

GERMANS SWEEP ON

FEAR IS EXPRESSED FOR SAFETY OF RUSSIAN ARMY

IVANGOROD IS CAPTURED

Object of Retreating Russian Grand Duke is to Keep His Armies Intact—Russians Retreats at Menaced Toward North and South—Prepare to Evacuate Riga.

London Friday: With the great Russian fortresses of Warsaw and Ivangorod captured and the fall of Riga, the capital of the Baltic provinces, imminent, the Austro-German onslaught has reached its high tide in the east and the next step will be the German emperor's triumphant entry into the Polish capital.

That evidently is likely to be followed by the pronouncement of a peace, embracing not only the territory wrested from the Russians, but the Austrian crown land of Galicia.

Meantime, the Russian armies are fighting their way backward toward Russian territory, inflicting blows on the invaders where possible, trying to fend them off the railways running north and south, in order that the ends of the German pliers may not meet and bring disaster to the Russian army.

The position of the army of Grand Duke Nicholas is a matter of solicitude, as the occupation of Warsaw is believed to be the prelude to enveloping the retreating troops.

Petrograd reports show the grand duke has retired to the right bank of the Vistula, both at Warsaw and Ivangorod, destroying bridges and contesting the German advance across the river.

Back of the retreating Russians is the vast morass of central Poland, with few railways and primitive roads, making virtually impossible any movement of guns and supplies, while back of Warsaw, the only fortress available as a rallying point is Brest-Litovsk.

Thus the Russians are menaced by Gen. von Buelow's column bending southward and by Field Marshal von Mackensen's southern army bending northward. The fall of Ivangorod proper is officially reported to-day in bulletins both from Berlin and Vienna.

Berlin reports Friday via London: The Russian fortress of Ivangorod, situated on the Vistula river forty-five miles southeast of Warsaw, was captured by the Teutonic armies Thursday.

Petrograd reports Friday via London: A Russian general staff statement, explaining preparations to evacuate Ivangorod, says:

"Because of the impossibility of Ivangorod sustaining siege, all its provisions were methodically removed Thursday.

"On some of our lines west of Ivangorod, the Russian garrisons detained the enemy for some days, without heavy fighting, but on Wednesday conformably to our general plan of action, those rear garrisons blew up the concrete bases supporting the brick casements of the forts, destroyed the barracks and withdrew to the right bank of the Vistula."

The evacuation of Ivangorod apparently was admitted Thursday night by Petrograd in an official statement which said:

"The Ivangorod district the Russians have crossed the right bank of the Vistula, blowing up the bridges behind them."

A statement issued later in the night explained that the Ivangorod forts were not properly constructed for modern warfare. The statement was made "in reply to the Austrian claim that a great victory was achieved in Ivangorod capture." It further states that all the provisions in the city were "methodically" removed after which the Russian garrisons blew up the concrete bases supporting the brick casements of the forts, destroyed the bridges and crossed the river.

Ivangorod is located at the confluence of the Vistula and Vepriy rivers. It is situated on the right bank of the Vistula, about 45 miles from Brest-Litovsk and also on a line connecting with Warsaw.

London Friday: Discussing the situation around Riga, the Petrograd correspondent of the Morning Post says:

"Russian military forces seem merely to be observing the German advance and falling back before it. The Germans are fifteen miles farther east than yesterday. Their main body has got beyond the difficult swamp region which was the city's chief natural defense. They now are in a good position for the launching of an offensive, and are being guided by local Germans—Riga's population is fifty per cent. German."

"Refugees give illuminating accounts of the conduct of those Riga Germans. When the Russian population was preparing to leave Riga, the Germans appeared as a city of celebrating a national holiday. Germans swarmed the streets and expressed public rejoicing was apparent."

London, Friday: "The Russian war office has set aside twenty-five million dollars to help pay the cost of the removal of Warsaw mills and factories to the interior of the empire," says the Petrograd correspondent of the Times. "The Warsaw retreat is less the direct outcome of engagements on the Blonie line and in the Nowogrodzki region than the result of the strategic situation as a whole."

