

Henry James on "England at War." Author just become a British subject discusses attitude of nation toward the conflict in his first article on the war. In THE SUN to-morrow.

THE WEATHER FORECAST. Partly cloudy to-day; not so warm; probably fair to-morrow. Highest temperature yesterday, 88; lowest, 67. Detailed weather, mail and marine reports on page 11.

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PRICE TWO CENTS.

BECKER PUT TO DEATH SAYING 'I'M INNOCENT'

Meets End Praying, With Picture of Wife Pinned Next to Heart.

BUNGLING AT LAST ADDS GREWSOMENESS

Guards Fail to Buckle Chest Strap and Body Slips Forward.

FUNERAL SET FOR 10 O'CLOCK MONDAY

Widow Prostrated When Body Is Brought From Prison to Her Home.

Charles Becker was put to death in the electric chair at Sing Sing soon after dawn yesterday morning for the murder of a State's witness, Herman Rosenthal. During the sleepless night which preceded his end Becker had signed a formal declaration of innocence which he was to have delivered orally to the witnesses who faced him as he sat in the death chair.

But as he led the way in a dazed manner into the death chamber, his drawn cheeks a grayish olive tinge, those who had to be there to watch him felt that he had been well advised by good friends who finally had persuaded him while he was awaiting the dawn not to try to speak his thoughts to the rows of young men whose eyes he met for a moment as he shambled into the room.

He walked steadily enough, but might seemed to have dulled a bit his sense of place, of direction. He stepped somewhat too far out in front of the electric chair, murmuring brief religious aspirations in a voice that grew weaker and more uncertain as fractions of seconds dragged on, and then with an uncertain, undulating movement of his head he found the chair with a backward glance and slightly to his right and sat down in it.

Most of all the quaver in his voice showed how close his boned frame was to collapse.

"Jesus, Mary and Joseph assist me in my last agony," he echoed the little prayer the priests near him were saying. "Lord have mercy on us! Christ have mercy on us!" he repeated and repeated in a short, choppy way.

The words as Becker said them might have been the rapid repetition of a hypnotic formula. They came faster and faster as seconds passed, fear crowding them into a low quaver of sound as he was strapped into the chair—strapped with so much excited hurry on the part of the guards that unnecessary horror was added to the last moments of the scene.

His voice grew huskier as it became less audible. He tried to clear it with a short, hard cough as the black robed arm of Father Cahin advanced across the chair to place a crucifix momentarily against the doomed man's lips. There was no fervency, seemingly no understanding, on Becker's part of the act as he pressed his lips against the cross—rather against the crucifix which was placed against his lips by the priest.

"Jesus, have mercy on me!" he said brokenly at last, the face straps which now shut out the light from his eyes forever adding to terror in muffling his words. In a last supreme effort he gasped, "Into Thy hands, O Lord, I commend my soul."

Flash Still His Voice. On the instant there was a green flash, his great chest shot forward and he was dead. The crucifix was placed against his lips by the priest.

It was at the moment of the first flash that attendants, overanxious while strapping to the chair the most important straps of all—the one for a generation or longer, discovered that they had done their first work so hurriedly that unnecessary grewsomeness was added to the scene.

Wrist, forelegs and head had been properly buckled to the chair, but when it came to fastening one of the largest and most important straps of all—the wide band of leather that should have held Becker's back securely against the electric chair—the guards in their hurry drew the chest strap so that it went around the outside of his upper arms instead of around the chest under the arms.

In great haste the guards in charge of the chest strap upon noticing their mistake loosened the buckle and adjusted the strap properly. But next they forgot to fasten the chest strap buckle.

William Columbus Gompers, Brooklyn boy, nephew of Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, killed fighting at Port au Prince.



ARBITRATION ON LUSITANIA?

London Hears Germany Suggests Plan for Compensation. Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. LONDON (Saturday), July 31.—The Express publishes a despatch from its correspondent at Amsterdam declaring that Germany is sounding the United States to ascertain whether Washington is willing to submit to arbitration by the Hague Tribunal the question of compensation for the loss of American lives on the Lusitania.

It is believed in Germany that this is the only way the American note can be answered without arousing ill feeling between the two countries.

CASHIER OUT OF TOWN; SHORTAGE HINTED AT

United Fruit Company of Boston Suffers \$100,000 Loss, Says Report.

