THE RUSSIAN BALTIC FLEET SINKS ELEVEN GERMAN SHIPS

A New $12,000,000 Battle Cruiser and Ten Other Vessels Sunk or Badly Damaged

A despatch from London says: Russian naval forces in the Gulf of Riga have won a decided victory over the German fleet which penetrated the Gulf on August 19, according to official Petrograd despatches. The great German battle cruiser Moltke, one of the finest ships of her kind afloat, was destroyed by the Russian ships, as well as three German cruisers and seven torpedo boats, all unnamed.

It would appear from the Petrograd despatches that the admiral in command of the Russian naval forces in the Gulf of Riga permitted the German fleet to work its way through the narrow entrance to the gulf, when at his leisure he directed the attack that cost the Germans so dearly. Not only, according to Petrograd, did the Russian fleet overwhelm the German forces, but having destroyed the bulwark of the German battle line, finally drove the invaders to flight from the gulf and into the comparatively open waters of the baltic.

But the Russian victory did not end with the defeat of the German naval forces. The invading fleet was accompanied by four enormous transports, all crammed with troops. These troops attempted to make a landing on the shores of Pernov Bay, on the north-eastern shoulder of the Gulf of Riga. Either the accompanying warships were unable to support the landing of the troops or the Russian strategy in some way overcame the advantage of German naval guns, for the troops were permitted to land and were then attacked and exterminated by the Russian forces at that point.

The Petrograd despatches say that the Russian troops at Pernov did not even have the support of artillery. Furthermore, they were taken completely by surprise. How they accomplished the utter defeat of a force which must have numbered some 8,000 men, aided by the gunfire of convoying warships, and later captured the transports as well is not explained.

This account of Russian successes in the Gulf of Riga was supplied by the President of the Duma, M. V. Rodsianko, at Petrograd.

The Russian fleet, says the Petrograd despatches, was greatly aided in its attack on the German naval forces by British submarines and destroyers. This news has been received with the greatest enthusiasm by the British public, who are overjoyed that British warships participated in what seems to be a very important defeat to the Germans.

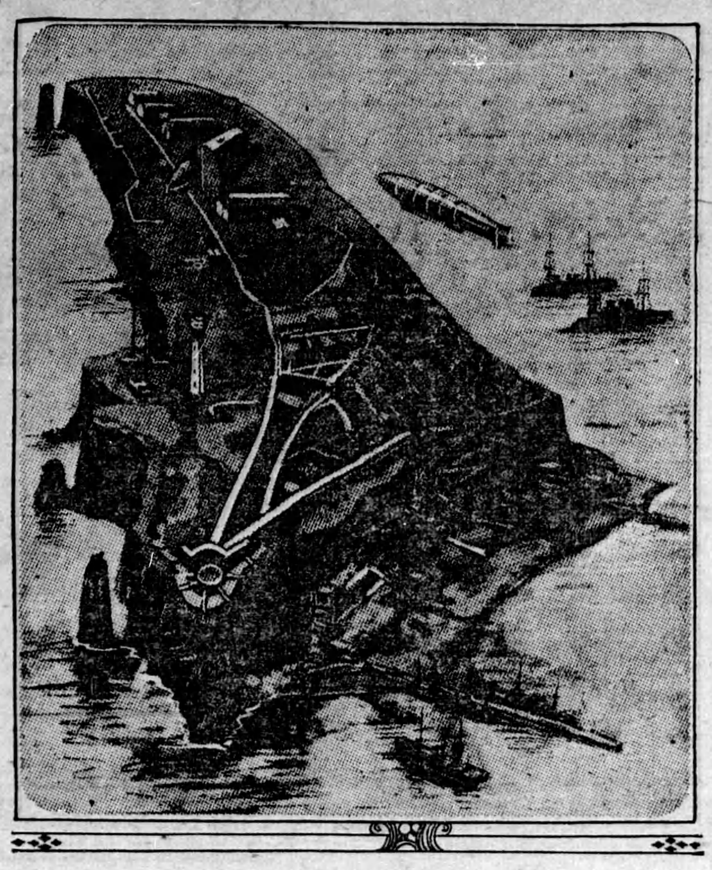
The Daily Mail's correspondent at Petrograd telegraphs that the newspapers containing the news of the victory of the Russian fleet are selling as fast as they can be printed. The people fill the streets talking in groups, congratulating each other, and even crying for joy in some cases.

