

GERMAN HORDES FAIL TO PIERCE WARSAW LINES

Russian Defences Hold as Kaisers Hurl Three Armies on Capital.

STRIVE IN VAIN TO CROSS NAREW

Berlin Reports Progress South of Lublin—Czar Renews Counter Attacks.

London, July 23.—With the Austrians and Germans battering them in the three great attacks against Warsaw, the Russian lines are holding. Despite the huge numbers of men the Teutons are bringing up, the increasing fierceness of the artillery fire and their own lack of ammunition, the Czar's forces are putting up an extremely stubborn fight, and at some points have renewed their counter attacks. All accounts agree that their morale is absolutely unshaken.

Opinion here is still divided as to whether Grand Duke Nicholas, the Russian commander in chief, will accept a decisive battle or is simply trying to inflict as heavy losses as possible on the enemy before withdrawing from Warsaw and the whole Polish salient to Brest, Litovsk and the Bug River line.

The Teutonic allies report that at some points progress has been made. They are operating, however, through country which the retreating troops have laid waste and in which the roads are little suited for the movement of the heavy artillery necessary for the bombardment of the great fortresses that bar their way.

Lublin Campaign at Climax. It is not expected, therefore, that decisive actions on any of the fronts will be fought for a few days, although the battle between the Vistula and the Bug rivers, where Von Mackensen's army is advancing toward the Lublin-Cholm railroad, is being fought with particular vigor.

The official communication issued by the War Office to-night says: "The day was comparatively quiet along the whole front. In the north, the usual artillery activity was maintained. The German shells were fired on the suburbs of Silesian and on Rheims. Between the Oise and the Aisne, in the region of Quenoyvillers, and on the plateau of Montfaucon, the fighting continued yesterday in setting part of an enemy trench, thus strengthening the front to our advantage.

Pont-a-Mousson Bombed. Pont-a-Mousson was intermittently bombed during the night. The German reconnoitering force supported by artillery was turned back by our infantry and artillery. In the Vosges an emptied German attack on a railway station at Champeigne was easily repulsed.

The positions we had won to the east of Metz, on the crest of the Lingde and Barrenkopf, were subjected to a very heavy bombardment. The enemy momentarily succeeded in penetrating part of our lines, but was driven out by an energetic counter attack on our part.

Eight Rages at Ivangeord. From the Baltic to the Bug the only district in which the Austrians and Germans are not attempting a serious offensive lies opposite the region of East Prussia, which is well defended by the Masurian Lakes. North and south of Kovno German attacks are reported, but the chief fighting is in progress south of Ivangeord.

The report of the investment of Ivangeord in yesterday's communication from the German War Office implies military experts, who declare it is impossible that the great fortress could have been surrounded completely. To the west of the Vistula the Germans report a victory for the Silesian Landwehr, which stormed the Russian positions and threw back their defenders into the fortresses of Ivangeord. As the scene of the Silesian success is fifteen miles from the fortress, it is believed here that the German official report must have been translated grossly as claiming the investment of the fortress itself, when the outlining protecting forts were meant.

From the standpoint of the Allies, one of the most important changes has been the stubborn defence of the Lublin-Cholm railroad by the Russians. Interest in the fate of Warsaw is undiminished, but the stubborn resistance of the Russians is doing much to relieve the depression here.

Teuton Guns Bombard Forts of Ivangeord. Austro-Hungarian Headquarters, July 23. The Austro-German mobile heavy artillery already is playing an important part in the operations at Ivangeord, and from the west bank of the Vistula below Ivangeord is throwing shells on the Ivangeord-Lublin-Cholm Railroad, which here runs scarcely a mile from the shore of the river.

