

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 taken as the key to the German official communication issued this afternoon.

The Russian, however, have had lots of time to prepare a series of positions, and it is believed that they will make every effort to hold them until, if it becomes necessary, they are able to retire from Warsaw. South of Warsaw, in front of the fortress of Ivangorod, the Russians have retired to the Vistula River, which, with its forts and lack of bridges, forms a barrier which the Austrians and Germans will find it difficult to pass.

The northern German army, under von Hindenburg, also is reported to have made progress in breaking the line to cross the Narew River, another natural defense of the Russian triangle behind the Polish capital. All along this front the Russians have reorganized their counter attacks from the fortress of Novo-Georgievsk, but these, according to the German accounts, failed. Before Rozan, another of the river fortresses, the Germans declare that they have stormed and taken two villages and taken many prisoners.

Eight Rages at Ivangorod. 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 Ivangorod.

The report of the investment of Ivangorod in yesterday's communication from the German War Office puzzles 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 fortress of Ivangorod.

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 incorrectly 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 Ivangorod

Austro-Hungarian Headquarters, July 23.—The Austro-German mobile heavy artillery already is playing an important role in the operations of Ivangorod, and from the west bank of the Vistula below Ivangorod is throwing shells on the Ivangorod-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.

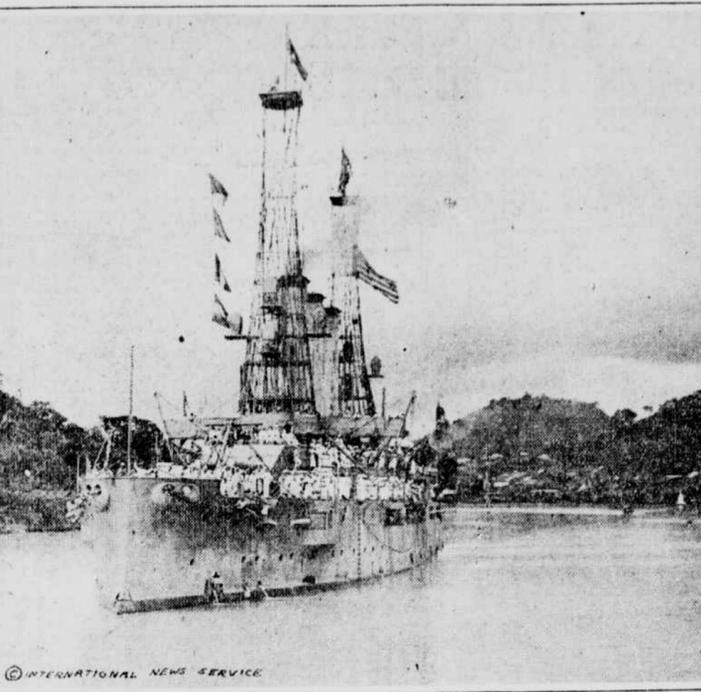
The Austro-German forces in this region continue to advance. Their task is most difficult, because the Russian troops are throwing in new reserves and veteran troops whose ranks have been recruited to full strength during the period of recuperation. The reinforced Russians are fighting with the valor 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 Russians. During their long occupation of Galicia the Russians had constructed a rail-galicia 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.

roll apparently is to separate the Russian forces here from the main Russian armies between the Vistula and the Bug.

Berlin Report Shows Advance Continues

Berlin, July 23.—The official statement issued to-night says: "In East Prussia there is continual fighting. We are pursuing eastward the retreating Russians. Yesterday we captured three machine guns and many ammunition cars and field kitchens. Our fighting moved closer to the Narew bridge head position. Before Rozan we stormed at the point of the bayonet the village of Milny and the fortification at Bygi. At the latter place we captured 200 prisoners. Night sorties from Novo-Georgievsk failed. The west bank of the Vistula was cleared of the enemy from Janowice, west of Kamierz, Granica. In the wooded ground southeast of Koziencze fighting is proceeding with Russian rear guards."

Between the Vistula and the Bug the Teutonic allies succeeded in breaking the obstinate resistance of the enemy at several points and forced the Russians to retreat. "Lingekopf and Barrenkopf are three and four kilometers respectively north of Munster. Granica is ten kilometers south of Ivangorod."

