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TWELVE PAGES—THURSDAY MORNING AUGUST 5 1915—T WELVE PAGES

VOL. XXXV.—No. 12,685

RUSSIANS BEGIN ORDERLY WITHDRAWAL FROM WARSAW

Canada Will Uphold Cause to End Premier Borden Conveys Message

Soldiers of Dominion Reviewed By Bonar Law at Shorncliffe

RADIAL RAILWAY OFFICIALS HELD RESPONSIBLE FOR QUEENSTON WRECK

RUSSIANS MAKE LEISURELY EXIT FROM WARSAW

Outer Defences Slowly Abandoned While Von Hindenburg is Checked.

BLONIE EVACUATED

Russian Army on Whole Makes Extremely Orderly Retirement.

GENEVA, Aug. 4.—A despatch from Innsbruck says that of a total of 900,000 civilian population of Warsaw, 350,000 have already left the capital. A large percentage of these have proceeded to Moscow and Petrograd. An additional 200,000 have made preparations for their departure.

PETROGRAD, via London, Aug. 5, 1.40 a.m.—An official statement issued from general headquarters reports that the Russians have retired from the Blonie-Nadarzyn line on Warsaw.

LONDON, Aug. 4. — After having tried for three weeks to force the Russians to evacuate Warsaw and the Polish salient, by encircling movements from the north and pressure from the west, the Austro-Germans have commenced attacks on the fortresses of the capital and those of Lomza and Ostrolenka, to the northeast and Ivangorod to the southeast.

Berlin claims tonight that the Russians have been driven back to the advanced defences of Lomza; that the Narew has been crossed near Ostrolenka; that, driven out of their Blonie positions, the Russians have fallen back into the outer lines of Warsaw, which the Bavarians are attacking, and that the Austrians have captured the western part of the fortress of Ivangorod.

Leisurely Exit From Warsaw.

In the meantime, Field Marshal Von Mackensen is slowly advancing from the southeast between the Vistula and the Bug in an effort to cut off the Russian army, which apparently is making a leisurely exit from Warsaw and the western lines, while Gen. Von Buelow, in his wider encircling movement thru Courland, has reached Kupischki, some 50 miles west of Dvinsk, on the Vilna-Petrograd railway.

Altho the operations of Von Mackensen and Von Buelow appear to offer the most dangerous threats to the retiring Russians, the Russian general staff is paying more attention to Field Marshal Von Hindenburg, who has been trying, with more or less success, to force the line of the Narew. Here the Russians are offering the most stubborn resistance and, according to an official despatch from Petrograd, in two battles of three days each, succeeded in checking the Germans and inflicting heavy losses on them. The Russians also suffered severe casualties.

When the despatch was sent a third battle was in progress. Berlin claims that in this battle the Germans have been successful and have forced a crossing of the Narew near Ostrolenka.

Orderly Retirement.

On the whole, the Russians, according to official reports, are making an extremely orderly retirement. They are losing comparatively few prisoners and, except for the 32 guns abandoned to the west of Ivangorod, the Germans make no claims to the capture of heavy pieces of artillery.

Quiet has settled down along the western front except in the Argonne and Vosges, where German attempts to recapture lost ground or take new trenches, have failed, according to the French communication.

STORM WIPES OUT WORK OF HARBOR COMMISSION

Broke Sand Pump and Washed Protecting Pontoon Away.

Thousands of dollars of damage was caused by the storm out at Sunnyside where the harbor commission was putting in a new sea wall, the work being done by the Canadian Stewart Company. Before the storm a big sand pump was filling in behind the pontoon, but the pump was damaged to such an extent by the storm that it was put out of commission and had to be taken to the city yesterday afternoon for repairs.

The pontoon which stretched across Humber Bay all summer was broken away and is now a mass of wreckage on the shore. All the work of the summer, in fact, has been wrecked by the storm.

How Badly Have Ontario's Crops Been Injured?

No one can yet sum up the damage to the crops and orchards of Ontario by the rain and wind of Tuesday—probably the heaviest twenty-four-hour rainfall on record. It can only be measured when we know how much recovery is possible—and that depends on a friendly wind—from the west, if it may be—and moderate sunshine, and how much of the grain will stand up again. But it will be sadly bedraggled at best. And we have no accurate idea as yet of the extent of the storm.