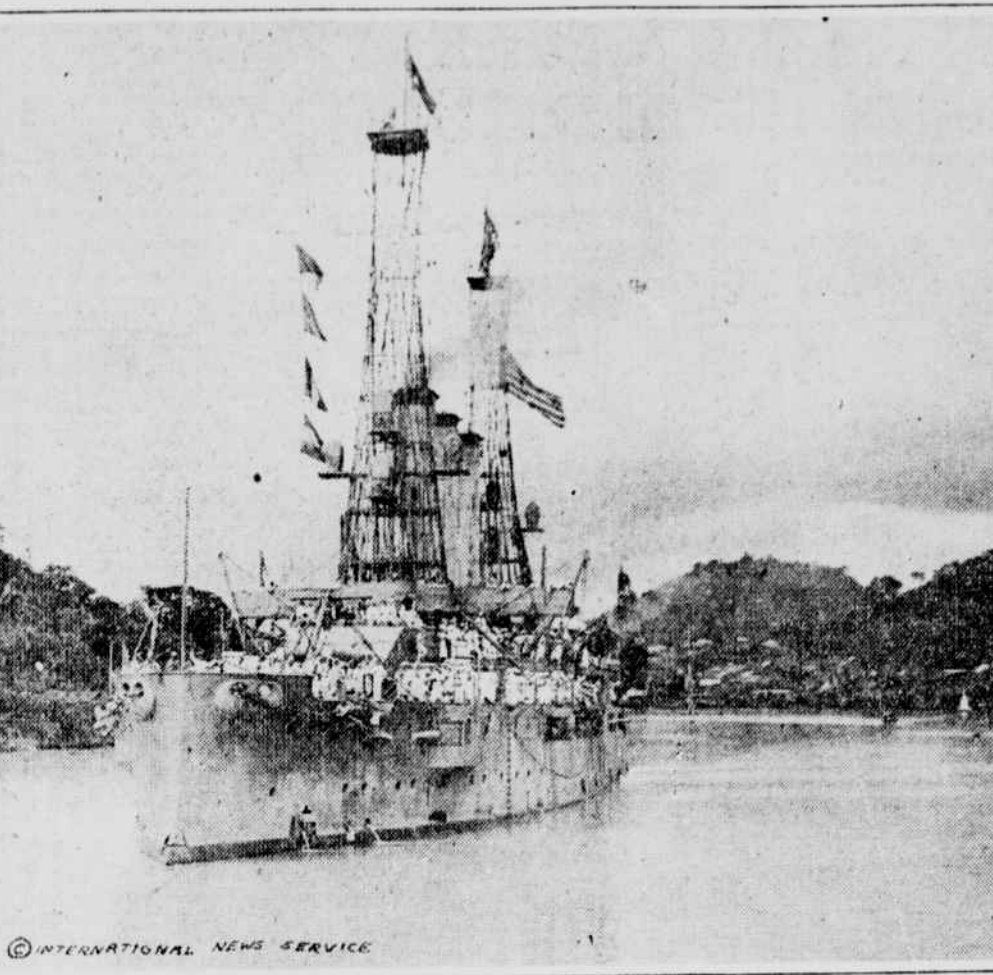
The Austrian troops also are dangerously near, if they are not already across, the Lublin-Cholm road, so that this all important means of communication, connecting the whole southern front between the Vistula and the Bug rivers, is probably cut in two places, which will greatly hamper the defensive problem of the mysterious Russian general to whom, according to the Russian reports, the cream of the Russian army has been entrusted.

The Austro-German forces in this region continue to advance. Their task is most difficult, because the Russian troops are throwing in new reserves and veteran troops whose ranks have been recruited to full strength during the period of recuperation. The reinforced Russians are fighting with the valor of the Teutons, and the Teutonic forces can progress only by foot, while the Russians are exposed to a merciless artillery fire.

The problem of communications for offensive operations is offering less difficulties to the Austrians than had been anticipated, thanks to the Russian. During their long occupation of Galicia the Russians had constructed a railroad from Lublin through the wild forested frontier region. It traversed Krasnik to the San River, where it joined the Austrian strategic railway. The Russians partly destroyed the railroad during their retreat, but the Austrian engineers rebuilt it rapidly, and it has now been repaired almost to Krasnik.

