

RUSSIA'S PLIGHT DUE TO WANT OF MUNITIONS

Embassy Admits Pending Evacuation of Warsaw, and Gives Reasons.

CITY'S STRATEGIC VALUE NOT GREAT

Official Statement Hints Crucial Battle Must Be on Middle Reaches of Niemen.

Washington, July 31.—In response to a request for a statement on the present situation at Warsaw, the Russian Embassy to-night gave out the following:

"The reasons for the probable evacuation of Warsaw are these: A vast number of men with full equipment and amply supplied has been directed against the Russian forces in the Polish capital. On the western front (in Poland) there has been concentrated nearly the entire Austro-Hungarian army, excepting the forces assigned to duty on the Italian border, and in addition seventy divisions of the German army, supported by nearly all the German cavalry. Furthermore, the Turks have diverted a portion of the Russian army to the Caucasus.

"As a result of the exceptional development of German and some Austro-Hungarian industries, the enemies of Russia dispose of enormous quantities of artillery, machine guns and rifles and a most abundant supply of ammunition. Russia has encountered a temporary difficulty in supplying her forces with sufficient arms and ammunition to fight against an enemy so plentifully equipped as Germany and Austria-Hungary; nevertheless, the most active measures are being taken to remedy this deficiency.

"This lack of arms and ammunition is the reason why Russia has adopted a defensive mode of warfare. Although not so plentifully supplied with the means of waging war as Russia has been, she is able to utilize the tenacity of her troops, not only in checking for the space of nearly three months the forward rush of her enemies, but in inflicting countless losses upon them. The disorganization of the German strength of their attack and, as is proven by the poor physical condition of the prisoners taken by us, we have brought them to a state of considerable exhaustion.

"A war is not decided by the invasion and occupation of any section of territory by one combatant or the other, but rather by the final outcome of the struggle between the forces which are engaged. The power which husbands its strength until the end must win. A change of the front line may be regarded as necessary for the purpose of placing the troops in more advantageous positions to continue the strife.

"Russia's means are inexhaustible, and she is only beginning to develop her powers, while the strength of the Germans and Austrians has reached its highest point. They cannot avoid failure in the future.

"The line on the western frontier was always the weakest in the strategic position of Russia. We did not count on our plans upon holding possession, for the first period of the war, of the region within the sweep of the Vistula and territory bordering on this river. Consequently, as far back as 1910 Russia withdrew a portion of her forces from this territory into interior provinces and established the frontiers of the River Niemen as her principal line of defense along the middle reaches of the River Niemen and thence in a southerly direction as far as Brest-Litovsk."

German Aviators See Warsaw's Evacuation

Geneva, July 31.—German aviators, returning to their lines after a flight over Warsaw, reported that a flight by two German aviators had been observed in the Polish capital, marching toward the east, says a dispatch to "The Geneva Tribune" from Innsbruck.

Austro-Hungarian cavalry, the dispatch adds, have entered Lublin and have been in south Russian Poland since yesterday.

A German offensive on a large scale by the Russian army, which has been in the hands of the Austrians since yesterday.

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CITY OF BROKEN HEART, POLAND CALLS WARSAW

Since 1655 the City, Which Was Once the Capital of Europe's Warriors, Has Been Prey of Many Nations.

Warsaw, the City of the Broken Heart, her Polish children call her, and her history lends ample claim to the title.

Warsaw looks on the forward rolling Teutonic armies with indifference. Capture is an old story to her. For centuries she has known the worst that can befall a city occupied by foreign soldiery. In changing her Russian shackles for those of Germany she must experience little emotion. Hope died in Warsaw a century and a half ago. Since then Poland has been the prey of Germany, Austria and Russia.

Once Warsaw was the capital of the proudest and most warlike people of Europe. From her gates the great John Sobieski, Poland's king and the foremost warrior of his time, rode forth at the head of his armored regiments and his terrible Winged Hussars—cavalry of noble blood, who were riveted to the back of their cuirasses great feather wings. With the flower of Polish chivalry behind him, he smote the Turks at Vienna and hurled back the Moslem wave which threatened to engulf Europe.

Armed Nobility Her Downfall.

It was through the strength of an armed nobility that Poland came into existence. It was through this same armed nobility that she perished. A king once sat in Warsaw, the theoretical head of the Polish nation. Once a year the "armored diet," composed of all the nobles of the land, met in council on a great field, the "Wola," near Warsaw, to direct the policies of the state. Unanimous approval of the diet was necessary for any action, and rarely was this obtained. It was impossible to build up a strong central government. The disunion of the diet weakened the state, and it fell an easy prey to its three land-greedy neighbors.