Much of the fall wheat had been cut and stooked, and this will suffer no great damage if sun and drying wind will now come along for two or three days; otherwise some of it may start to sprout and be discolored, and, therefore, unless carefully handled, might heat when stored.

Thousands of acres of oats and barley lie prostrate all over the province, and where the crop was very heavy—and it was heavy in many places—it may not be able to rise up again. But with favorable weather it may ripen in its prostrate form and the crop be ultimately reaped, altho in many cases it will have to be cut by running the binders in one direction only and making the return trip with the knives idle.

Much of the fodder corn is also more or less prostrated, tho there were signs of it recovering its position yesterday afternoon, and more of it may come up today. Some of it, however, is down for good.

A great many field trees were blown down, and others had their branches carried away; and the same thing happened in orchards, and much fine fruit is now on the ground, from apple, plum and other trees.

Ontario had its most promising crop of many years almost at the door of the granaries; we still hope that most of it will get there in fair condition.

FIVE MILLION DEAD IN EUROPEAN WAR

Total German and Austrian Losses Aggregate Eight Millions of Men.

GRAND TOTAL HUGE

Million, Four Hundred Thousand Austro-Germans Held as Prisoners.

Special Cable to The Toronto World.

PARIS, Aug. 4.—The losses of Europe in the present war up to May 31 as compiled by the present minister of war are as follows:

	Killed.	Wounded.	Prisoners.	Ttl.
France	450,000	650,000	180,000	1,200,000
Britain	181,000	200,000	90,000	471,000
Belgium.	49,000	49,000	15,000	113,000
Russia	1,250,000	1,680,000	850,000	3,780,000
Germ'y	1,800,000	1,880,000	490,000	4,000,000
Aust'a	1,610,000	1,865,000	910,000	4,385,000
Turkey	110,000	144,000	95,000	349,000
Totals.	5,290,000	6,478,000	2,630,000	14,298,000

This table originally was prepared for publication, but finally was withheld because the authorities feared the vastness of the figures might have a bad moral effect upon the population.

The computation, while probably not exact may be taken as the most complete record of losses which has been put to gether. The losses of Serbia are not available, but as that country has suffered from plague in addition to war they must be considerable.

Largest Total Loss.

The largest total loss is charged to Austria-Hungary, the largest proportionate loss to Belgium. The number of killed in Europe up to May 31, was 5,290,000, or enough individuals to populate a country like Greece.

Since May 31 there have been several violent battles to swell the totals given here. The French offensives north of Arras, where 15,000 are said to have been slain; the Austro-Italian engagements; the great battle in Galicia; the German offensive in the Argonne, and the war is not over.

The most astounding feature of this table is the ratio of killed and wounded. In previous northern wars the number of wounded has been to the number of dead four or five to one. Here the two categories are approximately equal. Many of the wounded have joined their regiments, but many are crippled for life. The sick, who have been numerous, are not listed here.

CHARGED WITH FORGING TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS

MONTREAL, Aug. 4.—Louis Philip Fortin of this city is charged with forgery to the amount of $10,000 in connection with bills of lading, the property of the C.P.R. Francis S. Tinkham, a banker of Newport, Vt., is the complainant. Fortin denies the charge.

FIRM RESOLVE OF CANADA TO BATTLE TO END

Premier Borden Gave Message to Great Gathering in London.

SOME MISTAKES MADE

But in Future There Will Be No Failure, is His Belief.

Canadian Associated Press Cable.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—Thousands were unable to gain admission to the opera house tonight when Hon. Arthur Balfour and Premier Borden were the principal speakers at an imperial patriotic meeting. The Marquis of Crewe presided and Madame Clara Butt led the wonderful assemblage in the National Anthem.

"We can say with confidence," declared Mr. Balfour, "that with all our enemies' painstaking ability there are many miscalculations they have made, except in recognizing the value of ammunition and of great guns, and the enemy which has miscalculated for a year may perhaps miscalculate till the end of the war."

"We are determined to see this war thru to a good end, and that determination is shared in every part of the British Empire."

Ovation to Borden.

The vast assemblage rose, cheering and waving handkerchiefs, when Premier Borden was called on.

The prime minister said, consider-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 2).

DOMINION'S MEN IN FINE REVIEW BY BONAR LAW

Officers and Men of Second Division Present Splendid Appearance.

WELL REPRESENTED

Every Province of Dominion Had Quota in Fighting Force.

