

NAMED CASUALTY LIST

Waasis, Wounded with Fred Cook, of West...

Harry Jeffrey (formerly 26th battal...), England. FIFTH BATTALION...

IN PHILADELPHIA

erature Cuts Off Many in New York.

cluding 11 children, have been report... our Dead in New York.

ROYAL STANDARD CHAPTER AIDING WORTHY OBJECTS.

Table listing names and amounts for the Royal Standard Chapter, including A. O. E., Mrs. E. Atherton, etc.

Boston Glaziers Out.

Boston, Aug. 2—Union glaziers, num... ing about 225, went on strike after...

GERMANIC TROOPS MARCH STREETS OF POLISH CAPITAL; RUSSIANS GET AWAY WITH BIG GUNS AND ARMIES INTACT

WARSAW YIELDED LIKE CLOCKWORK

Fifteen Per Cent. of Residents Provided With Transportation to Russian Points

Post Office Removed, Factories Destroyed and Country De-nuded—Lloyd George Speaks of Birth of New Russia Which Will Destroy Germany—Will There Be Offensive Now on Western Front?

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.

The occupation of Warsaw, some critics think, 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 theatres.

LLOYD GEORGE SEES PROMISE.

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 debris, 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."

Fifteen Per Cent Left City.

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 subsistence, 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 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 to these tickets 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.

Retirement Like Clockwork.

The retirement this time was so carefully planned and systematically that it resembled the following: amounts of money, per Mrs. J. G. Peacock, 21.00; Omen's Institute of Campbellton (N. B.), per Mrs. A. B. Mowat, 10.00; Morton, 10.00; Lodge, 10.00; Women's Patriotic League of Moncton and suburbs, per Mrs. Lodge, 25.00; Omen's Institute of Hollington (N. B.), per Miss J. E. Peacock, 21.00; Omen's Institute of Campbellton (N. B.), per Mrs. A. B. Mowat, 10.00; Morton, 10.00; Lodge, 10.00; Women's Patriotic League of Moncton and suburbs, per Mrs. Lodge, 25.00.

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 the Kiev and Odessa railway lines. Unmolested for military purposes they took the line to the east, temporarily crowding 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.

Care had been taken that no suburban factories should fall into the hands of the Germans and be converted to their use. Chief among these destroyed was the million dollar sugar factory belonging to a Polish lawyer, Eugene Kuruluk, with more than 2,000 tons of sugar.

Greatest Offensive Movement of War Ends With Teutonic Occupation of Warsaw—Russians Fought Splendid Rear-Guard Action and Lost Few Men in Retirement From Capital--Wings Not Yet Out of Danger.

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 Narwe river to the northeast, the Austro-Germans who crossed the Vistula to the south of the city, and the armies of the Austrian Archduke Joseph Ferdinand and the German Field Marshal Von Mackensen, which are advancing northward between the Vistula and Bug rivers.

RUSSIANS SCORE IN LOCAL ACTIONS.

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 salient 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 not find those positions turned by the Austrians, who have crossed the Bug southwest of Cholm, and the Germans under General Von Scholz and Von Gallwitz, who have crossed the Narwe.

At the northeastern end of the line the Russian communications are further threatened by General Von Buelow, who is advancing toward Dvinsk on the Vilna, 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.

NUMBER OF PRISONERS SMALL.

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.

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.

SPECULATION AS TO NEXT GERMAN MOVE.

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 claim local successes in the west, having recaptured on the crest of the line in the Vosges, a portion of the trenches which the French took from them some time ago.

RUSSIANS RETIRED WITHOUT BEING ATTACKED.

Petrograd, via London, Aug. 6—An official communication, just issued here, says:

"In view of conditions and the general situation our troops west of Warsaw have received orders to fall back on the right bank of the Vistula.

"According to reports received, this order was carried out and the troops which were covering Warsaw retired at 5 o'clock this (Thursday) morning, without being attacked, toward the new front assigned to them.

