

TEUTON RIGHT REACHES BUG AFTER CHECK

Advance on Warsaw Resumed, Berlin Says — foe Held, Petrograd Insists.

Gallwitz's Column Only 20 Miles From Objective on North — Centre Forces Czar's Troops Back to River Defenses.

Russian Offensive Renewed on Whole Poland Front, War Office Declares. German Casualties 35,000 in Four Days' Bitter Battle Along Narew, Is Claim.

BERLIN, July 28. The Germans have closed in rapidly on Warsaw in the last 48 hours. The Polish capital is now two-thirds surrounded; but two railways feasible for use when the expected Slav retreat begins remain in the hands of the Czar's armies.

General von Gallwitz's right wing has reached the River Bug, only 20 miles north of Warsaw, according to dispatches received here today. The Russians counter-attacked vigorously on both banks of the Narew, holding up the German advance for 24 hours, but eventually gave way and retired southward through Serock.

Von Gallwitz's centre and right are now moving forward, pressing the Russians back steadily toward their last defensive positions on the Bug. The advance is necessarily slow because of the nature of the country, but the Russians have been unable to administer any serious check to the German offensive.

South of Warsaw the Germans who reached the Vistula, east of Gora Kalwaria, have moved three miles nearer the capital and are attacking the Russian lines on a 20-mile front extending from near Blonie through Nadarzyn and Parnow to the Vistula. At no point on this 20-mile front are the Germans less than 15 miles from Warsaw.

General Mackensen, according to latest dispatches, is making "satisfactory progress" in the region southeast of Lublin. German troops engaged in the great Warsaw drive in Poland were officially announced today.

The Russian village of Pieremow, 15 miles west of the Warsaw fortifications, has been stormed by the German troops under Field Marshal von Hindenburg. Counter-attacks of the Russians on both banks of the Narew River, to the north to Serock and to the south of Narew, failed.

Near Rozan the Germans captured 2500 Russians and seven machine guns. Between Mitau and the Niemen the troops under General von Buelow captured 1000 Russians.

To the east, southeast of Rozan the German attacks are proceeding successfully.

RUSSIANS ON OFFENSIVE IN POLAND, PETROGRAD SAYS

PETROGRAD, July 28. Russian troops are on the offensive along the entire front in Poland. Before their violent counter-attacks the Germans, trying to capture Warsaw, have been compelled to retreat at various points from five to twelve miles.

Heavy losses have been inflicted upon the Germans.

3200 PRISONIERS SON PRESI DAGLI ITALIANI

La Battaglia dell'Isonzo Sta per Terminare Con la Completa Vittoria di Cadorna.

Dal rapporto odierno del generale Cadorna risulta che l'ala destra delle forze italiane operanti sull'altopiano del Carso ha ottenuto una splendida vittoria con un successo notturno ben riuscito. Gli italiani hanno fatto 3200 prigionieri, tra cui un tenente colonnello e molti altri ufficiali di grado inferiore, ed hanno preso al nemico un grosso bottino di guerra. Inoltre che la battaglia dell'Isonzo, battaglia che il corrispondente del giornale tedesco "Lokal Anzeiger" ha definito come la più terribile di tutta la guerra europea, volga alla fine. Gli italiani occupano ora la maggior parte dell'altopiano del Carso ed hanno occupato le posizioni dominanti dell'altopiano di S. Rocco, e minacciano quindi di aggiramento dal nord e dal sud le posizioni austriache di Gorizia e la strada che per Nabresina porta a Trieste.

Le truppe del generale Cadorna fanno grandi sforzi per impedire al nemico di sfondare di Podgora, da cui dominano le cime di Gorizia dall'ovest ed attaccano violentemente il nemico sulle alture in cima del Carso, dove solo poche truppe sono rimaste nelle mani degli austriaci.

Un altro rapporto dice che i soldati austriaci hanno subito in questi giorni gravi perdite, ma gli austriaci sono alla fine dovuti battere in ritirata e lasciare le posizioni nelle mani dei Berlusconi.

