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PROBS—FAIR

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WARSAW HAS FALLEN TO TEUTONS, BUT BELIEVED MAIN RUSSIAN ARMY MADE GOOD ITS ESCAPE

THE GRAND DUKE'S ARMY SUCCESSFULLY EVADES TRAP SET BY TEUTONS

Austro-German Forces Enter Polish Capital, but Believed Greater Part of Russian Forces With Guns Had Already Left — Two More Carefully Prepared Plans to Catch Russian Army Retiring to New Positions—Fighting Hard to Defeat Teutonic Plans.

London, Aug. 5.—The Germans are in possession of Warsaw, capital of Poland, and the third largest city in the Russian Empire. Bavarian troops entered the city this morning, having taken successively the Blonie lines and the outer and inner fortresses of the town itself, the Russians only fighting rear guard actions to allow their main army to make good its escape.

While to the Bavarians, commanded by Prince Leopold, has fallen the honor of taking over Warsaw in the name of the German Emperor and his consort, who are expected to make a state entry within a few days, the real conquerors are the troops fighting under Field Marshal Von Hindenburg, along the Narew river to the northeast, to the Austro-Germans who crossed the Vistula to the south of the city, and to the armies of the Austrian Archduke Joseph Ferdinand and the German Field Marshal Von Mackensen, which are advancing northward between the Vistula and the Bug rivers.

The Russians are fighting desperately and stubbornly to check the progress of these four armies and have had several successes, inflicting heavy losses on their pursuers; but they are being steadily pressed back, which made the longer occupation of the Warsaw Polish salt a hazardous undertaking.

Even now, although the steadiness of the Russian troops and their fierce counter-attacks have gained much valuable time for them, it is problematical whether the whole Russian army will succeed in reaching the new positions chosen for it or whether, if it should get there, it will find those positions turned by the Austrians, who have crossed the Bug southeast of Cholm, and the Germans under General Von Scholtz and Von Gallwitz, who have crossed the Narew.

EVERYTHING OF USE TO ENEMY REMOVED
At the northeastern end of the line the Russian communications are further threatened by General Von Buelow, who is advancing toward Dvinsk on the Vilsa, Petrograd railway. Indeed, the Austro-Germans have set three traps to catch and destroy the Russian army. None of them was sprung, but one was so near to closing that the Grand Duke Nicholas was forced to evacuate Warsaw, and now is fighting, with all his might, to prevent the others from cutting off his retreat.

Thus far he seemingly has been successful, for although the Germans claim the capture of a large number 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.

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.

WHAT WILL GERMANY'S NEXT MOVE BE?
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 through the Carpathians on the plains of Hungary, the troops of the Germanic powers have cleared the Russians out of Galicia, with the exception of a narrow strip of territory in the southwest have re-captured Przemysl and Lemberg, taken Lublin, Cholm and Warsaw, and are in military occupation of virtually the whole of Poland.

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.

The Germans also have had local successes in the west, having re-captured, on the crest of the line in the Vosges, a portion of the trenches which the French took from them some time ago.

Believe Main Army Made Good Its Escape
London, Aug. 5.—The effect of the fall of Warsaw now is absorbing the attention of the British officials and public. It is expected that the German Emperor and Empress will make a royal entry in accordance with plans long matured.

What part of the army of Grand Duke Nicholas was able to extricate itself from the enfolding line of Field Marshal Von Hindenburg coming from the north is increasingly problematical.

It is believed that this pressure from the north was one of the chief reasons for compelling the final abandonment of Warsaw, in order to permit the Grand Duke to send reinforcements to save his right wing.

The occupation of Warsaw also will have the effect of releasing large German forces, long concentrated on the

reduction of the city, and permit them to turn westward for renewed operations against the Anglo-French allies.

The British military authorities agree that the fall of the city will have far-reaching effects on the eastern and western war theatre.

The news of the capture of Warsaw came by wireless telegraph from the German general army headquarters, and it was quickly followed by cable confirmation from Berlin, crediting the capture of the city to the forces commanded by Prince Leopold of Bavaria after a stubborn fight with the Russian rear guard.

With the Russian admission in last night's official communication that the Russian forces defending the Blonie front had been withdrawn, all hope that Warsaw could be saved was abandoned.

The outer line of forts to which (Continued on page two.)

TEUTONS SHATTERING RUSTY BARS THAT HAVE FETTERED SOUL OF RUSSIA

Lloyd George, Commenting on Situation in East, Sees Regeneration of Great People—Teutons Hammering Sword that Will Destroy Themselves.

London, Aug. 5.—Speaking to 10,000 Welshmen at Bangor this afternoon, before he heard of the fall of Warsaw, David Lloyd George, the Minister of Munitions, referred to the situation in the east in these terms: "I view it with anxiety, but not with dread. I can see a ray of hope in the dark horizon—the regeneration of the great people of Russia. Our enemies do not understand what they are doing in the east. Their mighty

cannon are shattering the rusty bars that fettered the soul of Russia. "Look at Warsaw. What is happening behind that? The Russian people are shaking themselves free of stifling fetters, their mighty limbs preparing, with new spirits and new hope, for a new land.

"Austria and Prussia are doing today for Russia what their military ancestors did for France. They are hammering a sword that will destroy them."

GERMANS IN ARGONNE LESS LAVISH WITH AMMUNITION; FIGHTING IN THE VOSGES

Sanguinary Engagements on Heights which Dominate the Focht—Enemy takes Blockhouse but Driven Out — French Sea and Air Attack on Sighadjik.

Paris, Aug. 5.—The following official communication was issued by the War Office tonight: "There has been moderate artillery activity on the western part of front. In the Argonne the struggle with bombs and petrolas, as well as the cannonading continues, but with less intensity on the part of the enemy.

