HAMILTON NEWS

MORE QUICK-FIRERS FOR HAMILTON BODY

Nearly One Hundred and Sixty Contributed Since Campaign Started.

NEWSPAPERS HELPED

Thirty-Four Mount Soldiers, Leaving for Front, Get Presentation.

HAMILTON, Friday, Aug. 6.—Hamilton's machine gun campaign continues to make splendid progress. Nearly 160 guns have now been contributed, which represents $160,000 in cash. Several guns were donated yesterday. This does not include the efforts of the 14 committees which are making a canvass of the business and industrial places of the city. When the report on the canvass is received it is expected that it will show a large addition to the list, as the workers have been cordially received in every case where they have made an appeal.

Mr. Wilson, the association secretary, in discussing the situation today, said: "At first sight the response to the machine gun movement appears extraordinarily large and spontaneous, but the fact is that the good work has been done by the newspapers for two weeks have shown the elderly men of our city that if they can afford to give one or more guns, and have not yet done it, they are shirkers just as truly as the able-bodied young men who have not yet volunteered for active service."

At the meeting of the Rotary Club yesterday, about half of the members contributed enough money to purchase one gun, and it is felt certain that another can be realized among the other members.

Great success attended the St. Hilda's Chapter campaign to raise money for a machine gun yesterday when they sold Maple Leaf stickers to the public. It is thought that the chapter will be able to raise enough money for the purchase of two guns.

An announcement is still being eagerly awaited from Lieut.-Col. R. H. Labatt, president of the association, regarding Hamilton's request to be permitted to organize a complete machine gun battalion, the first of its kind in the British Empire.

Give Soldiers Send Off.

The residents of Mount Hamilton last evening tendered a public farewell to 34 young men who are leaving for the front. Rev. John Peart, of Barton Township, acted as chairman, and with E. C. W. Heming, presented each volunteer with a wrist watch or safety razor. Addresses were delivered by Sir John M. Gibson and C. R. McCullough. A musical program was also rendered by the Misses Irene and Grace Campbell and Master Cyril Wright.

Help Red Cross.

Great success attended the garden party held at The Towers, the old Tuckett residence at the corner of King and Queen streets last evening, under the auspices of Charlton Avenue Methodist Church, and in aid of the Red Cross. There was a large crowd present and a pleasing musical program was rendered by the Apollo male choir, Roy McIntosh and an orchestra.

Pillows for Hospitals.

Today will be pillow day and all citizens are requested to donate as many pillows as possible to be sent to the hospitals in England and France, to be used in assisting to relieve the suffering of the soldiers of the allies. Boy Scouts and soldiers in uniforms will call at the homes of those who are desirous of donating pillows and will collect them in motors and drays.

Ordered to Front.

Orders have been received by the 91st Regimental officers from military headquarters at Niagara camp to select a quota of fifty-nine men and an officer to reinforce the 15th and 16th Battalions, which are now at the front. Lieut. Art Vallance has been chosen and will leave on Tuesday with his men. It is expected that they will go to England in a few days and from there to the front.

Reinforcing Battery.

Major Peacock of Montreal, who is in charge of the 31st Battery, which was recruited in Hamilton and taken to the concentration camp at Niagara on June 16, is in the city now completing arrangements for the transfer of a detachment of fifty men from C Squadron, 2nd Dragoons, in order to reinforce the battery, which has been reinforcing other units. In order to keep the 31st Battery at full strength Major Peacock had to quickly secure fifty men and he naturally came to Hamilton, where the battery was originally recruited.

Major W. L. Ross of the 2nd Dragoons has turned the required men over to Maj. Peacock, and it is expected that they will leave for Niagara camp on Monday.

Motor Fatality.

William James of Brantford was instantly killed and Albert Howarth, also of Brantford, was seriously injured when their auto turned turtle near Ancaster early yesterday morning. The body of James was brought to the Hamilton morgue, while Howarth was removed to the City Hospital, where he is suffering from a fractured leg. It is thought that the men lost their way in the heavy fog and ran off the road.

Report is Denied.

