

WARSAW LIKELY YIELDED; GREAT EVENTS IMPENDING; BRITISH VICTORY ON EUPHRATES OF GREAT IMPORTANCE

RUSSIAN BATTLE NOT FOR WARSAW

Germans Make No Claim of Further Advance in Direction of Warsaw But Evacuation Seems Matter of Days

Petrograd Writers Intimate Further Retreat to Stronger Line May be Necessary and Warn Against Panic—French Take More Houses in Ban-de-Sapt and British Mine Explodes Successfully.

London, July 29.—The probable evacuation of Warsaw and the whole Polish salient by the Russians is indicated in despatches received from Petrograd today. This decision would come as a surprise to all outside the inner councils of the Russian general staff, as the splendid resistance which the Russians have been offering, apparently with considerable success, to the German efforts to encircle the city, were believed to be evidence of Grand Duke Nicholas' intention to fight it out with Germany.

It is pointed out, however, by the Russian military critics, after conversations with "competent military authorities" that until the army is properly equipped to oppose the perfect Austro-German machine the sensible thing to do would be to avoid battle and withdraw until the armies are organized and equipped and in a condition to take an aggressive offensive and drive the enemy from Russian soil.

Politics, rather than strategy, decided the Russians to advance into East Prussia and Galicia, it is explained by the critics, and while in doing so they rendered great service to the western allies and inflicted terrible losses on both Austrians and Germans, they may now give up all and more than they gained.

It is anticipated by the Petrograd papers that the whole country if evacuated will be denuded of resources which might prove valuable to the Germans.

DOES THIS MEAN EVACUATION?

Petrograd, July 29, via London, 3.40 p. m.—The military critics of the newspapers of Petrograd, after conversations with "competent military authorities," today call upon the Russian public to view the events which are about to transpire with confidence and tranquillity, and to "maintain their faith in the glorious Russian army until such time as it shall undertake a decisive aggressive to break once for all the power of the stubborn enemy."

The Reich says: "Until such time as our armies receive the needed military supplies, the most sensible thing is to avoid a battle and retreat to previously prepared positions, even though such retirement carry with it the occupation by the enemy of more extensive territory than they previously had held. It is better to give up territory which may be regained than to sacrifice an army which could be replaced only with difficulty."

Quoting a military authority, the Reich goes on to say it is possible that Russia is on the eve of a manoeuvre which will consist of the retirement of the army from the line of the Vistula to new defensive positions marked by the strong fortresses of Kovno, Grodno and Brest-Litovsk.

In conclusion the Reich lays emphasis upon the necessity of giving greater weight to strategic than political considerations.

The Bourse Gazette directs attention to an interview secured by its military writer who says that seventy German divisions, all the German cavalry, and a big part of the Austro-Hungarian army is at present operating against Russia, thereby preventing such concentration of the Russian army on the northern front as would be necessary if Russia undertook this time a decisive aggressive movement. This paper points out that until Russia has completed the mobilization of her industrial forces, her army cannot meet the German artillery on equal terms. It argues furthermore against the retention of fortresses on the Narew-Vistula line which are the objectives of the present German advance.

TAKING TIME FOR SECOND WIND.

London, July 29, 3.45 p. m.—A Petrograd despatch to Reuter's Telegram Company says:

"Now that the Germans are across the Narew river Russia is taking no chances. Together with her allies she realizes that the war is a long distance race; that shells, not men, are the determining factor, and that time is necessary to recover her second wind."

ONLY REAR GUARD ACTION.

London, July 30, 3.07 a. m.—The correspondent of the Times at Warsaw, telegraphing under date of last Sunday night, says:

"It is not believed that there will be any fighting in the vicinity of Warsaw, and probably only a rear guard action between here and the new line. 'The post office moved today.'"

EVACUATION MATTER OF DAYS.

London, July 30, 3.03 a. m.—A Warsaw despatch to the Times dated Sunday says:

"The general news today is unsatisfactory. It is reported that the Germans have crossed the Narew and dug themselves in. The enemy were at no great distance to the south last night."

"The sky is alight with the reflection from burning villages, and today even the most optimistic are of the opinion that it is a question of days only before Warsaw is evacuated by the entire army."

"The loss of Warsaw will undoubtedly be an important blow morally, and it would be stupid to minimize its encouraging effect upon the enemy, but it would be equally unwise to exaggerate its effect on the cause of the Allies as a whole."

"The fundamental question now is the preservation of the Russian army intact and demoralized as a fighting unit. It has become approximately impossible for Russia to remain strong and well supplied on all fronts from the Baltic to the Black Sea."