Canadian Associated Press Cable.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—Bonar Law, colonial secretary, this afternoon reviewed the officers and men forming the second division of the Canadian expeditionary force, and the contingent to provide reinforcements for the troops from the Dominion already at the front. The magnificent manhood of Canada in massed formation made an impressive and inspiring scene. Every province of the Dominion was represented in its splendid fighting force. The assembled troops were reviewed in two parts, the first at the Bargrove farm, on the Beechborough estate.

Accompanied by Gen. Hughes.

Bonar Law travelled from London with Major General Sam Hughes, General Carson, Colonel Watson, Sir Max Aitken, and Dr. Bruce, Toronto.

Heavy showers did not interfere with the precision of the troops and battalion after battalion was cheered as it passed the saluting point.

The general in command was accompanied by Colonel Lepree, Colonel

(Continued on Page 4, Column 5).

Dominions to Rule Empire

LONDON, Aug. 4.—Andrew Bonar Law, secretary for the colonies, speaking at Folkestone tonight, said he believed that as a result of the war the time would soon come when the whole self-governing dominions, in proportion to their population and resources, would take their part in the duties of governing the British Empire.

It was already understood, he added, that when the time came for peace negotiations, the dominions would have their say in those negotiations.

Important Moves in East

LONDON, Aug. 4.—New moves of the greatest importance are anticipated in the near east. The ministers of Great Britain, France, Russia and Italy have had a conference with the Greek Government. A despatch from Paris says that an Italian officer recently arrived at British headquarters in the Mediterranean to arrange for this.

DO EXPORTS OF U.S. GET TO GERMANY?

Washington Assembles Statistics to Disprove Assumption of Britain.

STUDY OF CONDITIONS

Might Not British Goods Reach Enemy Thru Neutral Ports? Asks Note.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Elaborate statistics have been assembled by the state department to refuse the British assumption that increased exportations from the United States to Holland and Scandinavian counries indicate that some of these goods are finding their way into Germany and Austria. The figures will be included in a preliminary draft being prepared for President Wilson of the reply to the three British notes made public yesterday.

A study of trade conditions between the United States and neutral European countries has been made by the state department, and investigations of Scandinavian and Dutch trade by the department of commerce.

Same Applies to Britain.

A report from Consul-General Skinner at London also has been received on the foreign trade of Great Britain for the six months ended June 30. It shows that exports to the Scandinavian countries and Holland have increased since the war began along the same lines as American exports to those countries.

The state department will contend that there can be no more assumption that American goods going to these neutral countries are bound for Germany than that British goods exported there, will reach Great Britain's enemy.

DEATH TOLL GROWS IN FLOODS AT ERIE

Twenty-Seven Bodies Recovered From Wreckage of Buildings.

MORE TO FOLLOW

Estimated Property Loss of Three Millions Sustained in City.

ERIE, Pa., Aug. 4. — Erie had counted 27 of her dead when darkness tonight drew a blanket over the mile long wreckage-strewn path in the heart of the city followed by last night's flood. But little impression was made on this vast amount of wreckage, piled in places 100 feet high, and believed by the coroner and others to conceal as many more victims. Work of recovering all will be slow.

The property loss, early estimated at $3,000,000, was not changed today by Fire Chief McMahon after he had received reports from big manufacturers' plants in the flood zone. He estimated that 300 houses and 50 store buildings were laid low by the waters of Mill Creek, sent out of its banks by a cloudburst and the bursting of the Glenwood dam. The city's loss on damaged culverts, bridges and water supply plant will be heavy.

Tonight there was again a semblance of normal conditions in the city.

MANAGER OF RADIAL LINE UNDER ARREST ON CHARGE OF CRIMINAL NEGLIGENCE

Vice-President Dixon Held Responsible for Queenston Tragedy — Excessive Speed of Car, Defective Brakes and Wet Rails Direct Cause, Says Coroner's Jury.

NIAGARA-ON-THE-LAKE, Aug. 4.—The arrest of Vice-President Dixon, who is manager of the International Railway, on the charge of "criminal negligence, resulting in death," was the sensational feature of the Queenston trolley disaster inquest, which was concluded at 7 o'clock tonight with the bringing in of the jury's verdict after being out exactly four hours. Vice-President Dixon appeared in court at St. Catharines, was released on $10,000 bail and is to reappear on Sept. 1.