The official communication issued at Vienna to-day says: "In the region of South Poland, in Volhynia and on the upper Bug River continues. The enemy sent strong forces against the Bug from Kamionka, Strumilowa and Krysztowal to Sokal, where they have established some bridge head positions on the east bank. "The enemy advanced at some points to 300 paces of our trenches, and at other points they were hand-to-hand fighting. The Russians were everywhere repulsed with heavy losses."

"Southeast of Sokal a battalion of field chasseurs captured three officers and 200 prisoners. "Northwest of Grubecow the German forces have made important progress between the Bystritz and Vistula rivers. Archduke Joseph Ferdinand's army has repulsed the enemy at Belzyce and across the Wronow River. "West of the Vistula, from the mouth of the Pilica and up the river the Allies have advanced to the Vistula girdle of Ivangorod. "Near Koziencze (sixty-five miles northwest of Sandomierz) our troops had an engagement with Russian rear guards."

Germans Hurl Back by Counter Attacks

Petrograd, July 23.—The furious three front battle for Warsaw is growing more intense daily. On July 22 the Germans smashed the entanglements at Gniwoszew, six miles south of Ivangorod, but are said to have been hurled back with heavy losses by a determined counter attack.

On July 21 the Germans in the center of the Lublin-Cholm line suffered serious reverses in assaults on the Plaski, Voislavitz and Grubecow positions, according to reports received here. The Russian forces, occupying Russian trenches over a wide front and proceeded to advance northward of the Voislavitz, but it is stated, the Russians encountered them at night in the dense forests and drove them back with much loss, the Russians taking six guns and five hundred prisoners.

However, the Germans succeeded in regaining some of the ground thus lost in the course of July 22. The battle in the Cholm region has now proceeded for ten days with unabated fury, though the Russians claim that the Germans have been greatly weakened by their losses, and that they are approaching the limit of their endurance. The Germans are reported to have abandoned their attacks in the direction of Reiovetz, without making substantial gains.

Further southward on the River Bug, in the region of Sokal, the Russians continue meeting offensive with offensive. On the night before last 22 dispatches say, they seized several lines of German trenches and on the 23d drove the Teutons to the outskirts of Sokal. In a counter-attack on Petrovitz the Austrians were compelled to surrender remnants of the 10th Jaeger battalion with its commander. The Teutons in the afternoon of the 21st the Austro-German forces occupied Dobrotova, but are said to have been driven out in the evening, surrendering several hundred prisoners.

Reports from Rozan and a crossing of the Narew continues with unabated fury. Meanwhile, the Germans have begun active operations east of Bessyria. This is taken as additional evidence of a German effort to dovetail the entire operations.

At present the inclination is to expect decisive results first around Ivangorod. The following official communication was made public to-day: "In the region west of Mlawa there has been no significant fighting. The enemy occupied Janitsky and attempted an advance southeast. East of Rossyia the enemy advanced on the Shouhala River. "On the Narew Thursday there were further stubborn attacks on the bridgehead at Rozan. "On the left bank of the Vistula the enemy on Thursday assaulted the advanced works of Ivangorod, on the Wulka, Bukhinska and Gniekoff front, having broken our wire defences on one sector, the enemy was

"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. 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.

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 on 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.

TURKS NOW MAKE THEIR OWN SHELLS

Deny Reports of Famine and Epidemics in Constantinople.

Constantinople, July 23.—There has been no change in the situation on the Gallipoli front in the last week. Both Allies and Turks have confined their efforts to desultory small arms fire and sapping operations. The weather has been exceedingly warm. The Turks are concentrating many new troops near the Gallipoli theatre. They have started several plants for the manufacture of ammunition for heavy artillery. The output, it is asserted, is several thousand shells a day.

There is only slight foundation for reports of famine and epidemics in Constantinople. The city is well provided with moderately cheap food, there have been no disturbances in the streets and no cases of cholera have been reported.

