## SURPRISE IN STORE BRITISH WAR LOSS GREAT;

UNITED STATES ARMY HAS A Premier Asquith Issues Printed State-**SECRET HIGH EXPLOSIVE** 

### **HELD IN RESERVE FOR WAR**

War College Experts are Working to Complete the Details of Reorganization-Ammunition and Tractors

for Big Guns are Also Needed-Experiments Under Way.

Military experts at the War College are working ground the clock to complete the details of the army reorganization program which Secretary Garrison will present to President Wilson as a basis for national

defense legislation. 'The United States army has a high explosive which would surprise the world in event of war."

This is the announcement of a high ranking officer of the general staff, in discussing the impending reorgani zation of the army. 'The General Staff is thoroughly

conversant with the developments in military science as shown by the work of the various armies in the European war," this officer continued. "Our observers abroad have been particularly observant of the effects of various explosives. Knowing the intensity of the explosives used -particularly the melinite abroadshells of the Germans-they are in a position to make comparisons with the explosive which the ordnance experts of the United States army recently have perfected.

which it will be unnecessary to disclose before an actual emergency causes it to be turned over to private manufacturers to be used for the army. At present the explosive is being manufactured only in United States arsenals, where the formula is most carefully guarded.

development of that form of opera-tions which was wholly unlooked for In no previous war have intrenchments played so important a part or have they been so elaborately constructed. More than anything else this has called for the use of a high explosive shell-a shell that not only will destroy any unprotected force but'will destroy the protection itself Shrapnel will not do this, but the high explosive shells simply demoltrenches and everything they contain." Ordiance officers and artillery ex-

perts declare that trench warfare as employed abroad has been to some extent anticipated by American improvements in field gun carriages, as the result of which the angle to which our three-inch and 4.7-inch field guns may be raised has been increased from ten degrees to twenty This makes possible a high angle

fire which can be used not only in getting behind hills and earth fortifications shielding hostile batteries. but in dropping high explosive shells into covered trenches as well. In addition this improvement increases the range of our field guns by seventy per cent., giving a range of upward of eight thousand yards.

Field guns, however, can not be as effective in destroying trenches as howitzers which give a high angle fire, especially designed for that pur-A tremendous increase in the sevenhowitzers, particularly inch guns, is contemplated, and with these, using the new explosive of the lepartment, officers believe trend warfare will be made almost as hazardous as open field manoeuvers.

While ordnance officers refuse to discuss their plans, it is known they are working on plans for mobile guns and howitzers as large at least as the German twenty-eight centimetre guns. The most serious problem in this connection lies in the difficulty in making these guns mobile, constructing a carriage and base of sufficient stability for the purpose and at the same time sufficiently compact and light to make possible their transportation by tractors over the roads which it might reasonably be expected to encounter in this coun-

This is a problem over which both ordnance and quartermaster experts are engaged. The transportation service of the Quartermaster's Department now is experimenting with three different types of tractors, any one of which is as practicable and efficient as those used abroad, and the next appropriation bill will cal' for money with which to purchase several of these tractors.

According to the belief existing in the navy and war departments, the greatest of emphasis will be placed in asking for national defense appropriations from the coming congress upon the lack of shells for heavy guns. This comes directly from lessons taught by the European war where recent battles have shown that with modern artillery the number of shells used is tremendously greater than it was in the past. As an illustration of this, Brig

Gen. William Crozier, in testifying during the last session of congress stated that it was estimated that the present appropriations would furnish eighteen thousand rounds for the three-inch guns of the army, but much less for those of larger calibre He also said that he had recently talked with an European officer, who stated that while his battery was under fire it had used an average of six hundred rounds a gun each day.

Gen. Crozier also stated that the present rate of manufacture would take four years to bring the supply of ammunition up to this figure, which if used at the rate given by the officer in question, would be only enough for a three-day battle.

Along these same lines it is inter-esting to note that at the present time the manufacturers of shells for large guns in the United States are not willing to make more than a small quantity for this government In speaking of this, Rear Admira' Joseph Strauss, chief of the Navy Bureau of Ordnance, stated last De cember that while the price for fourteen-inch shells was low last year and there was money available for the purchase of five thousand shells for fourteen-inch guns, the bidders limited the amount that they were willing to furnish to a smaller figure.

As a result it is practically decide that appropriations will be asked for buildings and machinery which will enable both our army and navy to manufacture their own shells and in much larger quantities than at pres-The same thing will be true of the navy in relation to the construction of torpedoes, as at present it takes two years from the beginning of an order to furnish the completed

Since there is only one private concern in the United States equipped to handle this work, it is expected that special stress will be placed upon the need of sufficient funds for it.

Chancellor Sees Gerard. Dr. Bethmann-Hollweg, German

ment Showing Result of Fight-

# BIG NEWS IN SHORT SPACE

Interesting Pointers About the Signican Things Which Oftentimes Escape Attention-War Goes on in Many Fields of Activity-What the Various Nations are Doing.