"They blew up behind them all the bridges over the Vistula."

"In the Ivagorod district the Russians have crossed to the right bank of the Vistula, blowing up the bridges behind them."

"In the direction of Riga, the enemy, after actions on the river Misa, fell back in great haste toward the River Ekau, abandoning in the trenches a large quantity of cartridges and munitions.

"In the district east of Penieshevsk the fighting continued, and the Germans succeeded in advancing a little.

"On the Narwe front the Germans delivered attacks in the direction of Lomsa and on the front of Ostrolena and Rozana. They took the offensive in considerable force also on the roads toward Ostrov.

"An extremely desperate battle was in progress yesterday on the sector of the Ofje river. Our troops vigorously counter-attacked the enemy, who crossed the stream at several points.

"West of Warsaw, south of the Blonie road, we successfully repulsed the German attacks yesterday. The enemy, who suffered enormous losses, advanced up to our barbed wire defenses, but was stopped by our fire.

"To the right of the Vistula, near Elastovitz, the situation generally is unchanged."

"Between the Vistula and the Bug late Tuesday evening our troops drove back the Germans, inflicting enormous losses on them.

"At many points these local successes, ending with a short pursuit, enabled our troops to occupy the same night, without hindrance, a new and more advanced position, front on the left bank of the Bug, as well as in the direction of Vladimir-Wolynsk and Kovel.

UNITED FRANCE HAS NO FEAR OF DEFEAT

President of Chamber Says War to End Accepted, Be It Long or Short

"Country Summoning Genius and Changing Methods" to Ensure the Only Peace Which Guarantees Security of Europe—National Defence Issue Increased to Meet Growing Needs.

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. Furthermore, today's 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 which was apparently intended to be following the example of the address of M. Rodzianko, president of the Russian Duma, at the recent session of that body, and a reply to the ambassador, the Prince of Joaze of Arc and Valmy, has risen if possible to even greater heights.

"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."

Continuing, the president of the chamber recounted briefly "what thinking 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 enchain me but you cannot enchain the fortunes of France.' These words of human grandeur come from the depth of the muddy trenches."

M. Deschanel then reviewed in a few words the work of parliament, praising especially the activities of the several committees.

In an eloquent passage the president of the chamber then repeated the determination of France to continue the struggle to complete victory.

President Poincare's Message.

A message from President Poincare was read in the chamber by Premier Viviani and M. Brian, minister of justice. It was addressed to the French parliament, and reviewed the first year of the war. M. Poincare laid special emphasis on the "sacred union of the political parties in France," calling this one of the conditions of victory. He declared this union was more firmly established today than ever before.

"If Germany is counting on the possibility of dividing France at the present time she is deceived today as completely as she was a year ago," was one of the statements in M. Poincare's communication. "Time will not weaken the ties binding the great French family," he declared; "it will only draw them closer."

Referring to the army, the president said:

"The army, composed of the very substance of the nation, at once understood the grandeur of its role. It is fighting for the safety of our race, for our traditions, and for our liberty. It knows that upon the victory of France and her allies depends the future of our civilization and the fate of humanity."

M. Poincare brought his message to a close with this statement:

"A generous nation 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."

"The merits of a people are luminously reflected in the army. Each soldier is completely devoted to his mother country, and those who fall die without fear, since by their death France lives and will live forever. France is determined to conquer; she will conquer. The only peace the republic can accept is one which will guarantee the security of Europe."

Protest Not Allowed.

Only one incident threatened the war anniversary celebration in the chamber of deputies. Immediately M. Deschanel called the deputies to order. Leon Acambry, member from the Alps, who frequently of late has violently attacked the government in the evident attempt to discredit Minister of War Millerand, demanded the floor. M. Acambry, however, was not permitted to speak.

When he began to speak the protests from his colleagues, exhibiting clearly their impatience and their temper, seemed to frighten the deputy from the Alps, who, after hesitating for a moment, asked leave to print his remarks. He then left the tribune at once. Later, during M. Deschanel's address, M. Acambry 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 was 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.