When the armies of Archduke Joseph Ferdinand and General von Mackensen were pushing the enemy before them against the main Russian position between the Vistula and the Bug rivers, the army of General Boehm, which had forced a passage of the Bug River, opened a breach in the vicinity of Sokal, Northern Galicia, and is advancing in a northeasterly direction. The aim of General Boehm-

U. S. BATTLESHIP PASSING THROUGH PANAMA CANAL.



The Missouri and the Wisconsin were the first warships to use the waterway, on July 16. The Missouri between Cucaracha Slide and Pedro Miguel Locks—the most dangerous section of canal because of slides.

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AUSTRIANS MAKE PREPARATIONS TO QUIT GORIZIA

Will Not Even Wait for Next General Attack by Italians.

BOMARD ORTONA, ON THE ADRIATIC

Austrian Ships Also Shell Railroad on Coast, Rome Reports.

Budapest, July 23.—(dispatch to the London "Morning Post").—Interesting developments are expected on the lower line of the Isonzo in the near future. Gorizia, according to many statements, is doomed. For six weeks there have been violent engagements in this section of the front, which has been the scene of some of the most stubborn battles of the war.

Today the situation is this: The Italians are resolved to see the thing through, after all their sacrifices, and it is understood that the next general attack will not even be awaited, but that the positions will be evacuated without the sacrifice of more lives. It is understood that all the inhabitants have been warned to leave the town. Very few have complied with the wish of the authorities, for the city itself has suffered no damage and the people do not fear Italian dominion, their guns having spared the town. All the official departments have been transferred to Imbriuck. The Austrians express the hope that Gorizia will hold out until Warsaw is taken.

Austrian Ships Shell Italian Adriatic Town. Rome, July 23.—The Italian Ministry of Marine issued the following statement to-day: "Early to-day an enemy scout ship and four torpedo boat destroyers bombarded Ortona, a town of about 7,000 population on the coast from Ortona to Peldaso and Tremiti Island. Only at Ortona were there casualties. The rest of the town was unharmed. The damage done was unimportant.

On Wednesday night one of our dirigibles dropped bombs on the San Pao and Valovisina railroad. All exploded with excellent results. This aerial incursion was repeated last night on the Nabresina railroad with good results. Each time the dirigible returned unharmed, despite a violent cannonade.

Rome Reports Progress in March on Gorizia. Army Commander Hopes for Luck in Midst of Storms. Berlin, July 23.—(by wireless to Sayville, Long Island.) A dispatch from Rome, given out by the Overseas News Agency to-day, says that General Ulrich Wille, commander of the Swiss Army, speaking on the anniversary of the battle of Sempach, said that Switzerland's future was still uncertain.

It would be unmerited luck, General Wille declared, according to the dispatch, if Switzerland should escape in the midst of the heavy storms raging.

BOER REBEL GETS 7 YEARS. Kemp Declared He Fought to Maintain Neutrality. London, July 23.—Lieutenant Colonel Kemp, leader of Boer rebels who surrendered with his troops early in February, has been sentenced to serve seven years in prison and fined \$5,000. Colonel Kemp's defence was that he rebelled, not to co-operate with Germany, but to maintain neutrality.

WOMEN PROTEST REPLY TO GERMANY. Suffragists Stirred by Failure of Government to Consult Them. Miss Kate Devereux Blake, suffragist and worker, yesterday sent a letter to Secretary of State Lansing protesting against the war policy of the administration. She says that in listening to "the voice of the people" on the subject of the government really listened only to the voice of the men.

Women, she says, were not asked to tell their views on the text of the reply to Germany.

The letter, which is sent out in the name of the Empire State Suffrage Campaign Committee, says: "It was publicly reported on Tuesday that the framing of this latest note to Germany the State Department had canvassed the nation to know the sentiment of the people, and that the note expressed the unanimous view of the proper course for this country to pursue. In making this canvass did the State Department realize that there were any women in this country? Were any of the distinguished women of America asked their opinion as to the text of the reply to Germany? Or did you, after the fashion of the officials in the State Department, just forget that the women existed? I fear that this was the case.

"We women are the conservers of the race. We cannot look with equanimity on the struggle which means the inevitable inferiority of the race for a century to come. It is estimated that almost three million women in the United States are taking of the flower of the youth of the participating nations, are already moldering in the dust. And yet the destruction continues, and even in this enlightened country the men are talking of the possibility of our joining in the unutilized conditions of Europe. Should not the women of America be consulted?"