The jury's verdict, in brief, says the tragedy was due to excessive speed, caused by defectives brakes on a wet and greasy rail. The motorman is exonerated by the jury, but the company and operators are scored for "slackness."

The Verdict.

The verdict was presented by Foreman Charles M. Lowrey of St. Davids. It reads as follows:

"We find that Harold J. Partridge, and others, came to their death on the 7th day of July, at the Village of Queenston, from excessive speed, causing car No. 685 of the International Railway to derail and overturn; said car driven by Motorman Sidney Boyt and in charge of Conductor Leo. Caswell.

"The excessive speed was caused by the ineffective working of the brakes on a wet and greasy rail.

"We find, also, that the motorman did all in his power that was possible for him to do, with the equipment at hand to control the car.

"We still further find a very slack observance of the rules of the company by the officers and opera-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2).

War Situation Goes Better Day by Day

We do not think the war situation ever looked so good as it does at this moment. In all the things that count the allies are making substantial progress.

* * *

In the matter of men, Britain has more soldiers than ever ready to put in the field, and she can get many more later on. She can get them not only in the mother country, but in all the dominions; the same is true of France, and still more is it the case with Russia. Russia has millions of fresh men that she can draw on, that she can equip and train and put in the field and feed and maintain without trouble. Italy also has great resources in men to fall back on; and there are still the Greeks and Roumanians and other smaller nations that may join the allies.

But the Germans and Austrians have reached the maximum number of men that they can send forward, according to the best advice; their armies must, therefore, be a diminishing quantity, while the allies have an increasing number. This, we think, is the most significant fact of the moment.

* * *

The next thing of importance is the financial situation. We publish a statement today from Sir George Paish to the effect that Britain can pay all her war costs out of income, and will not need to borrow from anyone but her own people to any extent; and that enough money can be raised in the country year after year if necessary to carry on the fight to a successful conclusion. And not only can she do this, but she can finance for several of her allies!

* * *

The German position financially is weakening day by day. She has handled herself from a money point of view very successfully so far, but it has been by compulsion, and by resorting to paper money not properly secured, and which now shows its tendency by a great falling off in the value of the mark.

* * *

France is in good shape financially; and the public will be surprised when they learn how much money Russia can obtain from her people in one way and another when she undertakes to call for it.

* * *

Then, as to the third point, that of food: There is no scarcity for the allies; the greatest economy has to be practised by the Germans and Austrians in order to maintain their army with proper food and to support the rest of their population. Britain is only beginning to organize and make more effective her blockade of Germany; she will stop all food and other supplies going into that country, even if she has to blockade the Baltic and interfere with the domestic trade of the Scandinavian countries.

* * *

Germany will see her meat supplies begin to weaken first, and she may have to face better-fed armies.

* * *

And in the matter of ammunition, the allies are not only increasing their production at home, but drawing immense supplies from the United States, and probably Japan.

* * *

Germany had a great supply at the start and is maintaining her output of munitions at the highest point. She can do no better hereafter than she has done in the past and she may reach a state of exhaustion in one or more of the essentials that go to make cartridges and shells; it may be copper or it may be zinc or some of the elements used in explosives. But no matter how prepared and far-seeing she may have been she is bound to exhaust in some direction, and in whatever the supply falls off she will be unable to replenish by reason of the blockade.

* * *

So that on these four points, viz., of men, of provisions, of money, of munitions, all the signs point in the way of advantage to the allies and that the maximum has been crossed in the case of the enemy.

* * *

As to the war operations themselves, it must not be forgotten that with all her preparedness and highly-organized war staff, who had plans of all kinds at their hands ready to follow, the invasions of Belgium, and especially of France, have both failed in their objective; the much-dreamt-of descent on England has become a fantasy in the German mind, and the attacks of the submarines and airships have turned out to be pin-pricks only at best.

* * *

As to the operations against Russia in Poland by the combined armies of Austria and Germany, these have, up to the present, produced no great result, except in the destruction of men and the taking of prisoners. There has been no net advantage resulting so far from all this expenditure of blood and effort.

