

GRAND DUKE COVERING RETREAT OF MAIN ARMY BY FIERCE REAR-GUARD ACTIONS

VON-BUELOW'S ADVANCE ON THE VILNA-PETROGRAD RAILWAY IS CHECKED

Success of German General Would Have Seriously Interfered With Russian Communications—Grand Duke's Army Has Been Withdrawing to the Brest Line, Those Left Behind Hammering Hard at Enemy—Germans Fighting to Recover Losses in Meunster Region of Alsace.

London, Aug. 1.—The anniversary of the outbreak of the war passed without the Germans occupying Warsaw, however, news of this climactic to the Austro-German offensive in the east, which was begun early in May, is hourly expected, for what little information is allowed to leak through is to the effect that the Russians, for several days, have been withdrawing to the Brest line, leaving small forces to fight rear guard actions, so that the main armies might make good their retreat.

These rear guard actions have developed at many places into fairly large battles, as the Russians, whose steadiness has been phenomenal in the fact of defeat, are offering stubborn resistance to the German advances and delivering powerful counterattacks. For example, they have prevented Field Marshal Von Hindenburg from throwing more of his troops across the Naraw, repulsed German attacks to the northeast of Warsaw and driven back to the river some of the invading troops, who crossed the Vistula to the south of Warsaw.

In the southeast, Field Marshal Von Hindenburg continues his victorious advance, and has swept aside the Russian forces of the Russians and forced them to retreat along both banks of the Bug. The Germans have already passed through Cholm in pursuit. Thus, on this front, the retirement of the Warsaw armies is seriously threatened. During the month of July Berlin says, the Germans captured more than 95,000 Russians between the Pilica river and the Baltic alone.

The Russians, according to Petrograd, have stopped Gen. Von Buelow's advance in Kovno province, toward the Vilna-Petrograd railway. If Grand Duke Nicholas is to hold the Brest line after his retirement from Warsaw, it is absolutely necessary that Von Buelow's offensive should be arrested, for had he reached the railway he would seriously interfere with the Russian communications.

It is not yet certain whether the Russian armies can make good their retirement from Warsaw. Certainly the Austro-Germans are doing their best to prevent it and have moved up very strong reinforcements to hasten their encircling movement. The appearance of fresh troops also suggested that the German staff will not be satisfied with the capture of the city, or even the destruction of part of the Russian army, but should this be accomplished, will attack the Brest line and endeavor finally to crush the entire Russian forces.

Meanwhile, the Germans, who appear to have an inexhaustible supply of munitions, are fighting desperately to retain every position which they hold along the western front. They have recaptured part of the trenches which they lost to the British near Hooge, and are making an effort to regain what they lost to the French in the Meunster region of Alsace.

An unconfirmed report comes from Rome tonight that the Austrians are preparing for the evacuation of Trieste, and have already removed the machinery of the munitions factories.

Russian Report. Petrograd, July 31, via London, Aug. 1.—The following official statement was given out by the Russian War Office tonight: "Between the Dvina and Niemen rivers the Germans delivered a bare attack on Brusik on the night of July 29-30 and yesterday morning. Further south of the front Konstantin-Krenchinski-Subotche-Traschouky we drove back the enemy's advance guards.

"West of Kovno, on Thursday evening a fierce bayonet charge was directed against the enemy from several positions which he had captured in the morning. "On the Naraw river yesterday the enemy, with weak forces, continued his efforts to cross to the left bank of the river near the mouth of the Siewa and east of Bzema delivered terrible attacks in the region of the villages of Selsinow and Rembese. We maintained the old front.

Magnuszow-Kozienice were vigorously attacked by us in the course of the day. In the sector below the mouth of the Radomka we dislodged the enemy from the forests on the right bank and drove him back to the islands in the Vistula.

"On the Upper Vistula the enemy is holding the ground in the region of the Matziewietze. "Between the Vistula and the Bug our troops on the night of the 29th to the 30th were ordered to pass to positions previously prepared in their rear. The enemy did not prevent us from occupying the new front, where our troops yesterday established themselves without a fight.