It was an Austrian submarine of American design and patent which torpedoed and sank the Italian cruiser Giuseppe Garibaldi a few days ago in the Adriatic, off Ragusa, The Austrian submarine U-5, which some time ago sank the French cruiser Leon Gambetta, is a sister boat of the craft which sank the Garibaldi. Both vessels are practically in every detail duplicates of the submarine C-1 of the United States navy, formerly the Octopus, which is one of the underwater boats stationed at the Panama canal. She is of about 300 tons displacement.

The death rate among the wounded on the western front is nearly 24 per cent., as against 22 per cent. in the Crimean war, and this in spite of the insanitary conditions prevailing in the latter conflict. The London Lancet says the high rate to-day is due to which result in a large number of in-juries from shells and shrapnel, while bring prompt help to the wounded because they are lying in fire-swept zones between opposing trenches.

Since the beginning of the war the fron Cross has been conferred on 344,794 persons, so it has been officially announced by the German au-The length of the ribbon attached to the crosses is estimated at 70 miles. Up to the end of March the cost of manufacturing crosses was \$700,000. Three thousand five hunired Iron Crosses of the First Class have been bestowed. The wearers of these crosses have shown marked and epeated courage, for a soldier must have earned the Iron Cross of the Second Class before that of the First Class can be given him.

The German battleship which was sunk in the Baltic by a British sub marine on July 2, according to British statements, was the Pommern. A semi-official German statement declares that no German warship has een sunk in the Baltic by a subma-

Jamaicans are discussing a suggestion that the island raise, equip, and send to the European front 5,000 men. It is estimated that the cost would be \$2,000,000.

The Italian government has asked ts influence to protect Italian subjects in the Ottoman empire, especial- of peace. y in Asia Minor, where the Turkish authorities are said . be preventing them from leaving.

The Italian government has ap-pointed Gabriele d'Annunzio official chronicler of the war.

A man with a large appetite can get all the nourishing food he wants for two cents in Berlin and Wurtemberg, provided he does not insist upon a varied menu. The authorities have introduced a new food mixture. consisting of maize, flour, dried vegetables, and dried meat, enough of which for a big meal can be bought for the modest sum mentioned.

The King of Italy has been under a heavy shell fire. He was watching the work of a young soldier who was cutting Austrian wire entanglements also under heavy fire, and declined to retire when urged by his staff. The wire cutter finished his task in safe ty, returned to the Italian lines amid cheers, and was presented to the

. .

A significant utterance has been made by Dr. Hammerskjold, Premier of Sweden. In replying to a deputation representing the Peace Congress recently held in Varberg, he said: 'The Swedish government sincerely desires to remain neutral, but it does Yes, it is! It depends on the not necessarily follow that peace can be maintained. It is as dangerous to believe Sweden favors war as it is to height of the ridiculous, but what believe that she favors peace at any

> Eminent British scientists and inventors have been appointed members of the Invention Board, of which Admiral Lord Fisher is Chairman, and which will co-ordinate and encourage scientific work in relation to the requirements of the navy.

The German government has issued an exhaustive report on the conin his hind pocket and went down ditions which prevailed in Belgium in the early days of the war, the report being a reply to the findings of Lord Bryce's Belgian Atrocity Commission. The German report, which contains a large number of depositions and other evidence, charges that the Belgian civilian population carried on a perfidious and, in many instances, barbaric warfare against German sol diers, in violation of the rules of in- Petrograd Dispatches Indicate Withas a sure sign of the editor's feeble ternational law. Any repressive mindedness, just say the devil did it. measures taken by the Germans, the report declares, were due to the unlawful acts of the Belgians in their guerrilla warfare. It is charged that women and girls mutilated wounded German soldiers.

Sir Thomas Lipton, who has returned to England after his second trip to the Near East with his yacht, Man is all right in himself; it is the Erin, now a hospital ship, declaronly when he reflects the "oughts of ed on arrival that "miraculaus is the only proper adjective to apply to the others that he falls to their level. No institution or group of men or as- work being done by American nurses and doctors in Serbia." He said that American methods of prevention and cure have saved Serbia from what at one time threatened to be the worst series of epidemics ever suffered by a

> Since the beginning of the war the total loss of British officers has been 12.642. Of these 3,865 have been killed and 7.662 wounded the remainder being reported as missing. In one fortnight recently the British lost 254 officers killed, 489 wounded, and 33 missing, a total of 776. During these two weeks the Lancashire Regiment had 10 officers killed and 36 wounded.

Under an order of General von Bising, governor general of Belgium any Belgian between the ages of 10 and 40 who seeks to leave the xantry to serve the Allies in any capacity whatever is liable to a fine of \$2.50 or five years' imprisonment, or both

Workmen at the Krupp gun works want higher pay and other concessions. Some of their demands have now at work and is erecting 10 more. the plant. Some minor cases of and the Hawaiian islands.

and Threaten Warsaw-St. Petersburg Railroad.