The German fleet in the Baltic is still strong in spite of the whipping it has had. There are eight battleships and nine cruisers left, but this defeat, in which the British destroyers are said to have played a very useful part, must at all events delay operations. It has put a fresh heart into the Russian fleet, and in the nation, and has come just at the moment when good news was needed.

The battle which has resulted so disastrously to the Germans had been in progress for two or three days.

Nothing respecting the operations in this region has been cabled to-day from Berlin.

GERMANY SECURED THIS BASE JUST TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO



Twenty-five years ago yesterday Great Britain and Germany concluded the deal by which Helgoland passed into Teuton hands. It is now known as the cradle of the German navy.

WHITE STAR LINER ARABIC SUNK WITHOUT WARNING

Act Is Looked Upon As a Deliberate Challenge to Neutrals—Grave Near Lusitania

A despatch from London says: The White Star liner Arabic, one day out from Liverpool, was sunk 30 miles off Queenstown by a German submarine, the torpedo sending her to the bottom within ten minutes after the explosive missive pierced her side.

Four hundred and twenty-three souls were on board—180 passengers and 243 crew.

After floating around in lifeboats for some hours the victims were picked up by the steamer Primrose and taken to Queenstown in the morning. This first big victim of the German submarine since the Lusitania was sent to the bottom had no warning, and the fact that there was not greater loss of life is due to the wonderful training and discipline of the crew under Captain Finch. White Star officials say there were 26 Americans aboard, 10 passengers and 16 of the crew. So far as can be learned the Arabic carried no securities.

Two British ships reached Queenstown with about 375 survivors. Of these 174 were passengers and 217 crew. The rescued included 140 British, 26 residents of the United States, three French, one Belgian, three Russians, one Spaniard and one New Zealander.

Passengers arriving in Queenstown were in practically an exhausted condition, due to fright and exposure. None were able to save any belongings, being ordered to take to the boats some time before the torpedo actually hit the steamer.

The Arabic was struck on the starboard side about 100 feet from the stern, one torpedo being sufficient to do the work. Fortunately for those on board, the weather was fair and the sea calm. But the item which counted for most in saving so many of the passengers was the splendid team work and efficiency of the crew, who managed to load 16 lifeboats and lower them safely before the steamer turned over.

The Arabic's grave is about forty miles south of the spot where the Lusitania lies. She went down 65 miles south-east of Fastnet Rock and 55 miles south of Old Head of Kinsale, both on the south coast of Ireland, in a region where German submarines have been active since the opening of the war zone decreed.

Saw Vessel Torpedoed.

Some survivors, according to reports received here, say that they had just witnessed the torpedoing of a British steamer, presumably the Dunsley, and that this had caused great alarm on board the Arabic. In their flight the passengers had rushed for life preservers and had barely adjusted them when the German submarine turned its torpedo against the vessel's side.

Ten lifeboats and a number of life rafts were quickly got over the side of the steamer, and into these a large number of passengers and members of the crew scrambled. Many of the passengers, however, fell into the water, but they got hold of the rafts and clung to them and later were rescued. One woman who fell into the sea screamed pitifully for help. The weather and tidal conditions being favorable, two sailors swam to her assistance and succeeded in lifting her upon a raft.

Markets Of The World

Breadstuffs.