From 1655 scarcely a generation has passed without Warsaw hearing the tramp of foreign troops through her streets. In that year Charles Gustav, of Sweden, invaded Poland on a pretext, took Warsaw and Cracow and dominated the entire land.

Battle and Then a Relapse.

Quarrelsome and disunited among themselves, it needed only a national calamity to bring to naught the loving Poles. The whole country rose as one man and swept the Swedish monarch over its borders. Then Poland relapsed into its everlasting internal bickering.

In 1702 Charles XII of Sweden, the Napoleon of his time, who died after vanquishing Denmark, Poland, Russia and Saxony, at the age at which other heroes die, died in the city of Warsaw. Troubles at home, followed by his own untimely death, alone prevented him from making the whole kingdom his own.

From what was once the strongest military power in Europe Poland had degenerated greatly, and the neighboring nations—Russia, Austria and Prussia—cast longing glances at her.

Proletariat they pretended to defend. They have sent thousands of workmen to die in the trenches in defence of their worst enemies, the capitalists and members of the military caste.

This manifesto is the most aggressive and outspoken yet that has been published, and it proves that the eyes of the German nation are beginning to be opened as to the origin of and responsibility for the war.

Austrians Admit Italian Gains

London, July 31.—Austrian official reports to-night finally admit Italian gains on the upper Isonzo at Malborghetto, although they claim their repulse on the Carinthian and Tyrolean frontiers. Attacks on Gorizia have been suspended, though the artillery is still engaged in intermittent duels.

The Vienna official report follows: "The Italian infantry attacks in the district of Gorizia yesterday were completely suspended. The enemy's artillery continues to fire large quantities of ammunition.

"In the Carinthian frontier districts several engagements occurred. Three Italian battalions, after artillery preparation, attacked our troops. On Pal Piccolo the enemy succeeded in penetrating our advance trenches, but finally was completely repulsed after hard fighting. An Italian attack near Lodinuz Pass, north of Poulauz, also was repulsed in a hand grenade engagement.

"On the frontier ridge, south of Malborghetto, one of our advance detachments evacuated observation posts in the face of superior enemy forces.

"In the Tyrol Italian artillery attacks were unsuccessful on the plateau of Folgarida and Lavarone. An attack by feeble hostile forces in the Monte Cristalla district was sanguinarily repulsed."

Submarines Sink 8 More Trawlers

Crews of English Fishing Vessels Sent to Bottom by Germans Are Saved.

London, July 31.—Eight more Lowestoft trawlers have been sunk by a German submarine. The crews were saved.

The fishermen sent to the bottom include the Quest, the Strife, the Achieve, the Athena, the Coriander and the Fitzgerald. The crews of the last named two reached Lowestoft yesterday.

The crews of the two other trawlers, the names of which are lacking, were landed at Yarmouth.

Returned Reservists Lose Citizen Rights

Aliens Must Begin Anew To Be Naturalized Here.

Washington, July 31.—Would-be American citizens who have gone back to fight for their fatherlands have lost their standing so far as acquiring American citizenship is concerned. Should they return to America they will have the same status as the immigrant coming for the first time. This was decided by the Department of Labor, which pointed out that aliens seeking naturalization must take the oath of allegiance to the United States and forswear their allegiance to the country from which they came. In enlisting in a foreign army, however, an alien is taken which makes null and void all that part of the process of naturalization through which they may have gone.

Disension Causes Anxiety in Berlin

Manifesto Condemns War as Defiance of Treaties and Betrayal of Workers.

Zurich, July 31.—War between German official socialists and dissidents is raging more fiercely every day, and the polemic combat is spreading to such an extent as to inspire anxiety in government circles.

The latest manifesto, signed by ninety prominent names, declares that the pretensions of the official socialists that they voted for war because Germany was threatened by the Russian tyrant is untrue. That, on the contrary, it was Germany which invaded Russia on the same day that enormous masses of German troops poured into Luxembourg and Belgium in defiance of the peace treaties.

The manifesto declares that the official socialists are using the very language and acting just as the tyrants they denounce have done for centuries. The manifesto declares the attitude of French and English socialists; but declares that German official socialists have no right to complain, as by voting and supporting an unjust war they have betrayed the interests of the

END CARNAGE, IS POPE'S APPEAL TO THE NATIONS

On Anniversary of Conflict He Implores Warring Peoples to Halt.