Boston, July 30.—It leaked out here to-night that the United Fruit Company had lost a sum of money said to be in the neighborhood of \$100,000. George S. Inman, for fifteen years the cashier, is not in Boston and is being sought for in all parts of the United States.

The alleged shortage was discovered on Monday last, when a company auditor made a rather sudden visit to the offices. Inman received him and within a very few minutes Inman, it is said, made a hasty exit in his shirt sleeves. There is a report that he went to the roof of the Board of Trade building, in which the company has offices, crossed it and then by means of another set of elevators descended to the street. At his apartment in Brookline nothing is known of his whereabouts.

Mr. Inman went to the garage where they kept their car on Thursday morning, took the machine out and since has not been seen. The statement given out by the attorneys follows: "The cashier of the United Fruit Company, George S. Inman, is no longer connected with the company. "The books of the company are now being examined by experts. It is known, however, that the company has not sustained any serious loss. There is no more to be said at present except that the company is protected by the bond of the National Surety Company. "The resignation of Mr. Charles A. Hubbard as treasurer of the company, although only accepted by the board of directors Wednesday, was tendered some time ago and was in no way connected with the severing of Mr. Inman's relations with the company."

MR. MORGAN ENTIRELY WELL

Returns to Glen Cove After Cruise in His Yacht Corsair.

GLEN COVE, L. I., July 30.—J. Pierpont Morgan returned to his East Island estate to-day after a cruise in his steam yacht Corsair along the Atlantic coast.

It was said at the Morgan home to-night that Mr. Morgan has fully recovered from the wounds inflicted by Frank Holt in an attempt to assassinate him. He probably will go to his New York office in the early part of next week. He will go to New London in the Corsair on August 9 to join the New York Yacht Club fleet on its three weeks cruise.

HARVARD SCIENTISTS SAFE

Party in 60 Foot Schooner on Way From Azores to Africa.

SPECIAL CABLE DESPATCH TO THE SUN. PONTA DELGADA, Azores, July 30.—The Kitty A., the sixty-foot schooner which is bearing a group of Harvard men to the West African coast on a scientific expedition, left here to-day for Madeira. Prof. Charles Wellington Furlong, who is in charge, declared that they were delighted with the progress of the tour and the results obtained by their researches in the Azores.

The Kitty A., smaller than the flagship of Columbus, is taking the expedition to the islands off West Africa in the interests of the Department of Comparative Zoology of the Peabody Museum of Harvard. The vessel belongs to Capt. Henry H. Amory of Newport and Boston, a noted yachtsman who navigates his own vessel, and those on board include Prof. Furlong, geographer, ethnologist and zoologist, who has expeditions all over the world; Dr. William G. Erving of Washington, surgeon and naturalist, also a traveler; Dr. Ernest A. Hooten of Cambridge, a mate, three sailors and a cook.

TWO U. S. SAILORS KILLED BY HAYTIANS

Brooklyn Boy Loses Life in Clash Following Attack by Snipers.

INTERVENTION IS URGED

Battleship Connecticut Leaves for Island With 500 More Marines.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Two American bluejackets, one of them from Brooklyn, were killed during an attack by Haytiens last night upon the American forces now in occupation of Port au Prince. Admiral Caperton reported this to the Navy Department to-day. He added that the attack was easily repulsed and that there is no cause for alarm as to the safety of the American forces or foreign residents of Port au Prince. As a result of this attack, disclosing the seriousness of the situation with which Admiral Caperton is dealing, 500 more marines are being sent to him. A part of this force will leave Philadelphia on board the battleship Connecticut and the remainder will be made up of marine detachments from Norfolk, which will be picked up by the Connecticut off the Virginia Capes to-morrow. Admiral Caperton has assumed full military control of Port au Prince and constitutes the only government of recognized authority in the Haytian capital at this time. A local committee of safety organized by the Haytiens no longer figures in the situation because of its attempts to interfere with Admiral Caperton's measures.

Who the Dead Are. The dead as a result of last night's attack on the town are: Seaman William Gompers; next of kin, Mrs. Sophie Gompers, 107 Stockton street, Brooklyn. Ordinary seaman, Cason S. Whitehurst, next of kin, Cason M. Whitehurst, 608 Clay avenue, Norfolk, Va. Secretary Daniels sent telegrams this afternoon to the next of kin announcing the deaths of the seamen's deaths and expressing his deep regret and appreciation of their services.

