

RUSSIANS BURN CITIES LEFT TO INVADING ARMY

Torch Applied to Evacuated Towns, Villages and Farms—Czar's Forces Holding at Strategic Points as Nation Prays for Victory—Desperate Fighting in Progress.

BERLIN, July 22.—Before evacuating Windau the Russians applied the torch to the city and the harbor works, according to advices received at Luban. The greater part of the city is said to have been destroyed.

BERLIN, July 22.—The war office today announced that the Austro-German forces which are driving at Warsaw from the south had compelled the Russians to retreat into the fortress of Ivangorod, about 56 miles southeast of the Polish capital.

Czar Prays for Victory

PETROGRAD, July 22.—In an order issued in connection with the services of prayer, which are being held throughout Russia today, Grand Duke Nicholas, the commander in chief, calls upon the troops to accomplish fresh deeds to achieve a victorious end of the great battle now raging.

Desperate Fighting

LONDON, July 22.—Desperate fighting continues between the Teutonic armies pressing upon Warsaw and the Russian forces defending it with the issue still in the balance. Advances all along the fronts are claimed in the latest German and Austrian official statements, but Petrograd, while not denying the closer drawing in of the Austro-German lines in some sectors, asserts that these lines are being held stationary or hurled backward at vital points.

Strongest at Lubin

On the important front south of Lubin, a serious breach which would mean the cutting of the Lublin-Chelm railroad line and the division of the Russian armies to the north and south, the Russian resistance seems to be strongest. The Petrograd statement claims the Teutonic rush has been arrested there.

Counter attacks have driven the Germans back along the line of the river Narew to the north of Warsaw, the Russians declared. They assert also that their lines on the left bank of the Vistula to the southeast of the city are holding.

The fortress of Novogeorgievsk seems to be giving effective help in keeping the Teutons in check to the northwest, for the time being at least.

Germans Nearing Riga

In the Baltic provinces the German advance is progressing with their outposts barely twenty miles from Riga, their immediate objective.

Along the Austro-Italian front Rome claims the gain of a part of the heights commanding Gorizia and the Isonzo bridges from the right bank of the river. The latest report from Vienna declares all attacks on Gorizia have been checked and that a height that the Italians had captured was retaken.

MONTANA HORSES ENROUTE TO ITALY

PITTSBURG, July 22.—Twenty-three cars loaded with Montana horses were stopped here last night for the minimum time allowed by the law for rest and water. They were being hurried through to Bayonne, N. J., for shipment to the Italian army.

SLAVS BATTLING DESPERATELY TO SAVE WARSAW

Teutons Make Progress in Envelopment Move But Russians Yield Stubbornly, Making Fierce Counter Attacks—Tactics Used Against Napoleon Are Employed.

LONDON, July 22.—While prayers for victory were being said today throughout Russia, the Austrians and the Germans continued their drive at Warsaw from the north, the west and the south. Meanwhile they were reaching further north toward Riga, on the Baltic, from which their advance guard is not more than 20 miles distant.

The tone of despatches from Petrograd bespeaks plainly that the country is aware of the gravity of the military situation, inviting not only the fate of the Polish capital but the integrity of the Russian army in Poland, the northern and southern sections of which might be cut in twain by a decisive defeat along the Lublin-Chelm railway. It is along this sector that the Russians are now fighting most desperately, for this railway is the sole great artery of communication of Poland with southern Russia, sweeping away from Lublin and Chelm towards Odessa.

Teutons Make Progress

Northwest of Lubin, however, the Teutonic forces have pushed forward to the bridgehead positions south of Ivangorod and thence northward. Around the circle which is tightening on Warsaw they have made steady progress, though meeting with serious opposition along the Narew river northwest of the capital. Elsewhere, generally speaking, the Russians are falling back, employing the tactics with which they harassed Napoleon in 1812. That is, they are not only burning all bridges and destroying roads but are laying waste the country-side with fire and dynamite, removing such provisions as they can, destroying such as they can not take away, driving cattle and other livestock before them and leaving for the invader a ruined and desolate waste.

All Courland has been laid waste and Windau, in flames, sent up a glow visible many miles away.

The British public is following with keen anxiety the campaign in the east, hoping that Grand Duke Nicholas may stem the Austro-German tide or at least extricate his armies and continue in further retreat in the cohesion he has been able to maintain thus far.