Russians Retake Town in the Sokal Sector

Petrograd, July 23.—The War Office to-day made public the following official communication: "In the region of the village of Plo-tourjitz (in the Sokal) sector) the enemy, concentrating strong forces for a counter attack, captured part of the village, but after a night in the streets we recaptured it. Among the prisoners taken in this region were remnants of the 10th Austrian Jaeger Battalion, with its commander. "Strong enemy reserves, which advanced from the heights near the village of Zavihnia, sustained enormous losses by our cannonade, and being unable to cross the Bug Valley, could not support the enemy troops attacked by us. The fighting continues. "During the day of the 21st the enemy attacked and captured part of the village of Dobrotova (south of Sokal), but was dislodged the same evening, leaving some prisoners in our hands."

Russia Is Determined to Fight to the End

Zurich, July 23.—Determination to continue the war to the end and confidence that the Czar's forces will eventually triumph over the Teutonic Allies are expressed in the following Russian communication sent to the Swiss press: "For some time past the Germans have been making efforts to present the public opinion in Switzerland that the temporary successes of the German armies in Russian Poland and the Baltic provinces have placed the Russian armies at their mercy and will induce Russia to conclude a separate peace. These German conclusions and the hopes which spring from them are absolutely without foundation. "Whatever may be the momentary German successes due to long preparations for this war, Russia will never allow herself to be forced to make peace. These German conclusions and hopes seem ridiculous to any one who knows even approximately the immeasurable power of resistance which the gigantic empire of the Czar has at its disposal. "To-day, more than ever, the Russian people and those who guide their destinies are united in the same unshakable resolution to continue the struggle to the end, that is to say, until the complete and definite triumph of their arms. This result cannot but be attained, thanks to the mathematical superiority of the forces of the empire compared to those of its adversaries. The war will therefore be continued even if it lasts for years. "Reports from Jarow state that German losses were very heavy on the Radom-Vistula front. The Kaiser's army strength has been reinforced by thirty-seven Austrian batteries."

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 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

Pateran, 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.

ITALIANS SHELL BRIDGE OF GORIZIA, VIENNA SEYS

Vienna, July 23.—The official communication issued to-day says: "The battle near Gorizia continues. The Italians yesterday bombarded moderately the bridgehead of Gorizia. The attack on Monte Sabotino was repulsed and our troops regained, without exception, their original positions at the bridgehead. During the repulse of numerous hostile attacks the Dalmatian language again particularly distinguished itself. "Fighting continues on the edge of the Doberdo plateau. Last night the Italians thrice attacked the Peteano-Sdrusina sector. All the attacks were repulsed. "A hostile attempt to advance upon our trenches between Sdrusina and Polazzo was unsuccessful. The last hostile attacks near Sels and Vermigliano against Monte Sabotino were in vain. "In the middle Isonzo there were only artillery engagements. In the Krn region our troops yesterday and last night and again to-day repulsed attacks. "Nothing of importance has occurred in the Carnia and Tyrolean frontier regions. Night attacks by Italians on Montebelluna continued. Artillery firing continues at several points."

GREECE BARS PRESS ATTACKS ON ITALY

Venezolo Party Sees in Order Better Attitude of King and Court.

Milan, July 23.—The "Telegramme" of Athens, states that the government has ordered all newspapers to cease attacks on the Quadruple Alliance and in particular on Italy. The "Patri", organ of the Venezolo party, regarding this order as proof that the King and court party are taking a better view of the situation. Threats of the German press against Rumania for refusing passage of munitions are bringing about better relations between Rumania and Bulgaria, which in case of conflict with the central powers would both suffer. Concentration of Austrian troops on the Rumanian frontier has led to the exchange of views on the question between Sofia and Bucharest. "As supplying Turkey with munitions is now a question of life or death for the Ottoman government the central powers will be forced to take drastic measures to force Rumania to consent."

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. "The Joule was built at Toulon in 1911. Her length is given at 167-10 feet, and her speed at 12 1/2 knots. Her equipment included six torpedo tubes and her complement was twenty-four men."

HOW BRITISH TRAP Foe's SUBMARINES

Gunboats Disguised as Trawlers Hunt Down Raiders.

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. "In the Aberdeen light a British submarine submerged allowed in the wake of some trawlers as they put to sea. When the trawlers were approached by the German submarine they alerted their course a little. The British 'sub' then came to the surface, and with the first shot the shell nearly split the German boat in two. All of the crew and officers of the German boat, with the exception of three, were drowned."