The attack came at 8 o'clock. It consisted chiefly in sniping from the brush on the southern side of the town. Gompers and Whitehurst were killed during the fighting, but no other American soldiers were wounded. The admiral sent no further details of the fighting except to say that the Haytiens were repulsed. Meantime the State Department has not yet reached a decision as to a program to be pursued in Hayti beyond the decision in this regard is already laid in President Wilson's hands, though the department of state has not yet completed its consideration of the situation and its recommendations.

U. S. Must Act Soon. It is the unanimous opinion of all who have had any connection with Haytian affairs, officially or otherwise, that the moment has come for vigorous action by the United States to end the intolerable conditions which have been permitted to prevail in the negro republic.

Mr. Fuller, Jr., recently submitted an exhaustive report on the subject, having been sent by former Secretary Bryan to renew the attempt to negotiate a treaty with the Haytiens which would give the United States the necessary control over the country to insure peace and financial integrity. He concluded that the only way to accomplish this purpose, it is understood that he will be consulted by the State Department again in connection with its handling of the situation.

It is understood that it is the intention to keep Admiral Caperton in Hayti and to supply him with whatever forces he deems necessary for the preservation of the treaty with the government, either American or Haytian, is established and until such government has granted to France and Santo Domingo reparation for the violation of their legations by the Haytian mobs.

Admiral Caperton reported to-day that he had placed Capt. E. L. Beach in command of the 500 marines at Port au Prince. Col. E. K. Cole, who will be in command of the 500 marines en route to Hayti on the Connecticut, will take command of the units on the station of Admiral Caperton on his arrival.

The situation at Cape Haytien continues unsettled. Accordingly the Navy Department has despatched the cruiser Nautilus to Cape Haytien, where it will relieve the naval yacht Eagle, the only American war vessel now in that port.

IN NAVY FIVE YEARS.

William C. Gompers Was Nephew of Samuel Gompers.

William Columbus Gompers, one of the two seamen killed at Port au Prince, lived at 107 Stockton street, Brooklyn, with his widowed mother, Mrs. Sophie Gompers. His father, Jacob Gompers, died nine years ago, and several years before he had been his mother's only support. He was born on October 12, 1892, and his parents gave him the middle name of Columbus to mark the day of the boy's birth was the 40th anniversary of the discovery of America.

Young Gompers was a nephew of Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor. The latter was much interested in him and was in the habit of sending tokens on his birthday. Mrs. Gompers received a message from Commander Victor Blue of the Washington last evening telling of the death of her son. Mrs. Gompers wrote regularly to his mother and on Monday last she received a \$20 money order from him. He enlisted in the navy at the age of 17 and was attached to the battleship Idaho. He was discharged at the end of three years and four months and reenlisted after taking a three weeks vacation. He was then assigned to the Washington. He was at Vera Cruz during the Mexican trouble last year, but did not go ashore to take part in the fighting. Gompers had two married brothers,

ROOT SEES PERIL IF REFORM IS DENIED

People Demanding Reorganization of State Government on Simpler Lines.

FEDERAL PLAN FAVORED

New York System as Irresponsible as Venezuelan, He Declares.

ALBANY, July 30.—President Root of the Constitutional Convention is of the opinion that the convention may as well adjourn now so far as the approval of the people at the November election is concerned if it does not adopt the Tanner plan to reorganize the State Government and abolish numerous boards and commissions and the Stimson plan to save \$50,000,000 in the payment of the canal and highway State debt. The Tanner plan involves the short ballot idea and President Root is to take a strong stand upon the floor of the convention for these measures. Mr. Root addressed the members of the convention to-day and declared that a reorganization of the State government not only would result in great economy but that it was demanded by the people. The purpose of the plan, he said, was to do away with invisible government, provide a government of accountability and responsibility to the people. "The government of New York State for the past twenty years has been about as responsive and representative as the government of Venezuela," Mr. Root declared.

Fear for Their Jobs. Mr. Root's appearance before the Tanner committee at this time was due to the fact that the members of the committee have been buttonholed by State officials, members of State boards and commissions and politicians generally, whose jobs are in danger if the Tanner plan goes through, to oppose such a reorganization of the State government.