Front of 800 Miles

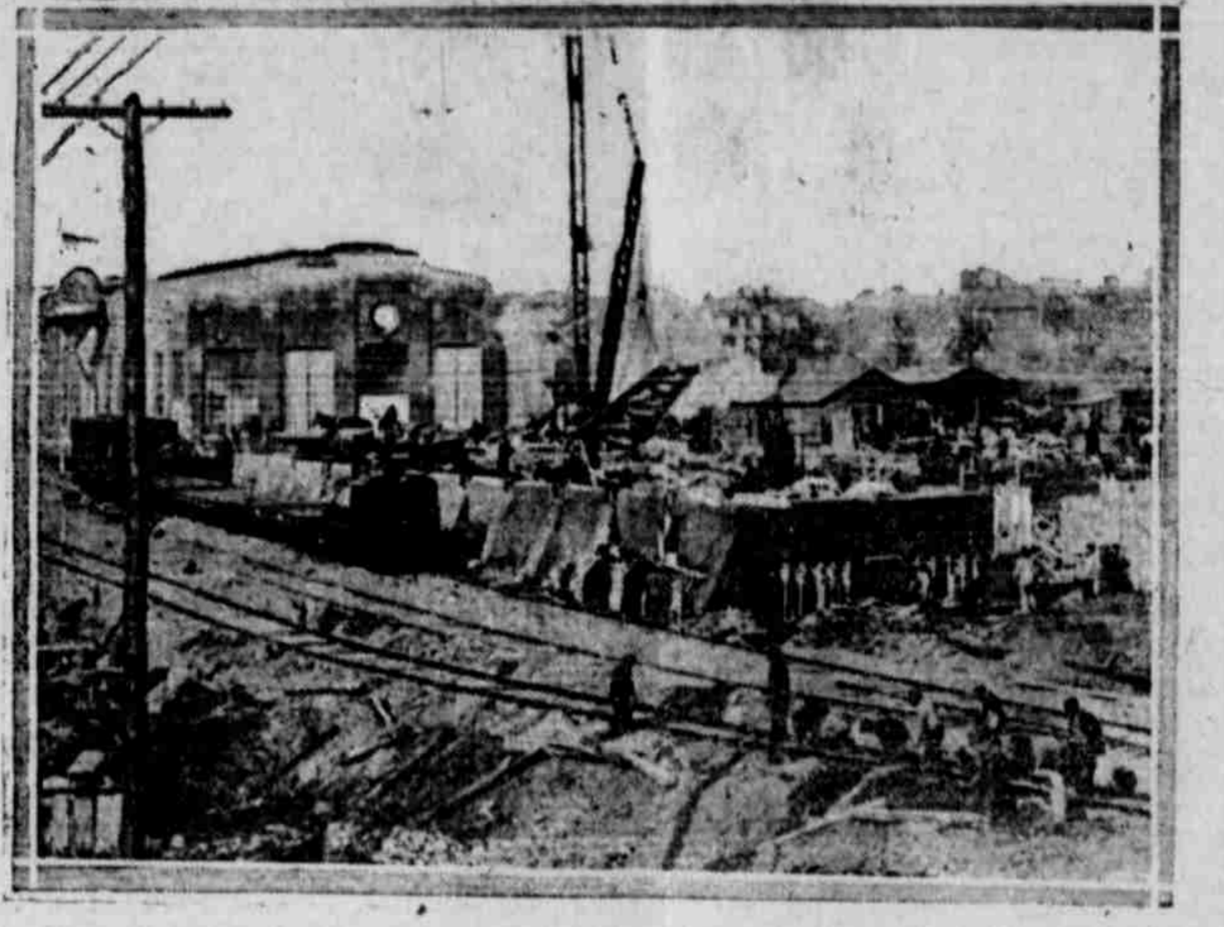
Eliminating the stroke against Riga, the operations in Poland occupy a front of roughly 800 miles, divisible into three principal areas: The first, along the Narew, north and west of Warsaw; the second, the center on the Vistula between Warsaw and Ivangorod; the third, in the vicinity of Lubin where the Austrians and Germans are fighting for the railway. The situation, as the British press sees it, is critical, and the papers editorially remind Russia that as she checked the Germans at the gates of Warsaw last fall and drove them back within eleven miles of Lubin, so she can now hold them.