Toronto, Aug. 24.—No. 1 Northern, $1.37½; No. 2 Northern, $1.28½; No. 3 Northern, $1.25½, on track lake ports; 2c more for immediate delivery.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 61c; No. 3 C.W., 59c; extra No. 1 feed, 58c, on track lake ports.

American corn—No. 2 yellow, 86c, on track lake ports.

Canadian corn—No. 2 yellow, nominal, on track Toronto.

Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 57 to 58c; No. 3 white, 56 to 57c, according to freights outside.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 Winter, per car lot, nominal, $1.15; new, $1.04 to $1.05, according to freights outside.

Peas—No. 2, nominal.

Barley—Good malting barley, nominal; feed barley, 60c, according to freights outside.

Buckwheat—Nominal, car lots.

Rye—No. 2, nominal.

Manitoba flour—First patents, in jute bags, $7; second patents, in jute bags, $6.50; strong bakers', in jute bags, $6.30, Toronto; in cotton bags, 10c more.

Ontario flour—Winter, 90 per cent. patents, $4.60; do., new, $4.10; seaboard, or Toronto freights in bags.

Millfeed—Car lots, delivered Montreal freights. Bran, $27 per ton; shorts, $29 per ton; middlings, $30 per ton; good feed flour, $1.90 per bag.

Country Produce.

Butter—Fresh dairy, 25 to 26c; inferior, 20 to 22c; creamery prints, 28 to 29½; do., solids, 26 to 27c.

Eggs—No. 1, 22 to 23c per doz., in case lots; extras at 24 to 25c.

Honey—No. 1 light (wholesale), 10 to 11½c; do., retail, 12½ to 15c. Combs (wholesale), per dozen, No. 1, $1.50 to $2; No. 2, $1 to $2.

Poultry—Chickens, yearlings, dressed, 16 to 18c; Spring chickens, 20 to 21c; fowl, 14 to 15c; ducklings, 17 to 18c.

Cheese—Large, 15 to 15½c; 15¼ to 15¾c for twins. Old cheese, 21½c.

Provisions.

Bacon—Long clear, 14 to 14½c per lb., in case lots. Hams—Medium, 18 to 18½c; do., heavy, 14½ to 15c; rolls, 15 to 16c; breakfast bacon, 20 to 23c; backs, plain, 22 to 23c; boneless backs, 25 to 26c.

Lard—The market is quiet; pure lard, tubs, 11¾ to 12¼c; do., pails, 12 to 12½c; compound, tubs, 10 to 10¼c; do., pails, 10¼ to 10½c.

Baled Hay and Straw.

Baled hay—New, No. 1, per ton, $17 to $19; No. 2, ton, $15 to $16; baled straw, ton, $7.

Business in Montreal.

Montreal, Aug. 24.—Corn—American No. 2 yellow, 90 to 91c. Oats—Canadian western, No. 3, 61½ to 62c. Oats—Extra No. 1 feed, 61½ to 62c; No. 2, local white, 61c; No. 3 local white, 60c; No. 4, local white, 59c. Flour—Man. Spring wheat patents, firsts, $7.10; seconds, $6.60; strong bakers', $6.40; Winter patents, choice, $6.25; straight rollers, $5.60 to $5.80; straight rollers, bags, $2.65 to $2.75. Rolled oats, barrels, $6.25; do., bags, 90 lbs., $2.90 to $3. Bran, $26 to $26.50. Shorts, $28. Middlings, $33 to $34. Mouillie, $35 to $40. Hay, No. 2 per ton, car lots, $16 to $17. Cheese, finest western, 12½ to 12¾c; finest easterns, 11⅞ to 12⅛c. Butter, choicest creamery, 27½ to 27¾c; do., seconds, 26½ to 26¾c. Eggs, fresh, 27 to 28c; selected, 26c; No. 1 stock, 23c; No. 2 stock, 20c. Dressed hogs, abattoir killed, $13.50 to $14. Pork, heavy Canada short mess, bbls., 35 to 45 pieces, $29; Canada short cut back, bbls., 45 to 55 pieces, $28.50. Lard, compound, tierces, 375 lbs., 10c; wood pails, 20 lbs., net, 10½c; pure, tierces, 375 lbs., 12; pure, wood pails, 20 lbs. net, 13 to 13½c.