"For some days Chairman Tanner has been holding the meeting of the seventeen members of his committee were becoming lukewarm toward the plan because of the pressure which was being brought to bear upon them and he sought the influence of Mr. Root to stem the tide. Mr. Root's advice to the committee had the desired effect. It was the feeling of the meeting, which was held behind closed doors, that the plan should be adopted. President Root warned the delegates that the people were tired of the quibbling and the present system of government and demanded real governmental reform.

"These are not cures, but nostrums. We must put through this plan for a complete reorganization of government. Let it be our answer to the demand of the people for reform. "You should take a statesmanlike attitude toward the situation, and use the microscope and using the long range telescope." The members of the Tanner committee promptly voted in favor of six of the seven proposed sections of the proposed new article reorganizing the government upon the pattern of the Federal Government, the only one of the departments of government, headed by secretaries, each of whom shall be appointed by the Governor and shall be members of the cabinet.

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Report Says Bavarian Crown Prince Believes Allies Will Win. By Central News. NORTHERN FRANCE, July 30.—I can vouch for the following interview as authentic. Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria, while conversing with a member of the Reichstag who was visiting the battle line in Artois, said: "I must confess immediately that I am no longer an optimist. It will take some time before the Allies will seriously affect our position in France, but the roles undoubtedly will be reversed. The strength and resources of the enemy are now so great that we are obliged to maintain a position to hold the balance in our favor and it must be obvious to our best friends that we are utilizing our maximum resources while the enemy is in a much improved position. He has important reserves. The new British army has had long training and is presumably an efficient fighting machine."

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While the State Conservation Commission believes old settlers in the Adirondacks who are squatters on State lands should be removed, the State Constitution to continue living as they are at present, it has begun actions to distinguish between wealthy squatters and those who have some color of title. The commission is taking this action in order to make possible the plan to protect the batters squatters and to secure favorable action to that end in the Constitutional Convention.

Scattered through the Adirondacks are numerous squatters, particularly around Raquette Lake, who are simply trespassers with full knowledge of their unlawful position. Some of these are native to the region, while others are wealthy camp owners who will endeavor to base their holding upon some doubtful title. An investigation of these titles has been instituted by Conservation Commissioner Pratt and several sensational actions have already been started. One of the first of these cases is that of Robert J. Collier of Collier's Weekly, who has long occupied a camp site on Raquette Lake. Another is that of Col. William Mann, editor of Town Topics, who for many years has maintained a summer residence on a lake in Lake George that belongs to the State. Notice was served on Mr. Collier on July 14 that he must vacate in thirty days or actions would be taken to remove him from the land, and papers for Col. Mann are now out.

"With such offenders as these," said Deputy Conservation Commissioner McLean to-day, "this commission has no sympathy whatever and does not believe that either the Constitutional Convention or the commission should tolerate occupancies of this sort. When all of the actions that are now being prepared are begun, it will be clear enough that the commission does not intend to tolerate them."

POPE AGAIN ISSUES A PLEA FOR PEACE

Warns All on War's First Anniversary No Nation Can Be Crushed.

FEARS HARVEST OF HATE

Belief in Rome Pontiff's Plea Is Inspired by Austro-Germans.

Rome, July 30.—The Osservatore Romano to-day published the letter Pope Benedict addressed to the belligerent peoples and their rulers appealing for peace. The Pope eloquently describes the horrors of the fratricidal war which has been ravaging Europe for a year and invokes peace in the name of the Almighty. He pictures the ruin and damage the war has already caused as well as the loss of life and property. He says the complete destruction of any one nation is impossible because, once vanquished, even the oppressed and humiliated will prepare for revenge. Thus, he points out, hatred will be transmitted through generations. The Pope then suggests a direct or indirect exchange of views toward a settlement of the rights of the various contestants and a realization of their just aspirations. He invites all true lovers of the peace to join in his efforts to end the war, and again implores God's and the Virgin's aid in effecting a reconciliation of the States, the brotherhood of all peoples and the reign of equity and justice. The Pontiff finally bestows his blessing on all who are working for peace.

His appeal is considered significant by those who believe it was solicited by Austria and Germany and as implying the Pope's willingness to offer mediation if the belligerents should accept it.

THE PEOPLES APPEAL.

