FIERCE STRUGGLE IN THE DARDANELLES

Graphic Account of Allies' Victory on the Gallipoli Peninsula.

A despatch from Alexandria says: The British and French line on the Gallipoli Peninsula from the Aegean to the Dardanelles is confronted by rising ground that culminates in the centre with a flat summit, Achi Baba, 800 feet high. On either side the ground falls away to the sea in ravines and dry water courses called Deres, which the Turks have had time to make impregnable to any except those superb troops that are now fighting to pass over them. There is no room upon the Gallipoli Peninsula to find peak points, and we are now in the position of having to storm an immensely strong fortress, the advanced works of which by an amazing feat of arms we already hold and the glacis of which has to be crossed before we move forward to the assault upon the bastion of Acni Baba and beyond to the final assault upon the very walls of that fortress.

On June 21 it was determined to straighten the line upon the extreme right and at 1.30 a.m., the preliminary bombardment began. All through the morning the cannonade went on. By noon the second division of French had on the left stormed and captured all the Turkish trenches of the first two lines. Even the Haricot redoubt with its damnable entanglements and maze of communicating trenches was in French hands. On the right, however, the first division, after reaching its objective, had been counter-attacked so effectively that they had fallen back. Again they advanced, again they took the trenches and again they were driven out. It began to look as if the victory upon the left would be fruitless. That position would become an untenable salient and the Haricot redoubt revert to the enemy. At this moment a message was sent to say that the trenches must be captured and when recaptured, held.

A Fierce Battle.

There were still five hours of daylight for this battle of the longest day of the year. British guns and howitzers were asked for and sent at once, and the bombardment was resumed throughout the afternoon. At 5.30 it seemed as if every gun on earth were pouring shells on the Turkish lines. At 6 o'clock the third assault was delivered. In one trench there was a temporary shortage of ammunition, but the enemy fought even with stones, sticks and fists. A battalion came hurrying up from the Turkish right to reinforce it, and was caught on open ground by the drumming 75's and melted away. Thus 600 yards of Turkish trenches were taken, and still the bombardment cvontinued in order to ward off the counter-attack that was anticipated. In the morning we heard gladly that the enemy's counter-attacks had failed and that our allies were indeed firmly established. The Turkish casualties were at least 7,000. One trench 200 yards long and 10 feet deep was brimming over with dead. They had been valiant, those dead men. French officers who fought in the west say that as a fighting unit one Turk is worth two Germans; in fact, with his back to the wall, the Turk is magnificent.

HONOR FOR COMMANDER OF THIRD INFANTRY BRIGADE

BRIG.-GEN. M. S. MERCER.

The announcement of the honor of the Companionship of the Order of the Bath to the former commander of the Q. O. R. is received with great satisfaction in Toronto, particularly by the members and ex-members of his old regiment. He joined the Queen's Own over a quarter of a century ago as a private in the University Company and rose step by step, as has been the time-honored custom in that corps, until he succeeded Sir Henry Pellatt as commander.

GERMANS FAIL TO SMASH FRENCH FRONT

Attack by 40,000 Germans in Argonne Checked at Second Line.

A despatch from Paris says: The French forces in the Argonne have survived another great onslaught against their lines in the region of Four de Paris, with the result that the front is firmly established about 200 yards in the rear of the former first line trenches, which were completely destroyed by German high explosive shells of large calibre.

This German attack, which was the fourth in two days, was delivered by a force estimated by the French War Office at two divisions, or 40,000 men. The French front trenches had been previously obliterated by bombardment, and the troops who clung to the ruined position were forced to fall back by the employment of asphyxiating gas shells. When the German infantry rushed forward, however, and crossed the first French line with the intention of piercing the main positions on the second line, they found themselves facing an immovable obstacle. The French second line nowhere yielded ground, and counter-attacks were immediately delivered and the enemy driven back to within a short distance of his original positions.

On the rest of the western battle front the fighting has been confined to artillery duels, particularly to the north of Arras and on the Aisne front. Two German attacks against the new French front in the Vosges were at once repulsed.

The Germans are believed to be transferring large forces of troops from the Russian to the French front, as the closing of the Belgian-Dutch border several days ago now has been followed by similar measures on the German-Swiss frontier. The Swiss-Baden line has been closed, also the Wurttemburg border.