Live Stock Market.

Toronto, Aug. 24.—Best heavy steers, $8.60 to $8.85; butchers' cattle, choice, $8 to $8.35; do., good, $7.40 to $7.60; do., medium, $6.50 to $7.20; do., common, $5.25 to $5.80; butchers' bulls, choice, $6.75 to $7.50; do., good bulls, $6 to $6.50; do., rough bulls, $5.25 to $5.75; butchers' cows, choice, $6.50 to $7.25; do., good, $6.35 to $6.50; do., medium, $5.25 to $6; do., common, $4.50 to $5; feeders, good, $6.50 to $7.50; stockers, 700 to 900 lbs., $6.25 to $7.25; canners and cutters, $4 to $5.25, milkers, choice, each, $65 to $100; do., common and medium, each, $35 to $50; Springers, $50 to $95; light ewes, $6 to $7; do., bucks, $3.50 to $4.50; yearling lambs, $7 to $8; Spring lambs, cwt., $9 to $9.40 calves, $8.50 to $10.70; hogs, off cars, $9.15 to $9.40; do., fed and watered, $9 to $9.10; do., f.o.b., $8.65 to $8.70.

Montreal, Aug. 24.—The demand from local buyers for the best steers on the market was good and sales of such were made at $7.75, and the lower grades ranged from that down to $5.50, while butchers' cows brought from $4.50 to $7, and bulls from $4.50 to $7.50 per cwt. The demand from packers for canning stock was good and sales of bulls were made at $4 to $4.50, and cows at $3.50 to $4 per cwt. An active trade was done in lambs at $7.50 to $8.25 per cwt., and a few round lots of very common stock were sold as low as $6.65, while sheep brought from $4 to $5.50. The demand for calves was good at from $5 to $20 each as to size and quality. Hogs, $9.40 to $9.50; rougher lots, $9 to $9.30 per cwt., weighed off cars.

ITALY DECLARES WAR ON TURKEY

Ambassadors Have Been Handed Their Passports and Have Departed.

A despatch from Rome says: Italy declared war on Turkey Saturday. The Turkish Ambassador to Rome, Naby Bey, has been handed his passports. Marchese Garroni, the Italian Ambassador to Constantinople, has been instructed to notify the Turkish Government of Italy's intention and immediately to demand his right of safe conduct from the country.

The Italian Government has sent to all its representatives abroad a circular setting forth the questions at issue between Italy and Turkey. The despatches closes with these words:

"In view of these obvious infractions of categorical promises made by the Ottoman Government and following up on 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."

Preparations for an extensive campaign against Turkey are known to have been completed. The military authorities, however, are maintaining the strictest secrecy regarding the objective of their plans. While the date on which the operations will begin is as little known as the objective, it is generally supposed that active warfare against Turkey will commence as soon as Premier Salandra returns from the Austrian front, where he went to consult with King Victor Emmanuel.

The Athenian Areopagus, or court of law, used to sit in darkness.

People with musical tastes generally have large and prominent ears.

In trying to raise one chick an old hen makes exactly as much fuss as she would in bringing up a dozen.

FORTRESS RAZED IN TWO WEEKS

Russian Stronghold on the Vistula-Narew Rivers Has Been Captured.

A despatch from London says: The garrison of the fortress of Novo Georgievsk which was left behind by Grand Duke Nicholas when he commenced the evacuation of Poland to delay the advance of German invaders, after accomplishing its task for just a fortnight, has succumbed to the heavy siege artillery of the Germans, which throughout the war has made every fort attacked by it untenable.