"The Austrians, though lacking virility, are still sufficiently strong at all points to prevent Russia from shifting troops to the points attacked. The Germans therefore are able to concentrate an attack against any selected point with overwhelming superiority in ammunition and troops."

"After nearly three months of continuous resistance the Russian line now takes great risk in offering an opportunity to the Germans to break it and endanger the army. The best opinion here is that the evacuation of Warsaw is infinitely better than risking disaster by holding the city."

Kaiser Prepares For Entry.

London, July 29.—The capture of Warsaw naturally would be the occasion for great celebrations in Germany, and it is reported that Emperor Wilhelm has arranged to make a state entry into the city, accompanied by the empress. The empress has been on a visit to Field Marshal Von Hindenburg's headquarters at Allenstein, East Prussia, and left there yesterday with the Crown Princess Cecile for Neidenburg, which is across the Polish border.

It is meantime fighting of the greatest intensity continues around the Polish triangle, and as Berlin claims no important success, except the repulse of Russian attacks, it is presumed that the Russians are holding off the Austro-Germans.

Mining and Aerial Fighting.

London, July 29, 10.55 p. m.—An official communication telling of the recent operations in France and Belgium was issued here tonight. It says:

"Mining operations have continued on both sides during the last few days, with intermittent artillery engagements, but there has been no infantry attacks. The enemy exploded three mines in the neighbourhood of St. Eloi, and one near Givenchy."

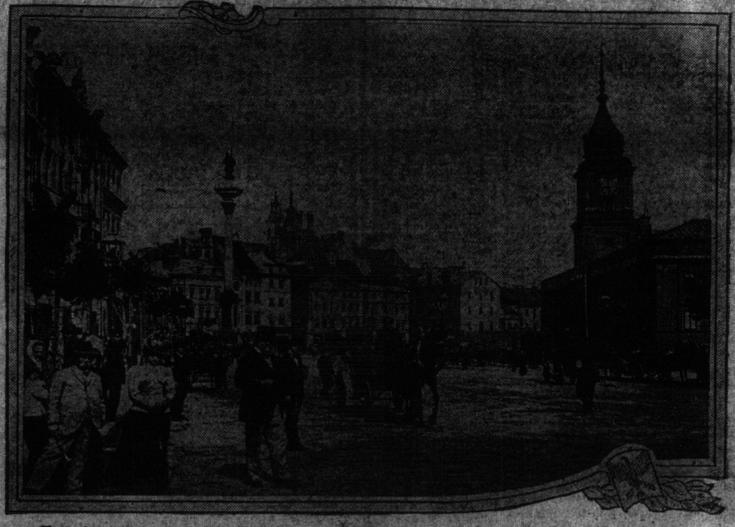
"The British submarine force, which is now operating in the North Sea, has sunk today a German submarine. The crew was landed at Stornaway, Scotland.

Another Neutral Goes Down.

London, July 29.—The Norwegian liner Einar, of 3,815 tons gross, was sunk today by a German submarine. The crew was landed at Stornaway, Scotland.

Shipbuilding in Britain.

London, July 29.—Lloyd's shipbuilding returns which, owing to the war, are confined to details of merchant vessels, show that there were 484 steam vessels of 1,000 gross tons, and eight sailing of 100 tons under construction in the United Kingdom during the quarter ending June 30, 1915, or 81,000 tons less than the end of previous quarters, and 215,000 tons below the figures in the corresponding period of last year. During the quarter ended June 30 this year, 74 steamers of 147,964 gross tonnage were launched.



Typical street scene in Warsaw, which the Russians are likely to evacuate without further delay.

TURKS MET CRUSHING DEFEAT AT HEAD OF PERSIAN GULF

London, July 29, 8.01 p. m.—An official communication, made public here this evening, says: "General Sir John Nixon reports that as a result of an action the 24th of July near Nasiriyeh (Asiatic Turkey), the disorganized Turkish forces retreated northward more than twenty-five miles."

"The enemy's casualties in killed, wounded or prisoners amounted approximately to 2,500 men, the prisoners including forty-one officers and 690 men, of whom some 200 were wounded. Our captures of arms and material include one 40-pounder gun, twelve field and two mountain guns, several machine guns, 1,000 rounds of artillery and 300,000 rounds of small arm ammunition and explosives and bombs and other miscellaneous ordnance stores."

"Our casualties numbered 564 men, as follows: British officers killed 5, and wounded 20; other ranks, killed 47, wounded 149, and missing 30; Indian officers, killed 4, wounded 7; other ranks, killed 45, wounded 257, and missing 6."