TELLS OF EUROPE SOWN WITH RUINS

Full Text of Prayer to Countries Reveals Resolve to Devote All Power to Reconciliation.

Paris, July 31.—The text of the peace appeal just issued by Pope Benedict reads as follows:

"When we were called to succeed to the Apostolic Throne of Pope Pius X, whose upright and exemplary life was brought to an end by the fratricidal struggle which broke out in Europe, we, too, felt—after gazing fearfully upon the bloody battlefield—the despair of a father who witnesses his home torn asunder and ravaged by a furious tempest.

"We thought with inexpressible sorrow of our young sons cut down by death; we felt in our heart, enlarged by Christian charity, the great unspeakable sadness of mothers and of wives made widows before their time and the tears of children deprived too soon of parental guidance.

"Participating in our soul in the fear and anguish of innumerable families, and well knowing the imperial duties imposed upon us by the mission of peace and love with which we have been confided during these sad days, we adopted a firm resolve to concentrate our whole activity and all our power to the reconciliations of the peoples at war. We made a solemn promise to our Divine Father, who wished with the price of his blood to make all men brothers.

Counsels Not Heard.

"Words of peace and love were first addressed to the nations and their chiefs as the supreme guardian of their souls. Our affectionate and insistent counsels as father and friend were not heard. This increased our sadness, but did not shake our resolution. We continue with confidence to appeal to the minds and hearts of subjects as well as kings, imploring him to end the great scourge.

"In our humble but ardent prayer we want to include all the faithful and, to make it more effective, we have taken care that it be accompanied by words of benediction and peace.

"To-day, on the sad anniversary of the terrible conflict, our heart gives forth the wish that the war will soon end. We raise again our voice to utter a fatherly cry for peace. May this cry, dominating the frightful noise of arms, reach the warring peoples and their chiefs and induce kindly and more serene intentions.

"In the name of the Lord God; in the name of the Father and of the Holy Spirit; in the name of the blessed blood of Jesus—the price of the redemption of humanity—we implore the belligerent nations before divine Providence henceforth to end the horrible carnage which for a year has been dishonoring Europe.

Europe Sown with Ruins.

"This is the blood of brothers that is being shed on land and sea. The most beautiful regions of Europe—this garden of the world—are sown with bodies and ruins. There, where recently fields and factories thrived, cannot now be seen, in a frightful manner, a frenzy of demolition, wantonly leveling villages, and spreading the ravages of death."

"You who before God and men are charged with the grave responsibility of peace and war, listen to our prayer, listen to the fatherly voice of the vicar of the eternal and supreme judge to whom you should give account of your public works as well as private actions.

"The abundant riches which the creating God has given to your lands permit you to continue the contest. But at what price, is the answer of thousands of young whose lives are lost each day on the battlefields, of the ruins of so many cities and villages, so many monuments, due to the petty and genius of our forefathers. The bitter tears which flow in the sanctity of homes and at the foot of altars, do they not also repeat that the price of the continuation of the contest is great, too great?"

"And it is to be said the immense conflict cannot be ended without violence of arms. May this cease for destruction be abandoned. Nations do not perish. Humiliated and oppressed, they tremblingly carry the yoke imposed on them and prepare for revenge, transmitting from generation to generation a sorrowful heritage of hate and vengeance.

Consider Rights Now.

"Why not now weigh with serene conscientiousness the rights and just aspirations of the peoples? Why not start with good will a direct or indirect exchange of views, with the object of considering as far as possible these rights and aspirations, and thus put to an end the terrible combat, as has been the case previously under similar circumstances?"

"Blessed be he who first extends the olive branch and tenders his hand to the enemy in offering his reasonable conditions of peace.

"The equilibrium of world progress and the security and tranquillity of nations repose on mutual wellbeing and respect of the rights and dignity of others, more than on the number of armies and a formidable dose of fortresses.

"It is the cry of peace which issues from our supplicant soul this sad day and which invites the true friends of peace in the world to extend their hand to hasten the end of a war which for a year has transformed Europe into an enormous battlefield."

"May Jesus, in His pity, by the intercession of the Mother of Sorrows, end the terrible tempest and cause to arise a radiant dawn and the quietude of peace formed in His own divine image. May hymns of thanksgiving be sung in honor of all good things soon resumed.

Hope for Reconciliation.

