4,500,000 IN FRENCH ARMY

Joffre Has now in Hand the Most Formidable War Machine Ever Existed·

A despatch from Paris says: Of the allies fighting against the Austro-German block, it is certainly the French who, in proportion to their population, have thus far made the greatest effort. After nine months of war the French army is more redoubtable than at any time heretofore. The troops have passed a hard apprenticeship in war; they are well equipped and their morale is in general excellent. Tools, artillery, war material and provisions have been massed in unbelievable quantities.

The Germans' great fault has been their seven months' stagnation on the banks of the Aisne and the Yser. After the defeat of the Marne they should have tempted fate again at all costs. They preferred to entrench themselves in their mole hills and wait for some vague favor of destiny.

These seven months have allowed the French, and also the British, to perfect their armament and to drill their new units. The commander-in-chief of the Franco-British armies has now in hand the most formidable war machine that has ever existed.

Certainly the French have suffered losses, which, if smaller than those of the Germans, are yet heavy. Since the start of the campaign about 1,300,000 French have been put hors de combat. Of these there have been about 360,000 killed and 230,000 prisoners or missing.

Of the total French loss of 1,300,000, about 180,000 have been dropped out, either for wounds causing permanent infirmity or for serious illness. From 300,000 to 400,000 men cured of wounds or illness have returned to their places in the ranks.

LEMBERG SAVED FROM THE ENEMY

Russian Infantry Defeated Germans in Galicia with Surprising Ease.

A despatch from Petrograd says: Russian infantry with surprising ease has inflicted a succession of great defeats on the Germans in East Galicia. The main attack of the enemy was conducted at Moszick with heavy guns on the railways, but it was spent before the Germans reached the barbed wire entanglements in front of the main position. They retreated in utmost disorder, leaving thousands of dead.

Simultaneously the Russians started an enveloping movement against Gen. Linsingen's army which had crossed the Dniester River. The Russian infantry with magnificent dash attacked the Germans, who had a quantity of three-inch guns, and drove them from the woods. They annihilated one division and captured besides 261 officers, 9,300 men, 17 field guns and 49 machine guns. The fighting lasted two days.

The Germans are now entirely southward of the Dniester. Evidently they intended to develop in enormous force here. They were headed by Prussian Guards, and advanced rapidly towards Halicz, from where they proposed to conduct the main attack on Lemberg. All the movement, however, was easily frustrated. The Germans are now gathering south of the Dniester, apparently waiting for reinforcements. They have lost in the past six weeks more lives in Galicia than in the previous six months against Russia. Everywhere the Russians are in close contact with the enemy.

There are signs that the Germans are developing great activity north of the Pilica, in Poland, towards the Niemen, with heavy artillery and a chemical laboratory, in the hope of drawing the main Russian strength there. The latest Russian success has been achieved solely with bullet and bayonet. Scarcely a shell has been fired in the last fortnight. The strategy is regarded as a triumphant vindication of Gen. Ivanoff.

BRYAN ATTACKS WILSON'S NOTE

Hands Out Long Statement, Complicating the Already Critical Situation.

A despatch from Washington says: While the President's note to Germany was being handed to the newspaper correspondents at the State Department, Wm. J. Bryan was passing out at his home a statement attacking the communication sent by Mr. Wilson on behalf of this Government.

In the statement Mr. Bryan describes the President of the United States as an exponent of the old system in dealing with disputes between Governments, the system that has war as its cornerstone. Not only in this assertion, but in others, Mr. Bryan showed that he fears the possibility of war between Germany and the United States as the result of Mr. Wilson's note.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, issued a statement which was interpreted by Washington to mean that the Federation of Labor, while doing everything possible to maintain peace, will stand firmly behind the President in his insistence that American lives shall not be unnecessarily and unwarrantably jeopardized on the high seas.

King of Belgium Wrote To Frontenac Woman

A despatch from Kingston says: Mrs. Stover, of Violet, Frontenac county, who is past eighty-three years of age, has received a letter from King Albert of Belgium, thanking her in the name of the Belgian people for her donation of fifteen pairs of socks which she knitted herself. The case was brought to the King's attention by friends of the aged lady.

MEN BURIED ALIVE UNDER SHELTERS

The Terrible Effect on the Enemy of The French Artillery Fire.