"To-day, the sad anniversary of the outbreak of the war, the Pope, in a more ardent plea, arises from our hearts for a sudden cessation of hostilities. The longer we cry for peace the more loudly may we cry for the people of neutral countries to rise up, including them to higher councils. "Brotherly blood is being shed on land and sea. The most beautiful gardens of Europe, the most fertile fields are strewn with dead and ruins. Where once smiled factories and vineyards and fruitful fields are now only the frightful ruins of war pointing forth their ruin and death. "You are assuming before God and man tremendous responsibility. O you nations, heed our prayer. Hark to the paternal voice of the Vicar of the Eternal and Supreme Judge before whom all shall be called to account. "For some days the Pope has been fighting a tenacious rear guard action about Warsaw, while the evacuation of that city was in progress. The general angle is persuaded that the Warsaw triangle is no longer tenable, although the Germans are battling with a great deal of determination that they did during the long advance from Lemberg. "This relative relaxation in the fierceness of the German attacks leads me to believe it was not wholly impossible that the Germans, after all, might have found their undertaking just beyond their ebbing powers. This undoubtedly would have been the case but for the insupportable demand for munitions in vast quantities entailed upon the Russians by the long line they have been holding. The people accept the situation with absolute calm.

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TWO SPIES SHOT IN TOWER.

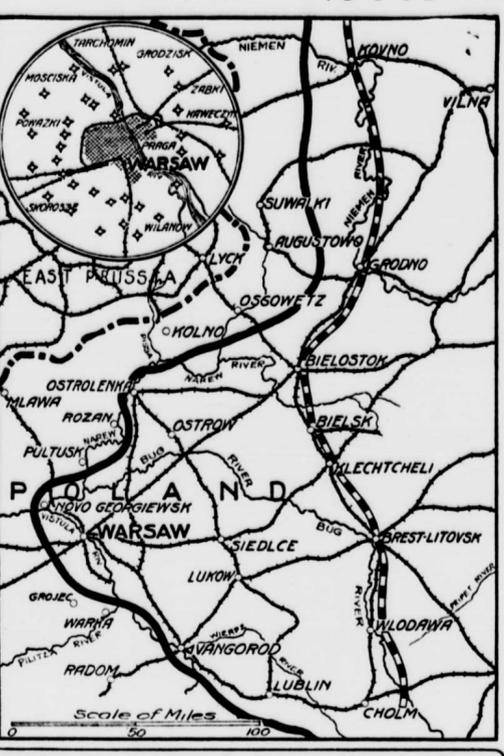
One, Dutch Subject, Confessed to British Authorities.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. LONDON, July 30.—It is officially announced that two spies, subjects of Holland, who were convicted at Westminster Guildhall on July 17 of conveying information about the fleet to the enemy, were shot at the Tower this morning. One of the men confessed his guilt immediately after his conviction.

EXODUS FROM WARSAW.

"Empty freight cars were quietly accumulated on the sidings until thousands were available. During Friday, Saturday and Sunday trains of refugees were despatched eastward, the cars being occupied by fleeing men, women and children as closely packed as possible. "While 200,000 citizens, including nearly half of Warsaw's ghetto, thus departed eastward, nearly another 350,000 of peasants came trooping into the Polish metropolis from the neighboring districts. "Practically the entire population of the country on the north, south and west came in a ceaseless procession day and night, the great dust-whiting armies of thousands of homes were broken up instantly. I know of four cases of men worth more than \$1,000,000 last month who are now nearly penniless. "Simultaneously with the evacuation all property likely to be useful to the enemy, especially metal and machinery, was removed or destroyed. Factories were feverishly stripped and the owners of the plants were granted free transport to the eastward for what they could save. During the night one heard the periodical roar of a dynamite factory plant that was embedded in concrete or was too cumbersome to dismantle and transport. Every fragment of this wasted metal was taken eastward on the railway. "The newspapers of Warsaw made their last appearance beyond the city, announcing the evacuation. Then the linotype machines were rooted up from the floors and carted away. Police and soldiers used every printing establishment and every newspaper office taking the fonts of type and dismantling the presses. Hardly a ton of copper fittings was left in the city. All stocks of copper in pipe factories and plumbing shops, copper used for household fountains—copper of every kind wherever found—was removed. So were the stocks of ironmongers, hospital supplies and officers' kits. "Strip the City. "Warsaw knew no stoppage of work in that week end. The huge post office, the banks, the telegraph offices, the law courts and the various municipal departments were busy dismantling. Through the streets endless columns of laden carts and lorries converged on the Praga and Aleksandrowski bridges across the Vistula, wagons with peasants and a few sacks of potatoes and the banks' millions of rubles in paper money, or the irreplaceable records of the Krupp cannon later on. All the church bells, archives, treasures, gem-studded ritualistic implements, screens, vestments and icons are now being carried over the Vistula and away to Russia. It is reported that the vault of the church of the Holy Cross in Krakowski Square, the dynamite supplies beginning to be removed to Moscow. "The telephone exchange was dismantled. The dynamite supplies were taken to the street cars were removed, and all of the wheels and detachable fittings of the cars, to be taken to Russia. It is quite possible that the dynamite was destroyed. Villages are being razed to the ground and the city's suburbs are being surrounded with trenches. The three Vistula bridges, including the new Praga bridge, more than a mile long and costing \$5,000,000, are lined with sand bags, and wires are set in readiness to explode land mines at the last moment before the Germans enter Warsaw. "The evacuation of the towns between Warsaw and Brest-Litovsk is beginning and hardly 200,000 persons remain. "Since July 21 every wheeled vehicle has been taken across the Vistula, with nearly all the horses. Two thousand hackney carriages are being driven by their owners across Russia for a distance of nearly 1,000 miles to Moscow. Thousands of poor people are being ferried across the Vistula daily, all stream eastward and unable to buy bread in Warsaw."