A report has been in circulation from Ottawa for some time past to the effect that the unmarried clerks in the militia and other departments would be dismissed to make room for soldiers who had returned from the front and it occasioned not a little uneasiness in the different departments. The rumor has been denied, but it has been learned that future positions might be filled by returned soldiers.

Co-operative Insurance.

Warden Douglas and Councillor Vance will represent Wentworth County at a conference to be held this afternoon with the board of control to consider the question of the city and county uniting in insuring the soldiers of the city and county who have joined the colors. At present the county cannot insure its men, and an effort will be made by the city officials to get into touch with companies that will insure the county recruits.

Hamilton Lost to Ottawa.

Hamilton lost the first game of the series to Ottawa yesterday by a 4-to-1 score. Hamilton started off well in the first session, when they secured one run, but after that they never had a chance. Ottawa secured one in the second, fifth, sixth and eighth. Peterson did the heaving for the Senators and allowed only three singles, while Cosey Dolan worked for Hamilton. He was touched up for nine bingles. The visitors played errorless ball and certainly deserved to win, while Hamilton was credited with three miscues, which assisted Ottawa in their scoring. The score:

		R.	H.	E.
Ottawa	0 1 0 0 1 1 0 1 0	4	9	0
Hamilton	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1	3	3

Batteries—Peterson and Payne; Dolan and Lamond.

RUSSIA EVACUATES WARSAW SALIENT

Germans Enter Polish Capital, Third Largest City in the Czar's Land.

PROBLEM YET REMAINS

Grand Duke Has to Extricate Armies From Entire District.

(Continued From Page 1).

of prisoners, the aggregate is small when compared with the immense forces engaged. In addition the Russian guns apparently are well on their way to the rear.

From refugees who left Warsaw some days ago and have arrived at Moscow, it has been learned that Warsaw, even at that early date, had been denuded of virtually everything that might be useful to the Teutons. Factories have been stripped of their machinery and all war stores moved into the interior of Russia and the government of the city left to the Polish population.

To Evacuate Riga.

The Russians also are preparing to evacuate Riga, the port on the gulf of that name in the north. The arrival of the Germans ten miles south of that city already has been the cause of the civilian population departing.

While expressing the fullest confidence in the future, the British military critics make no attempt to belittle the achievements of the Teutons or the effect their success is likely to have in the near east and the west.

Since early in May when they started their great counter-offensive in western Galicia against the Russians, who were debouching thru the Carpathians on to the plains of Hungary, the troops of the Germanic powers had cleared the Russians out of Galicia, with the exception of a narrow strip of territory in the southeast have recaptured Peremysl and Lemberg, taken Lublin, Cholm and Warsaw and are in military occupation of virtually the whole of Poland.

Next Move Conjectured.

What their next move will be is a matter of conjecture. Some military observers believe they will continue to attack the Russians in the hope of finally crushing them, a task which, it is considered, is rendered difficult by the fact that the Russians in their retreat lay the country waste, making it necessary for the invaders to bring up every ounce of food required for their army.

Others of the observers think Serbia will be attacked, so as to impress the Balkan states, which remain neutral, while still others look for a big offensive against the Franco-British-Belgian line in the west. All of the observers are of the opinion that wherever the new operation is begun it will be on a big scale.

PROVISIONS RISE HIGH.

WARSAW, Aug. 2, by Messenger to Petrograd, Aug. 5, via London.—All provisions are up 150 per cent. Sugar, tea, coffee, butter and milk, practically are out of the market. Today white bread is difficult to procure.

A meeting of Russian Orthodox priests was held at the citadel, and it was determined that al the priests should stick to their posts until actually forced to leave to avoid capture.

Yesterday an Austrian scouting party was reported by telephone to have reached the suburb of Mokotog. It developed that during the battle along the Blonie line a detachment of Austrians had lost their way and had wandered toward Warsaw. Realizing their position, the Austrians wanted to surrender.

Austrians Surrendered.

Not finding any Russians along the route, they arrived at Martizlinga, a town seven miles west of Warsaw, where they entered a roadhouse and whence the nearest post was notified. While waiting the Austrians ordered dinner and were later convoyed to Warsaw by Russian troops.