A despatch from Paris says: The French official "eye-witness" in an article on the fighting in the vicinity east of Tracy-le-Mont gives the details of the capture by the French forces several days ago of the Quennevieres farm.

"Throughout the day there was a heavy bombardment of the entire German position, which was cvontinued during the night by aerial torpedoes and musketry. Our fire was very effective, the two battalions which held the position suffering heavy losses, many of the men being buried alive beneath their bomb-proof cellars.

"We attacked with four battalions, composed of Zouaves, Tirailleurs, Moroccans and Bretons, who, without haversacks, carried three days' rations, 250 rounds of ammunition, hand grenades and a sack filled with earth to serve as a temporary shelter in the captured trench.

"When the command to charge was given, the whole line, as one man, rushed across. Slight opposition was encountered. Only one uqick-firer was used by the Germans, which occasioned small losses. The attack was begun at 10.15 o'clock, and half an hour later the first prisoners were brought to the officers' headquarters.

"The 'clean sweep' ordered had been rapid and complete. Two hundred and fifty prisoners were the sole survivors of the two battalions. The reinforcements which the Germans endeavored to bring up were mown down by our 75s. Two thousand of our adversaries were placed out of action.

"The Zouaves continued on past the second line of trenches toward Toutvent ravine. All at once the patrols, which were ahead of the main body of troops, were seen to sway and fall, although no shot had been fired. The Germans had placed a low barbed-wire entanglement in the high grain field to stop them. Our men soon severed the barbed wire and succeeded in capturing three German 77-cannon, which had been effectively hidden beneathe bomb-proofs a few yards farther on.

"The whole position was captured and quickly fortified to withstand counter-attacks and communicating trenches with the main position were prepared. Our aviators reported that fresh reinforcements had been rushed up from Royal in auto-busses. During the night the fresh troops attacked, but were repulsed each time.

"At dawn the enemy again attacked desperately our two wings, but by rain or hand grenades his fire was effectively stopped.

"We counted on the ground where the counter-attacks took place approximately two thousand dead. The total estimate of the enemy's losses is three thousand dead, not counting the wounded. We lost two hundred and fifty men killed and 1,500 wounded. We captured 20 quick-firers and also a great quantity of trench materials."

Planned the Escape of Zeppelin Prisoners

A despatch from Copenhagen says: It has been established that two Germans arrested on Sunday at Saeby, Denmark, who described themselves as C. Gumprecht and T. Hauff, of New York, are not Americans, although they had visited New York. These men, with H. Haan, of Copenhagen, were arrested on the charge of having been concerned in a plan to effect the escape of the interned German officers of the two Zeppelins wrecked last February off the Danish coast.

Two other Germans have been arrested on the same charge. It is asserted the men had arranged to convey the interned German officers in automobiles to the coast, where a steamer was waiting to take them to Germany.

First Figure: Are you a pillar of the church? Second Figure: No, I'm a flying buttress—I support it from the outside.

HEAVY FIGHTING IN THE TRENTINO

Shells from the Italians Cause "Invulnerable" Fort to Disappear in Clouds.

The Rome correspondent of the Daily Mail telegraphs:

Gorfizia, one of the Austrians' most srongly fortified frontier points, is being heavily bombarded by the Italians from three sides. The Sagrado dike on the lower Isonzo has been destroyed by the Italians. Its destruction resulted in the flooding of the surrounding area almost to the coast.

The Austrian salient of Plava (8 miles north of Gorizia on the railroad), which the Italians have captured, was shelled for some time by the Italians in their effort to cross the Isonzo at that point, and it was finally carried at the point of the bayonet.

Above Tolmino a regiment of Bersagleri covered itself with glory. It was isolated on the eastern bank when the enemy destroyed three pontoon bridges over which supporting troops were to cross the river. Instead of waiting to be attacked, the Bersagleri flung themselves against the foremost trenches, making it impossible for the enemy to employ his guns against them. The Bersagleri held almost all the trenches until the pontoon bridges were reconstructed.

For this action Col. de Rossi, who was in command, was decorated to the rank of major-general.