"In the region of Ostrolenka and the mouth of the Skwa the enemy threatened to cut our rear communication and deprive us of the opportunity of re-grouping, while by their offensive in the Lomza district the Germans are striving to effect a deep envelopment of our forces on the Vistula river. Should this offensive be further developed it possibly will be directed against Bialystok and Brest-Litovsk from the north. It is quite likely that Field Marshal von Mackensen will transfer his troops from the Chelm district to co-operate in this attempt."

"Anno, 30 factor was the auxiliary operation on both banks of the Vepriy against Lukow, intended to cut the Ivangorod-Lukow line."

"To-day's news warrants the conclusion that the fate of Riga is sealed. The country north of the city is now in German hands, and the fighting at the present, does not afford the

GIVE MEXICANS CHANCE TO CONFER FOR PEACE

South American Governments Taken Into Conference of the United States as to Mexico.

Armed factions in Mexico are to be given one more opportunity to say whether they are ready to make an honest effort among themselves to compose their differences.

A message expressing the concerted demand of North and South America that there shall be peace and restoration of constitutional government, addressed to all the Mexican political and military leaders, probably will be dispatched within a few days as one of the first results of a conference at the state department Thursday in which the six ranking diplomats of the Pan-American league corps participated with Secretary Lansing at the invitation of President Wilson.

While the appeal will be made to all the Mexican leaders it will be intended especially for Gen. Carranza and his followers, who oppose another peace convention. It was disclosed that President Wilson has been in correspondence with the executives of the Latin-American nations, who have urged that the United States take the lead in a strong position towards Mexico, and in this informal way have pledged their support to a Pan-American concert of action.

Secretary Lansing, speaking for all present, said: "I have absolutely nothing to say about today's proceedings. The informal conference will be resumed to-morrow afternoon. For the diplomats who were to the conference with the distinct understanding that it was to be held absolutely confidential and secret."

Meeting with Secretary Lansing were Ambassadors Naon of Argentina, Daganan of Brazil, and Suarez of Chile, and Ministers Mendez of Guatemala, Calderon of Bolivia, and de Jena of Uruguay. The ambassadors were invited because they were the mediators who attempted to settle Mexican affairs at the Niagara conference last summer. The ministers were invited because they were the Latin-American legation corps.

Before a program is adopted those who attended the conference will submit it to their governments, and before it is put into effect, the American government will be announced.

None of the Mexican factions was represented in the conference.

AMERICA FILES PROTEST WITH FRANCE OVER DACIA

State Issue Whether United States Had Right to Register Former German Vessel.

Announcement from Paris that a French prize court had confirmed the seizure of the American steamer Dacia as a fair prize under the state department preparing to protest the decision, which carries with it force to make a test case of the right of a neutral to grant registry to a belligerent owned merchant ship.

The Dacia's cotton cargo is not involved. The British government before the Dacia sailed from Galveston last spring for Rotterdam, and had been the cargo consigned to Bremen, would not be detained, the announcement being binding upon France. The French government purchased the cotton.

The issue in the Dacia case is the right of the United States to permit registry under its flag of a vessel formerly owned by a German corporation, but declared sold to an American citizen. Great Britain has sanctioned such transfers in wartime and could not consistently seize the Dacia. France has also seized the vessel, claiming that the transfer was a neutral power must have been effected at least thirty days before the outbreak of hostilities.

At the beginning of the war, the United States served notice on the belligerents that as they were not neutral powers, they were not bound by the principles of international law.

The protest against condemnation of the Dacia will rest on these principles.

BANKS WILL BE ASSESSED

Tax Commission Continues Assessments Until Supreme Court Acts.

Eugene B. Gary, chief justice of the Supreme Court, Thursday signed two orders which will allow the tax commission to continue its work now in assessing the banks of South Carolina. The commission will proceed with its work until the matter is finally determined by the full supreme court.

The orders of Chief Justice Gary make null and void the injunction and the writ of mandamus signed several days ago by Laurens by R. C. Watts, state judge, which prohibited the tax commission from proceeding with its work.

The orders state the proceedings in the cases of the Peoples National Bank of Greenville, "in behalf of itself and all other banks in this state," and the National Loan and Exchange Bank of Greenwood, "as executor of the estate of W. T. Bailey," are hereby null and void.