There appeared before the central committee today a peasant named Stanislaw Milefsky, who escaped from the German lines ten days ago at the Village of Krilatka, in the Province of Suwalki.

Forced Russians to Labor.

Milefski related that the Germans had taken 5000 Russians from a single community and had forced them to dig trenches. The Russians, he said, were allowed daily one meal of soup and horsemeat and were sleeping on the bare ground. Numbers, he declared, were dying daily of exhaustion. He said the country had been swept clean of provisions and that not a pound of bread had been left for the inhabitants.

German aeroplanes nearly every day dropped bombs on Warsaw. Thirty persons, mostly women and children, were killed or wounded last week. It is estimated that 20,000 windows have been shattered by the missiles.

REFUGEES AT MOSCOW.

MOSCOW (via Petrograd and London), Aug. 5.—Hundreds of refugees from Warsaw are arriving here daily. Most of them are without money or means of sustenance and are seeking aid at the American consulate, where an enlarged staff is attempting to supply temporary assistance pending the organization of a Russian relief committee. The refugees state that altho the population of the Polish capital was convinced that the Germans ultimately would occupy the city a majority of the citizens elected to remain, only approximately 15 per cent. to date having left the city.

This accounts for the comparative order and the absence of panic which accompanied the exodus.

Free Tickets to Depart.

When German occupation first seemed imminent the government issued an order that third-class tickets to any point in the interior of Russia should be given free to all citizens desiring to depart. The only condition attached by the authorities was that residents so leaving would not be allowed to return without a special permit.

Those choosing the alternative of departure foresaw that Warsaw would be visited with conditions similar to those imposed on Lodz, and that the town would be cut off from the interior of Russia, whence all provisions were obtainable, and that Warsaw would suffer from famine.

The refugees compare the orderly and systematic abandonment of the city with the panic caused by the first German approach last October, when an attempt of the city officials, institutions and private citizens to all bolt at once resulted in indescribable confusion.

Went Like Clockwork.

The retirement this time was so carefully planned and so systematically executed that it went off like clockwork, and an onlooker received the impression that a no more extraordinary phenomenon was occurring than the ordinary summer exodus.

Sufficient extra trains had been provided, so that traveling conditions on the whole differed little from normal.

An unusual feature of the present abandonment of the city was the fact that provision tickets were made unnecessary.

The bulk of the refugees traveled on foot or with their wagons along the highways. Most of the refugees were unable to proceed southward and to Kiev and finding the railway to Vilna monopolized for military purposes they took the line to the east, temporarily crowding Moscow, Vidava and Brest-Litocsk. Many of these lost their homes in the outlying portions of Warsaw, the destruction of which became a military necessity.

Country Devastated.

All the territory immediately to the west of Warsaw, containing large factories, Polish estates and peasant dwellings, now present blackened and uninhabitable areas.

Care had been taken that no suburban factories should fall in the hands of the Germans and be converted to their use. Chief among those destroyed was the million dollar sugar factory belonging to a Polish lawyer, Eugene Kuruluk, with more than 2000 tons of sugar.

The factories in the city itself, altho abandoned, had not yet been destroyed when the refugees left the capital.

RETREAT DIFFICULT.

AUSTRIAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS, Wednesday, Aug. 4, via London, Aug. 5.—The Russians apparently met with difficulties in conducting their retreat in the region beyond the Vieprz River, where only a few roads intersect the extensive swamp district. The Germans and Austrians are continuing to press them hotly, not giving the Russians time to retreat in an orderly manner.

The resistance of these forces has become visibly weaker and their movements more confused. Many prisoners continue to be taken daily and it is expected that many more will be captured before the Russians emerge from the swamps, where the roads are quite inadequate for moving heavy baggage and ammunition trains, in addition to the troops.

Field Marshal von Mackensen's forces have crossed the Swinta, which empties into the Vieprz near Lenczna.

On the front to the west of Ivangorod the Austrians had relatively slight losses in taking the out forts, altho the desperate fighting lasted ten hours.

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ITALIAN RESERVISTS GOING FROM TORONTO

Celebrations Are Planned as Send-off for Six Hundred Men Who Leave Soon.