"A violent bombardment has occurred in the Forest of Apremont. In the Vosges very sanguinary engagements have been fought on the heights which dominate the Focht to the north, particularly at the Col Du Schratzmann where the enemy, after having taken one of our blockhouses, was driven out by an immediate counter-attack. Our fire inflicted on the Germans very heavy losses."

"One of our aeroplanes was forced by motor trouble to make a landing near Moulins-Sous-Touvent, in our lines, a short distance from the lines of the enemy. After the machine reached the earth it took fire, but the aviators were saved."

Sighadjik BombarDED by French.
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 fort on 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.

Petrograd, via London, Aug. 5, 9:15 p. m.—The following official communication concerning the operations in the Caucasus says: "In the direction of Ohh the Turks have been expelled from the Norchne region. Towards Sari Kamysh we occupied, after a fight, the villages of Alakhsila, Kara and Ardost. In the region of Alschkert there was an obstinate engagement."

TURKS JOYFUL OVER CAPTURE OF WARSAW
News Creates Profound Impression and all Public Buildings Beggled to Celebrate the Event.

Constantinople, Aug. 5, via London, Aug. 6.—The announcement of the capture of Warsaw this morning caused a profound impression here. The news spread over the city like wild fire, and within a few minutes every building was beggled.

The committee today a peasant named Stanislaw Milefsky, who escaped from the German lines ten days ago at the village of Kriktas, in the Province of Suwalki.

He related that the Germans had taken 5,000 Russians from a single community and had forced them to dig trenches. The Russians, he said, were allowed daily only one meal of soup and horse meat, 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 twenty thousand windows have been shattered by the missiles.

LONDON PRESS ON CAPTURE OF WARSAW
Admit Political Effect but Minimize the Strategic Results as Regards Russia.

London, Aug. 6.—All the London morning papers today deal editorially at great length with the fall of Warsaw. All of them admit the tremendous political effect of the occupation of the Polish capital by the Teutons, but a majority of them minimize its strategic results as regards Russia.

"The news will have a far-reaching effect on the world at large," says the Daily Telegraph, "and it would be foolish to underestimate its significance."

Politically we can well imagine that the latest news of the retreat of the Russians, and the irremediable advance of the enemy, may be of extreme utility to the nation anxious to impress the world with its martial qualities, and especially to persuade neutral powers, like the Balkans, that the God of battles has given victory into its hands.

"The military and strategic consequence, however, is very different from the political. When Emperor William adds up the net gains and losses he will discover that at much cost of blood and treasure he has only enabled the Russians to fall back to lines more easily defended and to that illimitable space of territory which always has baffled conquerors from the west."

NO SIGN OF PANIC AS HUN ENTERED GATES OF WARSAW

Retirement is Carefully Arranged and Resembled the Usual Summer Exodus—All Territory Adjacent, Containing Factories and Peasants' Dwellings, Now Blackened Ruins.

Moscow, Aug. 5, (Via Petrograd and London)—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 commission.

The refugees state that although 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.

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 departing 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.

Like Summer Exodus.
The refugees contrast 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 but a

once resulted in indescribable confusion. The retirement this time was to be carefully planned and so systematic 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 travelling 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 travelled 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 crowded Moscow, Vladova and Brest-Litovsk. Many of these lost their homes in the outlying portions of Warsaw, the destruction of which became a military necessity.

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

Cars had been taken that no suburban factories should fall into 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 2,000 tons of sugar.

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

PETROGRAD SILENT ABOUT WARSAW'S FALL
Official Report Says Russians Have Crossed to Right Bank of the Vistula at Ivangorod, Blowing up Bridges Behind them.

Petrograd, Aug. 5, via London, Aug. 6.—The following official communication has been issued here: "In the Ivangorod district the Russians have crossed to the right bank of the Vistula, blowing up the bridges behind them."

The communication does not mention the fall of Warsaw, the only reference to that district being as follows: "To the west of Warsaw and south of the Blonie road yesterday we successfully repulsed German attacks."

TORONTO HEBREWS TO HELP RELIEVE THE JEWS IN POLAND

Toronto, Aug. 5.—Toronto Hebrews are going to do their share in the relief of the Jews in Poland. Their plan is to tax every Jew in the city the amount of ten cents per week, and to further this movement the Toronto conference will hold a mass meeting in Massey Hall on Sunday afternoon.

CAR PLUNGES OVER BRIDGE, FIVE DROWNED
Guests at Muskoka, Ont., Hotel Returning from Excursion When Car Plunged into Lake

Port Sydney, Muskoka, Ont., Aug. 4.—Five persons, guests of the O'Clock House, were drowned at three o'clock this afternoon, when the car in which they were returning from an excursion, in company with four other car loads of visitors, skidded on the bridge spanning Long Lake, and breaking through the railing plunged into the lake. The dead are:

Henry R. Alley, sixty-five years, head librarian of the Ontario Education Department, 16 Foxboro Road, Toronto.
Fred Alley, six years, son of above.
Miss E. M. Lawson, about thirty years, Toronto, sister-in-law of Dr. J. W. S. McCullough.
Angus Lawson, twelve years, nephew of above.
B. Swabey, ten years, son of Mr. Charles Swabey, Toronto, barrister, 61 Admiral Road.
Harold Swabey and Douglas Lawson, boys, also occupants of the car, succeeded in tearing open the curtains which proved a death trap to the others, and reaching the shore. John Clark, chauffeur, also escaped.

LAST SERVICE IN RIGA CATHEDRAL
Petrograd, Aug. 5, via London, Aug. 6.—The Archbishop of Riga held the last service at the Riga Cathedral today, and with the consistory left the capital of the Baltic provinces.