TEUTONS, NEAR WARSAW, MENACE RUSSIAN RETREAT



THE new line to which the Russians are retiring east of Warsaw, begins at Kovno, runs to Grodno and centres on Brest-Litovsk. Thence it extends, still straight along the line of the Bug in Galicia.

350,000 CIVILIANS FLEE AS CZAR YIELDS WARSAW

Railways and Roads Choked With Endless Stream of People and Belongings, Bound for Russia—American Consul Remains at Post.

Chicago, July 30.—A graphic description of the evacuation of Warsaw is given by a staff correspondent of the Daily News to-day under a Stockholm date. He says: "After obtaining at the fighting front authentic news of the military plans now being carried out in and around Warsaw, I have hurried to Stockholm, as permission to cable the news was denied by the censor in Warsaw and Petrograd. "For some days the Russians have been fighting a tenacious rear guard action about Warsaw, while the evacuation of that city was in progress. The general angle is persuaded that the Warsaw triangle is no longer tenable, although the Germans are battling with a great deal of determination that they did during the long advance from Lemberg. "This relative relaxation in the fierceness of the German attacks leads me to believe it was not wholly impossible that the Germans, after all, might have found their undertaking just beyond their ebbing powers. This undoubtedly would have been the case but for the insupportable demand for munitions in vast quantities entailed upon the Russians by the long line they have been holding. The people accept the situation with absolute calm.

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000 of peasants came trooping into the Polish metropolis from the neighboring districts. "Practically the entire population of the country on the north, south and west came in a ceaseless procession day and night, the great dust-whiting armies of thousands of homes were broken up instantly. I know of four cases of men worth more than \$1,000,000 last month who are now nearly penniless. "Simultaneously with the evacuation all property likely to be useful to the enemy, especially metal and machinery, was removed or destroyed. Factories were feverishly stripped and the owners of the plants were granted free transport to the eastward for what they could save. During the night one heard the periodical roar of a dynamite factory plant that was embedded in concrete or was too cumbersome to dismantle and transport. Every fragment of this wasted metal was taken eastward on the railway. "The newspapers of Warsaw made their last appearance beyond the city, announcing the evacuation. Then the linotype machines were rooted up from the floors and carted away. Police and soldiers used every printing establishment and every newspaper office taking the fonts of type and dismantling the presses. Hardly a ton of copper fittings was left in the city. All stocks of copper in pipe factories and plumbing shops, copper used for household fountains—copper of every kind wherever found—was removed. So were the stocks of ironmongers, hospital supplies and officers' kits. "Strip the City. "Warsaw knew no stoppage of work in that week end. The huge post office, the banks, the telegraph offices, the law courts and the various municipal departments were busy dismantling. Through the streets endless columns of laden carts and lorries converged on the Praga and Aleksandrowski bridges across the Vistula, wagons with peasants and a few sacks of potatoes and the banks' millions of rubles in paper money, or the irreplaceable records of the Krupp cannon later on. All the church bells, archives, treasures, gem-studded ritualistic implements, screens, vestments and icons are now being carried over the Vistula and away to Russia. It is reported that the vault of the church of the Holy Cross in Krakowski Square, the dynamite supplies beginning to be removed to Moscow. "The telephone exchange was dismantled. The dynamite supplies were taken to the street cars were removed, and all of the wheels and detachable fittings of the cars, to be taken to Russia. It is quite possible that the dynamite was destroyed. Villages are being razed to the ground and the city's suburbs are being surrounded with trenches. The three Vistula bridges, including the new Praga bridge, more than a mile long and costing \$5,000,000, are lined with sand bags, and wires are set in readiness to explode land mines at the last moment before the Germans enter Warsaw. "The evacuation of the towns between Warsaw and Brest-Litovsk is beginning and hardly 200,000 persons remain. "Since July 21 every wheeled vehicle has been taken across the Vistula, with nearly all the horses. Two thousand hackney carriages are being driven by their owners across Russia for a distance of nearly 1,000 miles to Moscow. Thousands of poor people are being ferried across the Vistula daily, all stream eastward and unable to buy bread in Warsaw."