"We evacuated the town of Lublin and the sector of the railroad between the stations of Nowo Aleksandria and Recowitz. "On the Bug river our troops continued to dislodge the enemy in certain sectors from positions south of the town of Sokal. Prisoners state that the enemy has suffered severe losses here in the last few days.

"There is no change on the other fronts." "An artillery action of medium intensity has occurred in Artols and in the valley of the Aisne. It was more violent to the northwest of Rheims, in the region of the Luxembourg farm, between Courvoisy and Loivre, and in the western Argonne, in the region of Fontaine-Aux-Charmes and Hill 213.

"Between the Meuse and the Moselle in the region of La Haye, a German battalion, surprised while assembling in the village of Vilecy Sur Trey, was subjected to a rapid and very effective fire from several of our batteries. "Pont-A-Mousson and the village of Meisidiers have been bombarded but the damage was insignificant.

"German aeroplanes dropped in the plateau of Malleville near Nancy, about 30 bombs, which caused neither losses nor damage."

CZAR PROMISES AUTONOMY TO THE POLES

Premier Makes Declaration in Name of Emperor at First Sitting of the Duma.

Petrograd, Aug. 1, via London, Aug. 2.—The first sitting of the Duma, which opened today by imperial ukase in the presence of a brilliant assembly, including the cabinet ministers and the members of the diplomatic corps. The session holds out promises of work with the object of promoting the production of military supplies and meeting the military requirements, rather than oratory, or effort to discover those responsible for the failure to realize the earlier high hopes. The temper of the deputies was moderate; party differences were minimized; there was an entire absence of gloom or factious enthusiasm. The speeches of the President of the Chamber and the Ministers were well received and rewarded with applause from both the right and left. The Polish people, the allies, the ambassadors and General Ruzsky, the commander in the Gallician campaign, were cheered heartily.

The outstanding feature of the session was the declaration made in the name of the Emperor by the Premier, M. Goremykin, that the Poles shall receive autonomy. Announcement that amnesty had been granted Vladimir Bourtsell, the revolutionist, who returned here from Paris for hospital service but was immediately arrested, was well received. War Minister M. Poltranoff said: (Continued on Page 2)

RUSSIA GRATEFUL FOR ALLIES' HELP STARTS SECOND YEAR OF WAR CONFIDENT OF VICTORY

Petrograd, via London, Aug. 1.—"I hereby solemnly declare that we will not conclude peace until the last enemy soldier has left our land." These words of Emperor Nicholas of Russia, uttered at the winter palace on August 1, 1914, are reproduced in the press of Petrograd on the anniversary of the war. A message in the Bourne Gazette today, printed in all the languages of Russia's allies, says: "For a year past the enemy has been threatening the freedom of the world. We deeply appreciate the self-sacrificing aid of the allies in exerting a combined pressure on him on all sides. "A firm confidence in victory in a community of world-wide interests, and in the final triumph of right, fires the spirit of the nation. It has been our guiding star throughout this year of bloodshed. It will serve us in the coming months, maybe years, of this terrible struggle. "Russia greets her allies—France, Great Britain, Belgium, Serbia, Montenegro, Japan and Italy. All hail to their heroic loyalty and firm determination to stand by her to the end; till light dispels the gloom."

French Report. Paris, Aug. 1.—The following official communication was issued by the war office tonight: "An artillery action of medium intensity has occurred in Artols and in the valley of the Aisne. It was more violent to the northwest of Rheims, in the region of the Luxembourg farm, between Courvoisy and Loivre, and in the western Argonne, in the region of Fontaine-Aux-Charmes and Hill 213.

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"German aeroplanes dropped in the plateau of Malleville near Nancy, about 30 bombs, which caused neither losses nor damage."

London, Aug. 1.—An inquest was held on Saturday on the body of Frederick Malcolm Douglas, aged 20 years, of Kingston, N. B. Douglas was a member of the 6th Mounted Rifles, and was killed by lightning the day after his arrival from Canada.