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 Berne, 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.



One Minute, Mr. Man—

before you close your desk and hurry away this noon to the golf links, the sea shore or some other week-end engagement, let us whisper in your ear, two words—

Your Home

Your physical home, whether it be a big mansion or a little cottage in the country, a large or small house in the city, a big or little apartment—whatever and wherever it be—we shall have something to say to you about your home in connection with the

August Sale of Furniture

First Day of Courtesy, Tuesday, July 27

Take stock of your home. See what condition it is in physically. Does it need new furniture? Does it need new furnishings? Have you let it run down? Is it cheerful? Is it homey? Is it comfortable? Can you make it better and more cheerful in any way?

Our announcements on Monday morning and evening will concern YOUR home and show you how you can make it still happier.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway at Ninth Street, New York

"The Dollar Dinner with Wine" Also a la Carte.

Special Grilled Dinner (to order) with wine, \$1.25

Avenue Restaurant

ENTRANCE 214 ST.

REPORT GERMAN MASSING TROOPS AT ST. MIHIEL

London Experts Think New Thrust at Verdun Is Likely.

London, July 23.—The Germans are massing troops at St. Mihiel to launch 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 signs of consequences are 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 attack on the right bank of the Meuse, which has gained a foothold in the trenches in Le Pretre Forest, which they lost recently. The bombardment of Ponta-Mousson is reported by both sides.

The official statement issued by the War Office to-night says: "To-day it was comparatively quiet along the whole front. "In Artois there was the usual artillery activity. The heaviest firing was in the sub-urbs of Soissons and on Rheims. "Between the Oise and the Aisne, in the region of Quenevies, and on the plateau of Mayroy, the Germans succeeded yesterday in setting part of an enemy trench, thus strengthening the front to our advantage.

Pont-a-Mousson Bombarded

Pont-a-Mousson was intermittently bombarded during the night. No signs of a German attempt to capture a strong hostile reconnoitering force supported by artillery was turned back by our infantry and artillery. "In the Vosges an attempted German attack on a position southward of the Faye was easily repulsed. "The positions we had won to the east of Metzeral, on the crest of the Linge 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.

The communication given out by the Berlin War Office says: "The nightly hand grenade attacks of the enemy north and northwest of Soissons were repulsed. In the Champagne district we successfully blew up several mines and occupied the borders of the openings thus made. "In the forest of Le Pretre a French night attack failed. The enemy fighting is proceeding. An attack by the enemy against the Lingekopf-Barrenkopf line north of Munster was repulsed after severe fighting at close quarters before and in the positions of the German mobile heavy artillery.

Le Pretre Attack Fails

The communication given out by the Berlin War Office says: "The nightly hand grenade attacks of the enemy north and northwest of Soissons were repulsed. In the Champagne district we successfully blew up several mines and occupied the borders of the openings thus made. "In the forest of Le Pretre a French night attack failed. The enemy fighting is proceeding. An attack by the enemy against the Lingekopf-Barrenkopf line north of Munster was repulsed after severe fighting at close quarters before and in the positions of the German mobile heavy artillery.

HEED NORWAY'S PROTEST

British Regret Violation of Neutrality of Waters.

Christiansia, July 23.—The British government, through Sir Edward Grey, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, has expressed regret to the government for the violation by British warships of Norwegian territorial waters, especially for the seizure by an auxiliary cruiser of a German steamer inside the three mile limit. Formal protest had been lodged by Norway.

The press expresses satisfaction with the terms of the note, although pointing out that it was considerably delayed. The papers call on the government to demand satisfaction from Germany for the torpedoing of Norwegian ships with the loss of several sailors' lives.

BERLIN DENIES SEA LOSS

Russia Credited British Submarine with Sinking Warship.

Berlin, July 23.—Supplementing last night's denial that a German warship had been sunk in the Baltic by a submarine, the Admiralty authorized to-day a statement that the only loss during the operations was the Albatross, a mine layer.

The statement was made in the British House of Commons on Wednesday that Russia had given Commander Horton of a British submarine credit for having sunk a German battleship in the Baltic, on July 2. The vessel was believed to have been the Pomern, which is of the Deutsch-