London, Wednesday: Though the Germans now hold a great line from the Gulf of Riga, sweeping southwestward around Warsaw, encircling the city stretching away to the Galician frontier near Sokal, it is estimated they have lost five hundred thousand men and the Russian front

is not yet broken. On the Narew River north of the Polish capital, the Russians have made a stubborn resistance, holding Field Marshal von Hindenberg in check while to the south the combined Austro-German forces struggling to seize the Lublin & Chelm railway, have been for days on the threshold of success without being able actual-

ly to achieve it. Fighting on this latter front has been renewed with great intensity and the Teutons claim to have improved their position on the extreme right, which is resting on the Bug river. Immediately west of Warsaw comparatively quiet prevails and it is along the Lublin-Chelm section, or in the Narew River region that it is be-

lieved a crisis will be reached. Which one of these fronts is of the greatest strategic importance, London critics can not agree, but a German victory on either doubtless would mean the fall of Warsaw.

The German forces in the Baltic approximately eighty miles wide towards Vilna with a view to seizing the conditions of trench fighting, the railway from Warsaw to Petrograd, are daily becoming a more potent factor in the fighting for linked in many cases it is impossible to up with the forces to the southwest, they give the Germans a front of three hundred miles with which to effect a vast turning movement north of Warsaw.

> The troops operating against Riga, from which city they are only twenty miles distant, are considered in the nature of an independent column, and it is these forces which have come under the fire of the Russian

#### sabotage have been reported.

The British government since March 11 has paid \$3,500,000 on cotton cargoes, twenty-five shipments of cotton having been purchased, in accordance with the arrangement regarding American cotton shippers.

Arrangements have been made, largely through the work of Ambassador Gerard, for the exchange of crippled prisoners between Germany and Russia. The prisoners will be forwarded through Sweden. Exchange stations have been selected and the Swedish government has undertaken to transport German and Russian prisoners to the frontier at the same time.

It has been officially announced in the British House of Commons that the governments of Canada, Australia, and other colonies will be conhe United States government to use sulted both as to important questions during the war and as to the terms British Board of Trade statistics

show that food in general is about 35 per cent, higher than a year ago in the large towns of England and 30 per cent, higher in small towns and villages. The Prussian Minister of the In-

terior, who has been visiting Louvain, German government intends to spend \$7,500,000 in reconstructing the Belgian city on modern lines.

More than fifty of the staff of the Agence Havas of Paris, the principal news agency of France, are with the consideration by naval experts and colors. Six of the staff have thus far een killed, two of them having been cited in the orders of the day of the army for marked gallantry.

Sergeant Michael O'Leary, V. C., of the Irish Guards, has been having fine time on furlough in the City of Cork and at his home village, Macroom, County Cork, in both of which places the population turned out en masse to do him honor. He is doubtless the most famous non-commissioned individual in the British army. He is the man who in February captured a German trench practically single-handed, killing eight Germans and capturing two, for which he was given the Victoria Cross. Recently he was received by King George.

The military and naval authorities of Canada and Newfoundland have officers to the Pensacola school, so made provision for an extensive parol system in the ocean areas around the east coast, in an effort to prevent the Germans from establishing submarine bases in these areas, as it has een reported they intend to do.

. . Ernest P. Bicknell, National Direc tor of the American Red Cross, who has been directing the Rockefeller Foundation activities in the war zone, on arriving in Washington recently. declared that a German inventory of food supplies in the empore shows no shortage, present or prospective.

#### WILL EVACUATE WARSAW; RUSSIANS GIVE UP DEFENCE

drawal of Huge Armies From

All of Poland. The probable evacuation of War-

saw and the whole Polish salient by the Russians is indicated in Petro grad dispatches. This decision would come as a surprise to all outside the inner councils of the Russian general staff, as the splendid resistance which the Russians have been offering to the German efforts to encircle the city were believed to be evidence of reach the starving people of Mexico Grand Duke Nicholas' intention to fight it out with Germany.

Russian military critics point out, Gens. Carranza, Villa and Zapata, dehowever, after conversations with claring avenues of transportation to competent military authorities, that Mexico City must be opened to pro until the army is properly equipped vision trains. to oppose the perfect Austro-German machine the sensible thing to do is to avoid battle and withdraw until the armies are organized and equip- the document is a forerunner of more

enemy from Russian soil. Politics, rather than strategy, deided the Russians to advance into ment by means of a joint conference East Prussia and Galicia, the critics explain, and while in doing so they rendered great service to the western allies and inflicted terrible losses on both Austrians and Germans, they may.now give up all and more than they gained.

It is anticip; ted by the Petrograd papers that the whole country, if evacuated, will be denuded of sources which might prove valuable

Wireless Reaches Japan. N. C. are encamped, on Tuesday. Regular communications will now be accepted between Japan and the United States by wireless, following the --tablishment of communications

TO IMPROVE ARMY

SCATTERED ITEMS GATHERED Forces in Baltic Advance on Vilna Large Submarine Flotillas for Both PLAN FOR GREATER POWER. AND HIGH EFFICIENCY

## WHAT THE EXPERTS SAY

Secretary Garrison Tells of His Aims Army-Many Improvements Must the country." be Made to Bring it up to Other Fighting Forces.