The official German statement announces that the complete garrison consisted of 85,000 men and six generals. "Of these more than 20,000 were captured in the final battle alone," continues the statement. This raises the question as to whether the rest of the garrison succeeded in escaping and joining the main Russian forces, which are believed to be still intact and retreating in good order. Over 700 guns were captured.

The spoils have not yet been estimated, but they probably are large, as it had been hoped by the Russians that the earthworks around the fortified camp would enable it to hold out much longer than it has done. It is now expected by the military observers that the other Russian fortresses, such as Brest-Litovsk, Grodno and Ossowetz, either will be captured or given up.

After the fall of Kovno Field Marshal von Hindenburg's army commenced again an offensive along the whole front from the Gulf of Riga to Kovno, with the object of taking Riga and the whole Warsaw-Petrograd railway from Vilna northward.

South of Kovno as far as Grodno the Russian armies, after the fall of Kovno, fell back toward the Niemen River.

ALLIED ADVANCE WAS SIX MILES

Landing of Troops at Suvla Bay Was a Brilliant Coup for the British.

A despatch from Athens says: Details show that in the latest operations on the Gallipoli Peninsula the landing at Suvla Bay was one of the most brilliant pieces of work yet carried through during this war. The battle which followed the successful disembarkation of troops was one of the most stubborn and sanguinary battles yet fought for the possession of Hellespont and Constantinople. The chief point about the latest achievement is that it was a complete and staggering surprise. The turks had anticipated a new attack on the Asiatic side, and they had been feverishly fortifying the coastline as far south as Point Baba.

Never before in military operations has any enemy been so completely hoodwinked. The utmost secrecy as to the allies' plan was preserved, the various units composing the landing force departing from their several bases each unknown to the other. They composed the largest force ever yet thrown from the sea directly into a hostile country.

The navy took charge of the landing, and hardly had the anchors found resting places in the sandy sea bottom than hundreds of small boats, pinnaces, launches, etc., were making swiftly and silently for the shore. Every soldier carried three days' rations, as well as entrenching tools. As the men landed they formed and advanced on both sides of what the map gives as a salt lake, but which, during the burning days of summer, is a heat-baked, salt-encrusted, uneven desert. Daylight came, and still the work was proceeding. With the greatest possible speed artillery and supplies in vast quantities were put on shore, and still no opposition was experienced.

Unlike experiences at Seddul Bahr and Gaba Tepe, the warships were silent, and for 24 hours the landing operations was carried out without a single shot from big guns or rifles being fired. The northern section of the great force moved forward in a north-easterly direction, and the southern section advanced in a south-eastern direction toward the left of the "Anzac" lines. The only Turks on the spot, an observation post of 50 men, surrendered to the first comers, and no enemy was reported in sight until almost nightfall, when our advanced forces were six miles inland.

SANK GERMAN CRUISER.

A despatch from London says: Reuter's correspondent in Petrograd sends the following Russian statement: A British submarine has successfully torpedoed a German cruiser in the Baltic.

Sunflowers are sometimes used in the manufacture of cigars.

NEW YORK PRESS ON THE SITUATION

"Only One Road Remains Open" Declares the New York Tribune.

A Despatch from New York says: Under the caption "Deliberately Unfriendly," the New York Tribune says editorially:

"In every detail the German attack upon the Arabic fulfills President Wilson's definition of an act 'deliberately unfriendly' to the United States.

"Since this is the case, only one road remains open to Mr. Wilson; there is only one course that he can follow with dignity and with honor. Without delay, further protest, any diplomatic exchange whatsoever, the German Ambassador in Washington should receive his passports, the American Ambassador in Berlin should be recalled.

"It is time to have done with a nation which has repudiated every scrap of international law. It is time to have done with a State which has adopted a policy which is alike a challenge to humanity and a negation of all that civilization means. If the would-be murderer misses, if his bullet goes astray, does society less certainly incarcerate him? It is not the fault of the German commander that every American on the Arabic was not drowned. All that the assassin could do was done. All that the butcher could do to make the massacre complete was done. If chance spared Americans, it was chance alone.