"Let us hope for the reconciliation of the states. May the peoples once again become brothers and return to their peaceful labor in arts, learning and industry. May once again the empire of justice be established. May the people decide henceforth to confine the solution of their differences no longer to the sword, but to courts of justice and equity, where the questions may be studied with necessary calm and thought.

"This will be the most beautiful and glorious step—this confidence that the tree of peace will flourish in the world to enjoy again its fruits which are so much to be desired, we bestow our apostolic benediction upon all those

Pope's Plea for Peace

Rejected by British

London, July 31.—Pope Benedict's plea for an "arranging of aspirations" finds no response in the British press, which rejects, as "The Westminster Gazette" puts it, the "implication of the Pope that we all equally are involved in a fratricidal struggle and that all in equal degree are responsible for the origin and outcome of this strife."

"We had no choice in the matter in August, 1914," the newspaper says, "and we have no choice in the matter now."

After citing examples of what it describes as the "terrorism and despotism" perpetrated by Germany in the year of warfare, "The Westminster Gazette" says:

"There is no conceivable arranging of aspirations which will meet our view short of an issue which will make a repetition of these events impossible in the future."

"The 'Pall Mall Gazette,' writing in a similar vein, and while not questioning the Pope's sincerity or impartiality, remarks:

"But until victory definitely rests on the banner of our alliance the Pope's wish cannot be realized without the deepest wrong to the cause of right and liberty and peace itself."

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BRIDES KILLER MUST DIE

Appeal of London Man Who Slew Wives in Baths Denied.

London, July 31.—His appeal having been denied, the hanging of George Joseph Smith, the "Brides in Bath" murderer, was to-day set for August 13 at Maidstone prison.

Smith was convicted on July 1 on the charge of murdering three of his wives while they were in the bath. His purpose was the collection of insurance money on their lives.

J.M. Gidding & Co. 564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue, 46th and 47th Sts.

Will begin, tomorrow A Final Clearance

Luxurious Evening Gowns Regularly \$150, \$175, \$195, \$250 to \$300. to be closed out.....at \$65 & \$95

Not more than sixty-five gowns in the group—every one handsome enough to grace any social function—beautiful gold and silver brocades—jewelled and sequined net gowns—exquisite lace styles—tulle gowns—and exclusive novelty silks—including very beautiful Black gowns, for dinner and evening wear.

Afternoon Gowns and Dancing Frocks Regularly \$65 to \$125 at \$25 & \$35 For dinners—calling—cards—theatre—restaurant wear—and similar occasions.

\$55 to \$125 Day and Evening Wraps—\$28 & \$48 Of taffeta, faille, satin and gros de Londres, in black and colors—at \$48, Silver Embroidered styles.

\$35 to \$75 Tailored Suits at \$15 A closing out of remaining lines; including tans, light Summer shades, checks, white serges, etc., also suits of linen, eponge and golf-cord.

\$45 to \$125 Demi-tailleur Suits at \$25 Taffeta and Faille Suits—Combination Silk-and-Cloth Suits—White Serge and Pongee Suits—and Tailored Cloth models in service or semi-dress styles.

\$35 to \$65 Motor and Service Coats—\$15, \$25, \$35 Remaining garments—not many of a kind—of wool velour, cashmere-cloth, mixtures, etc.

\$25 & \$32 Linen Coats at \$12. \$35 & \$45 Shantung Coats at \$18 Separate Skirts: \$45 to \$55 Silk and Satin Semi-dress Skirts at \$15 \$10 to \$15 Outing Skirts - - - at \$5 and \$9 \$22 to \$45 Silk Sweaters—\$10, \$15, \$25, \$35

Final Clearance of Summer Millinery At \$8 and \$10—Former prices \$15, \$18, \$25 to \$35 Mainie-trimmed Black Hats—All White Hats—White and Black effects—satin and straw hats—Leghorns, etc.

Riddance of \$8 to \$25 Summer Blouses—\$4, \$7 & \$10 Of such materials as batiste, voile, crepe, and handkerchief linen.

\$18 to \$25 Parasols at \$5 & \$7 \$15 to \$25 Novelty Bags at \$5 to \$10

Advance Modes The New Hats are now ready; exquisite Draped Effects—Postillon Sailors—Coque Sailors and Turbans—the new "Busby" Hats and other equally attractive designs, in the new autumn shades.

Autumn Walking Frocks in leather trimmed satin models—Braided Serges—cloth styles embroidered in jet, silver or gun-metal and other innovations.

New Suits—introducing Bretelle effects—new ideas in embroidered designs—velvet-and-cloth combinations,