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ENGLAND CANNOT ATTRACT AMERICAN MACHINISTS

A skilled machinist in a British munition factory can earn \$30 a week in war-time. A skilled machinist in a Philadelphia plant can earn from \$50 to \$60 a week, including overtime and bonus. The ratio between the cost of living in England and Philadelphia is approximately as 1 is to 2. The ratio between the standard of living in England and Philadelphia is approximately as 1 is to 2. Savings bank deposits per capita in Philadelphia exceed those of any other city in the world.

ENGLISH OFFER OF \$30 A WEEK FAILS TO TEMPT WORKERS

"Wonderful" Pay for Shipyard Men Only Half of Wage Skilled Mechanics Can Earn Right Here in Philadelphia.

"Philadelphia, the greatest industrial centre in the United States, will not suffer because of the efforts of British agents to recruit machinists for England's munition factories and shipyards. Our workmen are the most prosperous in the world."

This statement was made today by a representative of one of the largest metal manufacturing corporations in the country. It is a conclusion based on a comparative analysis of the regular wages, as well as the actual earning capacities of metal workers in this city and in England, both in time of war and peace. "There need be absolutely no fear that Europe will cause a shortage of skilled workmen in this city because of the demand for skilled labor," he said. "The wages and earnings of machinists and toolmakers of this city double those of England. Thirty dollars a week, today, is the highest inducement offered to this city's most skilled metal workers by the agents of the White Star-Dominion Steamship Line. That, presumably, represents the maximum amount that can be earned in England, including a few cases of men earning \$5 and \$10 a day on piece work. Due to the demand for skilled labor created by the war, the tendency of wages in our plants is upward."

There are plenty of men earning \$10 a day in our gunshops," said an official of the Metal Trades Council today. "Because of the confusion caused first by the business depression and then by the war, it is difficult to estimate the average wages of machinists at this time, but a metal worker certainly should be able to earn \$50 a week now."

Before the war the British metal

Continued on Page Four, Column Six

MEXICAN CHIEFS PLAN TO END WAR; TRUCE DECLARED

Carranza and Villa Generals to Meet at Torreon to Discuss Peace Proposals.

EL PASO, Tex., July 28.—Peace seems to be in sight in war-racked Mexico at last. Carranza and Villa supporters intend to make efforts to reach a basis of agreement to meet the demands of the United States that the present civil war be terminated. News of the peace plan reached here today in a dispatch from Torreon, stating that Miguel Diaz Lombardo, Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Villa Cabinet, had arrived there and announced that within a week leading generals of the Carranza army would gather in Torreon for a conference with Villa representatives. "Meanwhile a truce has been declared and the opposing armies are resting on their arms."

MRS. FRENCH WINS 200-YEAR-OLD TEAPOT

Suit Results in Victory for Aged Plaintiff Over Mrs. Gilpin.

A decision which all society has been awaiting with keen interest was handed down today by Judge Gast in the Orphans' Court. It settles a spirited contest between Mrs. Martine D. French, 100 years old, and Mrs. Gilpin, 94 years old. The suit was brought by Mrs. French, who is a widow, over the custody of a silver teapot and silver which had been presented nearly 200 years ago to John Clement, ancestor of the town in England, for quelling a riot. The cherished heirloom is now awarded to Mrs. French. The fight over the teapot opened last November, when the estate of Emily H. Storer, Orphans' Court for audit. The litigants sat behind their counsel and much legal oratory was manufactured as the two

Continued on Page Two, Column Seven

The Kensingtonian Says:

John Travers tells the boys that plumb-

ing is a lead-pipe stick.

For details, see page 4.

"IMITATIVE RACES CANNOT RULE OVER FREE PEOPLES" —LORD NORTHCLIFFE

"Massed Mediocrity" of Central Empires' Peoples Can Never Dominate "Nations of Free Men and Individualists," British Public Declares. Praises Wilson's Leadership in Crisis.



