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BERLIN CLAIMS RUSSIAN FORCES HAVE BEEN DRIVEN BACK TO OUTER LINES OF POLISH CAPITAL

LOYAL SONS OF NEW BRUNSWICK PLEDGE THEIR SUPPORT TO KING AND EMPIRE

ENTHUSIASTIC MEETINGS BACK STAND OF THE ALLIES IN WORLD-WIDE STRUGGLE

PEOPLE OF ST. JOHN IN KING SQUARE AND THEATRES HEAR STIRRRING ADDRESSES FROM PROMINENT MEN.

Resolution is Strongly Endorsed and the Determination to Carry the War to a Successful Issue is Manifest on Every Hand—Men and Munitions are Not Lacking.

Liberty and Justice For All

"RESOLVED—that on this anniversary of the declaration of a righteous war, this meeting of the citizens of St. John records its inflexible determination to continue to a victorious end the struggle for the maintenance of those ideals of liberty and justice which are the common and sacred cause of the Allies."

The anniversary of the declaration of war was marked by patriotic demonstrations in all parts of the province and citizens generally entered into a solemn compact to see the war to a successful conclusion and do all in their power to aid the Allies in the struggle and finally establish a lasting peace. While all the provincial centers held demonstrations, the patriotic gathering in St. John was perhaps one of the largest meetings of its kind ever held in this city. The King Square was the scene of the assemblage and the speakers occupied a platform. It was believed that fully five thousand people were present and listened to inspiring addresses delivered by Hon. J. D. Hazen, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Mayor Frink, Judge McKeown and Judge Forbes.

The members of the Daughters of the Empire also arranged for speakers to address the audiences in the different theatres. In the Opera House L. P. D. Tilley, M. L. A. delivered an address. In the Lyric W. J. Mahoney and W. E. Foster were the speakers In the Unique Steven Hurley gave an address, while in the Gem R. E. Armstrong and W. J. Mahoney were heard.

Besides arranging for these speakers the Daughters of the Empire were present in King Square and the theatres and took up collections for the patriotic funds. They were assisted by detachments from the different corps of the Boy Scouts.

The Carleton Cornet band was present in King Square and added much to the patriotic spirit of the crowd.

The resolution as introduced by Mayor Frink and adopted by the meeting, made a fitting closing for such a gathering and all present went away with the determination to do their share to bring the present great struggle to a successful conclusion and forever subdue the aspirations of the war-mad Kaiser.

Hon. J. D. Hazen.

In the Imperial Theatre, before a crowded house, Hon. J. D. Hazen shortly after eight o'clock, delivered a stirring address touching on the events of the past year and on what may be expected of the future. Hon. Mr. Hazen had been asked to say a few words applicable to the occasion which we are gathered to observe tonight.

"Twelve months ago today war was declared between Britain and Germany. It was the general hope at that time that the war would not last for long and optimistic predictions were made that the struggle would be over before many months had passed. But those making such predictions were not aware of the preparedness of Germany.

"During the past twelve months we have witnessed the greatest war in the history of the world, in loss of life, in destruction of property and in economic waste," said Hon. Mr. Hazen. "It baffles the imagination to attempt to realize what this loss has been and what the effect on business, other than those branches which have directly profited because of the war. We have had before us in this struggle all the forms of destruction of which modern science is capable, trench warfare, guerilla fighting such as is carried on by German submarines and struggles in the air. Yet with all these devices and with millions upon millions of men engaged, there has so far been no decisive battle, no victory or defeat which can effect definitely the outcome one way or the other, and, as no one may predict how long the contest may last, it behooves all of us to do the utmost in our power to ensure the ultimate success of the allied arms, the freedom of democracy, and the inviolability of treaties. While the early ending of the war is not now so generally predicted as was the case in the first few months, yet the sentiment prevailing throughout the British Empire and in the countries of our Allies is stronger than ever that our armies will triumph.

"Another outstanding feature of which note must be taken tonight is the fact that the soldiers of our Empire and of the Overseas Dominions have shown temselves fully equal to the heroes of the past, and have gloriously maintained the best traditions of those who in years gone by have upheld the honor of Britain. People who talked of the decadence of our race have found during the past twelve months that the men of the Empire today are fully equal to those who have gone before and that in the complexity of our modern civilization our soldiers are as good as their fathers and grandfathers ever were.

The Seas Are Clear.

"Although there has been no decisive battle, another outstanding fact is that the Seven Seas, thanks to Britain's navy, are clear. Our fleet maintains the supremacy of the sea, due largely to Mr. Winston Churchill, in as supreme a manner as in the days of Nelson and our other great admirals, while the German navy, built at great expense, to challenge this supremacy, lies locked in the Kiel canal. We in Canada should bear in mind that our only source of protection today lies in that same British navy which keeps trade routes open, which enables our shipping to pass and repass along the ocean highways comparatively free from attack, and against which the Germans are able to bring only their dastardly submarine warfare against defenceless women and children; such warfare as resulted in the sinking of the Lusitania, the most cowardly wholesale murder yet recorded on the pages of the world's history.