Both cases will be argued at the November term of the supreme court.

Russians a line capable of stemming the enemy's advance but is suitable merely for rear guard actions. The River Dvina is intrinsically a more formidable obstacle than the Riga, it does not afford opportunities for effective defenses.

"Two corps of Gen. von Buelow's army already have reached the Msta. The evacuation of Riga is being effected by the evacuation of the stations are beset by crowds of those anxious to leave."

"The evacuation of Mitau was effected by the post office employees and the police last Saturday. German residents were greatly delighted at the arrival of their countrymen. They had made no secret of their sympathies."

CAPTURES WARSAW

BAVARIAN TROOPS MAKE ENTRY INTO POLISH CITY

RUSSIANS ARE PURSUED

Retreating Army May Find New Position Has Been Turned by the Austrians Who Have Crossed the Bug—Germans Cross Narew and Baltic Raid Continues Dangerous.

The Germans hold Warsaw, capital of Poland, and the third largest city in the Russian empire. Bavarian troops entered the city Thursday morning, having taken successively the Blonie lines and the outer and inner fortresses of the city itself, the Russians only fighting rear guard actions to allow their main army to escape.

While to the Bavarians under Prince Rupprecht has fallen the honor of taking over Warsaw in the name of the German emperor and his consort, who are expected to make a state entry within a few days, the real conquerors are von Hindenburg's troops fighting along the Narew river between the Vistula and the Bug rivers.

The Russians are fighting desperately and stubbornly to check the progress of these four armies, and have had several successes, inflicting heavy losses on their pursuers, but they are being steadily pressed back, which made the longer occupation of the Warsaw Polish salient a hazardous undertaking.

Even now, although the steadiness of Russian troops and their fierce counter-attacks have gained much valuable time for them, it is problematical whether the whole Russian army will reach new positions chosen by them, if it should get there, it will not find those positions turned by the Austrians, who have crossed the Bug southeast of Chelm, and the Germans under von Scholtz and von Gallwitz, who have crossed the Narew.

At the northeastern end of the line the Russian communications are further threatened by Gen. von Buelow, advancing towards Dvinsk, on the Vilna-Petrograd railway. Indeed, the Austro-Germans have set three traps to catch and destroy the Russian army. None of them was sprung, but the Russian army is now being forced to evacuate Warsaw and now is fighting with all his might to prevent the others from cutting off his retreat.

Thus far he seemingly has been successful, for, although the Germans claim the capture of many prisoners, the aggregate of small successes has been the immense forces engaged. In addition the Russian guns apparently are well on their way to the rear.

From refugees, who left Warsaw some days ago and have arrived at Moscow, it has been learned that Warsaw, even at that early date, had been almost completely destroyed, that the city was virtually everything that might be useful to the Teutons. Factories have been stripped of their machinery and all war stores moved into the interior of Russia, and the government of the city left to the Polish population.

The Russians also are preparing to evacuate Riga in the north. The arrival of Germans ten miles south of that city already has been the cause of the civilian population departing.

While expressing the fullest confidence in the future, the British military critics make no attempt to belittle the achievements of Teutons or the effect their success is likely to have in the near east and the west.

Since early in May, when they started their great counter-offensive in Western Galicia, against the Poles, who were debouching through the Carpathians onto the plains of Hungary, the troops of the Germanic powers have cleared the Russians out of Galicia, with the exception of a narrow strip of territory in the south.

The Russian army, under General Samoylov, has been driven back to the Carpathians, and is in military occupation of virtually the whole of Poland.

What their next move will be is a matter of conjecture. Some military observers believe they will continue to attack the Russians in the hope of finally crushing them, a task considered difficult by the fact that the Russians in their retreat lay the country in waste. Others of the observers think Serbia will be attacked to impress the Balkan States, while still others look for a big offensive in the west. All of the observers are of the opinion that wherever the new operation is begun it will be on a big scale.

DENIES AUSTRIA'S REQUEST

Note on Embargo Has Been Completed by State Department.

The American reply to Austria-Hungary's recent diplomatic note suggesting an embargo on war materials to the allies on the ground that the traffic has grown to proportions which violate American neutrality, practically has been finished by the state department and will be dispatched to Vienna shortly.