National Defence Issue Increased.

Paris, Aug. 5—In the course of a discussion in the French senate today on the bill to raise the limit of national defence taxes, which was passed in the chamber of deputies July 29, Alexander Ribot, the minister of finance, took occasion to review the financial situation.

"On July 31," he said, "there were 81,801,000,000 of defence issues in circulation. In July alone, \$18,000,000 were placed in the short term bonds and \$64,400,000 in the long term obligations.

"Our financial burdens are constantly growing. Arms and ammunition today cost a great deal. We shall probably have recourse to a long term loan, whereby we can consolidate all our short term treasury issues. We still have a great military and financial effort to make to reach a victorious conclusion of the war."

"The public brings in its gold without pressure. It is conscious of the situation and feels that today no man can save himself by thinking solely of himself. It can be done only by the citizen giving the country their lives, if necessary, and their goods of this world, in any case."

"We must conceal nothing from the country. It is worthy to hear everything. Only in demagoguing nothing can we fitly respond to the country's financial conditions."

"The bill increasing the limit of national defence taxes, which was passed in the chamber of deputies July 29, Alexander Ribot, the minister of finance, took occasion to review the financial situation.

Conserving British Gold.

London, Aug. 6—In order to strengthen the gold reserves for exchange purposes, the treasury has instructed the post office and all public departments, to use, whenever possible, notes, instead of gold, when making cash payments.

The public is requested to co-operate by paying in gold to the post office and banks, asking for payment of checks in notes, and using the notes for the payment of wages and for cash disbursements generally.

KING ACKNOWLEDGES LOYAL GREETING OF CANADA IN CABLEGRAM

Ottawa, Aug. 6—The following cablegram was sent by Field Marshal H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught to His Majesty the King yesterday:

"On the anniversary of the declaration of war I send you, in my own name and in that of all loyal Canadians, our renewed expression of loyal devotion to yourself and our determination to carry this war through till victory and lasting peace crown the efforts of our arms. (Signed) 'ARTHUR.'"

The following reply was received this morning:

"It is a great pleasure to receive from you, and the Canadian people, such an expression of devotion and of loyal determination to bring this war to a successful conclusion, as contained in your cablegram. These sentiments were forcibly endorsed by Sir Robert Borden's eloquent speech yesterday. (Signed) 'GEORGE.'"

RUSSIA HAS MAN TO DO SAME WORK AS LLOYD GEORGE

Petrograd, via London, 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.

FIVE DROWN WHEN CAR SKIDS INTO LAKE AT MUSKOKA

Automobile Goes Over Bridge Through Railing and Curtains Imprison Five of Party, Three Others Escaping.

Port Sydney, Muskoka, Ont., Aug. 5—Five persons, guests of the Clyffe House, were drowned at 3 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, 65 years, head librarian of the Ontario Education Department, 16 Foxbar Road, Toronto.

Reed Alley, 6 years, son of above.

Miss E. M. Lawson, about thirty years, Toronto, sister-in-law of Dr. J. W. S. McCullough.

Angus Lawson, 12 years, nephew of above.

B. Swaby, 10 years, son of Charles Swaby, Toronto, barrister, 91 Admiral Road.

Harold Swaby 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.

QUARTER MILLION ITALIAN TROOPS AGAINST TURKEY

Rome, Aug. 5—The tension between Italy and Turkey is declared here to be becoming daily more acute. Italy is said to have asked for categorical explanation concerning Turkey's alleged refusal to withdraw her troops from the Crenelica district in Tripoli, and Turkey is pursuing what is described as her usual policy of procrastination.

In official quarters here the feeling is held that hostilities on the part of Italy may commence at any moment, as Italy's last note to Turkey was almost a declaration of war.

Two hundred and fifty thousand men in the provinces of Bari, Foggia, and Lecce are said to be prepared to sail from Brindisi on short notice.