We Scarcely Comprehend.

"We people of Canada, to whose shores this struggle has not reached but who view it from a distance of thousands of miles, fail to realize the actual conditions existing in Europe; we scarcely comprehend that even in Britain economy is being exercised in the use of meat and that the normal supply of fish, which commodity constitutes a very important part in Britain's food, has been reduced by fifty per cent. by the loss of trawlers, the decrease in active fishing vessels by so many being taken over for military purposes, and through the dangers of fishing on the North Sea: We have nothing of this nature to contend with in Canada and there is the possibility that because of our immunity we fail to properly appreciate what this war means elsewhere. Yet we may possibly realize that this struggle on the battlefields of Europe is as much a struggle for the defence of Canada as it is for the defence of France or Belgium. Should the Germans win, even though they might not obtain possession of Britain, we would be in future denied that protection which in the past we have enjoyed from the Meteor Flag of England, and soon through settlement we would lose our individual nationality and come under the domination of German influences and institutions. Realizing that this war is as much for the protection of Canada as of the Motherland we cannot put forward too great efforts toward the ultimate triumph of our arms. We in the eastern part of this country have as yet hardly begun to feel the effects of the war."

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THE ANNIVERSARY IN OTHER CITIES OF DOMINION

In Halifax.

Halifax, Aug. 4.—Searching their hearts as no occasion for generations had demanded, the people of Nova Scotia today specially considered the vast conflict in which they as part of the great Empire are involved. In almost every village and town and in the cities of the province patriotic meetings were held where the present war situation presented clearly and forcibly by prominent local men and leading public men of the country. A review of the one year of war was given. The great accomplishments of the army and the navy in the short time was credited the task accomplished by the imperial and dominion governments and people was reviewed and the situation today with the greatest essential needs of the future presented. In the churches of the land, in the small humble chapels of the waysides and the hamlets as well as in the noble cathedrals and city sanctuaries congregations assembled morning, noon and evening to thank God for the security in which the people of this province have dwelt during the past year of world conflict to pray for the continuance of their security, to ask for victory and peace and to make supplication for individual strength to meet the demands and the sacrifices of the war.

At Ottawa.

Ottawa, Aug. 4.—The anniversary of the declaration of war between Great Britain and Germany was marked in the capital tonight by a solemn service of intercession for a speedy victory of the Allied arms and a lasting peace. The service was held in Christ Church Cathedral (Anglican), and was conducted by Bishop John Roper in the presence of a large congregation, including Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and the Princess Patricia, and the Government House staff.

Toronto.

Toronto, Aug. 4.—In all the churches throughout the city today the anniver-

(Continued on page two.)

BIGGER GAME THAN WARSAW OR IVANGOROD

Capture of Part of Russian Army German War Staff's Aim, Berlin Reports.

CLAIM OPERATIONS ARE VERY SATISFACTORY.

Forces of Prince Leopold of Bavaria Hurled Against the Russian Fortresses Defending Warsaw.

Berlin, via London, Aug. 4—No word of the Russian evacuation of Warsaw and Ivangorod has reached here, but members of the General Staff betray an impatience over the operations, and evidently have their expectations fixed on bigger game than the two fortresses; in fact, they expect to capture a part of the Russian army.

"Our operations are proceeding favorably and give promise of a decidedly good harvest," said one of the chief officers today.

The forces of Prince Leopold of Bavaria are now hurling themselves against the fortresses defending Warsaw, according to the official statement given out today by the German army headquarters staff. The statement adds that the Russians have been thrown from their position at Blonie, fifteen miles west of the Polish capital, back on to the outer line of defenses of the city.

Army Headquarters Report

The German army headquarters statement today gave out the following official statement:

"In the western theatre there is nothing to report.

"In the eastern theatre:

"In pursuit of the retreating enemy our troops reached the district of Kupischki, east of Poniewicz.

"North of Lomza the Russians were pushed back to the advanced defense positions of the fortress.

"East Prussian and West Prussian regiments captured, after heavy fighting, the Narew crossing, near Ostrolenka, which was strengthened by field fortifications. Several thousands of Russians were taken prisoner and seventeen machine guns were captured. Our pursuit of the enemy is proceeding.

"Before Warsaw the Russians were thrown from the Blonie position into the outer line of the fortresses. The army of Prince Leopold of Bavaria is attacking the fortress.

"The attack of the German troops under Gen. Von Woyrich, who crossed the Vistula, is proceeding. Austro-Hungarian troops and the army of General Von Woyrich are in possession of the west part of the fortress of Ivangorod to the Vistula river.