There has been severe fighting in the Trentino in an attack on the fort called Il Padre Eterno, owing to its reputed invulnerability. The garrison held out until, as an eye-witness says, the fort disappeared in the clouds. Trees around the fort could be seen thrown into the air, and it rained rocks. The fort replied all through a day and night, falling only at dawn.

WARNEEORD WINS LEGION OF HONOR

France .Bestows .Decoration .on the Airman Who Smashed the Zeppelin.

A despatch from Paris says: A. J. Warneford, the young Canadian aviator in the service of the British navy, who destroyed a German Zeppelin from his monoplane while the airship was flying over Belgium, has been given the Cross of the Legion of Honor for his exploit, on the recommendation of General Joffre, commander-in-chief of the French forces.

Warneford was given the Victoria Cross by King George for his achievement.

Relatives of Lieut. Warneford, V.C., who single-handed destroyed a Zeppelin in Belgium, have been discovered in New Brunswick. Rev. Mr. Warneford, of Johnston, N.B., is a cousin, and Dr. P. H. Warneford, of Hampton, N.B., is an uncle. The latter says that Lieut. Warneford is the son of a military man, and was born in England. The doctor does not know whether Warneford had been in Canada, though despatches relating to the young aviator referred to him as a Canadian.

German to Testify At Lusitania Enquiry

A despatch from Cincinnati, Ohio, says: Heinz Hardenberg, said to be a member of the aviation corps of the German Imperial Army, and possibly the army of German secret service agents of Germany, and who is believed to be wanted in connection with the investigation into the Lusitania disaster by the special grand jury in New York City, was taken into custody here by special agents of the Department of Justice.

Serbian Aeroplanes Bring Down Austrian

A despatch from Nish, Serbia, says: Three Austrian aeroplanes dropped bombs on Kragojevatz, killing or wounding twelve persons. Serbian aeroplanes pursued the hostile machines, bringing one down. Another aeroplane with two German officers was taken at Gripalanka.

Grampian Arrives With Canadian Troops

A despatch from Ottawa says: The Militia Department was advised Thursday of the safe arrival of the Grampian at an English port. She carried 1,038 officers and men from the 48th battalion of Winnipeg, 500 from Winnipeg and Brandon, reinforcements to the 79th, and a party of 33 doctors.

Slow Fathers.

"Mamma, I'm afraid papa was pretty slow when he was a young man."

"Perhaps he was. He always paid his debts and used good English and knew nothing about cigarettes and never saw a taxicab and hadn't any clubs, and was able to support a wife before he married. I guess he was pretty slow.

GERMAN AGENTS FOMENT STIRKES

Aim Is to Render Idle Big Factories In the United States Who Are Supplying Arms to Allies.

A despatch from New York says: Agents of Germany, it has been learned in reliable quarters, have taken steps with the aim of starting strikes in the big factories that are supplying arms ,ammunition and other war supplies for the allies.

They have worked out with minute detail a gigantic plan by which they hope to prevent the filling of many of the contracts through strikes of the employes. While they may not expect to stop entirely the shipment of the orders that are variously estimated at between $300,000,000 and perhaps $500,000,000, they are hoping for a breakdown in the immense business now being done in this country.

It was not decided to tamper with labor until many other schemes, aimed to cut off the war supplies business in this country, had failed utterly.

Various efforts have been made by German sympathizers or agents of Germany, either known or concealed, to stop the export of vast quantities of supplies from the United States for the soldiers of the allied countries. First there was attempted national legislation; then a personal appeal by Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, to Secretary of State Bryan; next a big scheme of Germans to buy up the big plants; next an effort to swamp these same factories with orders for German supplies that never would be shipped from this country.

All these schemes having failed, plans are now being set on foot to start labor agitation in the different plants that have received the greatest amount of orders. It is said now that money is not lacking for the spreading of the propaganda by which the Germans hope to cause general widespread labor discontent and bring about strikes. The scheme has been evolved by a master mind, but the head workers in the conspiracy are not expected to come in touch with the workingmen. By working through various channels they are said to have succeeded already in influencing local labor leaders in the different cities and towns unwittingly to formulate demands on the employers.

MOST VULNERABLE CITY.

Venice Has Poorest Chance in War of Italy.