Privates James Westwater and Charles Johnson, of the same battalion, had a narrow escape, both being slightly injured. An inquest was also held in the case of Private Joseph Victor Harvey, aged 24, of Murray Bay, and a member of the 22nd Battalion. He was found shot in his hut, with his rifle at his side. Verdicts of accidental death were returned in both cases.

Kingston, Ont., July 31.—Entering the house of Mrs. Nancy Job, widow at 225 Wellington street, between twelve and one o'clock this morning, in response to a report that a man had broken into the house, Constable Thomas Mullinger, found Mrs. Job in a dying condition as the result of a brutal assault. She died a few minutes later. Crouching behind a table in the house he found Alfred Suddard and placed him under arrest.

Mrs. Job's body was terribly mutilated, both her eyes were blackened and her face was covered with bruises. There were also a number of stab wounds in her face and neck. Suddard is twenty-five years of age and has a wife and baby girl. He appeared this morning in the police court and was charged with murder.

GERMANS TRANSPORT TROOPS FROM WEST TO POLAND

Two Divisions of Infantry Brought to Eastern Theatre in Effort to Crush Russian Army—No Official Word Yet of Evacuation of Warsaw.

Petrograd, via London, Aug. 1.—The following official statement was issued from general headquarters today: "The Russian forces on Thursday night, between the Vistula and the Bug retired unimpeded to new positions. We evacuated the town of Lublin and the railway between the stations of Nowo Aleksandria and Relowicz.

The following official statement was issued tonight: "The Germans continue to transport troops to our front. Prisoners confirm the first appearance on our front of the 54th and 55th divisions of German infantry, which participated in the battle on Thursday last. They had just arrived from the western front."

London, Aug. 1.—The fate of the Russian armies in the Polish salient still hangs in the balance. No official confirmation has been received up till an early hour this morning of the evacuation of Warsaw by the Russian troops, but that they are withdrawing backward is certain.

Air Raid by French on German Aviation Camp

Thirty Shells Dropped by French Aviators—Military Train of Enemy Shelled—German Attacks Repulsed.

Paris, Aug. 1.—German night attacks in Alsace were repulsed with losses, according to an official statement issued this afternoon at the French War Office. Announcement was also made of an aeroplane raid on the German aviation camp at Dalheim. The text of the communication follows: "In the region of Artols, around Souchez, some German attempts to attack with hand-grenades were repulsed easily.

"On the rest of the front there was no incident of importance to report. "During the day of July 23 our aeroplanes threw thirty shells on the aviation camp at Dalheim, and also six shells on a military train near Chateau Salins."

NIGHT ATTACK REPULSED BY ALLIES IN WEST

Enemy Driven Back With Heavy Losses in Attempt to Recover Trenches in Alsace.

Paris, Aug. 1.—German night attacks in Alsace were repulsed with heavy losses, according to an official statement issued this afternoon at the French war office. Announcement also was made of an aeroplane raid on the German aviation camp at Dalheim.

The following official communication was issued by the war office last night: "The day passed without any infantry engagements, but some bombs were dropped by aeroplanes on Dunkirk, the damage being insignificant. "In Artols, at Angers and at Arras there has been the usual artillery activity. One piece firing at long range, threw nine shells on Compiene. No material damage was done, according to reports received, and a fire which was started was quickly extinguished.

"In the Argonne, in the region of Fontaine-Aux-Charmes and at Four De Paris, the bombardment of the trenches on all sides was almost continuous. In the Forest of Le Pretre the cannonading was very spirited. "In the Vosges the enemy has bombarded our positions on Hill 627, at La Fontenelle, and the village of Metzeral.

"This morning seven of our aeroplanes bombarded the station and the aviation works at Freiburg (Bad.). One of them was forced to make a landing on its return in the enemy lines because of motor trouble."