SWITZERLAND GUARDING HER FRONTIER

Fear Teutons May Resort to Reprisals and Possibly Violation of Swiss Neutrality.

A despatch from Rome says: Swiss troops have been massed on the Austro-German frontiers owing to the closing of the Swiss-German frontier by Germany and that country's refusal to explain the reason. It is feared that the German action is a prelude to a protest against the proposed imposts through which it is intended to cut off supplies from Austria and Germany. Germany evidently has decided to resort to reprisals and possibly to the violation of Swiss neutrality, since the Spanish Ambassador at Rome has been asked to look after German interests in Italy in case of a rupture between Germany and Switzerland. Germany's interests here are now in charge of the Swiss Minister.

The Leading Markets

REPORTS FROM THE LEADING TRADE CENTRES OF AMERICA.

Breadstuffs.

Toronto, July 6.—No. 1 Northern, $1.35; No. 2 Northern, $1.32; No. 3 Northern, $1.29, track, lake ports.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 63c; No. 3 C.W., 62c; extra No. 1 feed, 62c, track, lake ports.

American corn—No. 2 yellow, 79c, track, lake ports.

Canadian corn—No. 2 yellow, 78c, track, Toronto.

Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 55 to 56c; No. 3 white, 54 to 55c, according to freights outside.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 Winter, per car lot, $1.11 to $1.13, according to freights outside.

Peas—No. 2, nominal, per car lots, nominal.

Barley—Good malting barley, 70 to 75c; feed barley, 65c, according to freights outside.

Buckwheat—Nominal, car lots, 74c, according to freights outside.

Rye—No. 2 nominal, $1.05 to $1.10, according to freights outside.

Manitoba flour—First patents, in jute bags, $7; second patents, in jute bags, $6.50; strong bakers', in jute bags, $6.30, Toronto; in cotton bags, 10c more.

Ontario flour—Winter, 90 per cent. patents, $4.70, seaboard, or Toronto freights in bags.

Millfeed—Car lots, delivered, Montreal freights—Bran, per ton, $26; shorts, $28; middlings, $29; good feed flour, per bag, $1.85.

Country Produce.

Butter—Choice dairy, 21 to 23c; inferior, 18 to 20c; creamery prints, 27 to 29c; do., solids, 26 to 28c.

Eggs—New-laid, 21 to 23c per dozen, in case lots, and selects, 23 to 24c.

Beans—$3.10 to $3.15 for prime, and $3.20 to $3.25 for hand-picked.

Poultry—Chickens, yearlings, dressed, 16 to 18c; Spring chickens, 25 to 27c; fowl, 14 to 15c.

Cheese—The market is firmer with a good demand; quotations, 17¾ to 18c for large, and at 18¼c for twins. Old cheese, 22 to 22¼c.

Potatoes—Ontario, 55 to 60c per bag, out of store, and 45 to 50c in car lots. New Brunswicks, car lots, 55 to 60c per bag.

Business in Montreal.

Montreal, July 6.—Corn, American No. 2 yellow, 80 to 81c. Oats—Canadian western, No. 3, 61½c; do., extra No. 1 feed, 61¼c; do No. 2 local white, 61c; do. No. 3 local white, 60c; do. No. 4 local white, 59c. Barley—Manitoba feed, 72c. Buckwheat—No. 2, 79 to 80c. Flour—Manitoba spring wheat patents, firsts, $7.10; do. seconds, $6.60; do. strong bakers', $6.40; do. winter patents, choice, $6.30; do. straight rollers, $5.90 to $6. Rolled oats—Barrels, $6.25; do. bags, 90 lbs., $2.90 to $3. Bran $26. Shorts $28. Middlings, $33 to $34. Mouillie $35 to $40. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, $20 to $21.50.

Winnipeg Wheat.

Winnipeg, July 6.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, $1.28¼; No. 2 Northern, $1.25⅜; No. 3 Northern, $1.21½; No. 4, $1.18. Oats—No. 2 C.W., 58¾c; No. 3 C.W., 55¾c; extra No. 1 feed, 55¾c. Flax—No. 1 N.-W.C., $1.50¾; No. 2 C.W., $1.47¾.