With Italy in the war, a spot dear to the tourist, the traveller and the lover of the artistic and romantic is in peril. Venice of all the Italian coast towns is the most vulnerable. When she was mistress of the sea and her merchantmen sailed the waters of the known world, while her colonies spread over the Levant and her warships humbled the Turks, the lagoons and the long sandbars were effective protection. But to-day these waters are too shallow for the Italian fleet, and her protectors must come from the nearest naval base at Taranto to save her from the modern long-range guns of the Austrian ships that could attack from Pola, less than 150 miles across the Adriatic.

All the world that travelled for pleasure or instruction went to Venice. The continental tour of every American or Britisher was incomplete without a sight of the Piazza of St. Mark, and the honeymoon of every prosperous German couple was lacking in true sentimentality if it did not include a gondola ride on the Grand Canal. The city's situation, art and romantic history, told in the winding waterways and palaces, made her uniuqe among all resorts.

LOST 258,000 MEN IN 10 MONTHS

Premier Asquith Gives List of Casualties in the British Army.

A despatch from London says: Premier Asquith announced in the House of Commons that the total of British casualties from the beginning of the war to May 31st was 258,069 men in killed, wounded and missing. Divided into categories of killed, wounded and missing, officers and men, the list shows the folowing:—

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
Officers	3,327	6,498	1,130
Other ranks.	47,015	147,482	52,617
Total ..	50,342	153,980	53,747

The losses in the naval division are not included in this list.

Mr. Asquith's statement of losses was for the Continental and Mediterranean forces of the Empire. He promised to give the losses in the naval division later. Neither did the list include the forces of Great Britain engaged in the various small wars in Africa and the Near East.

To Punish Murderers.

A despatch from El Paso, Texas, says: H. C. Myles, British Vice-Consul, telegraphed Gen. Villa demanding punishment of Villa soldiers responsible for the recent killing of four and the wounding of one British subject at Tuxpam. The message was sent on instructions of Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, British Ambassador at Washington.

United States Note to Berlin

President Wilson Notifies Kaiser That Laws Must be Respected.

A despatch from Washington says: President Wilson called upon Germany for an expression as to whether or not she intends to abide by the principles of international law as regards American lives and American ships. He has asked in effect for a prompt response, and on the reply to this question probably will depend whether or not the cordial relations between the two Governments are to continue. This demand is regarded by official Washington as the crux of the note which President Wilson despatched to Germany. All other points in the communication were intended to be subordinate and incidental to this.

Two features of the note, while in no wise modifying the demand for assurances as to the future, hold the door open to Germany for a possible alteration of her submarine programme. One of these is the President's invitation to Germany to submit any "convincing evidence" in its possession that the United States officials failed to perform their duties in examining the Lusitania before she sailed. The other is the President's offer to convey to Great Britain or Germany any intimation or suggestion either Government may be willing to make to the other, and his invitation to the Imperial German Government to make use of the services of the United States in this way.

This latter proposal is in answer to the reference in the German note to the efforts already made by the United States to bring about a modification of Germany's submarine programme through obtaining Great Britain's consent to importations of food cargoes into Germany for the civil population. This effort on the part of the United States came to naught, and instead of acting upon Germany's intimation that it might be renewed, the President now lays upon the Kaiser and his advisers the responsibility of making any proposals to Great Britain.

The kernel of the President's note to Germany is found in this concluding sentence:

"The Government of the United States deems it reasonable to expect that the Imperial German Government will adopt the measures necessary to put these principles (those of international law) into practice in respect to the safeguarding of American ships, and asks for assurances that this will be done."

RUSSIANS TAKE THE OFFENSIVE

Attack the Invader in Both Galicia and the Baltic Provinces.

A despatch from London says: Russian reinforcements arrived in the Baltic provinces and in Galicia, and it became their turn to attack. According to the German official report, part of the German force on the Dubyssa River, in the Baltic provinces, threatened by an encircling movement, were obliged to withdraw, although in the region of Shavli and on the Niemen they claim to be making progress, despite a stubborn Russian resistance.

More important, in the belief of military observers here, is the apparent change that is taking place in the Galician battle. Here again, according to the German account, the Russians are advancing to the south and south-east of Lemberg, and also are attacking Gen. Linsingen's force which crossed the Dniester near Zurawna.

