

ALLEN DOONE TOUR

DIRECTION ALLEN DOONE.

WELLINGTON : JULY 26TH TO AUGUST 10TH
 CHRISTCHURCH : AUGUST 12TH TO 25TH
 TIMARU : AUGUST 26TH
 DUNEDIN : AUGUST 27TH TO SEPTEMBER 2ND
 INVERCARGILL : SEPTEMBER 3RD AND 4TH
 GORE : SEPTEMBER 6TH
 OAMARU : SEPTEMBER 7TH
 ASHBURTON : SEPTEMBER 8TH

FRANK LEVY, TOURING MANAGER.

FENTON HOUSE,

FENTON STREET : : : ROTORUA.

MISS BRENNAN begs to intimate to her numerous friends that she has again taken over her premises known as 'FENTON HOUSE,' and will be pleased to see old friends. Every attention given to guests. Five minutes from Railway Station, one minute from Post Office and Government Baths. : : Electric light throughout. TERMS: 6/- per day or 35/- per week. —Write or Wire.

MISS BRENNAN : : : PROPRIETRESS.

DEATHS

DELANEY.—On July 12, 1915, at Spreydon, Christchurch, William, beloved husband of Clara Delaney, in his 74th year.—R.I.P.

FOGARTY.—On July 16, 1915, at Gala street, Invercargill, Annie Jane, beloved wife of James Fogarty, and fifth daughter of James and the late Ellen Cahill.—R.I.P.

GELLETY.—At 33 London street, Lyttelton, Selina Mary, dearly beloved wife of Anthony Gellety; in her 63rd year; deeply regretted.—R.I.P.

MARRIAGE

GOLDEN WEDDING.

SHANLY—MANNINGS.—At St. Nicholas' Priory, Exeter, England, on July 20, 1865, by the Rev. Father Wm. Johnson, S.J., Francis Shanly to Teresa Agnes Mannings.

J. LAMB & SON

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284 LICHFIELD ST., CHRISTCHURCH.

TELEPHONE 539.

ESTABLISHED 1878.

The New Zealand Catholic Prayer Book

By the Australian Catholic Truth Society.

¶ This Book is identical with the Australian Catholic Prayer Book, published at the request of the Third Australian Plenary Council, which is so highly recommended.

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MESSAGE OF POPE LEO XIII. TO THE N.Z. TABLET.

Pergant Directores et Scriptores New Zealand Tablet, Apostolica Benedictione confortati, Religionis et Justitiae causam promovere per vias Veritatis et Pacis.

Die 4 Aprilis, 1900.

LEO XIII., P.M.

TRANSLATION.—Fortified by the Apostolic Blessing let the Directors and Writers of the New Zealand Tablet continue to promote the cause of Religion and Justice by the ways of Truth and Peace.

April 4, 1900.

LEO XIII., Pope.



THURSDAY, JULY 29, 1915.

THE ADVANCE ON WARSAW



FOR the third time, General von Hindenburg is making a combined, concentrated, and determined thrust at Warsaw; and at the moment of writing the issue hangs in the balance, the scales inclining, on the whole, somewhat heavily towards the Austro-German side. The operations against the Polish capital are not a direct attack. The German plan of campaign for some time past has been to hold the Allies in the West in check, and meanwhile to endeavor to get possession of Warsaw and make the Vistula the line on which the Russian armies will be held. Warsaw is the centre of the railway communications of Poland; and the main effort of the German armies is being directed against the Russian communications, in respect to which, as the cables indicate, Russia is facing a serious risk. If von Hindenburg can cut the railways on which the Grand Duke Nicholas depends for his supplies of food and ammunition, he will hold the capital city against an enemy who will have suffered a blow so severe that no recovery can be looked for for at least a couple of months. Once in possession of Warsaw and the Vistula line, there will be no further attempt to invade Russia; and the German staff, it may be safely predicted, will not risk a march to Moscow. After this success in the East is achieved, every man that can be spared will be sent to the Western front.

As we have said, this is Hindenburg's third attempt in force on Warsaw. The first great German advance began as far back as October 5, and the decisive fighting commenced on Friday, the 16th, and continued till the evening of Monday, the 19th. From the first the Grand Duke played for safety, and he played the game after the traditional Russian manner with complete success. He resolved to risk nothing on the plains west of the Vistula, where he would have to rely for supplies on divergent railway lines, and where the broad and muddy Pilitza River would cut his army in two. Leaving a screen of light horse west of the river to keep in touch with the invaders, he gave the order for all the Russian forces to retire behind the Vistula and the San. At the same time he held in force the bridgehead at Ivangorod, and had a field army ready for the defence of Warsaw. Then he developed an ingenious counterplot, by means of which he threw von Hindenburg completely off the scent. Poles were allowed to be captured in the German advance, who, in apparent terror of their lives, gave all the information they could about the Russian preparations. The Grand Duke, they said, had no large force in front of Warsaw, and he did not mean to defend it. He intended to give up the line of the Vistula, and to fall back upon Brest Litovski and the valley of the Bug—which, according to the cables, is now the actual Russian line of defence. Presently