Coincident with despatches from Russia saying the spirit of the army is unbroken and the belief in ultimate victory is strong, comes the report that the feeling is growing that Russia is doing more than her share in the war, bearing at present almost the entire burden. These complaints, according to special correspondents, are not confined to the rank and file. Russian newspapers contrast the colossal battle in which their nation is engaged with the comparative inaction along the western front.

SANTA CRUZ TAKEN BY CARRANZA FORCES

NOGALES, Ariz., July 22.—Five hundred Carranza troops captured Santa Cruz today, according to reports reaching here. Santa Cruz is a few miles southeast of Nogales, Sonora, where Governor Jose Maytorena, the Vilal leader, expects to make a stand. The Carranza force is said to have captured a cannon which was turned on the fleeing Villa soldiers, two of whom were killed.

AMMUNITION PLANT THREATENED WITH STRIKE "TIE UP"



Remington company's new plant at Bridgeport, Conn., where strike of workers may hold up great amount of munition orders the allies have placed with the Remington concern.

BRYAN TO SPEAK IN MEDFORD PARK THURSDAY JULY 29

Wm. J. Bryan will speak in Medford Thursday evening, July 29, according to present plans. Mr. Bryan has been requested to remain here until the Shasta Limited, instead of taking train 13, which would give him time for an evening address. He will speak in the city park and prospects are for a record breaking crowd.

TYPHUS EPIDEMIC, SERBIA, CONTROLLED

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The American vice consul at Belgrade reported today that the typhus epidemic in Serbia and Montenegro is under control. Red Cross officials here notified the Rockefeller Foundation authorities in New York and the latter indicated their readiness to provide any necessary funds, in co-operation with the Red Cross, for completing the work of putting that part of the European war zone under the jurisdiction of the American sanitary commission into a clean condition.

BELGIAN CONSUL AT WARSAW LEAVES

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The American consul at Warsaw called the state department today that the Belgian consul had left Warsaw and that the American consulate had taken charge of the affairs of both Belgium and Serbia there.

AGREEMENT MADE FOR SETTLEMENT MUNITION STRIKE

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 22.—John A. Johnston, vice president of the American Structural Iron Workers Union, announced today that he had been advised by J. J. Keppler, president of the International Association of Machinists, that "a written agreement" which would settle the strike of the machinists in the plants of the Remington Arms and Ammunition company and various sub-contractors, had been secured.

INJUNCTION HALTS TROLLEY CONTROVERSY

SAN FRANCISCO, July 22.—The California supreme court issued writs of prohibition today staying all proceedings in a controversy between the Municipal Railway and the United Railways and its subsidiary over an injunction against operation of two municipal car lines over Market street tracks of the United Railways.

CALLES EXECUTES SIXTY VILLA TROOPS

DOUGLAS, Ariz., July 22.—General P. Elias Calles, Carranza commander in Sonora, confirmed today previous reports that his soldiers had executed between fifty and sixty Villa troops caught looting stores and residences at Cananea. Calles also reported that his advance guard was within twelve miles of Nogales where Governor Maytorena has concentrated all available Villa forces.

STRIKERS KILLED RIOTOUS ATTACK BAYONNE PLANT

NEW YORK, July 22.—Two dead and six seriously injured, one probably fatally, was the harvest reaped by rioters at the Standard Oil and Tidewater plants in Bayonne today, as the result of two attacks on the deputies guarding the property. Two fires also occurred, one in the Standard Oil plant where a watchman's house was virtually destroyed; the other in the yard of the Tidewater Oil company where staves and lumber were stored. This last fire was started by means of burning waste thrown over the walls by rioters. It was speedily checked with trifling loss.

SAYS DEAF MUTES ARE NEVER BEGGARS

SAN FRANCISCO, July 22.—State laws to penalize street beggars who impersonate deaf mutes to trade upon public sympathy were recommended today by James F. Meagher, editor of a mutes paper of Vancouver, Wash., in an address before the convention of the National Association of the Deaf.

SCANDINAVIAN SHIPS FIRED BY GERMANS

LONDON, July 22.—The Swedish bark Capella and the Norwegian bark Nordlyset, both timber laden and bound for England, have been set on fire in the North Sea by German submarines. The crew of the Capella was landed at Hull and that of the Nordlyset at FredericksHAVEN.

