RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE AGAINST GEN. HINDENBURG

In the Region of Dvinsk Part of the German First Line Trenches Were Captured.

A despatch from London says:—Surpasing even in importance the allies' great effort on the western front, the news from the eastern battlefield shows that the Russians have extended their offensive on an extensive scale. On the whole front from Riga to Baranovichi, a distance of about 300 miles, the Russians are being hurled against the German lines. Further to the south General Kaledines is driving steadily forward toward Kovel and has captured two villages and a railroad station on the Sarny-Kovel road. Military critics of the allies assert that unless the Germans can halt the Russian advance in the immediate future they will have to withdraw their lines along the entire eastern front and probably abandon Lemberg.

In the tremendous offensive against Field Marshal von Hindenburg's forces General Evert is leading the Czar's troops in furious attacks extending along a hundred-mile front from the Vilna line in the north to Baranovichi in the south.

Preceding their infantry assaults by a bombardment of such intensity during its 24 hours' duration, that the Germans were blinded and stunned into helplessness, the Russians hurled themselves at the enemy's lines in such overpowering numbers that the first-line trenches held by the Germans were penetrated with astonishing ease. The few German soldiers who recovered from the shock of the assault quickly enough to offer a half-hearted resistance, were swept aside at the point of the bayonet as the Russian wave surged through the shattered lines.

So overwhelming was the Russian attack in the region south-west of Lake Narocz, where Petrograd claims the greatest successes in the new drive, than an enormous number of prisoners and a vast amount of booty were taken by the attacking forces.

Furious fighting is continuing along this whole line. The Germans, speedily rallying from the first Russian onslaughts, are launching counter-attacks in rapid succession in an attempt to win back the lost positions. Unless the Russians can be checked immediately at the vital points where their first thrusts have succeeded, it is believed that their whole lines in the northern sector will be greatly endangered.

Russians Strike Two Blows.

London, July 9.—Two heavy blows were delivered against the Teutonic battlefront in the east yesterday by the Russians.

The first was the capture of two important villiages in the drive on Kovel. The second was the capture of Delatyn, an important railway junction through which the Austrians had supplied their armies at Stanislau and Tarnopol, protecting Lemberg. Several days ago Russiant roops cut the Delatyn Railway, west of Kolomea, but not until yesterday did they occupy the junction city.

Heavy fighting continues between the Stokhod and the Styr Rivers. Petrograd officially announces to-day that the Teutons are retiring in great disorder on the Lower Stokhod, where the Czar's troops took 12,000 unwounded prisoners, including 300 officers, between July 5 and 7. Forty-five guns of heavy and small calibre and forty-five machine guns also were captured.

By the capture of the villages of Goulevitchi and Kacheva the Russians have further imperilled the Germans' hold on Kovel. In the event Kovel falls, military experts declare, the Germans will be forced to retire on the entire front northeast to Baranovichi in order to straighten out their lines.

PRESIDENT OF FRANCE REVIEWS THE RUSSIANS.
One of the outstanding figures in the present great war, is President Poincare of France. Calm, dignified—the elected head of a great republic, cruelly bled in the great strife, M. Poincare presents a picture for admiration. The Russian Ambassador to France, and a French general are with Poincare in the picture.—(London Daily Mirror photo.)

THE BRITISH STORM AND CAPTURE VILLAGES

Advancing Over Maze of German Trenches Gain Nearly One-Third of a Mile.

A despatch from London says:—The second phase of the Battle of the Somme has opened. Where the great guns of the allies again have pounded a path the infantry is sweeping forward.

"We resumed a vigorous offensive at dawn," General Haig reported early Friday morning. And in the hours that followed, the British armies sprang once more to the attack, despite a heavy rain that made the ground sodden and flooded the trenches. When night fell the British had advanced all along the line and inflicted terrific losses on the Germans.

In a rush that moved onward as relentlessly as the charge of the first day of the great offensive, "Kitchener's men" won important successes on a front of almost five miles, from Thiepval to Contelmaison, and broke through three lines of trenches.

South of Thiepval the Leipsic redoubt was stormed—the British official statement calls this "an immensely strong work," which the Germans have been fortifying for the last 20 months. Into this redoubt, situated in a salient in the German line, the British charged, and succeeded in wresting a part of it from the enemy.