The call for Italian reserves has been nobly answered by the Italians on both sides fo the border; but the Italians of Canada have responded particularly well in proportion to the number of residents. The City of Toronto will again witness a monster celebration, altho not the quality of a parade, but under a milder attitude and of a more sincere character, to take place Aug. 9, at the usual rendezvous, the Italian National Club, on D'Arcy street. Extensive preparations are under way and nothing is omitted that would render credit to the occasion.

Owing to the fact that many Italian reserves will depart from Toronto within a very short time, the Italian residents of this city have deemed it a duty to do them honor in the shape of having a night devoted to patrotic speeches, banquets and music; as well as having packages of cigars, cigarets, confetti and flags, distributed to all by pretty Italian belles, who will do all in their power to amuse and delight the defenders of their country. The occasion will be brightened by the attendance of a military band, that will play the tunes of the allied armies. Flags, torchlights and buttons will be part of the ceremony.

Six Hundred to Leave.

Hundreds of Italian reserves will leave Toronto to join the colors in Italy. They will join thousands of others from other Canadian centres.

The Italian Church of Our Lady of Mount Carmel, on William street, will witness a spectacle that has probably never been preceded or will ever be equalled in its history. The clergy are giving energetic impetus to the cause of patriotism by a special religious ceremony that might be styled a military mass, to be held on Sunday morning at 10.30. Rev. Domenico Viglianti, the assistant rector of the Italian church, will give an appropriate discourse, delineating the progress of the righteous side of the war. Rev. Father Coughlin, the rector, will officiate. A special choir and selected musicians have been engaged for the occasion.

AMERICANS TAKE FORT WITHOUT STRIKING BLOW

Position in Port au Prince, Haiti, Falls Easy to Navymen.

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, Aug. 5.—The American forces from the battleship Connecticut have occupied, without striking a blow, the national fort which dominates the town. A proclamation has been posted in all quarters, signed by the president of the Revolutionary committee, protesting against the misuse of force against a friendly people.

MILITARY FIELD DAY STAGED AT CHATHAM

Overseas Battalion From London Gave Exciting Exhibition of Trench Warfare.

Special to The Toronto World.

CHATHAM, Aug. 5.—The military field day staged at the agricultural park this afternoon was a marked sucess in every respect. Between eight and ten thousand people witnessed the sham fight, which was put on by the men of the 33rd Overseas Battalion of London, a thousand strong, under Lieut.-Col. Wilson.

The streets were lined with people during the morning parade, when the soldiers in active service order traversed the important streets.

The demonstration in the afternoon opened with the trooping of the colors and the march past. This was followed by a sham battle in the trenches. Mines were blown up during the engagements and one of the trenches was also blown up by a mine. The spectators had a very stirring and exciting exhibition of trench warfare and their enthusiasm was very marked.

Among the officers present besides the regular staff of the 33rd were: Col. Shannon, D.O.C.; Lieut.-Col. H. D. Smith, G.S.O.; Lieut.-Col. Cohoe, brigadier; Major Reason, Capts. McLean, Taylor, Carling and Spry. The arrangement of the mines was under the direction of Capt. Thornley. The battalion left on the 11 o'clock C.P.R. special on the return trip to London.

FRENCH FLOTILLA BUSY ON COAST OF ANATOLIA

Bombardments at Number of Points Resulted in Havoc.

PARIS, Aug. 5. — One armored cruiser, two cruisers, torpedo boats, dredgers and an aeroplane ship of the French fleet demonstrated August 3 and 4 off Sighadjik and Scala Nova, on the coast of Anatolia. On August 3 Sighadjik was bombarded, and the customs house and part of the fortifications destroyed. On the day following the armored cruiser bombarded the fortifications of the Turkish quarter of Scala Nova and a fortified point to the west of that town, while the other vessels of the squadron shelled and destroyed the Village of Spella, supposed to be a supply depot for submarines of France's antagonists.

The foregoing information is contained in a statement given out today by the French ministry of marine.

ALL PARTIES UNITED FOR FINAL VICTORY

France Presents Solid and Impenetrable Front to Enemy.