* * *

As a consequence the campaign has been barren of results and most of all barren in the way of realizing the dreams of the Germans and of their deep laid plans. Perhaps they hoped most from dissensions in Britain and in her dominions; and certainly the Germans were surprised to find the allies, not only each of them united at home, but more than united and organized in their fight against a common enemy. There never was such unanimity in such an enormous alliance. History shows many examples of allies being made up, as a matter of fact, more or less of dissentients who marred plans and whose jealousies brought on defeats. We have read in history of alliances among the Greeks, where the Spartans and Athenians were ready to cut one another's throats, and where jealousies between so-called allies ended in disaster; and there are many instances since those days in later history of the same thing, but there seems to be absolute unanimity and singleness of purpose among the allies now lined up against the Germanic people.

* * *

The allies seem to have no trouble in holding the Germans just where they are in France and Belgium and they may yet be preparing for the big drive which has been promised for some time.

* * *

But at all events they are making headway in getting into the Dardanelles and forcing Turkey to commit national suicide. The allies will soon have the use of the Dardanelles and the Black Sea for the purpose of sending in armies and moving food supplies.

* * *

Britain is stronger at sea than ever she was; her navy is absolutely dominant in every water and on every sea. And the German navy, of which so much was expected, is nothing but a huge disappointment and will be the cause of untold misery yet for those who organized and have to pay for it.

* * *

And lastly, from a moral standpoint, the German cause is a hopeless cause and morals will have a great deal to say in this supreme issue. The war never looked so well for the allies as it looks today. "There are a lot of very odd and ill-favored roosters coming home to roost in the kaiser's hen house," to use the words of our friend the Mayor of Wexford.

SINKING OF FRYE LEGAL, TEUTONS CLAIM IN NOTE

United States Unable to Secure Admission of Treaty Violation.

WILL PAY DAMAGES

Arbitration at Hague Also Suggested by Kaiser's Government.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4. — Germany is unyielding in her refusal to concede that the sinking of the American sailing ship Wm. P. Frye by the auxiliary cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich in the South Atlantic last January was a violation of American rights under the Prussian-American treaty or international law.

In reply to the last representations of the United States, the German Foreign Office, in a note made public here tonight by the state department, reiterates a previous justification of Germany's course, declares again her willingness to pay for the ship, and accepts a proposal first advanced by the United States, that the amount of damages be fixed by two experts, one to be selected by each country.

Such a sum the German Government pledges itself to pay promptly, with the stipulation, however, that the payment shall not be viewed as a satisfaction for violation of American rights. Should that method be unsatisfactory, Germany invites the United States to arbitration at The Hague.

Many Accept Reparation.

The unofficial view here is that reparation by a commission of experts probably will be satisfactory to the U. S., with the express provision, however, that it is not a waiver of treaty rights for which the American Government contends, but applies only to the matter of damages.

It is practically certain that if the U. S. allows the dispute to go to The Hague for interpretation of the treaty

(Continued on Page 7, Column 1).

RARE METAL NOW REFINED AT ORILLIA

Molybdenum is Used in Connection With Making Munitions.

ORILLIA, Aug. 4.—The Orillia Smelter has begun the treatment of molybdenum. This rare metal is used for hardening purposes in connection with the manufacture of guns and other armament. The ore is found in Renfrew County, but it has not been treated in Canada previously. It is a substitute for nickel.

ST. JOHNS, NEWFOUNDLAND GIVES AIRSHIPS AND GUNS

Services to Celebrate Anniversary of Outbreak of War Help Campaign.

ST. JOHN'S, Nfld., Aug. 4.—The anniversary of the outbreak of the war was observed here as a public holiday, with services in all the churches and various patriotic functions to raise money for machine guns, naval hospital and other funds. Enough money has been subscribed to present three airships and twenty machine guns to the imperial authorities, while the fund will probably be continued to secure a still larger number later.

High-Grade Felt Hats at Greatly Reduced Prices.

The compelling values offered at Dineen's, 140 Yonge street, continue to attract a surprisingly big section of Toronto's men and young men. Of course, it is most unusual to find stylish hats by the foremost English and American makers selling at cut prices. For instance, Stetson's hats are now offered as low as $3.75, and hats worth $4 by such famous makers as Henry Heath and Hillgate, London, Eng., and Borsalino & Co., Italy, are clearing at $2.95. Also, any soft or stiff hat in the store by other makers and worth $3.50, $3.00, $2.50, now $1.95. Some saving, surely? Raincoats, motor dusters and outing caps are reduced one-third. Decide to see these different articles before this great sale closes.