The note reiterates the position of the United States, as expressed to Count Bernstorff, the German ambassador, that "the planing of an embargo on the trade in arms at this time would be a direct violation of the neutrality of the United States."

Austria's contention that "a neutral government is not permitted to allow unhindered trade in contraband of war if this trade assumes such character or proportions that the neutrality of the country is thereby impaired" is declared in the American reply to be impractical.

Food for the Mexicans. Americans in Mexico City gave the Red Cross six thousands, which was used Thursday to purchase staple groceries in New Orleans, where it was shipped to the capital.

French Fleet Bombards Towns. French warships on August 3 bombarded Sighadjik, on the Anatolian coast, and destroyed the custom house and the fortifications.

MEMBER FEDERAL BOARD DISCUSSES THE SITUATION

Harding Gives His Views on the Cotton Situation, Comparing This Season With the Last.

Conditions that confront the South in handling the 1915 cotton crop are the conditions that confronted the cotton growers a year ago, Mr. F. G. Harding, of the federal reserve board, in the current issue of the Federal Reserve Bulletin. The position of cotton to-day is much stronger and financial and other conditions are much better than a year ago, in Mr. Harding's opinion, and if the people of the South will not weaken their position "by unwise action," they have little to fear.

"The cotton tragedy of 1914," says Mr. Harding, "will be succeeded in 1915 by nothing more serious than a 'cotton boom'." Mr. Harding warns the South in its desire to see a broad market established for cotton to do nothing to embarrass President Wilson in his conduct of international affairs.

"It should be remembered," says Mr. Harding, "that the president owes a higher duty to the South, to the cotton country and to mankind at this juncture than the establishment of cotton values. Serious complications between this country and any great foreign power certainly would not enhance cotton values."

After comparing conditions affecting the market this year and last, Mr. Harding says:

"Under the most adverse conditions conceivable, with demoralization in every money market, with high interest rates, with emergency currency being issued daily in large volume, with enormous stock shipments abroad, with crippled shipping facilities, without adequate insurance protection and with ocean freights three to five times normal, we began in August, 1914 to market a crop of nearly 17,000,000 bales of cotton. Financial institutions, already hard pressed, were unable and unwilling to make advances on cotton. In addition to this the Southern farmers, who have this year planted cotton on a much smaller scale, were faced with a deficiency in home-raised foodstuffs, and were in many cases forced to sell cotton to pay off pressing indebtedness and to secure adequate food supplies."

Attention is called to the fact that the high prices for cotton now prevailing in Germany and Russia, about thirty cents a pound, will attract cotton to those countries in spite of apparently insurmountable obstacles, just as high prices paid for cotton in the United States have attracted cotton to the United States.

There seems to be no question that ample funds can be obtained to finance in a normal way a much larger volume of cotton than was taken care of last year, and that even if Germany and Russia should be forced to suspend cotton manufacturing entirely, statistics show that the mills of the United States, Great Britain, Spain, Russia, Italy, Japan, China and India have spindles sufficient to absorb every bale of cotton that is likely to be cultivated.

"It should be noted," says Mr. Harding, "that the reduction in American cotton acreage this year amounts to more than 5,000,000 acres, and that Egypt and India have also made radical reductions in cotton acreage. It is probable that the world's cotton crop, based on an average yield per acre, will be about 6,000,000 bales less than last year."

"Cotton, unlike grain, is a commodity the market value of which depreciates in time of war, and the cotton producer of that commodity has suffered."

"The actual position of cotton, however, is so much stronger than was the case a year ago, the financial and other conditions are so very much more favorable than they were a year ago, that if the South will keep cool and will refrain from merely weakening its own position by unwise action the present nervousness regarding the market for the growing crop will soon disappear."

"Even in the face of all the adverse conditions that have been met, the average price of cotton has been about 17 cents, while the average price of cotton has been about 17 cents, while the average price of cotton has been about 17 cents."

The real question is: Will Southern merchants and Southern bankers, and all others interested in Southern trade, co-operate in securing for the cotton producer the maximum return for his product? Will the cotton producers themselves do their part? My knowledge of Southern character and of Southern business conditions justifies a confident belief that an affirmative answer will be given."