700 Prussian Guards Captured.

The British have captured German trenches on a front of nearly 3,000 yards to a depth of 500 yards. In the direction of Orvillers the British have forced their way into the village after capturing 500 yards of the German front. North of Fricourt the British drove the enemy from two woods and captured three lines of trenches.

An attempt by the Prussian Guards to stem the advance east of Contalmaison was crushed by the British fire, and 700 prisoners of various regiments were taken. Contalmaison was stormed, but was retaken by the Germans in a strong counter-attack.

North of Fricourt the Kaiser's troops were driven from two woods and three lines of trenches.

These victories have eliminated a dangerous wedge which the Germans held in the British line. Extremely well fortified—for the Germans have assumed all along that the mightiest stroke in the allied offensive on the west would come from the British—it was a stumbling-block to further advances.

Until the British were able to force their front forward the French could not resume the attack without danger of a flanking movement. Foch's troops had penetrated so much further than Haig's that their left flank was threatened if additional thrusts were attempted.

Allied Troops Reach Somme.

London, July 9.—French troops south of the Somme, by a sudden thrust this morning on a front of two and a half miles, drove forward into the German lines between the river and Belloy-en-Santerre for a gain, at its greatest point, of a mile and a quarter. To-night their most advanced front juts out within two miles of Peronne, the great German base and first objective of the Franco-British Picardy offensive.

Sweeping across a rain-swept and treacherous terrain, the French troops carried their front forward in the entire sector of attack for an average of more than three-quarters of a mile. They chumpled up the trench lines of the Germans intersperced between the broken second line of defence and the strongly-organized river positions where the Kaiser's troops will make their last stand before Peronne.

The Germans admit the capture of Hardecourt by the French on Saturday

British Also Advance.

British troops north of the river are battling in a sea of mud against great masses of Germans, and the front shows no change of any extent. General Haig to-night reports some further progress toward Ovillers, for which the British have been fighting for three days, and announces the repulse of powerful counter-attacks.

The Berlin report reaching here today brings the battle only to last midnight. Furious French and British attacks during the late afternoon and evening of yesterday had met with sanguinary losses, according to this statement. The British are said to have suffered especially large losses before Ovillers and at the Trones Woods.

5,000 Prussian Guards Killed.

Five thousand of the Kaiser's famous Prussian Guards have been killed in the fighting around Contalmaison, east of Albert, according to special despatches from Paris on Saturday.

$25,000,000 PLANT WILL BE ERECTED

United States Steel Corporations' Plans for Works at Objiway.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—That erection would start immediately of the big steel plant which the United States Steel Corporation plans to erect at Ojibway, near Windsor, Ont., was the statement made by Mr. Wallace Nesbitt, K.C., on Friday. Mr. Nesbitt was in the city arranging certain departmental matters in connection with the going ahead of the work. The company over two years ago secured a large tract of land at Ojibway, but little has been done up to the present. It is understood the plant to be erected will cost about $25,000,000.

RISING AGAINST THE AUSTRIANS

A despatch from London says:—The London Times understands that a rising against the Austrians has broken out in Montenegro. Its leaders is a former War Minister, upon whose head the Austrians set a high price. The Montenegrins who have risen have taken to the wooded parts of the country. The rising is prompted by the destitution in which the inhabitants have been left by Austria.

SUBMARINE CROSSES OCEAN.

Germans Send the First Across the Atlantic.

A despatch from Baltimore says:—The world's first submarine merchantman, the German underwater liner Deutschland, anchored below Baltimore on Sunday night after voyaging safely across the Atlantic, passing and eluding enemy cruisers watching for her off the American coast. She carries mail and a cargo of 750 tons of costly chemicals and dyestuffs, and a message from Emperior William to President Wilson, and is to carry back home a cargo of nickel and crude rubber, sorely needed by the German army. The Deutschland carries, mounted in her conning tower, two small guns of about three-inch calibre. No torpedo tubes are visible. She is capable of submerging in less than two minutes. On the surface of the water the submarine has a speed of from two to three knots an hour more than the average merchant steamer. Fifteen days out from Bremerhaven to Baltimore, the submarine reached safetly between the Virginia Capes at 1.45 o'clock on Sunday morning.

