

## GRADUAL EVACUATION OF POLISH CAPITAL ORDERED BY RUSSIANS?

### EFFORTS TO AVERT STRIKE AT REMINGTON FACTORY FAILS

Men in New Plant Will Walk Out at Noon Today—Those in Other Sections Following Within the Next Few Days.

FEARED STRIKE WILL SPREAD TO OTHER MANUFACTURING CENTRES.

Entire Plant Idle Within a Week—Gompers to Try Hand at Paving Way for Settlement—Says Foreign Interests Have Been Stirring Up Industrial Unrest.

Bridgeport, Conn., July 19.—Negotiations to bring about an amicable settlement of the difficulties between the machinists of Bridgeport and the Remington Ammunition Company, engaged on a gigantic scale in the manufacture of war munitions for the allied armies, have failed. Labor leaders announced tonight that the first of the machinists would throw down their tools and walk out at noon tomorrow. They added that within a week all work in the Remington shops and in the shops of sub-contractors would be at a standstill. Just how far the strike might spread in other manufacturing communities of New England the labor leaders were unable to estimate.

The announcement was made by J. J. Keppler, international president of the Machinists Union, and John A. Johnston, vice-president of the Structural Iron Workers, following a lengthy meeting in the machinists' hall, which was attended by members of the Machinists Union, and by more than a dozen officers of international labor organizations. Mr. Keppler and Mr. Johnston were the committee appointed Friday by the machinists to present their demands to Major W. C. Penfield, works manager of the Remington Company. Mr. Johnston, surrounded by a half dozen labor leaders, including Mr. Keppler, made the announcement.

"The strike will start at noon tomorrow," said Johnston. "We first will pull all of the men out of the new Remington plant. That includes all machinists, die sinkers, drop forgers and tool makers."

It was said that it was planned to have in the neighborhood of 500 men walk out first. Then, according to the plans made by the labor leaders tonight, one after another of the various shops would be emptied of machinists. The head carriers, working on the new building being erected by the Stewart Construction Company for the Remington Company, have already taken a strike vote to follow the machinists out. There are six hundred head carriers employed at the plant.

Mr. Keppler puts the entire blame for the strike on Major Penfield, and denies that German influence had anything to do with it.

J. J. Keppler, international vice-president of the Machinists' Union, when advised of the call for a conference issued tonight in Washington by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, said that he and other labor leaders here would pay no attention to any such call.

"Neither Samuel Gompers, nor the President of the United States can stop this strike now," said Gompers. "The German influence behind the strike is a fact. It is realized in England that Grand Duke Nicholas, commander-in-chief of the Russian armies, has the most severe task imposed on him since the outbreak of the European war, and the military writers of some of the London papers seem to think that the task is well nigh impossible."

There was sustained confidence that Germany's previous violent attacks along the Baura-Rawka front would never pierce the Russian line, but the present gigantic co-ordinate movement was developed with such suddenness and carried so far without meeting serious Russian resistance that more and more the British press is discounting the fall of the Polish capital, and, while not giving up all hope of its retention, is pointing out the enormous difficulty the Russian armies have labored under from the start by the existence of such a salient.

Having been unable to straighten out their line by an advance through East Prussia, in the north, and Galicia in the south, the Russians have persistently faced the pincers of the Austro-Germans, and if these can now be sufficiently tightened Warsaw must go, and with it the entire line.

As was the case on Saturday, when the Austro-Germans recorded the success of their offensive in the east, no official communication from either Berlin or Vienna reached the London newspapers today. Saturday's communication was released Sunday for publication, and up to nearly midnight tonight no new communication has come to hand. In the absence of additional official information from Petrograd there is nothing to throw fresh light on the eastern front, but the Austro-German advance could hardly so soon have lost its momentum.

According to the latest accounts from the Austro-German forces, advancing from Praszysz, were within forty miles of Warsaw; while to the south Von Mackensen's centre was, at certain points, within ten miles of the Lublin-Chelm railroad.

Kaiser Presses Blow in West Which Will Make It Europe Tremble. London, July 20.—The Morning Post's Petrograd correspondent says Emperor William has sent his sister, the Queen of Greece, the following telegram:

"I have paralyzed the Russians for at least six months and am on the verge of delivering a coup on the western front that will make all Europe tremble."

Washington, July 19.—President Wilson will discuss with Miss Jane Adams, of Chicago, next Wednesday, the outlook for peace in Europe. Miss Adams recently returned home after visiting the principal officials of many of the belligerent and neutral nations abroad as the representative of a Women's Peace Movement. She made an effort to see the president while he was at Cornish, N. H., but he postponed the conference until his return here. The President has been informed from other sources that there is little prospect of an early peace in Europe.