"The evacuation of the sick and wounded from Nasiriyeh has commenced."

MONCTON MAN TELLS OF BUYING HORSES

Eleven of Lot Purchased for Moncton Battery Yet Unaccounted For But Record May be Found Later—Davidson Commission Probing What Appears to Have Been Rake-off—Government Paid an Average of \$227 Per Horse.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., July 29.—The Davidson commission began enquiring this afternoon at Summerside into the purchase of 81 horses from W. B. MacNeill, of Summerside, liverly man, and contracted through Adam Doyle, V.S., of Moncton, in August last for the 19th Battery under command of Major Anderson now at the front.

Anderson wished a certain number of horses to make up the complement of his battery, he asked Doyle where they could be procured. Doyle replied that the Island was a likely field. He said that he was coming over to Summerside on private business. He came over, then went back and reported to Major Anderson that he had seen twenty horses in MacNeill's stable and could vouch for them as good animals. Later the major accompanied Doyle to Summerside where they examined six horses, bought them and took them back to Moncton.

The next day MacNeill went over to Moncton with ten more and these were examined there and later in the month the remainder of the eighty-one were taken over. Doyle swore that he was not a buying agent of the government but acted as a veterinary inspector under Major Anderson.

Douglas Gordon, agent of the Steam Navigation Company, was examined as to the shipping contracts with respect to the horses sent from Summerside. Only seventy out of eighty-one could be accounted for, but Mr. Gordon explained that in the event of a shipment coming down late to the wharf the purser on the boat would make out the contract. Gordon who was on the stand at the time of adjournment at 5.30 said he would communicate with the central office at Charlottetown to see if the contract were true.

Doyle Principal Witness.

Doyle was the principal witness examined today. He swore that he had been attached for seven years to the 19th Battery, of Moncton, under Major Anderson, as captain-veterinary.

On August 12, 1914, he was asked to assist in the purchase of horses by Major Anderson when the latter was recruiting the overseas battery. He sent in his claim of full captain's pay after examining the horses but the department allowed him the regulation fees, one dollar for the first three horses and fifty cents each for the remainder.

He examined altogether 249 in P. E. Island and Nova Scotia, receiving \$180. He had no written instructions from headquarters, he kept a list of horses and names of sellers but no official record with full description of horses, he had never been asked to keep one.

Major Anderson kept description of horses on an ordinary scrip, Doyle then

"CANNOT, BECAUSE WE MUST NOT FAIL"

Premier Borden's Message From Canada One of "Unflinching Determination"

CANADA'S PART IN WAR RECOGNIZED

Lord Mynor of London in Presenting Freedom of City to Sir Robert, Speaks of Splendid Deeds of Our Men—Canada's Action Due to Spirit of People.

London, July 29.—The highest honor a municipality can give—the freedom of the city—was conferred by London today on Sir Robert Borden, Canadian premier. The customary ceremonies took place at the Guild Hall. A downpour of rain sent the thousands of persons who had gathered for the event scurrying for shelter.

Premier Asquith, a Bona Law, secretary of the colonies, and other members of the cabinet attended. The city chamberlain on presenting the freedom of the city, referred in particular to the splendid deeds accomplished by the Canadians at the front.

Premier Borden expressed deep appreciation at the honor accorded him. The action of the Canadian people, he declared, was due, not to its government or to its statesmen, but to the spirit of the people which would continue to the end an overmastering impulse to preserve the institutions of the empire and its influence for good throughout the world for all ages to come.

"I have no doubt as to the issue," he added, "for the resources of the British Empire are infinitely greater than those of Germany."

Premier Borden admitted the unpreparedness of the empire, but thought there was reason for congratulation in the splendid preparations that had been made since the outbreak of the war, not only in these islands, but in the dominions overseas.

"I wish to impress upon all within the British Isles, and those in the overseas dominions," he said, "that all for which our fathers fought and bled; all our liberties and institutions; all the influence for good of the British Empire throughout the world, hangs in the balance today, and therefore we cannot, because we must not, fail. I bring from Canada a message of unflinching determination."

The freedom of the city was presented to Sir Robert in a richly chased gold casket.

BECKER GOES TO ELECTRIC CHAIR

Maintains Innocence to End and Writes Pointed Letter to Governor Whitman

His Wife, Faithful to the End, Made Last Appeal to Governor for Reprieve, Then Motored Back to Sing Sing and Spent the Night in Death Cell—To Execution Chamber at 5.40 a. m.