TO CONFER PEERAGE UPON SIR EDWARD GREY

A despatch from London says: The King has decided to confer a peerage upon Sir Edward Grey, Secretary of Foreign Affairs, according to the Daily Chronicle.

TEUTONS LOSE 500,000 MEN IN THE RUSSIAN CAMPAIGN

German and Austrian Soldiers Captured, 230,000—Officers, 4,500—Wounded 200,000 to 220,000.

A despatch from Petrograd says:—Nearly half a million Austrians and Germans have been put out of commission since General Brusiloff began his great arvance a month ago. The grand total of prisoners to date is in round numbers 235,000, of which 4,500 are officers.

The War Office announced the further capture of more than 10,000 Teuton, of whom 5,000 were taken on the Dniester front.

Without the actual figures regarding the dead and wounded, careful estimates by military experts, based on the best information, place the latter at 200,000 to 220,000. The Austrians predominate overwhelmingly among the prisoners, but among the dead and wounded it is said that a fairly large percentage are Germans. The losses in stopping the Russian advance on Kovel and in counter-attacks made in solid ranks were enormous.

The booty captured reaches incalculable figures. It is judged that 250 guns of various sizes and upwards of 700 machine guns would be a conservative estimate. In addition, large quantities of munitions, supplies and telephones have fallen into the hands of the Russians.

LLOYD GEORGE, EARL OF DERBY NEW BRITISH WAR SECRETARIES

Directors of Munitions and Recruiting Respectively to Conduct the Campaign.

A despatch from London says:—David Lloyd George has been appointed Secretary for War.

The Earl of Derby, director of recruiting, has been appointed Under Secretary for War.

Markets of the World

BREADSTUFFS.

Toronto, July 11.—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, $1.19½; No. 2 do., $1.18½; No. 3 do., $1.14½, on track Bay ports.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 51c; No. 3 C.W., 50½c; extra No 1 feed, 50½c; No. 1 feed, 50c; No. 2 feed, 49c, on track Bay ports.

American corn—No. 3 yellow, 83c, on track Bay ports; 87c, on track Toronto.

Ontario oats—No. 3 white, 47 to 48c, according to freights outside.

Ontario wheat—No. 1 commercial, 97 to 98c; No 2 do., 93 to 95c; No. 3 do., 87 to 89c; feed, 83 to 85c, nominal, according to freights outside.

Peas—No. 2, nominal, $1.70 to $1.80; according to sample, $1 25 to $1.50, according to freights outside.

Barley—Malting barley, nominal, 65 to 66c; feed barley, nominal, 60 to 62c, according to freights outside.

Buckwheat—Nominal, 70 to 71c, according to freights outside.

Rye—No. 1 commercial, 94 to 95c, according to freights outside.

Manitoba flour—First patents, in jute bags, $6.50; second patents, in jute bags, $6.00; strong bakers', in jute bags, $5.80, Toronto.

Ontario flour—Winter, according to sample, $4.05 to $4.15, in bags, track Toronto, prompt shipment; $4.00 to $4.10, bulk seaboard, prompt shipment.

Millfeed, car lots, delivered Montreal freights, bags included—Bran, per ton, $19 to $20; shorts, per ton, $23 to $24; middlings, per ton, $24 to $25; good feed flour, per bag, $1.55 to $1.60.

COUNTRY PRODUCE

Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 25 to 27c; inferior, 23 to 24c; creamery, prints 29 to 31c; inferior, 28 to 29c.

Eggs—New-laid, 28 to 29c; do., in cartons, 30 to 32c.

Beans—$4.50 to $5.00, the latter for hand-picked.

Cheese—New, large, 18c; twins, 18½c.

Maple syrup—1.40 to $1.50 per Imperial gallon.

Dressed poultry—Chichkens, 25 to 27c; fowl, 23 to 25c.

Potatoes—Firm; Ontarios in car lots at $1.85, and New Brunswicks at $2.15 per bag; Western, $1.95.

BALED HAY AND STRAW

Baled hay—Best grade, per ton, $16.00 to $17.00; do., low grade, per ton, $13.00 to $15.00.

Straw—Per ton, $6.00 to $7.00.

PROVISIONS.

Bacon—Long clear, 18 to 19c per lb. Hams—Medium, 23½ to 24½c; do., heavy, 20½ to 21c; rolls, 19 to 19½c; breakfast bacon, 24½ to 26½c; backs, plain, 26½ to 27½c; boneless backs, 29½ to 30½c.