United States Markets.

Minneapolis, July 6.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.38¼; No. 1 Northern, $1.28¾ to $1.37¾; No. 2 Northern, $1.25¾ to $1.34¾; July, $1.25¾; September, $1.03⅝. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 72½ to 73c. Oats—No. 3 white, 45½ to 46c. Flour unchanged; fancy patents, $6.70; first clears, $5.50; second clears, $4. Bran, $21.50.

Duluth, July 6.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.40½; No. 1 Northern, $1.35½ to $1.39½; No. 2 Northern, $1.33½ to $1.35½; July, $1.32½; September, $1.00¼. Linseed—Cash, $1.72¾; July, $1.72¾; September, $1.76½.

Live Stock Markets.

Toronto, July 6.—The quotations were:—Butchers' cattle, choice, $8.40 to $9; do., good, $8.10 to $8.35; do., medium, $7.35 to $7.90; do., common, $6.50 to $7; butchers' bulls, choice, $7.25 to $7.75; do., good bulls, $6.35 to $7; do., rough bulls, $5.50 to $6; butchers' cows, choice, $7.25 to $7.50; do., good, $6.50 to $7; do., medium, $5.10 to $6; do., common, $4.50 to $4.75; feeders, good, $6.50 to $7.25; stockers, 700 to 1,000 lbs., $6.25 to $7.75; canners and cutters, $4 to $5; milkers, choice, each, $60 to $95; do., common and medium, each, $35 to $45; springers, $50 to $85; light ewes, $6.50 to $7; do., heavy, $4 to $5; do., bucks, $3.50 to $4.50; yearling lambs, $6 to $7.50; Spring lambs, cwt., $10 to $11; calves, $8.50 to $10.50; hogs, fed and watered, $9.25; do., off cars, $9.50.

Montreal, July 6.—Choice steers, $8.75; good at $7.50 to $8.50; fair, $6.75 to $7.25, and lower grades, $6 to $6.50. Butchers' cows and bulls, $4.50 to $6.50 per cwt., as to quality. Old sheep sold at $5.50 to $6.50 per cwt., and lambs at $5.50 to $6 each. The supply of calves was fair, and sales were made freely at prices ranging from $8.50 to $10.25 each, as to size and quality. A weaker feeling developed in hogs, and sales of selected lots were made at $9.25 to $9.60 per cwt., weighed off cars.

ITALIANS DRIVE AUSTRIANS BACK

Fifteen Thousand of Enemy's Troops Have Been Forced to Retreat.

A despatch from London says: Severe engagements have occurred north and south of Goritz. Fifteen thousand Austrians, after an eight-hours' fight on the Gradisca front were forced to retreat, abandoning 1,200 killed and wounded. Monto Cosich is covered with Austrian and Italian dead. The Red Cross details are experiencing enormous difficulties in reaching the wounded in the mountains, having to climb thousands of feet to get them.

Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown—of false hair.

MASS ATTACKS END IN FAILURE

Germans Mowed Down by French Machine Guns on Ablain Road.

A despatch from London says: The Germans attacked the French line at several points, but in each instance were driven back. The strongest movement was directed against the road from Ablain to Angres, where the Germans moved forward in their favorite close formation, only to be mowed down by the French machine gun fire and forced to retire after suffering heavy losses.

A German battalion also attempted to storm the village of Fey, five miles west of Pont-a-Mousson and the Moselle River, but was forced to retire after reaching the French wire entanglements.

In the fighting the French repulsed two German attacks in the region about Metzeral, in Alsace, and maintained all their positions in the Argonne, where the fighting was exceedingly fierce, the Germans claiming to have taken 2,556 prisoners in this region.

The allied entrenchments in Flanders, especially in the region of Neuville, Ecurie and Roclincourt, were subjected to a heavy bombardment by the German guns on Saturday.

Berlin announces that German airmen attacked Nancy and the railway station at Dombasle, a place southeast of the city, and that this resulted in railway communication with Fort Remiremont, one of the French Lorraine defence works being severed.

