispatch from Rome, has sent to all its representatives abroad a circular dispatch setting forth the questions at issue between Italy and Turkey. The dispatch closes with these words:

"In view of these obvious infractions of categorical promises made by the Ottoman government and following upon our ultimatum of August 3, provoked by evasions of the Ottoman government particularly with regard to the free departure of Italian subjects from Asia Minor, the Italian government has sent instructions to its ambassador at Constantinople to declare war upon Turkey."

At Opportune Moment.

The declaration of war by Italy against Turkey, though long predicted, is believed to have come at a moment when it will have the greatest possible value for the Allies. It is believed to have been hastened by the recent British successes at the Dardanelles, and is expected to be followed by strong Italian reinforcements of the army there, and by a prompt smoothing of the path of the Allies' diplomats who are trying to arrange for the help of the Balkan states.

It is pointed out that Italy and the

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ROOSEVELT THINKS TIME FOR ACTION AGAINST GERMANY HAS COME

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt in a statement made last night at Oyster Bay repeated his belief that the time for words in dealing with Germany had passed and that the time for deeds was at hand. His statement follows:

"I see it suggested in the papers that the German answer to our last note—that is, the sinking of the Arabic by a German submarine and the consequent murder of certain American citizens—will be adequately met by the Administration dismissing von Bernstorff and sundering diplomatic relations with Germany. I earnestly hope that the Administration will not take this view, for to do so would be a fresh sacrifice of American honor and interests.

"The President's note to Germany in February last was an excellent note, if only it had been lived up to. But every subsequent note has represented nothing but weakness and timidity on our part; and the sinking of the Lusitania and of the Arabic, and the attacks on the Gulfstream and the Falaba and all the similar incidents that have occurred represent the arrogant answers which this weakness has inspired.

"Germany will care nothing for the mere severance of diplomatic relations. The time for words on the part of this nation has long passed, and it is inconceivable to American citizens, who claim to be the inheritors of the traditions of Washington and Lincoln, that our governmental representatives do not see that the time for deeds has come. What has just occurred is a fresh and lamentable proof of the unwisdom of our people in not having insisted upon the beginning of active military preparedness thirteen months ago."

FLEETS BATTLE AS HINDENBURG MOVES ON RIGA

Fall of Baltic Port May Mean Advance on Petrograd.

London, Aug. 21.—The German fleet that was reported yesterday to have entered the Gulf of Riga has had what Berlin calls "outpost engagements" with the Russian naval forces in the gulf. Small war craft on both sides were sunk. The Russians, according to the German official account, lost two gunboats and a torpedo boat, while of three German torpedo boats damaged one was sunk, one was run ashore and one was escorted to port. Several Russian craft, one a large vessel, were severely damaged while retreating, Berlin declares. The German loss of life was small.

This naval activity in the Gulf of Riga, where the Russians apparently have only small craft, foreshadows another big German offensive against Riga and throughout the Baltic provinces.

GERMAN OFFICIAL.

A statement from the German Admiralty on the battle follows: Our Baltic naval forces penetrated the Gulf of Riga after mine sweepers had swept the mine field and net obstructions. In the outpost engagements which developed a Russian torpedo boat of the Emir Pucharskii class was destroyed, and other torpedo boats, among them the Novik, and one large vessel were severely damaged while retreating.

Two Russian Gunboats Sunk. On the evening of the 19th, in Moon Sound, the Russian gunboats Sivuch and Koreets were sunk by artillery fire, and torpedo boats, after brave resistance. Forty members of the crew, including two officers, some severely wounded, were rescued by our torpedo boats.

Three of our torpedo boats were damaged by mines. One sank, one

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WASHINGTON HEARS OF NO JUSTIFICATION FOR ARABIC SINKING

Faint Hope That Extenuating Circumstances May Be Found Restrains Presidential Action

LINER NOT CONVOYED, SAYS BRITISH ADMIRALTY

Ambassador Gerard To Be Asked to Look to German Government for Explanation—Envoy's Recall Talked Over.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, Aug. 21.—No justification of the torpedoing of the Arabic has been found in the two days since she was sunk, and high officials in the State Department are now convinced that none of the theories advanced as possible justification will hold.

On the theory of reasonable doubt, however, the Washington government will proceed with deliberation to fix responsibility for the loss of at least two American lives and the jeopardizing of a score of others.

Therefore, Germany will be given an opportunity to explain this last sea tragedy, and, if possible, to show whether the conditions justified the German submarine commander in sinking the liner in disregard of the solemn protest of the United States government against the destruction of merchant vessels bearing American passengers without proper warning and opportunity for succor being given.

Ambassador Gerard at Berlin will be instructed to look to the German government for an explanation of the sinking of the Arabic, or at least a statement of the facts, so far as they have been reported to the Admiralty by the submarine commander. That this might take a fortnight is realized from the fact that the German Admiralty has heretofore declared that it could communicate with submarines on the ocean lanes only with difficulty and that often it was necessary to await their return to home posts.

ARABIC CONVOY CALLED A MYTH BY PASSENGERS

Americans Unite in Declaring Liner Had No Warning.

London, Aug. 21.—A man walking along in the dark involuntarily throws up an arm to protect his face from a branch blown down by the wind. A baseball fan in the grandstand at the Polo Grounds ducks his head as a foul carroms off Larry Doyle's bat. So, on Thursday morning, Captain Finch swung the Arabic around suddenly as a last hope of dodging the German torpedo.

If that was "running away" then the Arabic is guilty and no "deliberately unfriendly" act was committed against the United States. Though a majority of the survivors are staying in Liverpool, nearly three score of them got into London this morning, tired and exhausted, but full of fire when told that Germany would offer the defence that the Arabic was warned. They had plenty of time to think over the events which had crowded into the few hours since breakfast on Thursday morning. I saw and talked with many Americans and Englishmen and except for minor details their stories agreed.

Crew of the E-13 Saved by Danes

London, Aug. 21.—The story of the sinking of the British submarine E-13, whose loss was made known yesterday, was told in an announcement from the Admiralty to-day as follows: "A report has been received from Lieutenant Commander Layton, commanding the E-13, whose grounding on the Danish island of Saltholm was published yesterday. The lieutenant commander reports that the submarine grounded in the early morning of August 19. All efforts to refloat her failed.

At 5 o'clock a Danish torpedo boat appeared on the scene and informed the E-13 that she would be allowed twenty-four hours to get off. At the same time a German torpedo boat arrived, and remained close to the sub-

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Frank H. Simonds

writes the first of his weekly reviews of the war in this morning's Tribune. These articles will appear regularly from now on—summarizing the week's developments and pointing out the military, historical and diplomatic significance of events. Turn to the first one now—it leads the new Editorial Section.

The Sunday Tribune

First to Last—the Truth: News—Editorials—Advertisements

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