Lard—Pure lard, tierces, 17 to 17½c, and pails, 17½ to 17¾c; compound, 14 to 14¾c.

WINNIPEG GRAIN.

Winnipeg, July 11.—Cash quotations:—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, $1.12½; No. 2 Northern, $1.10¾; No. 3 Northern, $1.07½; No. 4, $1.01¾; No. 5, 95¾c; No. 6, 92½c; feed, 87½c. Oats—No. 2 C.W., 44½c; No. 3 C.W., 43¾c; extra No. 1 feed, 43½; No. 1 feed, 43½c; No. 2 feed, 41¾c. Barley—No. 3, 72c; No. 4, 68c; rejected, 63c; feed, 63c. Flax—No. 1 N.W.C., $1.59½; No. 2 C.W., $1.56½.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Montreal, July 11.—Corn—American No 2 yellow, 82 to 83c. Oats—Canadian Western, No. 2, 54½c; No. 3, 53c; No. 1 feed, 53c; No. 2 local white, 52c; No. 3 local white, 51c; No. 4 local white, 50c. Barley—Malting, 75 to 76c. Flour—Manitoba spring wheat patents, firsts, $6.60; seconds, $6.10; strong bakers', $5.90; Winter patents, choice, $6.00 to $6.25; straight rollers, $5.40 to $5.60; do., bags, $2.40 to $2 65. Rolled oats—Bbls, $5.05 to $5.45; do., bags, 90 lbs., $2.40 to $2.60. Bran, $20.00 to $21.00. Shorts, $23.00 to 24.00. Middlings, $25.00 to $27.00 Mouillie, $27.00 to $32.00. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, $18.50 to $20.00. Cheese—Finest westerns, 16½ to 17c; finest easterns, 15¾ to 16½c. Butter—Choicest creamery, 30 to 30½c; seconds, 28½ to 28¾c. Eggs—Fresh, 35c; selected, 32c; No. 1 stock, 28c; No. 2 stock, 27c. Potatoes—Per bag, car lots, $1.80.

UNITED STATES MARKETS

Minneapolis, July 11.—Wheat—July, $1 07¾; September, $1.08⅝ to $1.08¾; No. 1 hard, $1.13¾; No. 1 Northern, $1.07⅝ to $1.09¾; No. 2 Northern, $1.04⅝ to $1.07¾. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 77½ to 78½c. Oats—No. 3 white, 36½ to 37c. Flour—Fancy patents, 10c higher, quoted at $6.10; first clears, 20c higher, quoted at $4.90. Bran, $17.00 to $18.00

Duluth, July 11.—Wheat—On track, No. 1 hard, $1.12; No. 1 Northern, $1.11; No. 2 Northern, $1.07 to $1.08; No. 1 Northern to arrive, $1.10½; No. 3 Northern, on track, $1.03 to $1.05 Linseed—On track, $1.82½; to arrive, $1.82; July, $1.82 asked; September, $1.83½ asked; October, $1.82¾ asked; November, $1.82¾.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Toronto, July 11.—Choice heavy steers, $10.00 to $10.25; good heavy steers, $9.25 to $9.50; butchers' cattle, choice, $9.25 to $9.50; do., good, $9.00 to $9.15; do., medium, $8.85 to $9.00; do., common, $8.00 to $8.25; butchers' bulls, choice, $8.00 to $8.25; do., good bulls, $7.45 to $7.65; do., rough bulls, $4.75 to $5.25; butchers' cows, choice, $8 00 to $8.25; do., good, $7.35 to $7.50; do medium, $6.25 to $6.75; Stockers, 700 to 850 lbs., $6.75 to $7.75; choice feeders, dehorned, 950 to 1,000 lbs., $7.25 to $8.85; canners and cutters, $3.75 to $5.00; milkers, choice, each, $75.00 to $95.00; do., com. and med., each $40.00 to $60.00; springers, $50.00 to $100.00; light ewes, $8.50 to $10.50; sheep, heavy, $5.25 to $7.50; spring lambs, per lb., 14 to 15c; calves, good to choice, $9.50 to $12.00; do., medium, $7.25 to $8 50; hogs, fed and watered, $11.40 to $11.50; do., weighed off cars, $11.65 to $11.75; do., f.o.b., $10.90.