### AUSTRO-GERMAN ARMIES CLOSING IN ON WARSAW

London Morning Post Correspondent in Bucharest Says Evacuation Ordered—An Almost Impossible Task for Grand Duke to Hold Town, Military Writers Believe—No News of Operations Given Out by Petrograd or Berlin.

Bulletin—London, July 20, 3.36 a. m.—The Morning Post's Budapest correspondent reports that the gradual evacuation of Warsaw has been ordered by the Russians.

London, July 19. (11.26 p. m.)—Can Warsaw be held, with the German Field Marshal Von Hindenburg on the north, and the Russian Field Marshal Mackensen on the south, whipping forward the two ends of a great arc around the city. It is realized in England that Grand Duke Nicholas, commander-in-chief of the Russian armies, has the most severe task imposed on him since the outbreak of the European war, and the military writers of some of the London papers seem to think that the task is well nigh impossible.

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### LLOYD GEORGE TAKES HAND IN COAL STRIKE

Addresses Delegation of Miners at Cardiff and Announces Afterwards that He is Hopeful of Settlement.

Cardiff, July 19.—The centre of negotiations in connection with the great strike of the miners shifted suddenly to Cardiff tonight with the arrival here of the Minister of Munitions, David Lloyd George, President of the Board of Trade, Walter Runciman, and the President of the Board of Education, Arthur Henderson, for a conference with the miners' leaders. Mr. Henderson is leader of the labor party in the House of Commons.

The members of the cabinet were met at the train by James Winston, President of the South Wales Miners' Federation and other officers of that organization. They held a preliminary talk with the representatives of the miners, and arrangements were made for the delivery of an address by Mr. Lloyd George tomorrow before the whole body of representatives of the miners in the South Wales field. It is thought that some agreement may be reached there, although the men are still obdurate in the matter of accepting the terms previously offered them or in conceding that they are subject to the government's compulsory arbitration act.

Despite a heavy downpour of rain a great crowd gathered at the station to greet Mr. Lloyd George, who is very popular throughout Wales. Mr. Lloyd George told the executive officers of the Federation that it was impossible to wage a successful war abroad with a strike at home, and that no government responsible for a colossal war could possibly allow the continuance of a conflict between labor and capital to imperil the chances of victory.

In addition to a conference with the miners a meeting has been arranged between the Minister of Munitions and the coal owners. Mr. Lloyd George, on being asked regarding the situation, said he was hopeful of a settlement of the strike, but could make no predictions.

Mr. Lloyd George is very popular with the miners and it is thought a direct appeal from him will have a greater effect than any other influence. A conference between the executive committee of the miners and Walter Runciman, president of the Board of Trade, had been arranged for tonight, but was unnecessary by the action of Mr. Lloyd George. The meeting has been cancelled, although some members of the executive committee already have started from Cardiff for London when Mr. Lloyd George's intervention was announced.

Toronto, July 19.—The 109th Regiment has evolved a new wrinkle in recruiting. They have obtained from the street railway company a car bearing in front the sign "To Berlin, via the 109th Regiment," and on the fender, "Your King Calls You, How Will You Answer Him?" On the side in conspicuous lettering are the words "If You Want to Enlist, Jump on this Car." Inside at a table sit the recruiting officers. The car today made a tour of a number of streets and the response was more than was expected, "To Berlin" catching the popular fancy.

SENTENCED TO FIFTEEN YEARS' IMPRISONMENT BY THE GERMANS

Leeds, England, July 20.—A letter received here from Private Wm. Lonsdale, who is a prisoner of war in Germany, says that he is in good health and that he is undergoing a sentence of fifteen years in prison. The last previous news received concerning Lonsdale was that a sentence of twenty years imprisonment which had been imposed on him had been revised and the death penalty substituted.

### FREEDOM OF LONDON FOR PREMIER BORDEN

London, July 19.—The proposal to confer the freedom of the city of London upon Sir Robert Borden was enthusiastically agreed to at a meeting of the Common Council today.

The Premier had a particularly busy day, receiving and making calls. He concluded the day by attending a dinner given by the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Bonar Law, at which Mr. Asquith was another noted guest.

### ITALY LOSES ANOTHER OF HER CRUISERS

Sunk by Submarine While Retiring After Attack on Cattaro—Crew all Saved.