> The needs of army are numerous and difficult of fulfillment, particularly insofar as personnel is concern-Under the head of personnel are ed. included: (1) Increases and changes for the regular or standing army and the

militia.
(2) The creation of a nucleus, in officers and men with a knowledge of the rudiments of military practice, street had been set one way and anof a second line army which could be whipped into shape for field action with a minimum of delay. (3) Legislation creating a system

result of which the United States in time of peril could summon to the colors a citizen army trained in advance, both as to officers and men, for almost immediate field duty. To meet all these problems Secre-tary Garrison, the General Staff and the Army War College have been working together for months. The third problem enumerated is by far the most difficult, as, whatever plan

is determined upon, it is certain to meet with the cry of "militarism" nel immediately up to full strength and opposition from the opponents of for all ships, built and building, armaments in congress and throughwhich might be utilized in time of out the country. Whatever plan is determined upon

will require the fullest measure of Secretary Garrison and his advisers have virtually worked out this plan is known, and that it embodies many of the features of the Swiss and Australian military training system also is pretty generally believed. The Swiss system of compulsory

tween the ages of twelve and forty years as not to interfere in the least system in its general aspects is alnost identical with the Swiss. In planning to increase the regular army and militia, a figure has been civilian inventors, which Secretary set at about the 410,000 mark, including a regular army of approxia "federalized" militia of 270,000 officers and men. To increase the enlisted strength of the regular army enlistments requiring only one year's service with the colors and probably two years in reserve will be recommended, both with a view to making the regular army a training school for mature citizens and in the hope many submarines as any previous that the short term demanded with the colors will stimulate recruiting. To increase the commissioned personnel of the regular army, congress constructed. We are building one will be urged to double the output of trained officers from West Point and possibly to establish a second military academy near the Pacific coast. Officers ara . eeded to direct the operations of the theoretical first defenorganizations into well rounded and

> schools, colleges and universities, and to be at hand in time of peril to and train additional officers, and fill The "federalizing" of the militia will involve its being placed enrively under the direction of the General Staff of the War Department, which will establish the requirements for membership, dictate the form which take-the number of infantry, artilstrength of each State organization

shall be divided into-and arrangements for more satisfactory field ma noeuvres, officers, schools, etc. The other point enumerated -creation of nucleus in officers and men for a volunteer army which could be put quickly into the field in time of emergency—is to be met in part by sponse to the request of the French the short-term enlistments and part government. In two days more than by special encouragements offered young men of education and intelli- certificates given for the gold state gence to take up the study of mili tary practice, attend summer camps or practical instruction all with view to obtaining commissions in the first volunteer army organized. This plan has been worked out suc-

essfully on a small scale through have been withdrawn in consequence student camps, which Secretar, Gar- so reports from Petrograd state. were in operation last year, four are planned for this summer and the hope is to increase this number very materially in the future.

In this connection Senator Cham berlain's bill for the creation of an officers' reserve corps will be pushed, sacrificing armor to speed. We must probably with an amendment which will offer graduates from these camps commissions as Second Lieutenants in the regular army or in their state organizations.

Authorization for the purchase of equipment for an army of 1,000,000 men will be asked, not that all the equipment will be purchased immedreadnoughts and armor? These are diately, but that congress should aumatters our ablest experts at home thorize a definite policy looking to the acquisition of this equipment at the earliest possible date.

Ordnance plans for a theoretical army include:

1. Five rifles for every man expected to be put into action. 2. Twelve machine guns for every 1,000 of infantrymen and cavalrymen in action, an increase of nearly 4 to 1 brought about by the lessons of the present war. 3. Six field guns and howitzers for every 1,000 infantrymen and

cavalrymen, an increase of nearly 100 per cent. 4. Increases of nearly 500 per cent, in the amount of ammuni-

tion per gun to be stored ready Plans for the improvement of the oast defenses include:

1. Increasing the elevation of

12-inch coast defense guns by five degrees above the horizontal, giving them a range, with a slightly lighter projectile, of about 20,000 yards, and placing them on equal footing, if not a little better, with the largest naval guns now carried. Emplacement at New York harbor and elsewhere of not more than three 16-inch coast defense guns to make impossible the firing by long range naval guns over our fortifications and into large cities.

The United States already has one 16-inch gun for emplacement at Panama. 3. Construction of a fort at the mouth of Chesapeake Bay to cover the passage between Cape Henry and Cape Charles, and of fortifications, for which land already has

been purchased, on Cape Henry. 4. Increase of 10,000 officers and men for the coast defense branch of the army, to make up for existing shortages. 5. Immediate increase in coast

there is on hand and appropriated for in the United States only 73 per cent. of the most conservative estimates of what would immediately be required in time of war.