A despatch to the Daily Chronicle from its correspondent in Northern France says: "Details supplied by a young wounded French officer give a new and thrilling view of the almost incredible heroism by which the Labyrinth was captured. "Trench warfare," he said, "is nothing to what we had to go through in those three weeks—three weeks, not in the open, not in the trenches, but in the underground lines of communication, narrow galleries in the earth, with no light but tiny flickering oil lamps."

10,000 WORKERS ENROLL EACH DAY

A despatch from London says: The seven days granted the trade unionists by the Minister of Munitions, David Lloyd George, to make good their pledge that they would prove they were able to supply the needed munitions workers without recourse to compulsion expired June 30.

With respect to results, W. E. Morgan, who is Mr. Lloyd George's chief assistant in this department of his work, said:

"The enrolments are so highly satisfactory that I think I can say that the voluntary system has justified itself as applied to munitions workers. During the last two days the enrolment has averaged 10,000 a day."

ACQUIT GEN. WESSELS.

Bloemfontein, June 30.—General Barend Wessels, ex-member of the Council of Defence of the Union of South Africa, was acquitted at his second trial on a charge of treason. He was convicted at his first trial, but secured a new hearing.

J. P. MORGAN SHOT BY PRO-GERMAN

Would-be Murderer Also Placed Bomb in Capitol at Washington.

A despatch from New York says: Frank Holt, a crack-brained teacher of German in Cornell University, obsessed by the idea that God had appointed him to stop the shipment of war supplies to the allies, tried to murder J. P. Morgan Saturday morning after attempting on Friday night to wreck the Capitol at Washington with a dynamite bomb. The New York and Washington police have information which leads them to believe that he planned next to go to Cornish, N.H., and attempt the life of President Wilson.

Holt forced his way into Mr. Morgan's house on East Island, three miles from Glencove, at 9.20 Saturday morning, drove the butler before him by the menace of a revolver, searched the house until he found Mr. andMrs. Morgan on the second floor, and then, as Mr. Morgan and Mrs. Morgan attempted to disarm him, fired two shots. One bullet entered the lower right side of Mr. Morgan's abdomen and lodged near the base of the spine. The other pierced the right groin, ranged downward through the flesh of the thigh and passed out of the body.

The financier, who, as head of the banking house which is the purchasing agent of the British Government, had become an object for Holt's attack, is dangerously but probably not fatally wounded. This was the opinion, at least, of several of his partners and of his friends who had heard the report of the surgeons who examined his injuries and who probed successfully for the bullet which entered the abdomen. He owes his life very likely to the courage and quickness of Mrs. Morgan, who, the first to detect Holt lurking in the shadows of the upper hallway, literally flung herself at the man and so disturbed his aim that he had no opportunity to shoot straight.

GERMANS LOST A BATTLESHIP

Pre-Dreadnought Torpedoed by Submarine off Port of Danzig.

A despatch from London says: A German battleship of 13,000 tons was attacked by a submarine and blown up at the entrance to the harbor of Danzig, Prussia, a port on the Baltic Sea. At the same time a Russian destroyer rammed and apparently sank a German submarine which came up to attack the Czar's vessels. This information is contained in a Russian official statement issued in Petrograd, which says:

"The Russian cruisers Rurik, Makaroff, Bayan, Bogatyr and Oleg encountered the enemy at eight o'clock in the morning between the Island of Oeland and the Courland coast. The enemy consisted of a light cruiser of the Augsburg class, a mine layer and three destroyers.

"The sea was shrouded in a fog, so dense that the ships frequently were swallowed up in a darkness, and therefore the gunfire inaccurate. The Russians, attempting to intercept the enemy's retreat, were attacked by the torpedo boats, but were unharmed."

VON MACKENZEN HASTENS SOUTH

Trying to Reach Railway in Poland While the Good Weather Holds.

A despatch from London says: The advance of the Austro-German forces in Galicia and Poland continues at a rapid rate, with the Russians everywhere falling back, fighting stiff rearguard actions as they go. The Teutonic allies claim in their official reports, which are largely confirmed in Petrograd's communication, that Gen. von Linsingen has gained the crossing of the Gnila Lipa River, taking 7,000 prisoners from the Russians in that quarter, while on the Vistula and the Bug in Southern Poland Field Marshal von Mackenzen's army is said to be pushing back strong Russian forces. The capture of the fortress of Zamosc is announced, bringing the Germans to within about 37 miles of the city of Lublin.