Rome, July 19, via London, July 20.—An Italian cruiser squadron comprising the Varese, Francesco Ferruccio, Giuseppe Garibaldi and the Vettor Pisani, proceeded at an early hour Sunday morning to Cattaro, an Austrian seaport in Dalmatia and opened fire. During the course of the operations the Italian commander discovered that a number of Austrian battleships had taken refuge in the harbor. These, although not of modern type, would have been able effectively to face the somewhat slow Italian squadron. Hence, the Italian cruisers retired.

As the cruisers were withdrawing, Austrian submarines were sent out to attack them. According to the official report the Giuseppe Garibaldi was able to avoid the first attack, but a few minutes later was struck by a torpedo and sank. The crew jumped into the sea and the majority of them were saved. The official statement on the incident is as follows:

"At dawn July 18, a division of our old armored cruisers approached Cattaro and bombarded and seriously damaged the railway nearby. While our vessels were retiring, they were attacked by enemy submarines and the cruiser Giuseppe Garibaldi, after having avoided the first attack, was struck by a torpedo and sank. The crew maintained calm and nearly all were saved."

### TORONTO REGIMENT TRIES NEW METHOD OF RECRUITING

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### GERMAN PROMISES FAILED TO MOVE ROUMANIAN GOV'T

London, July 20.—A despatch to the Times from Sofia says: "Prince Ernest Hohenlohe-Langenburg, acting German Ambassador to

### CANADIAN OFFICERS TELL OF NEED OF MACHINE GUNS

"Germans Have Ten to Our One", Says Princess Pat. Officer to the Standard Representative in France—Gripping Letter From Colin McKay.

[Special Staff Correspondence of The Standard.] France, June 29.—Officers and men right from the firing line have many different opinions about the duration of the war. Each man's opinion is probably interesting mainly as a reflection of his experience and temperament. One tells you the Germans are on the defensive and will not stand for another winter campaign. "We can throw them back whenever we want to," said an officer of the Territorials. "When we get more munitions and men we won't take long to finish the job. The Germans are great cowards when you go at them with the bayonet."

"Yes, we can take a few of their trenches one day, and the next they drive us out again," said an officer of the Princess Pats, a Westerner, who threw up a good professional practice to join the now famous and sorely depleted regiment. "This war is like a football game. We shell a trench, and drive the Germans out; then the Germans shell us out, or try to gas us. We are no farther forward than when we started, and I don't think we can do very much till we get better artillery and plenty of shells. Now we are trying to break the German lines by sheer weight of men, and it is a costly business. We have to rely on rifle fire, while the Germans are able to use machine guns. They must have 10 machine guns to every man the Germans have in their first line. Unless they are preparing for a charge the Germans keep only enough men in their first line of trenches to handle the machine guns, and act as observers or snipers. Their men are kept in reserve trenches."

HOW THE GERMANS FIGHT. "When our gunners shell the first line of German trenches there are very few men there to get hurt or buried alive. But when we attack we generally find that there are enough to handle the machine guns and give us a warm reception. When we get up close the beggars cut and run for the communication trenches. We jump over the parapet and into the abandoned trench, sometimes to the accompaniment of a storm of steel from the reserve trenches. Then the German artillery shells us out, or the men in the reserve trenches swarm up in overwhelming numbers and hurl us back to our lines again." (Continued on page 3)

### WORKMEN IN KRUPP FACTORY IN ANGRY MOOD WANTS COTTON IN THE LIST OF CONTRABAND

London Times Makes Another Strong Plea—No Justification for American Objection to British Blockade.

Geneva, Switzerland, July 19, via Paris.—An important meeting was held at Esen yesterday, according to advices received at Basel, between the administration of the Krupp gun works and the representatives of the workmen in order to settle the dispute which has arisen over the demands of the men for an increase in wages. Directly and indirectly about 100,000 men are involved. Minor cases in which machinery has been destroyed have been reported.

The military authorities before the meeting, the Basel advices say, warned both sides that unless an immediate arrangement was reached drastic measures would be employed.

The Krupp officials are understood to have granted a portion of the demand of the employees which has brought about a temporary peace but the workmen still appear to be unsatisfied and many have left the works. A strike would greatly affect the supply of munitions and for this reason the military has adopted rigorous precautions.

Turkey in passing through Bucharest on his way to Constantinople, made a great effort to induce Rumania to permit the passage of war material for Turkey, promising in case of Rumania consenting that Germany would immediately deliver the munitions ordered by Rumania before the outbreak of the war.