Secretary of War Garrison said last week that the plan of military defense he will propose to President Wilson this week will give the Unit ed States a good, consistent, efficient

military policy. "You may call that a radical change if you like," he said, when asked if any drastic reforms were imminent in the army. tary system of the nation of the past has been a confusion of various polin Regard to the Nature of the icies. We now propose to have one, and one that will be serviceable to

> 'You might build it in a short time, however, it In the army everything depends upon everything else. Your reserve force depends upon your regular army and the strength of your coast defense depends upon the strength of your artillery. Rome was not built in a day any more than a good arm; was, but it might have been if a systematic effort had been made. But if one other just the opposite, the result

When asked what changes would take place Secretary Garrison said: of military training, as an ultimate "I am not going to tell anything about the policy until it is complete. If I started now I would have to tell about it in sections and I would not like to have piecemeal discussions of The plan is like a picture. Unless you can see it all at once you lose the effect of the whole.

"I have been working with the General Staff and we have got it in definite shape so that we can soon put it before the people.' Secretary Garrison refused to say anything about President Wilson's note to Germany. "That is outside my department,

he said, "and I never discuss affairs that are not my own."

### BIG NEWS IN SMALL SPACE

About 33,858 pounds of bombs were dropped one day last week by a French aeroplane squadron of thirty five machines on and near the railtraining affects every male citizen of road station established by the Germans for strategic reasons at Vigthe country, but is so distributed beneulles-les-Hattonchatel, the station serving the region of the Calonne with the business or professional catrenches and that of the Forest of reers of the citizens. The Australian Apremont. The squadron, working in the face of a forty-mile an hour gale, dropped, according to the offi-cial report, 171 bombs of 90 kilograms each (about 198 pounds). The quantities of military stores at the mately 140,000 officers and men and station. The bombardment started several fires. All the aeroplanes returned to the French lines. \* \*

British troops are now in Serbia fighting with the Serbians against the Austrians, so it was stated at Liverpool on Thursday by Crawford British army authorities now permitted him to make this announcement.

the war began the town had a population of 35,000; in December the population was 4,000; now it is 1.000. A few score of the inhabitants have been killed or wounded, while the rest have left, under persuasion of the military authorities. military organizations in private Those who remain sleep in cellars. The streets are overgrown with grass. A few underground shops are doing business.

American travelers who have reached Greece from Turkey state that the native Christian inhabitants of the Ottoman empire, the Armenians and Greeks, are being evicted from their home sby tens of thou-scans, driven to distant places, and given the choice between accepting Islam or being put to the sword. Their houses and property are seize by Turks. Able-bodied men are being drafted into the Turkish army. Many Armenians, who are faring somewhat worse than the Greeks have been massacred.

Gold is flowing into the Bank of France from private hoards, in regovernment. In two days more than 10.000 persons deposited gold. The that the exchange was made for "national defense."

Cholera is raging in Lemberg, recently captured from the Russians, and the Austrian and German troops rison has caused to be established in Civilian refugees are pouring into the last three years. Four of these Russian territory. At Kiev the Lemberg camben are plying their trade.

> The British Navy League is urging the government to seize all German, Austrian and Turkish ships detained in the ports of the British empire "as a set-off, in some measure, against the destruction of British merchant vessels without warning by German submarines." \* \*

Plans are being made in Germany for the formation of a central body acting under the direction of the Im perial government, and composed of equal numbers of producers and consumers, to improve the economic war machinery during the next harvest year, especially in regard to the fixing of maximum prices and the control of the food supply. The government plans to establish a systematic control of prices of all goods necessary to the conduct of the war, tak ing all matters of this kind out of the hands of the individual states.

Nearly \$3,000.000.000 has been subscribed by the people of Great Britain to the war loan, this being, in the words of Chancellor of the Exchequer McKenna, "by far and away the largest amount subscribed in the history of the world." The total number of subscribers through the Bank of England was 550,000 their subscriptions being \$2,850. 000,000, while 547,000 persons have subscribed \$75,000,000 through the post offiffceff, with more subscriptions through the latter channel yet to come.

Reports from Rome state that over 80,000 Turkish wounded from the Pardanelles are now in Constantiopie and that the streams of wounded which keep pouring in from the front are having a most depressing effect on the spirits of the Turkish troops who have not yet been sent to the firing line. It is said that an infantry division which was recently sent to the Dardanelles from Smyrna marched through Constantinople weeping.

The Russian minister of finance has issued an order prohibiting the export of gold.

Sir Robert Borden, premier Canada, last we attended, on the invitation of Fremier Asquith, a neeting of the British cabinet, this being the first occasion on which a minister from the colonies has taken

RUSSIANS RETREAT

DEFENDERS EVACUATING DE-

# ARMY STILL IN DANGER

FENSES OF WARSAW

German Cavalry Attack Aimed at Vilna Railroad May Mean Effort of Teutens to Follow Huge Russian

Army When it Falls Back and

Force Decision. London: The Russians around Warsaw for several days have been withdrawing, leaving small forces to fight rear-guard actions so that the main armies may make good their retreat. These rear-guard actions have developed into fairly large battles as the Russians, whose steadiness has been phenomenal in the face of retreat, are offering stubborn resistance and delivering powerful counter attacks.