On the left bank of the Vistula several successes are claimed by the Austro-Germans, who say they have occupied Josefow, a town on the river. Frederick Rennet, discussing the situation in a despatch from Petrograd to the Daily News, says:

"Gen. Mackenzen's main army is hurrying as rapidly as the light cavalry and artillery, picked troops and motor transports can go across the gap of broken country towards the junction of the railway at Cholm. The continued absence of rains in this district favor his project, yet the German General has before him a dangerous passage across the marshy fens in the region of Kovel.

"Mackenzen's enormous forces are trying their utmost to pierce the Russian line, but without success."

THRIFT COMMITTEE NOW ORGANIZED

A despatch from London says: The Parliamentary campaign for national war thrift will be carried out under the auspices of a large committee, of which the joint presidents are Premier Asquith, Andrew Bonar Law and Arthur Henderson. Its members will include some of the leading members of the House of Lords and the House of Commons. Public meetings will be held, a personal canvass will be made, and pamphlets bearing on the subject will be distributed.

YUKON QUICK-FIRING SECTION.

Force of Fifty-six Men Training at Shorncliffe.

A despatch from London says: Fifty-six men, comprising the quick-firing section organized in the Yukon, have arrived here from Dawson City, under J. W. Boyle. They are now training at Shorncliffe. Further reinforcements are expected shortly.

FRENCH VICTORY IN DARDANELLES

Six Lines of Trenches Won From the Turks in the Quadrilateral.

A despatch from London says: An official statement given out by the British Government announces the capture of certain trenches in the Dardanelles operations which complete the capture of that part of the Turkish line gained by the French on June 21.

Sir Ian Hamilton, commanding the allied land forces, in his second official despatch of the week, records the repulse of a vicious counter-attack by the Turks, who were bent on recovering the lost ground south of the fortified hill of Achi Baba and the strong position at Krithia, which the British have for some time been attempting to envelop.

Despite the hard fighting ever since the landing on April 25 the Franco-British expedition only lately has achieved anything notable toward strengthening its hold on the tip of the Gallipoli Peninsult, Achi Baba being a small Gibraltar, bristling with machine guns, surrounded by barbed wire and terraced with trenches. This is the reason why an allied progress is hailed with great satisfaction in England.

A WONDERFUL HEALTH RECORD

A despatch from London says: Sir William Osler, speaking at a meeting of the Research Defence Society, said the fact that there had been only 1,000 cases of typhoid fever during the period of war among the forces of the Empire was something which only those who understood the history of typhoid in other wars could appreciate. It was a matter of much satisfaction that at least 60 per cent. of the wounded return to fight. "We are going for the first time to have a war in which the bullet will be accountable for the larger number of deaths, and not disease," he said.

SUBMARINE SUNK BY FRENCH AVIATOR

A despatch from Rome says: A French aviator bombarded and sank the Austrian submarine U-11 in the Adriatic, the Ministry of Marine has announced.

The Austrian U-11 was one of the newest of Austrian submersibles and displaced about 860 tons. She was supposed to carry a crew of about 25 men.

Many a patent leather shoe hides an aching corn.

Turkish Transport Sunk by Submarine

A despatch from London says: A British submarine in the Sea of Marmora sank the Turkish transport No. 42, which was full of troops, according to the Athens correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company.

German Casualties More Than Two Millions

A despatch from London says: The German official casualty list now includes 7,300 pages. As each page contains about 300 names, it may be reckoned that Germany's losses so far aggregate 2,190,000 officers and men.

GERMANY'S TRADE WITH UNITED STATES

A despatch from Berlin says: During the first six months of this year there was exported to the United States and America possessions from Hamburg, Luebeck and Kiel goods to the value of 1,153,000. Statistics on this trade for the first six months of 1914 show the export of goods valued at $14,994,000. The decrease in 1915 thus amounts to about 92.3 per cent.

This information is taken from the first of the American Consular reports on trade from Germany to the United States issued this year. It was prepared by Consul-General Henry H. Morgan, of Hamburg.