In Eastern Galicia and Bukowina, however, the Russians are falling back between the Pruth and Dniester rivers with the intention, it is believed here, of making the Dniester their line of defence from the Roumanian frontier to the south-east of Peremysl. They have very strong positions along this line, and military experts say that if they can drive back the Germans who crossed the river near Zurawna, Lemberg will remain in their hands, and they will be in a position to deliver a vigorous offensive, at any rate as soon as the Austrians and Germans begin to withdraw troops for their western and southern campaigns.

God Is On Our Side, Read German Orders

A despatch from Petrograd says: The Russians have obtained copies of the following German staff order issued to the troops on the River Bzura in Central Poland:

"God Himself is on our side and fights for us in our conflict against the whole world. We, by the Will of the Almighty, have had put into our hands a new and mighty weapon—those gases wherewith we have defeated our enemies. The power and domination of Germany over all Europe are our only aims in this war, and we must allow nothing to stop us in gaining a final and now assured victory. Ere two months have passed our foes will be beaten into the dust."

Canadian Nurses Off For Firing Line

A despatch from London says: Mme. Casault, daughter of Judge Casault, and 35 other French-Canadian nurses, have proceeded to France for service in the British base hospital, where their proficiency in the dual languages will make them exceptionally useful.

Five New Zeppelins Fly Over the North Sea

A despatch from London says: A Copenhagen despatch to the Daily Mail says that five Zeppelins of the newest type left Schleswig and flew toward the North Sea.

GRADISCA FALLS TO THE ITALIANS

Successful Operations on All Three Fronts Against Austrians Have Been Made.

A despatch from Rome says: An official statement made at the main headquarters of the Italian army says that the Italians are now solidly established in the Austrian city of Gradisca, which, it is stated, has been held by the Italian advanced troops for some days. The full statement, which is signed by Lieut.-General Count Cadorna, chief of staff of the Italian army, follows:

"Some progress has been made at different points along the front. A reconnaissance party beyond Montenero found in the gorges recently explored by our fire the wreckage of rifles and machine guns abandoned by the enemy, and the bodies of forty Austrians.

"Enemy forces comprising six battalions, coming from Plezo (in Austria, 89 miles north-west of Gorizia) attempted, according to statements made by prisoners, to take our troops in the region of Montenero in the rear. The attempt was frustrated by the energetic resistance and rapid manoeuvring of the bersagliere and Alpine troops.

"We are now solidly established in the city of Gradisca, which has been held by our advanced troops for some days."

Successful operations announced by General Cadorna in three sectors of the war theatre have a definite value to the invading army. On the Tyrol-Trentino front the Italians, thanks to the latest victorious achievements now occupy the principal dominating positions everywhere. The Italians have steadily maintained a forward movement. At Cortina d'Ampezzo, one of the most northerly points in the Trentino sector, our allies have repulsed the Austrians who opposed their passage into the heart of the country. The roads leading from Falzarego to the valley of Drava are now commanded by the invaders. Very severe fighting preceded the driving out of the Austrians from unusually strong positions.

In the forefront of the struggles were the Alpinists, whose splendid record already in this war has shed fresh glory on the military annals of Italy. Broken by artillery fire, the Austrians nevertheless tried conclusions with the Italian infantry. Desperate fighting lasted two days and culminated in dislodging the Austrians, who retreated in some confusion, abandoning artillery and munitions to the victors.

No Fear of Cholera, French Doctor Says

A despatch from Paris says: Dr. Louis Legroux, of the Pasteur Institute, has made the declaration that neither soldiers nor civilians in France need have any fear of the cholera.

Cholera microbes are destroyed, the doctor says, by other microbes that develop during the process of the decomposition of bodies in the open air. This and other reasons, according to Dr. Legroux, removes all danger of cholera from decomposing bodies.

Only ten per cent. of the flowers that grow in Europe are odiferous.

GERMAN TROOPS for FRANCE

A despatch from London says: A new German army of about 500,000 men, some of them first-class troops, is moving west, according to the correspondent of the Daily Mail at Aix la Chapelle. Dutch correspondents also report the arrival of large numbers of troop trains in Belgium. Along most of the French front the fighting is of a character similar to that which has been in progress for many months.