They have prevented Field Marshal von Hindenberg from throwing more of his troops across the Narew, repulsed German attacks northwest of Warsaw and driven back to the river some of the invading troops, who crossed the Vistula south of Warsaw. In the southeast Field Marshal von Mackensen continues his victorious advance. He has swept aside the resistance of the Russians and forced them to retreat along both banks of the Bug. The Germans already have passed Chelm in pursuit. Thus on this front the retirement of the Warsaw armies is seriously threatened.

During the month of July Berlin says the Germans captured than ninety-five thousand Russians between the Pilica river and the Baltic alone. The Russians, according to Petro-

grad, have stopped Gen. von Buelow's advance in Sovno Province, toward the Vilva-Petrograd Railway. If Grand Duke Nicholas is to hold the Brest line after his retirement from Warsaw it is necessary that Gen. von Buelow's offensive be arrested, for should he reach the railway he would interfere seriously with the Russian communications.

It is not yet certain whether the Russian armies can make good their retirement from Warsaw. The Austro-Germans, have moved up very strong reinforcements to hasten their encircling movement. The appearance of fresh troops also suggests that the German staff will not be or even the destruction of part of the Russian army, but, should this be accomplished, will attack the Brest line and endeavor finally to The Russian troops are falling

back on the Brest-Litovsk line where strong fortifications have been prepared. The retirement is being con-In addition there are scores of

It is along these that the greater portion of the population is taking light, carrying with them what things they could save from their abandoned homes.

Warsaw-Petrograd railway.

erious apprehension in military cir-

tremendous endeavor to Livovsk and cut off the retreating Russians.

sibly be of use to the Germans in Warsaw and along the line of their retreat. For the one hundred and twenty miles between the Polish capital and Brest-Litovsk farms are being stripped bare and crops destroyed, the farmers being paid an indemnity for their losses. Warsaw itself, when the Germans enter in a

taken from the city. The historic edifices have been stripped bare of the art treasures and the banks of their gold. The homes of the city are empty. More than three hundred and fifty thousand persons have taken flight from Warsaw alone, while fully as many more it is estimated have deserted the surrounding districts.

signed to the road by which he must travel and permitted to take with him just so much that there might be no loss of time along the way.

The entire consular corps with the exception of Hernando De Soto, the American consul, all the foreign residents and all the civic officials are gone. Mr. De Soto has laid in a stock of supplies and says he stick to his post. Every kind of vehicle is being used in the great flight in which it is believed seven hundred thousand civilians are taking part.

Americans arriving at Laredo, Texis., say that in recent fighting around Villa Garcia resulted in over a thousand slain, the casualties being apparently evenly divided.

The municipality of Nashville has been placed in the hands of a receiv-

Imperial Chancellor, had a conference with Ambassador Gerard just after a meeting with the Kaiser. American relations were discussed.

ing in All the Theatres.

The casualties in the British army and navy reached a total of 330,995, according to a printed statement is-sued by Premier Asquith. The total naval casualties up to July 20 were 9,106 and the military casualties to July 18 were 321,889. The naval osses were divided as follows:

Officers killed, 499; officers wounded, \$7; officers missing, 29; men killed, 7,430; men wounded, 787: men missing, 274. The military losses were divided as

Killed. Officers. Men. Dardanelles (includ-, ing navel dising naval division) Other theatres of operation, excluding German Southwest 145 1,445 Africa .....

Total ..... 4,000 Total killed .. .. Wounded. Officers. Men. France .. .. .. 6,803 156,308

Dardanelles . . . . 1,379 28,635 Other theatres . . . . 248 3,247 Total ..... 8,430 188,190 Total wounded ... Missing. Officers. Men. France .. .. .. 1,163 50,969

Dardanelles .. .. 198 10,892 "Of course the formula is a secret Other theatres .. .. 22 641 Total .. .. .. 1,383 62,502 1,383 63,885 Total missing . . . Total killed- wound-321,889 ed and missing . Total Casualties by War Theatres. "The trench warfare abroad is Officers. Men. . .. .. ..11,254 255,649 Dardanelles .. .. 2,144 47,094

> Total military casual-321,889 ties .. -.. .. Premier Asquith announced in the House of Commons on June 9 that he total British casualties, excluding he naval division, had been 258,069 up to May 31 in killed, wounded and This shows casualties in missing. the army alone of 63,820 between May 31 and July 18. A statement made in London July

Total .. .. .. .. 13,813 308,076

Other theatres .. . 415

5,333

13,813

navy up to May 31, as 13,547 evidently was erroneous in the face of remier Asquith's statement. On April 11, H. J. Tennant ,undersecretary of war, announced the total British losses as 139,347. If his figures were correct the British have lost 182,542 men in the last fourteen weeks, an average of 13,000 a week.

Typographical Errors.