"The time has come now to act. To talk further is to encourage, not avoid, murder. It is to compound with infamy and continue relations with savagery. It is to write ourselves down willing victims, as consenting to the continued slaughter of Americans. In the crime of the Arabic the last thin disguise has slipped from the German beast, and we see the fact as it is—but we see it unafraid."

The World says editorially: "Is the destruction of the Arabic Germany's official reply to the American note?"

OVER 1,300 CANADIANS ARE PRISONERS OF WAR

A despatch from London says: A return received here gives the total number of Canadian prisoners of war in all parts of Germany up to last week as 1,305.

Six hundred and thirty-six of these are at Giessen, 168 at Hanover, 157 at Munster, 53 at Sennelager, 87 at Meschede, 48 at Paderborn, 46 at Ohrdruf, and 14 at Oberhausen. The remainder are distributed among Belgium and North-west Germany.

"What do you think of the two candidates?" asked one elector of another during a recent contest. "What do I think of them?" was the reply. "Well, when I look at them I thank Heaven that only one of them can get in."

KITCHENER VISITS THE FRONT AND INSPECTS THE BATTLE LINE

Particular Attention Was Paid to Conditions in the Champagne and the Woevre

A despatch from Paris says: A joint inspection of parts of the western battle line was made by Lord Kitchener, Great Britain's Secretary of War, and Alexander Millerand, the French War Minister. They were accompanied part of the time by Gen. Joffre and Sir John French, Commanders-in-Chief of the French and British armies. The military leaders paid particular attention to conditions in the Champagne and the Woevre.

An official note, which gives details of the trip, says Lord Kitchener and M. Millerand were greatly impressed by the splendid appearance of the troops and their high morale. Several conferences were held, but the nature of them is not disclosed.

Speaking at the close of a dinner M. Millerand declares he felt highly honored by Lord Kitchener's visit to France, and was glad to learn from the British Field Marshal's own lips of the complete accord uniting the two nations. Addressing the British War Minister directly, he said: "Yours is not the only voice which praises our soldiers, for the enemy also gives them their due. After a year of war the enemy no longer has illusions of winning. He predicts internal dissentions among his enemies which he hopes will occur. Already he is endeavoring to incite neutrals and places before belligerents veiled innuendoes of peace.

"Let me assure you France is united. People, Parliament and Government never have been more firmly determined, in close accord with our heroic and faithful allies, never to lay down our arms until the day arrives when we shall have attained our goal, and if the road to Tipperary is long, the price is sufficiently high to justify us paying for all the delays, difficulties and sadnesses along the road, because the price is the liberation of the world."

Lord Kitchener, speaking in French, thanked M. Millerand for his kindness in extending an invitation to visit the French front, and said that after seeing the splendid troops of Gen. Joffre he could understand the French victories. He closed by declaring that Great Britain was resolved to make the greatest possible effort to aid France and to carry the war to a finish.

LONDONERS RUSH TO ENLIST FOLLOWING ZEPPELIN RAID

500 Join Colors at One Point and Similar Reports Were Received From Other Parts of City

A despatch from London says: When London knew about the recent Zeppelin raid, which killed ten persons, thousands walked or rode in taxis and tramcars to the scene. The vast throng had every appearance of a crowd out on a bank holiday. If the Zeppelins were intended to frighten the populace the raid has had a contrary effect, and simply stirred up the public as no other event of the war has done. Recruiting has taken a sharp spurt all over London. At the Horse Guards' parade nearly 500 enlisted and were despatched to the various depots before the following midday. Similar reports were received from other parts of the city.

Turkey Threatens a Separate Peace With Allies

A despatch from Rome says: Despatches from Bucharest assert that Turkey is threatening to make a separate peace with the allies unless the Teutonic powers succeed in supplying her with ammunition.