LORD NORTHCLIFFE

Note.—In this, the anniversary of the first of the declarations that led to the present world conflict—Austria against Serbia—the United Press asked Lord Northcliffe, Europe's most widely known publisher, to summarize the first year of the war. His views, in response to that request, follow:

By LORD NORTHCLIFFE
Leading newspaper publisher of Great Britain, controller of the Times, publisher of the Daily Mail, the Evening News and numerous other periodicals, whose recent campaign of publicity in regard to the war resulted in the formation of a coalition ministry in England.

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LONDON, July 28.

These are my views of the war from my purely individual British standpoint:

First, I desire to give credit to the Russians who enabled a nonmilitary and unprepared nation like ourselves to hold off colossal German attacks at the beginning of the war.

Secondly, a desire to say that the efforts of France are insufficiently appreciated in the United States, and, to a lesser extent, in Great Britain. Owing to the efforts of Socialistic politicians and professional peace mongers, France was not prepared for the sudden German onslaught. She has pulled herself together in marvelous fashion, and her army today is the best in the world. Her losses, nobly born, amount, I believe, to nearly a million and a half killed, wounded and missing.

Of the efforts of little Belgium I need not speak to Americans. The valor of the small Belgian army is only equalled by the magnificent generosity of the American people who are enabling the Belgians to exist. Italy, Serbia, tiny Montenegro, are all entitled to great praise.

ENGLAND'S NAVAL ROLE WELL PLAYED.

Of our own part in the war it is a little invidious for an Englishman to speak, but there has not, I think, been due recognition in the United States and Canada of the fact that our fleet has swept the Germans from the seas and holds billions of dollars' worth of German shipping in bondage.

Submarining may increase, but so, I may say without revealing secrets, are our means of counteracting the submarines increasing. Our fleet has not been so badly muddled by the politicians as has our army. One of our great seamen, Fisher, resigned because of political interference in a certain portion of the sea war.

The English, Scotch, Welsh, Irish, Canadian, Australian, South African and Indian soldiers, and the large number of Americans who have joined our forces in one way or another, have exhibited in the face of twentieth century killing machines a bravery that equals any previous examples of courage in the world's history.

If any one who reads these lines remembers my previous communication to the American press, he will know that from the outset I have expressed my belief that the present world upheaval will be of long duration. Nor have I ever altered my belief that it will have one ending—the smashing of the organized military tyranny which seeks to dominate the world.

What Bismarck called the nation of house servants, always obedient to word of command, has been provided with most of the inventions of American ingenuity—the aeroplane, the machine gun and the like. It is not possible, however, whatever may be the fluctuating fortunes of war, that nations composed of free men and individualists shall be ruled by such second-rate and imitative races as the Prussians, Saxons and Bavarians.

I have always held that this massed attempt of the second-rate to dominate the world will fail, because it is unjust and engineered by the second-rate. I believe that the free races of Europe will undergo far greater tribulation at the hands of the organized servants than they have yet endured, but the end is just as certain as it was in 1815, when, instead of massed mediocrity, the world was fighting the individual genius of Napoleon.

Speculations as to whether the United States can or should enter the fight or whether it will be obliged into it do not bulk as largely here as they are made to do in the newspapers of the United States. We know that we have the sympathy of the vast proportion of Americans. We know that the Allies can finish this fight by themselves.

AMERICANS "WELL LED" IN POLICY.

The responsibility of entering into the bloodiest conflict in the history of the world is one for the Americans themselves to decide. My own opinion is that they have been well led in this matter up to the present. I am not able to fathom the reasons for the violent anti-American campaign conducted by the official newspapers of Germany. It may be that the Germans are attempting to frighten the Americans. Such a campaign was made against England last year ago. It had no effect whatever in English public opinion, which, directly little Belgium was attacked, rallied instantly to the cause of freedom. I don't think that the German Government's action as evidenced by its press hostility will in any way influence American opinion.