France Decorates Jersey Hero. Patergan, N. J., July 23.—Lieutenant George Dupont, of this city, has been decorated with the Military Cross of France for bravery. Lieutenant Dupont, a native of France, was an official in the Lyons Pierce works here, resigned a \$5,000 position to respond to his country's call. Lieutenant Dupont rushed out from his line of men during a battle and rescued two wounded sergeants and two men. He was slightly wounded.

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." The age of this proverb is perhaps realized more than its truth. It is equally true that a twice daily tooth scrub with Riker-Hegeman's Antiseptis prevents the development of disease germs.

43 New York Stores.

FRENCH SUBMARINE LOST. Joule, 1911 Model, Missing Since April—Had 24 Men. Berlin, July 23.—(by wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The Overseas News Agency to-day gave out the following dispatch from Geneva: "The French submarine Joule has been missing since April 23, and is considered lost."

HOW BRITISH TRAP Foe's Submarines. Gunboats Disguised as Trawlers Hunt Down Raiders. Says Letter. (By Telegram to The Tribune.) Johnstown, Penn., July 23.—A letter received here yesterday by Andrew McAtee, a business man, from a relative in Scotland throws new light on the defensive measures used by England in the submarine warfare waged by Germany. The letter says in part: "Two enemy submarines were cleverly destroyed the other week—one at Peterhead and the other near Aberdeen. At Peterhead an innocent looking trawler, in reality a government gunboat, left the harbor and was soon spotted and held up by a submarine. The gunboat did not give the submarine time to approach, but opened fire at once, smashing the periscope with the first shot, whereupon her crew rushed out upon the deck. The second shot destroyed the conning tower, and down she went like a stone. "All the officers and crew were rescued, and, curiously enough, one of the rescued men turned out to be a German who for several years previous to the outbreak of the war had been engaged in the fish trade at Peterhead. He must have been a spy."

SWISS FEAR FOR FUTURE. Army Commander Hopes for Luck in Midst of Storms. Berlin, July 23.—(by wireless to Sayville, Long Island.) A dispatch from Rome, given out by the Overseas News Agency to-day, says that General Ulrich Wille, commander of the Swiss Army, speaking on the anniversary of the battle of Sempach, said that Switzerland's future was still uncertain.

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"Nothing German" Campaign in France. Paris, July 23.—Hundreds of thousands of colored posters have appeared in Paris, representing a classic female figure, laurel crowned, with a sword in one hand, the other pointing to the facade of Rheims Cathedral, which is depicted in flames. At the side of France vicior, symbolizing the industry and the manufactures of the French.

At the top is the one word: "Re-member." At the bottom is printed the legend: "No Germans! Nothing German!" The same design is reproduced in stamp size for use on letters, although of no value in paying postage.

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Advertisement for "One Minute, Mr. Man" featuring a man in a suit sitting at a desk. The text promotes a furniture sale and encourages readers to visit the store for home furnishings.

Advertisement for "The Dollar Dinner with Wine" at Avenue Restaurant. The ad features a small illustration of a woman and text promoting a special dinner with wine for \$1.25.

Advertisement for Avenue Restaurant, located at 244 St. Avenue. The ad includes the restaurant's name and address.

Advertisement for "REPORT GERMAN MASSING TROOPS AT ST. MIHIEL". The headline is in large, bold letters.

London Experts Think New Thrust at Verdun Is Likely.

London, July 23.—The Germans are launching a new drive at Verdun according to official reports received here. The official communications do not give any hint of such a concentration, but the military experts consider it likely in view of the Crown Prince's recent attempt to weaken the French hold on Verdun.

Severe fighting continues in the Argonne and in the Vosges, but no gain of consequence has been reported to-day. The Germans tried to win back ground they lost on the heights of Metzeral. Although they penetrated the French lines at one point, Paris reports, a counter attack drove them back. A French shell has gained a foothold in the trenches in Le Pretre Forest, which they lost recently. The bombardment of Pont-a-Mousson is reported by both sides.

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