GERMANS REFUSE NOTE

Does Not Concede That American Rights Were Violated.

Germany is unyielding in her refusal to concede that the sinking of the American ship William P. Frye by the auxiliary cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich in the South Atlantic last January was a violation of American rights under the German-American treaty of international law.

In reply to the last American representations the German foreign office, in a note made public in Washington Thursday night, reiterates a previous justification of Germany's course, reiterates her willingness to pay for the ship and accepts a proposal, first advanced by the United States, that the amount of damages be fixed by two experts, one to be selected by each country. Such a treaty was government pledges itself to pay promptly, with the stipulation, however, that the payment shall not be viewed as a satisfaction for violation of American rights.

Should that method be unsatisfactory, arbitration at The Hague. The unofficial view is that reparations by a commission of experts probably will be satisfactory to the United States, with the express provision, however, that it is not a waiver of treaty rights for which the United States contends, but applies to the matter of damages.

BIT BY RATTLESNAKE; GIRL DIES IN 24 HOURS

Walterboro Tot of Two Years Bitten by Male Rattler That Struck Without Warning.

The two-year-old daughter of Mrs. Annie Garris of Round, Colleton county, met with a horrible death Monday, the result of a rattlesnake bite on Sunday. The child, it seems, was going down the path, and was lying across the path, the child stepping on it. The strike was fair, hitting the child in the large toe, and making a deep wound, from which blood was pouring when assistance came.

The leg was corded, prolonging the life of the child for twenty-four hours. Had this not been done, the doctors state, death would have resulted in ten minutes. The snake was a male, and the male rattlesnake is known for its viciousness, giving no warning of its deadly strike.

When it was attempted to kill the snake it put up a fierce fight, and two men were required to kill it, and then with considerable damage to themselves. This is the first fatality of its kind in the county for several years, and the age of the child makes it the more sad.

Wait Report of U. Boat. The American ambassador at Berlin Wednesday reported that he had requested the German government to for all reports concerning the recent attacks on the American steamer Pass of Bahama and the British ships Leelanaw and Iberian.

British Gain at Gallipoli. London reports that the British have gained the crest of the ridge at Gallipoli. The Turks denounce the statement as "romance."

WATER RUNS SIX FEET DEEP IN ERIE STREETS

Pennsylvania Town a Scene of Devastation—25 Lives and \$3,000,000 Worth of Property Lost.

Daylight Tuesday broke over a flood-stricken city of Erie, Pa., as its business streets running rivers of water. Probably twenty-five lives lost, property damage estimated at three million dollars, scores of homes and dozens of factories swept away, and the distress of thousands of people were the slow effect of an unprecedented storm which struck Erie and the immediate vicinity Monday night.

After almost an all day rain Monday a heavy thunderstorm culminated in a cloudburst. For an hour residents along the course of Mill Creek service were slow rise of the stream due to a rainfall of nearly three inches in six hours.

At eight-forty-five Glenwood dam, three miles above the city, burst. A huge wall of water swept through the city, carrying with it many homes. Four blocks on either side of the stream, the main business artery of the city, were inundated from six inches to five feet deep.

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RULES THE WAVES

ENGLISH FLEET HAS DONE ITS WORK IN THE WAR

EXPERT REVIEWS FIGHT

Claims Set Forth by German and English Reviewers as to the Operations of Battleships and Submarines in the War.

Some time ago Count von Reventlow, of Berlin, a naval expert, reviewed the situation on the sea from a German standpoint, and the Hon. Balfour presented the British side about the same time. After studying both summaries, an American expert arbitrates between them. He says:

"Count von Reventlow's review of the accomplishments of the German navy during the first year of the war is mainly an apology for what it has not done, and Mr. Balfour's reply states the situation as well as any man could. Most naval officers, viewing the situation impartially, would probably concede that the four countries have accomplished all that Mr. Balfour claims for it."

This statement was made to the New York World by a high naval authority when asked for an expression regarding the respective summaries of Count von Reventlow and Mr. Balfour. The statement was made to the New York World by a high naval authority when asked for an expression regarding the respective summaries of Count von Reventlow and Mr. Balfour.

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