YEAR FULL OF GLORY

Country of Joan of Arc and Valmy Has Risen to Greater Heights.

PARIS, Aug. 5.—The first meeting of the chamber of deputies after the anniversary of the beginning of the war, and following the establishment of the union of all political parties in France to endure so long as the war lasts, was held today, and the session was marked by an extraordinary demonstration of patriotism which was a strong indication of the unanimity of all Frenchmen of every faith and shade of political belief. This meeting was the first since the formation of the present coalition cabinet in France.

Paul Deschanel, president of the chamber, opened the session with an eloquent speech, following the example of the address of M. Rodzianko, president of the Russian Duma, at the recent opening of that legislative body, and a reply to the anniversary manifesto of the German Emperor.

M. Deschanel said that a year had passed since the enemy of France, even before the declaration of war, had violated French territory.

"This year has been so full of glory, so pure," he declared, "that it will forever illumine the human race. It has been a year in which France, the France of Joan of Arc and Valmy, has risen if possible to even greater heights."

Breaking of Military Power.

Continuing, he recounted briefly "the breaking of the German military power" and "the forcing back of the enemy of France."

"Be the war of short or long duration, France accepts it," M. Deschanel declared. "The country is summoning its genius and changing its methods. Each French soldier, before the enemy repeats the words of Joan of Arc, 'You can enchane me, but you cannot enchain the fortunes of France.' These touches of human grandeur come from the depth of the muddy trenches."

M. Deschanel then reviewed in a few words the work of parliament, praising the activities of the several committees. "Let us trust to one side," he said, "both the sowers of panic and the sowers of illusions. Let us be sowers of reasoned confidence for the reason that the issue of this conflict will not depend solely on material forces. In the final analysis it is to be a matter of will power and constancy."

In an eloquent passage the president of the chamber then repeated the determination of France to continue the struggle to complete victory. 'It is not only a matter of life," he said, "it is a matter of that honor which France always has preferred to life."

President's Message Read.

A message from President Poincare was read in the chamber by Premier Viviani and in the senate by Aristide Briand, minister of justice. It was addressed to the French parliaments and reviewed the first year of the war. M. Poincare laid particular emphasis on the "sacred union of the political parties in France," calling this one of the conditions of victory.

The text of President Poincare's message follows:

"You will find it natural that after a year of war the president of the republic has the honor to associate himself with the government and the two houses of the legislature to render homage, admiration and gratitude to the nation and the army.

"When a year ago I recommended to the country this sacred union which was then and still remains one of the conditions of victory, I had no doubt but that my appeal would be immediately heard. Our enemies, who always have misunderstood France, alone believed that we would offer an evidence of our dissensions to their brutal aggression.

"At the precise hour when they audaciously asserted that Paris was a prey to upheaval, the capital of the republic assumed that grave and serene physiognomy in which could be read its cold resolution. The whole people turned a united face to the enemy. For a year this unity of will has not belied my belief that nothing will weaken it.

"United France is great and strong, and because she is united she is confident and calm.

Frenchmen Back Treasury.

"Everywhere the county gives a ties and all religions bring their offerings to the treasury, and hands which bear noble marks of daily labor push over the counters of the banks gold pieces which they have painfully saved up.

"Eeverywhere the country gives a sublime example of common thought and resolution.

"A generous emulation inspired all lines of French activity to come to the aid of the national defence and this aid is given utterly without selfishness. The country should encourage not only harmony among political parties, but also private co-operation and good will. Individual energies, recognizing how to submit themselves to discipline, constitute a great force in the nation. In war time such energies never are too numerous or too powerful, nor is there ever a greater need to co-ordinate national action to produce a single effect.

Merits Reflected in Army.

"The merits of a people are luminously reflected in the army. Composed of the substance of the nation it immediately understood the grandeur of its role. It knows it is fighting for the safety of the race and the traditions and liberties of the country. It knows that on the victory of France and the allies rests future of civilization and humanity. Into the heart of the most modest of our soldiers and marines has come a higher appreciation of this great historical duty. Each man is devoted to his mother country, and those who fall die without fear, since by their death France lives and will live forever.