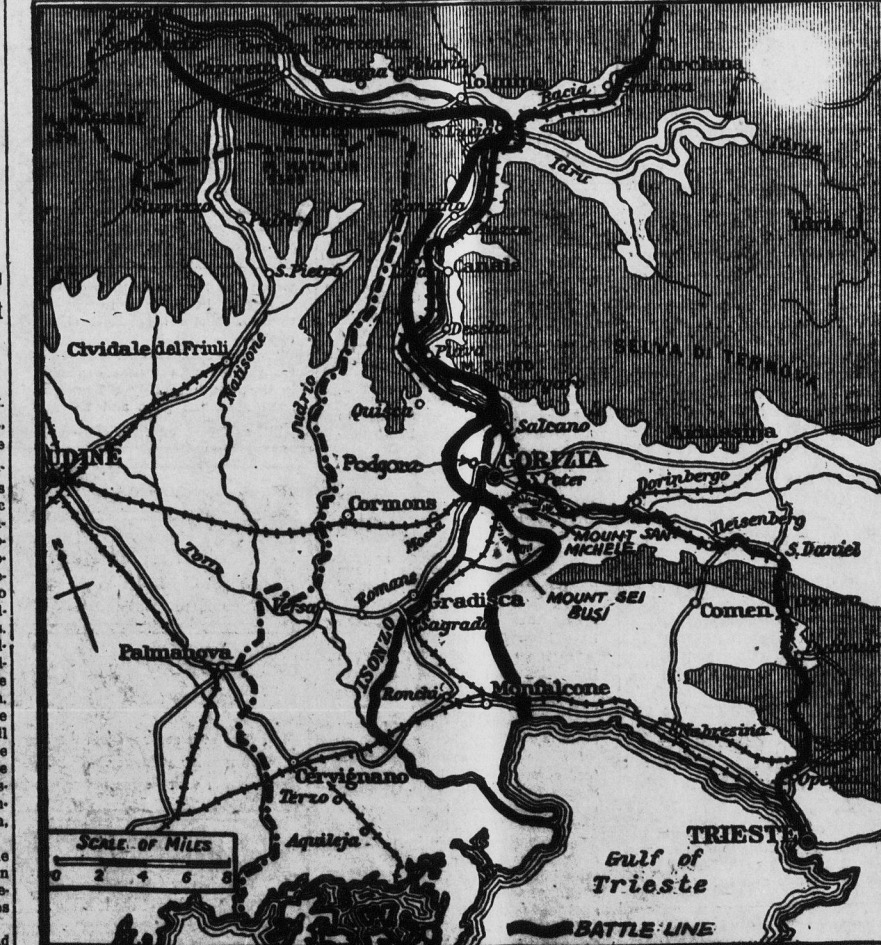
FRANCE HONORS CANADA'S PREMIER

Paris, July 31.—Sir Robert L. Borden, Premier of Canada, who is now in Paris, has been decorated with the grand cross of the Legion of Honor.

MISSING N.B. MEN ARE BACK IN ACTION

Ottawa, Aug. 1.—The following from New Brunswick who were with the 4th Battalion, and had previously been reported as missing, are now reported as members of the 15th Battalion, according to the statement issued by the war office last night: Private Jas. Keoughan, Chatham, N. B. Private John Coldwell, Apohaqui, N. B. Private Bernard King, Newcastle, N. B. According to the German list of prisoners, Private Thos. Shaw, of Sydney, N. S., is a prisoner, but the place where he is detained is not given. Wounded. Clifford Nicholls, Wales; F. Everett Mazer, Carlingford, N. B.

PROGRESS OF THE ITALIAN CAMPAIGN ON GORIZIA



The Italians by the capture of Mount San Michele and Mount del Bassi, on the Carso Plateau, still further tightened their lines about Gorizia, their present objective. They now are north and south of this Austrian stronghold, east of the river, and are fighting for the bridge heads in front of the city. Battles of great importance are in progress for Tolmino, in the Upper Isonzo Valley. The advance toward Trieste along the coast awaits the outcome of the struggle for Gorizia.