Ossining, N. Y., July 29.—The last hope of Charles Becker died when he was told early in the evening that his wife had failed to move Governor Whitman to grant him a reprieve. This, Mrs. Becker asked of the governor at a conference she had with him at Poughkeepsie. Failing in her mission, she motored here to break the news to her husband, but it had already reached him before she arrived. Almost at the moment the news was received the prisoner gave out a letter he had written to Governor Whitman in which he attacked the executive for having, as he indicated, given to the newspapers statements which cast a "foul aspersion on my character," and for which he demanded a retraction.

His Letter to Governor.

In this letter the former police lieutenant again reiterated his innocence of the crime for which he has been twice convicted.

"To these charges and to all others," answered the letter read, "by repeating solemnly, on the brink of the world to which you are sending me before my time, what was my constant answer while in the world, I am innocent of you having murdered Herman Rosenthal, that or having conspired, procured or aided his murder, or having any knowledge of that dreadful crime."

The alleged statements which Becker referred to as having been credited to the governor were that he had offered to plead guilty of murder in the second degree; that, quoting from Becker's letter, he "had offered to give testimony against several persons (whose names are undisclosed) of having shared with me in collecting money from law breakers;" that he had sent counsel to two men arrested for complicity in the Rosenthal murder, and that "with a cruelty almost inconceivable it is stated that my first wife died under circumstances warranting suspicion that I had caused her death."

Becker explained the death of his first wife by declaring that she had died of "hasty consumption," and that no breath of suspicion had ever been raised against him in that connection.

"Mark well, Sir, these words of mine," the letter concluded, "when your power passes, then the truth of Rosenthal's murder will become known. But not while your nominees remain district attorneys, and can hold the club over these persons. With the aid of judges who are bought into misconducting the testimony offered in my trial, and on mis-stating it both to the jury and on appeal, you have proved yourself able to destroy my life. But, believe me, Mrs. Becker arrived at Sing Sing prison by auto from Poughkeepsie at 11.30 o'clock. She went at once to her husband's cell to tell him of the unsuccessful result of her conference with Governor Whitman.

"All I can say is that the statement is not legal matter," said Mr. Cockran, Father James Curry, of New York, who has been Becker's spiritual adviser ever since his first conviction, was one of the doomed man's visitors during the day. He left him a prayer book and Testament, marked with consoling passages, which the prisoner, promised to read.

Later in the afternoon his two brothers, Jackson and John Becker, and his widowed sister, Mrs. Katherine Geigher, visited him and remained with him in his cell until long after his evening meal, which, though light, Becker ate with apparently his normal appetite.

Tonight Becker seemed coldly resigned to his fate. The prison officials reported that while he awaited the arrival of his wife somewhat impatiently, his composure was remarkable.

Becker was to be followed in the death chair by Samuel Haynes, a negro murderer, who killed a woman in Putnam Co. (N. Y.)

Father Currie was to hear Becker's spiritual confession at 4 a. m. and give him the Catholic communion. At 5.40 he was to be taken to the execution chamber.

As the evening wore on Mrs. Becker had not arrived, and no word had been received at the prison as to her whereabouts. Becker, meantime, was growing nervous in his cell.

"I wonder what's keeping my wife," he repeated, according to information that came from the death house.

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GRAND ORANGE LODGE GIVES MACHINE GUNS; AIDS ORPHANAGES

ONE HUNDRED NEW RECRUITS RESULT OF HALIFAX MEETING

Halifax, July 29.—The greatest patriotic meeting ever held in Halifax took place tonight at the armories. The meeting was called to stimulate recruiting. Five bands paraded the streets and then all roads led to the armories which was filled with thousands of people.

The speakers were Premier Murray, Mayor Martin, Rev. Dr. Forrest, and several military and naval officers. When the meeting closed one hundred young men stepped forward and volunteered for the front. It is expected that another hundred volunteers will offer tomorrow.

KEEPING CLOSE WATCH ON EXPLOSIVES IN NEW YORK

New York, July 29.—Eighteen contractors were summoned today to appear before Chief Magistrate McAdoo as a result of an investigation started by the police after Professor Muenster, alias Frank Holt, who shot J. P. Morgan, and later committed suicide, disclosed the ease with which he secured dynamite and other explosives.

It is alleged certain contractors have violated the law regarding the keeping of explosives.

Soldier's Mother Killed.

Westborough, Mass., July 29.—John Chandler, while sitting in her home at the Landing, two miles north of here, last night, conversing with relatives and friends, was shot dead without the slightest warning by John C. Hillas, who immediately committed suicide.

Private W. S. Stewart of the 44th Battalion is a son of Mrs. Chandler.