German Misrepresentations.

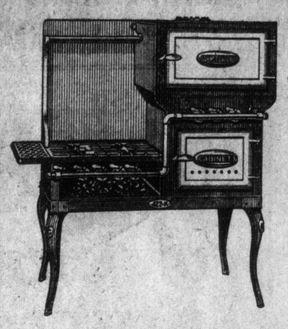
"In the error of its arrogance, Germany has represented France as light, impressionable, unstable and incapable of perseverance and tenacity. The people and the army of France will continue to controvert this calumnious judgment by their calm course. They will not let themselves be troubled by the false news which has its effect only on impressionable souls; by noisy manifestations for peace by our enemies, or by the perfidious and suspicious insinuations whispered by the agents of the enemy in the ears of neutrals — cowardly counsels aimed at future efforts at demoralization. No one in France is disturbed.

"The only peace which the republic can accept is that which guarantees the security of Europe and which will permit us to breathe and to live and to work to reconstruct our dismembered country and repair our ruins; a peace which will effectively protect us against any offensive return of the Germanic ambitions. The present generations are accountable for France to posterity. They will not permit the profanation of the trust which their ancestors confided to their charge. France is determined to conquer, she will conquer."

Unpleasant Incident.

Only one incident threatened the war anniversary celebration in the chamber of deputies. Immediately M. Deschanel called the deputies to order Leon Accambray, member from the Aisne, who frequently of late has viciously attacked the government in the evident attempt to discredit Minister of War Millerand, demanded the floor. Murmurs from all sides of the house grew in volume as M. Accambray mounted the tribune. When he began to speak the protestations from his colleagues, exhibiting clearly their impatience and their temper, seemed to frighten the deputy from the Aisne, who hesitating for a moment, asked leave to print his remarks. He then left the tribune at once. Later, during M. Deschanel's address, M. Accambry sought to interrupt the president, but the long and unanimous applause of M. Deschanel's praise of the work of the chamber drowned out his voice.

The speech of M. Deschanel and the message of President Poincare were frequently interrupted with applause. At the close of each address there was an outburst of clapping from all the delegates, who rose to their feet.



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ANNUAL CONTESTS OF VOLUNTEER FIREMEN

Crowd of Fifteen Thousand Present at Celebrations in Midland.

Special to The Toronto World.

MIDLAND, Ont., Aug. 5—The annual tournament of the Northern Volunteer Firemens' and Bands' Association here today, was a great success, despite unfavorable weather conditions and there was a crowd of 15,000 present. Excursions were run from Barrie, Lindsay, New Liskeard, Orillia, Parry Sound, Huntsville, Bracebridge.

In the hose reel contest New Liskeard won the honor for the second consecutive year, making the run and throwing water in 59 seconds. Parry Sound was second 108 3-5 and Orillia third 110 2-5.

Huntsville brigade won the ladder contest in 20 3-5 seconds; Penetang second in 20 4-5; Lindsay third 24 3-5.

New Liskeard won the coupling contest, with Parry Sound second and Penetang third.

Barrie and Lindsay Bands were declared equal in the class A competition, with Orillia third. Gravenhurst and Bracebridge, were the only contestants in the second class band competition and finished in that order.

Lieut. John Slatter, Bandmaster of the 48th Highlanders' Band, Toronto, was the adjudicator.

A parade several miles in length took place thru gaily decorated streets. Lindsay won first for best marching and dressed brigade.

GUCHKOFF TO HANDLE RUSSIAN MUNITIONS

Former President of Duma is Selected for Important Work.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 5.—Alexander J. Guchkoff, a former president of the duma and recently head of the Russian Red Cross work in Poland, is said to have been selected as chief of the munitions bureau, a post corresponding to that held by David Lloyd George in Great Britain.

In an interview M. Guchkoff strongly urged that dictatorial powers be given to such an official.

HIGHLANDERS' CHURCH SERVICE.

There will be a church parade of the 48th Highlanders on Sunday in Queen's Park at 11 o'clock. Rev. Crawford Brown, the chaplain of the regiment, will conduct the service.