FRENCH REPULSE NIGHT ATTACKS IN ARGONNE

Germans Driven Back to Their Trenches by French Artillery.

FIGHTING WITH HAND GRENADES IN VOSGES.

All Night Infantry Duel Between Opposing Trenches at Four De Paris.

Paris, Aug. 4—The French War Office this afternoon issued an official report reading as follows:

"From the Artois district there was reported last night, nothing more than engagements with hand-grenades at a point to the north of the Chateau of Carleul.

"In the Argonne the night was full of action. The Germans delivered two attacks, one between Hill No. 213 and the ravine at La Fontaine Aux Charmes, and the other in the region of Marie Therese. Our assailants were everywhere thrown back in their trenches by the fire of our infantry and artillery. At Four De Paris and in the direction of Haupte Chevauchee there was last night incessant rifle firing between the trenches.

"In the Vosges, on the Linge and at Schratzmannele, there were engagements with hand grenades and bombs which resulted to our advantage during one portion of the night. At Barrenkopf we repulsed a German counter-attack."

The following official communication was issued by the War Office tonight:

"The day has been calm. On the western portion of the front the activity of the artillery has greatly slackened, except in Belgium, in the sector of Steenstraete and Het Sas, in the region of Roclincourt, and between the Somme and the Oise.

"In the Argonne there has been fighting with grenades and petards in the region of Marie Therese and St. Hubert, and a violent cannonade in the Forest of Apremont, at Fontenelle and on the Heights of the Linge."

DECISIVE BATTLE FOR POSSESSION OF WARSAW BEGUN

With Teuton Forces Making Supreme Effort to Encircle Retiring Russians, Czar's Forces are Retreating in Best of Order and at Places Check Enemy by Fierce Rear-Guard Actions.

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 defenses 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.

Thus what should prove a decisive battle for the Polish capital has begun in earnest.

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 armies, which apparently are making a leisurely exit from Warsaw and the western lines, while General Von Buelow, in his wider encircling movement through Courland, has reached Kupischki, some fifty miles west of Dvinsk, on the Vilna-Petrograd railway.

Consider Von Hindenburg's Attack Most Dangerous.

Although the operations of Von Mackensen and Von Buelow appear to offer the most dangerous threats to the retiring Russian armies, 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 admit severe casualties.

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

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 thirty-two 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 re-capture lost ground or take new trenches have failed, according to the French communications.

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.

Petrograd, Aug. 4, via London, Aug. 5.—(1.40 a. m.)—An official statement issued from general headquarters admits that the Russians have retired from the Blonie-Nadarzyn line on Warsaw.

VIENNA HOURLY EXPECTS NEWS OF EVACUATION OF WARSAW

Austrian Army Headquarters, Aug. 4, via London—News of the evacuation by the Russians of the fortresses of Warsaw and Ivangorod is expected here from hour to hour.

While general attention is concentrated on the impending Russian evacuation of Warsaw and the Vistula line, events of scarcely less importance are taking place on the southeastern front, namely, Austrian-Hungarian passage of the Bug river line, and the advance against Vladimir-Volynsk and Kovel in Volhynia.

This operation renders the position of the Russian left wing in East Galicia precarious and will probably be the determining factor in forcing the retirement of the Russians from the Bug, Ziota Lippa and Dniestar line, and in freeing Galcia entirely from the invading army.

The destination of the Austrian wedge which crossed the Bug river between Sokal and Krylow is apparently Kovel, an important railroad junction, located on the southern edge of the great Rokitno swamps. The effect of this advance will be to cut communication between the Russian armies operating in Poland and Southern Russia, and accomplish what Field Marshal Baron Conrad Von Hoetzendorgg and Field Marshal Von Hindenburg hitherto have been unable todo, namely, drive a complete breach in the long Russian battlefront and leave one set of armies operating to the northwest of the impassable swamps and the other to the southwest of this region, without the possibility of transferring reinforcements from one to the other, except by a long, circuitous railway journey through Central Russia.

The Russians may, therefore, be expected to offer the strongest resistance to these operations.

TO MY LAST SON AND DOLLAR, MOTHER!

MAY CANCEL LICENSE OF BARS SELLING LIQUOR TO SOLDIERS

Toronto, Aug. 4.—The Ontario government today formally approved of the order of the Provincial License Commission closing the bars in Kingston at 7 p. m. The order goes into effect on the 9th, and will remain in force until November 30th.

"If this measure is not sufficient, and soldiers still served with liquor enough to make them drunk, then we will take more drastic action," stated Chairman Flavelle, of the commission tonight, "perhaps by cutting the licenses out altogether."

MR. VERVILLE NOMINATED.

Montreal, Aug. 4.—Mr. Alphonse Verville, labor M. P., for Maisonneuv was tonight nominated by the Liberals for the new riding of St. Denis.