AMERICAN NOTE ON SUBMARINES SENT GERMANY

Demands for Disavowal of Any Intention to Sink Lusitania and Request for Reparation Renewed—Publication to Be Made Saturday Places Responsibility on Germany.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The new American note to Germany is on its way to Berlin. It cleared from Washington over the telegraph wires during the night and today was being flashed over the cables to London and thence to Copenhagen where it goes by overland wires again to the German foreign office. It should reach its destination tonight or early tomorrow.

Secretary Lansing announced that the text of the note would be given out here Friday afternoon for publication in morning papers of Saturday.

Concerning future conduct of German submarines, the note does not necessarily call for an answer as it announces the intention of the United States to regard any further violation of international law resulting in the loss of American lives as unfriendly.

On the other hand the American demands for disavowal of any intention to sink the Lusitania and the request for reparation are renewed in the new note and very likely those, with other points, such as the willingness of the United States to act as an intermediary between the belligerents to adjust rule of maritime warfare probably will be the basis for further discussion by Germany.

Is Final Statement

The American note is in the nature of a final statement on the principles involved, in which the United States takes the unalterable position that the accepted rules of international law must govern the rights of neutrals irrespective of retaliatory measures of the belligerents against one another. What action would be taken by the United States in the event of further violation of American rights is not disclosed in the new note nor was it officially commented on otherwise here today, but a general understanding prevails that another disaster, such as the sinking of the Lusitania, would mean the immediate assembling of congress.

President Wilson has given careful consideration to eventualities which the new American note may commit the United States and he believes it places squarely on Germany responsibility for any act the may cause rupture.

ARIZONA PAROLE BOARD TO MEET

PHOENIX, Ariz., July 22.—Frank Troit, chairman of the state board of pardons and paroles, issued a call today for the board to meet at Florence prison next Tuesday, three days before the date set for the execution of the five Mexicans who were saved from the gallows May 28 by a last minute reprieve. Troit declined to say whether the case of the Mexicans would be considered.

FLYING TORPEDO BOAT PATENTED BY AMERICAN

Swooping Down Five Miles from Object of Attack, Air Craft Will Drop Deadly Passenger into Water—Impact Sets Torpedoes Machinery in Motion at Forty Miles an Hour.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—An aerial torpedo boat for attack on ships in protected harbors is projected in patents just issued, it was learned today, to Rear Admiral Bradley A. Flske, now attached to the navy war college, but formerly aide for operations to Secretary Daniels.

The plan contemplates equipping a monster aeroplane, similar to a number now under construction in this country for the British government with a Whitehead torpedo of regulation navy type.

Swooping down at a distance of five sea miles from the object of attack, the air craft would drop its deadly passenger into the water just as it would have been launched by a destroyer. The impact sets the torpedo's machinery in motion and it is off at a speed for more than forty knots an hour toward the enemy ship.

Admiral Flske believes that the flying torpedo boat would make it possible to attack a fleet even within a land-locked harbor. The range of the newest navy torpedoes is 10,000 yards and even the older types will be effective at seven thousand yards.

Carried on a huge aeroplane the 2,000 pound weapon would be taken over harbor defenses at an altitude safe from gun fire. Once over the bay the machine would glide down to within ten or twenty feet of the water, the torpedo rudders would be set and it would be dropped to do its work while the aeroplane rose and sped away.

Aeroplanes to carry a ton of dead weight have been perfected by several countries. Russia is said to have several that will carry twenty men and the new British aircraft probably will have a similar capacity.

Radio Type to be Tried It is said to be possible that a type of radio controlled torpedo might be employed, one aeroplane carrying the torpedo and another the wireless machinery to control the missile's flight through the water. It is pointed out that Admiral Flske secured patents on such a method of control in 1900, when he was a lieutenant-commander in the navy. They are said to be so broad and far reaching as to underlie all subsequent development of radio control devices.

"My invention," says the application filed by Lieutenant Commander Flske before the battle of Manila was fought, "is especially applicable to

PRESIDENT WILSON

NEW YORK, July 22.—Rudolph Malik, an Austrian salesman, was placed on trial in the federal court here today charged with having written a letter to President Wilson demanding an indemnity of \$200 because of Malik's enforced detention in the United States, and threatening, if the money was not forthcoming, that he would commit a "political crime." The technical charge "was operating a scheme to defraud by means of the mail."