15 giving the number of killed

wounded and missing in the British

Every week this paper, and every other paper in the country, has a number of errors-typographical and otherwise. That's one of the reasons a good many people think the editor should have been a blacksmith. But what of the editor's viewpoint? If there's one thing better calculated to turn rosy youth to dodderage than, for instance, to get death notices and weather predictions mixed so that the darned thing comes out in the paper "Mrs. William Williams died last night. She has gone

where it is-116 degrees in the shade and with rising temperature to-morrow," well-we'd like to know what t is.

Maybe you think it pleasant to walk down the street and hear some grinning idiot with a head like a Gernan pancake and a brain like an addled egg holding up the sheet to caustic criticism and the editor to con-sciousless scorn! Maybe you think it nice to hear some member of the vacuum family remark that the editor must make up his paper with a king. shovel! Or some Pinhead Percy won-

der why the editor doesn't learn how to set type! No doubt you think it excruciatingly delicious when an item announcing that Miss Merry Merryvale is to be led to the altar gets into the paper as "led by a halter!" Funny, isn't point of view. Some people may think a paralyzed man with the itch is the does the paralyzed man think about price."

We are all apt to make mistakes. Don't forget that. What would you think if the editor put some of your mistakes into the paper? A man who shaves himself, once came to church with a fine patch of whiskers on his chin which he had overlooked. young lady let the shoe string on her switch hang down her back, and how good elder caught the tail of his ong coat over the neck of the bottle the street showing that sometimes

the strongest in faith are the weakest in the flesh. But we have no intention of telling these things. As an editor we wouldn't be much of a hairpin if we were bent that way. Just remember, though, that we are all prone to errors, and the next time you see something in the paper which you regard

mindedness, just say the devil did it -N. N. B.

Thought Records. A tinfoil philosopher has said: 'The more I see of men, the better I ike dogs." As an example of logic. that is a good epigram, but there is more of cleverness in it than of love for humanity.

sociation is greater than the individ-A religious or an irreligious man Democrat or a Republican, a prohitionist or an anti-prohibitionist, a suffragist or an anti-suffragist is not great or evil because he is a religious man, a Democrat, a prohibitionist or a suffragist. He is great only in that

proportion as he is conscientiously

ionest in his convictions or evil in that proportion as he goes against Thus a man who believes in his soul that a principle is right, does wrong when he votes for a law that would oppose that principle. Also he does wrong by voting for a law which he intends later to help nullify Think for yourself. And do what

comes truly great. Do not record the thoughts of others. Thought is the light from Heav-Consideration of bodies of men makes us hård and narrow. Think for yourself and let others hink for themselves. Don't be a thought record .- N. N.

ou think is right. Thus a man be-

England has 16 munition factories

NEWS OF THE WAR ABOUT WORLD CONFLICT

GERMAN LOSS IS 500,000 IN EFFORT TO TAKE WARSAW

PLANS FOR BIGGER NAVY; WILL BUILD MANY SHIPS

> Coasts- Aeroplane to be From authoritative sources The New York World has obtained a general outline of the reports that Secwill present to President Wilson re-

> retary Daniels and Secretary Garrison garding a definite program for a larger army and navy. It is upon these reports, as finally approved by the president, that the two secretaries will base their estimates of expenditures which congress will be asked to provide. The navy program is: 1. The construction of at least four superdreadnoughts and probably two battle cruisers of the British Queen Elizabeth type. The United States

> navy at the beginning of the year was ten first-line ships behind the number required by the policy laid down by the navy general board in 1913. 2. The construction of a large number of destroyers. The navy, on the basis of its present number of big ships, built and building, was ninety two destroyers short of the

complement determined upon by the general board of four destroyers to each battleship The navy now has forty battleships of all types and only sixty-eight destroyers. 3. The construction of upward of 100 submarines, furnishing a complement of fifty for each coast.

4. The construction in the aeronautical base at Pensacola, Fla., of a provinces advancing along a front plant for the construction of hydroaeroplanes, capable of turning out at least three machines a week, or as fast as officers can be trained to operate them. 5. Increase in enlistment authorizations to bring the enlisted person-

> war-an increase of about 18,000 men. 6. Enlargement of the capacity of the naval academy at Annapolis with support from the president. a view of overcoming at the earliest Secretary Garrison and his a possible moment the existing shortage of 900 officers, on the basis of the ships built and building, to say nothing of the needed increases through extensions in the aeronauti-

cal and submersible branches of the

naval establishment. 7. Authorization for the expenditure of a large lump sum at the direction of the secretary of the navy, with a view of taking advantage of improvements and desirable innovations immediately upon their discov-8. Legislation giving the board of