Against this attack, he says, Russia has very little to oppose, for the left wing of Von Buelow's army is keeping the Russian troops at Riga tied fast, adding: "While we are rapidly approaching the moment when the railway junction 340 miles northeast of Warsaw falls into our hands, the junction controls the railway to Petrograd. The Russians have only one way of retreat from their central positions between the Bug River and the Vistula, namely, the railway route from Warsaw by way of Brest-Litovsk-Minsk to Moscow, but Von Mackensen's army is only three days' march from Brest-Litovsk. There is likely," he adds, "to be no lack of dramatic events."

Russia Prepared. The Daily Mail comments as follows on this highly optimistic statement: "The comment is worth noting, because it is one of the very few departures by German critics from the rule that there shall be no critical discussion of the military probabilities of the near future. German correspondents, with the exception of the few mentioned, seem to understand recently that there was no hurry—events would develop in good time. "It is reported here that Russia is thoroughly prepared for all emergencies now. It is said in a despatch that the Governor of Kiev, the great province of Russia to the southeast of the battle front, has issued an appeal to the population to remain tranquil, and should the necessity arise they must be willing to remove further east in a body for strategic reasons. "Petrograd newspapers continue to publish reassuring editorials, declaring that Russia must hold on to the mobilization of her industries shows in adequate field guns and munitions. "A despatch from Petrograd quotes the military critic of the Moscow Vremya as saying that it would be premature to conclude that the Warsaw-Vistula line is irretrievably lost. He asserts it is quite possible that the Germans will come up to a standstill at these positions and that they will be unable to continue to advance. "The very important Narew front Gen. von Gallwitz's check swing is being held strongly in sight. Savage attacks on the part of the left wing in the region of Riga and on the mouth of the Dnieper have failed, while even at the approaches of Warsaw, the military critic of the Moscow Vremya says the Novor Vremya's critics, "we were dislodged from the region of Gora Kalvaska. In the actions at Majdan Ostrowski and east of Wolaowice we badly maulled one of the best German corps. "All this testifies to the fact that the offensive both of Mackensen and Gallwitz has far been successfully checked. "The Novor Vremya appeals to the Allies in the west to create a diversion

First Anniversary of War May Be Observed in Capital by Invaders.

ORDERLY EVACUATION GOING ON FOR DAYS

Guns, Industrial Machinery, Money and Records All Removed to Safety.

CZAR'S ARMIES TAKE NEW DEFENCE LINE

Rear Guard Actions Continue—Berlin Looks for Further Victories.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. LONDON, July 30.—There are indications that the military evacuation of Warsaw and the Vistula-Narew line is in full swing and that it is likely that Germany will celebrate on Sunday the first anniversary of her declaration of war against Russia in the ancient Polish capital. There are similar indications that the entire Russian lines in the east are falling back toward their new positions approximately on a straight line through Kovno, Grodno, Brest-Litovsk and the Bug River in Galicia. It is reported that the Russians are retiring before Gen. von Mackensen's forces in the south, which would be in the direction of Brest-Litovsk.

The civil evacuation of Warsaw seems to have begun a week or more ago, when the industries and citizens which made Warsaw the third city of the Russian Empire were sent eastward. "Big Guns Removed. It is understood that all the heavy guns from the citadel which with Fort Siliwicki in Praga, across the river, protected the railroad and the Alexander bridges, were removed, and it is stated that the work of dismant