I have no more to say about the future of the war than I have said on previous occasions. The war stands very much where it did, with the Allies here, and whereas a great many Germans have been killed, the Allies have not yet reached their full strength in men. Our politicians have done very much for your politicians did in the early days of the Civil War. Politicians are about the same all the world over. We have not produced our Lincoln or our Grant—excellent British names both—but I have no doubt that we shall.

BERLIN WARNS EDITORS TO CURB HOSTILITY TO U.S.

Increasing Bitterness of Comment on Note Causes Government to Take Action.

Dissonance of President Wilson's Final Word on Submarine Warfare Not Prohibited, But Utterances Must Be Moderate in Tone.

Foreign Minister Von Jagow and Colleagues Cautiously Considering Points in Last American Communication — Germany's Rejoinder May Come by August 1.

BERLIN, July 28. Increasing bitterness of comments in the German newspapers on the American note caused the Government to take action today.

Editors of newspapers which have been attacking America were warned to curb their utterances. Discussion of the note is not forbidden, but it must be of a more moderate tone.

Von Jagow, the Foreign Secretary, had before him today the note presented by Ambassador Gerard making inquiries as to an attack alleged to have been attempted by a German submarine upon the British liner Orduna while it was carrying American passengers. The communication will be referred to the Admiralty for a report.

No action has yet been taken on the general submarine warfare note from the United States.

As several departments will have to be consulted before any reply is made, it may be August 1 before any form of reply is decided on.

News of the sinking of the Leelanaw arrived here today, but in the absence of an official report on the matter attaches of the Foreign Office declined to discuss it. Important conferences referring to German-American relations took place today. James W. Gerard, the United States Ambassador, conferred several times with both Dr. von Jagow, the Foreign Minister, and Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the Chancellor.

ROOSEVELT THREATENED WITH DEATH; TWO HELD

Secret Service Men Arrest Father and Son on Suspicion.

AUSTIN, Tex., July 28.—Theodore Roosevelt's life "won't be worth 10 cents" after August 10, he makes any move to "cancel the United States in war with Germany," according to threatening letters mailed from here to him at San Diego, Cal.

Secret Service men detained a father and son for investigation.

PARTIES' LEADERS FREELY PREDICT SUCCESS IN 1916

Chairmen Hilles, Republican, and McCombs, Democrat, Highly Optimistic.

By LOWELL MELLETT

NEW YORK, July 28.—William F. McCombs, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, and Charles D. Hilles, chairman of the Republican National Committee, made their first official predictions regarding the 1916 election today. They didn't issue statements, but they were asked by the United Press what they thought of prospects, and they gave their hopeful opinions. It wasn't much like the year preceding the campaign of four years ago; in fact, each of the chairmen was rather startled at sight of a reporter. However, recovering, they said:

HILLES—"We have every expectation of winning. The country is dissatisfied with the Democratic Administration, getting more so every day, and is ready to return to the Republican party. Every report I get from all parts of the country indicates this. So does every election that's held."

McCombs—"Unless there is some decided change in the situation it will not be necessary for either party to establish headquarters next year. The result is a foregone conclusion, as the United Press has said. The Democratic party is enjoying an unexampled preponderance that is not likely to be lost for many years."

Apparently politics has reached an "impasse" like that of the war campaign in 1914, and each side has been waiting for the other to make a move. Each chairman admitted his confidence in his own party. Hilles' next word was "regular" next year, but doesn't know, he said. Mc-

Continued on Page Two, Column Five

LOST AND FOUND

WHAT DID YOU LOSE?

WHAT DID YOU FIND?

All lost articles advertised in the Ledger will be held in a bureau at 111 N. 11th St., between 11th and 12th Sts., where the finder can locate the owner at any time. If you have found an article, please call on the bureau and let us know. We will send you the name and address of the owner and assist in finding the right owner. This is the only service at Ledger Central is free.