MANITOBA VOTING TODAY AFTER BRISK 3 WEEKS' CAMPAIGN

Winnipeg, Aug. 5—After a brisk three weeks' campaign the provincial election fight closes in Manitoba tonight, and tomorrow the electors of forty-three constituencies elect 46 members for the next legislature, each of the three Winnipeg seats returning two members. There are three deferred elections in the northern part of the province.

All the party leaders closed the campaign in their own constituencies. Premier Norris is in Lansdowne, Sir James Aikins in Brandon, W. H. Sharpe, Sir J. MacLean, in Manitoba, and Premier Norris's colleagues in the cabinet in their own ridings.

Only one incident threatened the war anniversary celebration in the chamber of deputies. Immediately M. Deschanel called the deputies to order. Leon Acambry, member from the Alps, who frequently of late has violently attacked the government in the evident attempt to discredit Minister of War Millerand, demanded the floor. M. Acambry, however, was not permitted to speak.

When he began to speak the protests from his colleagues, exhibiting clearly their impatience and their temper, seemed to frighten the deputy from the Alps, who, after hesitating for a moment, asked leave to print his remarks. He then left the tribune at once. Later, during M. Deschanel's address, M. Acambry 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 was 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.

National Defence Issue Increased.

Paris, Aug. 5—In the course of a discussion in the French senate today on the bill to raise the limit of national defence taxes, which was passed in the chamber of deputies July 29, Alexander Ribot, the minister of finance, took occasion to review the financial situation.

"On July 31," he said, "there were 81,801,000 of defence issues in circulation. In July alone, \$18,000,000 were placed in the short term bonds and \$64,400,000 in the long term obligations.

"Our financial burdens are constantly growing. Arms and ammunition today cost a great deal. We shall probably have recourse to a long term loan, whereby we can consolidate all our short term treasury issues. We still have a great military and financial effort to make to reach a victorious conclusion of the war."

"The public brings in its gold without pressure. It is conscious of the situation and feels that today no man can save himself by thinking solely of himself. It can be done only by the citizen giving the country their lives, if necessary, and their goods of this world, in any case."

"We must conceal nothing from the country. It is worthy to hear everything. Only in demagoguing nothing can we fitly respond to the country's financial conditions."

"The bill increasing the limit of national defence taxes, which was passed in the chamber of deputies July 29, Alexander Ribot, the minister of finance, took occasion to review the financial situation.

Conserving British Gold.

London, Aug. 6—In order to strengthen the gold reserves for exchange purposes, the treasury has instructed the post office and all public departments, to use, whenever possible, notes, instead of gold, when making cash payments.

The public is requested to co-operate by paying in gold to the post office and banks, asking for payment of checks in notes, and using the notes for the payment of wages and for cash disbursements generally.

KING ACKNOWLEDGES LOYAL GREETING OF CANADA IN CABLEGRAM

Ottawa, Aug. 6—The following cablegram was sent by Field Marshal H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught to His Majesty the King yesterday:

"On the anniversary of the declaration of war I send you, in my own name and in that of all loyal Canadians, our renewed expression of loyal devotion to yourself and our determination to carry this war through till victory and lasting peace crown the efforts of our arms. (Signed) 'ARTHUR.'"

The following reply was received this morning:

"It is a great pleasure to receive from you, and the Canadian people, such an expression of devotion and of loyal determination to bring this war to a successful conclusion, as contained in your cablegram. These sentiments were forcibly endorsed by Sir Robert Borden's eloquent speech yesterday. (Signed) 'GEORGE.'"

German Loss Captured Trench.

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 the front. In the Argonne the struggle with bombs and pellets, as well as the commanding of our blackboards, was driven out by a moderate counter attack. Our fire 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 Fecht to the north, particularly at the Col du Schrammelle, where the enemy, after having taken one of our blackboards, was driven out by an immediate counter attack. Our fire part of the enemy.

(Continued on page 8.)