Daniels recently created a status before the law. Secretary Josephus Daniels telegraphed The World from a point in North Carolina as follows: "We are now studying what has been learned by the European war that will constitute the best guide for

the larger naval program. The outstanding lessons are three: "1. The value of the submarine. The last congress authorized twice as congress and also authorized the building of three seagoing submarines larger than any nation has yet submarine in the navy yard at Portsmouth, N. H., and must build others in navy yards, thus securing competition between government plants and private construction companies. We are expecting to get better batteries sive army, to bring existing militia Two have already been ordered from Edison and will be shortly installed, efficient form, to encourage and train one in an old and one in a new submarine. Naval experts and civilians are trying to improve the motors, has stated in an interview that the which are now difficult to obtain. We whip new armies into shape, school are planning for new submarine bases ashore and for new tenders for sub- up the gaps in the commissioned permarines. The perfection of the sub- sonnel made by actual fighting. marine and the construction of a large number of additional ones may be said to be receiving most earnest

> naval statesmen. "2. The European war has emphasized the value of aircraft as a naval the organization of each State shall aid. The last congress recognized the importance of aircraft and gave lery, cavalry, etc., which the enlisted us \$1,000,000 to begin a fleet of scouts in the air. We have established at the abandoned navy yard at Pensacola an aeroplane station with school for instruction and shops to repair machines, and the construction of our aeroplanes at Pensacola. Important experiments are being made at the Washington avy yard! I had made contracts to buy hydroaeroplanes in Germany and in France just before war was declared. These can not be secured now. But we have placed orders also with home companies and are buying all types that are suitable for our service made by American manufacturing concerns. Almost daily we are assigning young

we will have trained men to fly in the new craft ordered. "3. The need of fast cruisers has been emphasized. The general board and construction officers are now busy discussing the character of fast Our cruisers and battle cruisers. policy in the navy hitherto has been to sacrifice speed to armor and guns. Now we see the need, if necessary, of

have ships that in heavy seas can make forty knots. The types are yet to be determined upon.
"These are the big things the big

war has emphasized as the immediate need in our naval program. "Have we need to change our policy as to torpedo destroyers and and abroad are studying and discussing. The general board is holding daily sessions discussing these and other naval problems. The number

#### der consideration." WARNS THEM AGAIN

of additional officers and men is un-

Demanding in the Lame of hu manity that food be permitted to City, the state department Thursday night sent urgent representations to

Uncle Sam Renews Appeals to Mexi-

can Leaders for Peace.

The text of the representations signed by Secretary Lansing, was no made public, but it is known that ped and in a condition to take an aggressive offensive and drive the the form of a final demand that the Mexican factions end their strife and establish a constitutional govern

Bloodiest of the War.

The correspondent of Berlin pa

pers declares that the fighting going

on between Austria and Italy is the

bloodiest of the war.

Manning Inspected Militia Camp. Governor Manning paid a visit o inspection to the camp at the Isle of Palms, where the first regiment S. C

Speaks for Preparedness. In addressing the state militia at Charleston Gov. Manning and Sena-

"To build up an efficient military defense is a thing you can't do in a day." he continued. you had a system.

would have been a jumbled heap."

Germans have been assembling large satisfied with the capture of the city crush the entire Russian forces.

Price, the British eyewitness with ducted in orderly manner and it is the Serbian forces. He said that the believed here that Grand Duke Nicholas will save the bulk of his army. Despite the cutting of the Lublin Cholm railway, the Russians still have a double track line running Shells have been dropping into through Menek and the road from Arras for more than 250 days. When Ivangorod through Lukow to the Ivangorod through Lukow to the north. roads which radiate from Warsaw, all of which are in good condition.

> Meanwhile the Germans are rapidly closing in on the Polish capital rom the north and south, while the army of Gen. von Buelow in the far north constitutes what is at present the most decided menace to the Russian plan of retirement. This army, which is composed largely of cavalry, is making a determined effort to reach Vilna, weld an iron ring about that important point and cut the

If it is successful, the Grand Duke's position will be most critical and the loss of a great portion of his forces probably would result. This army is moving rapidly, and at present there appears to be no adequate Russian forces in that territory to cope with it. Berlin has clamped the lid on tight on news of the activities of this force and this fact is causing

cles. The Austrians have occupied Lub lin, the most important city in southern Poland, about ninety miles south of Warsaw, and the entire Austro-German line between the Vistula and the Bug is pressing northward, attacking the Russians at all points. To the east, in the vicinity of Cholm, according to Berlin advices, the army of Gen von Mackensen is engaged in through in the direction of Brest-

The Russians are cut off from rereat to the south and it is purely a matter of speculation how many will succeed in retiring from the Lublin-Cholm to the new Brest-Litvosk defenses, in view of the great pressure being exerted by the Germans and the fact that their important strategic railway has been lost. The Russians have taken away or destroyed everything that could pos-

couple of days or a week, will be but a shell. Every ounce of metal has been

Plans for the evacuation were comoleted, it is reported, more than a fortnight ago and so complete were they that every individual was as-Warsaw is completely isolated.

One Thousand Mexicans Killed.

Names Receiver for Nashville.

been met, but many men have left between Funabashi, near Yokohama, tor Smith both stressed the need of defense ammunition, of which part in a cabinet meeting in England.