GOLD CUFF LINK—Lost Saturday morning. Found by J. H. and W. H. and Charles. Reward, \$10.00. J. H. and W. H. and Charles.

MEN'S BAG—Lost Saturday. Found by J. H. and W. H. and Charles. Reward, \$10.00. J. H. and W. H. and Charles.

FAIR OF TONIC LENS GLASSES—Lost. Found by J. H. and W. H. and Charles. Reward, \$10.00. J. H. and W. H. and Charles.

Other classified advertisements on Page 16.

QUICK NEWS

AMERICANS SAIL ON MUNITIONS LADEN SHIP

NEW YORK, July 28.—Twelve Americans were among the passengers who sailed today for Liverpool on the liner Arabic. It was reported that 25 American mechanics, under contract with the British Government, were on board. The liner carried 115 aeroplanes, loaded on her decks, and 10,000 tons of general cargo, including war munitions.

CZAR CALLS 19-YEAR-OLD BOYS TO COLORS

PETROGRAD, July 28.—Czar Nicholas today signed an Imperial Ukase today calling 19-year-old boys to the colors.

UNITED STATES CLERK IN PASSPORT TROUBLE

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The State Department today is attempting to aid Harry L. Wilson, clerk in the American Consulate in Berlin, who has been arrested on the Danish frontier of Germany on the technical charge of trying to leave Germany without a passport. It is understood that Wilson's actual offense was the issuance of a false passport to a British subject seeking to get out of Germany. Under German law this offense is a felony, and had Wilson been of German birth it would have been treason. His situation is serious. State Department officials express regret at the occurrence, saying that suspicion inevitably would be cast on other American Consular officers in Germany.

MANIPULATION OF \$150,000 BOND ISSUE CHARGED

A cross-bill of complaint was filed in Common Pleas Court today by John M. Lorimer, William S. Lorimer and the Lorimer Machinery Company against Percy H. Wilson, the Huron Products Company and others, seeking a decree, to the effect that the Lorimers are entitled to have a bond issue of \$150,000 of the defendant company applied to the payment of all liability incurred by them on notes and commercial paper obtained for a mining venture at Dillsburg, Pa. The bill says the bond issue, obtained by a mortgage on the property and created for the protection of past and future obligations, was manipulated in a way which improperly gave a preference to one creditor over others.

SMALLPOX ON STEAMSHIP UNITED STATES

LONDON, July 28.—A Christiania dispatch to the Morning Post states that the Danish-American liner United States, bound from New York to Norway, has reported by wireless that smallpox has been discovered on board.

SAILORS, ILL WITH TYPHUS, QUARANTINED

Two cases of typhus fever were taken from the Danish steamship London when the vessel reached the Morca Hook quarantine station last night. The men, who are members of the crew, are Jorgensen, Peterson, cook, and Ludwig Jensen, mess boy. They were immediately isolated in the new quarantine hospital, where they are being looked after by Doctor Gottschalk, of the State Health Department, and Doctor Schwartz, of the United States Public Health Service.

All of the other members of the crew were closely examined, but none showed any symptoms of the disease. The vessel is now being fumigated. The London left Copenhagen in ballast two weeks ago and stopped at the Canary Islands for coal. It was after the steamship had left the islands that the men were stricken.

PAMPA SAILS WITH MUNITIONS CARGO

A large cargo of arms, ammunition and coal was taken from this port today by the Argentine transport Pampa. The vessel also carried various duplicates of the machinery of the superdreadnought Moreno, which was built by the New York Shipbuilding Company for the Argentine Government. This is the second similar cargo to be taken to Buenos Aires. The transport Quaco carried the first one several months ago. The coal on the Pampa is part of a private shipment, the Argentine Government permitting the transport to assist in relieving the stringency of trade caused by the paucity of ships in the merchant marine service.

THREE KILLED WHEN BRITISH DIRIGIBLE EXPLODES

LONDON, July 28.—Three persons were killed, two of them outright, and 15 injured by the explosion of a British military airship at Wormwood Scrubs today. The explosion occurred while the airship was in its shed. Both machine and shed were completely wrecked. The accident is believed to have been caused by a leak in the envelope of the airship. One injured soldier died half an hour after the explosion.

FOREIGN LEGION SUFFERS HEAVY LOSSES IN FRANCE

PARIS, July 28.—The 1st and 2d Regiments of the Foreign Legion have been amalgamated, as the 1st Regiment had suffered greatly. The report of the death of Edwin Hall, of Chicago, has been confirmed at the legion's depot at Lyons. He had just arrived at the front from the depot and was under fire for the first time when he was killed. During the engagement, which occurred on June 16, he handled a mitrailleuse under exceedingly heavy fire.

GERMANS INVENT INVISIBLE AEROPLANE

LONDON, July 28.—Germany has a new aeroplane which is virtually invisible at 5000 feet and quite invisible at the height of 5000 feet to the naked eye, according to an article in the Cologne Gazette just received here. The invisibility, it is said, is obtained by covering the planes with "celon" instead of the usual canvas. "Celon" is explained to be the invention of a German engineer named Knaebel. It is a chemical combination of cellulose and acetic acid, which makes it exceedingly tough, transparent, pliable and nonflammable. The new machines are already in use, it is said.

WIRELESS LINKS JAPAN TO HAWAII

TOKIO, Japan, July 28.—Wireless communication has been successfully inaugurated between the new station at Funaoka, near Yokohama, and the Hawaiian Islands, a distance of about 3300 miles. Messages between Japan and the United States will be regularly accepted in the near future.

REBELS FORCE ITALIANS TO RETREAT FROM FEZZAN

ROME, July 28.—So serious is the revolt of the Senussi tribes, fomented against the Italians in Tripoli by Turkish and German officers, that the Italians have been compelled for the time being to withdraw from Fezzan and retire nearer the coast. Several detachments of Turkish and German officers succeeded in landing in Libya and going into the interior.

RUSSO-JAPANESE PACT PROPOSED TO MONOPOLIZE TRADE

ZURICH, July 28.—A dispatch from the Petrograd correspondent of the Neue Zuercher Zeitung states that telegrams from Harbin announce that meetings of deputies, intellectuals and business men have been held to discuss the question of an alliance of Russia and Japan to the exclusion of all other subjects. Great importance is attached to the economic advantages of such an alliance. In the opinion of the meeting it should be concluded without delay, and should be accompanied by a commercial treaty that would allow Japanese goods to enter Russian markets and replace German goods.

UNITED STATES TANKER HELD UP BY DUTCH WARSHIP

BATAVIA, Java, July 28.—The American oil steamship Maverick on reaching the Java Sea was held up by a Dutch warship as a suspect. The vessel was brought to Batavia, and after an inspection of her papers was released.

SHIP RATES REDUCED DESPITE SUBMARINE RAIDS

LONDON, July 28.—Since the beginning of the so-called German blockade by submarines, the war risk insurance rate has been reduced to its minimum, while overseas freight rates have considerably fallen. This may be taken as proof from our indignation at the wanton destruction of human life, as being the measure of our concern over the submarine menace," said Mr. Herbert Lloyd at the annual meeting of the London General Shipowners' Society.

ALLIES RAID GERMAN NAVAL BASE

AMSTERDAM, July 28.—A combined sea and air attack has been made upon Weehager, the German naval base in Belgium, by the Allies, according to information received here today. A French cruiser bombarded the base last Friday, badly damaging a German torpedo boat. This was followed by four air attacks made on successive nights by allied bombers.

THE WEATHER

FORECAST

For Philadelphia and vicinity—Unsettled weather tonight and Thursday, with probably showers; variable change in temperature; light, variable winds.

For details, see page 4.