Montreal, July 11.—Butchers' steers, good, $9.50 to $10.00; medium, $7.75 to $8 75; common, $7.25 to $8.25; fair to good, $6.50 to $7.00; cows, good, $6.50 to $7.50; fair, $5.75 to $6.50; common, $4.50 to $5.50; bulls, good, $7.00 to $8.50; bulls, good to common, $5.00 to $6.50; sheep, $7.00 to $7.50; spring lambs, $8.00 to $8.00 each; calves, choice, $7.00 to $10 00; common, $5.00 to $6.00; hogs, selects, $11.75 to $12.25; roughs and mixed, $10.00 to $11.00; sows, $9.50 to $10.00.

BOUGHT PRODUCTS GERMANY IS SEEKING.

British Money Used in Holland and Sweden to Buy Foodstuffs.

A despatch from London says: Neutral diplomats express the belief that the existing orders-in-council will be superseded by the declaration of an actual blockade, in pursuance of Great Britain's avowed intention of strengthening her legal position. No evidence of an actual change in the administration of the blockade has been procurable since the announcement of the abondonment of the Declaration of London. However, the increased economic pressure on Germany which recently has become apparent is due, according to the best informed neutral diplomats, to the British campaign in Holland and Sweden, resulting in the purchase of products which otherwise probably would have found their way to Germany.

STROMBOLI IN ERUPTION.

People Are Fleeing to Relief Ships for Refuge.

A despatch from Rome says: The eruption of Stromboli has become serious. The flow of lava is spreading to the sparse coast settlement, burning and destroying houses, and the population is fleeing to the sea and taking refuge on relief ships sent from Messina. Telephonic communication with Messina has been interrupted. There are many signs of seismis disturbances throughout Italy. The heat has been intense for the past two days. Earth shocks occurred Wednesday morning at Ancona, Rimini, Belvedere, Marettimo and other Adriatic districts, but no loss of life has been reported.

INDUSTRIAL GERMANY ANXIOUS FOR PEACE

A despatch from Berlin says:—Numerous scientists, industrialists and representatives of commerce and agriculture, have formed a German National Committee under the chiarmanship of Prince von Wedel, says the Koeinische Zeitung, with the aim of "awakening a uniform understanding of the German people for an honorable conclusion of peace which shall guarantee a secured future empire." In doing this, says the Koelnische Zeitung, "all one-sidedness is to be avoided."

RT. HON. D. LLOYD GEORGE, who has been appointed Minister of War, succeeding the late Earl Kitchener.

Fortunate is the man who has no time to take advise because he is too busy selling it.

FOE'S FOOD PROBLEM BIG, SAYS NEUTRAL DIPLOMATIST

The German People Are Showing Unmistakable Evidence of Underfeeding.

A despatch from London says: A neutral diplomatist stationed in Germany, who recently visited London, informed his colleagues here that it was impossible to give an exaggerated description of the depth and breadth of the German public's desire for peace.

The food scarcity was becoming serious, he said, and the population generally was unmistakably showing evidence of underfeeding. In one of the greatest German cities—not Berlin—at a hotel whose name is familiar to thousands of Americans, a neutral was unable to arrange for a dinner which he wished to give for a few friends, though his requirements were most modest.

A Copenhagen despatch says: The newspaper Heindal of Schleswig states German bread is not eatable, as it contains putrified potatoes. Offal in the soap being used is causing many diseases, particularly among children.

BRITISH TRADE FIGURES.

Exports Higher in June Than in Any Month Since January, 1914.

A despatch from London says:—The Board of Trade figures for June show that imports increased £11,027,000 and that exports increased £14,041,000. Exports were higher than in any month since January of 1914, and £7,000,000 in excess of July of 1914, the last month before the beginning of the war. The principal increase in imports were: Food, £5,000,000; wood oils, fats and chemicals, £6,000,000. The increase in exports was principally in manufactured goods, of which £3,500,000 was cotton textiles, £1,250,000 woollens, and £2,000,000 iron and steel.

TEUTONS' LOSSES IN MONTH 500,000

A despatch from Paris says: German and Austro-Hungarion losses of the past month total half a million men, according to figures presented on Wednesday by the Matin. It states that the Russians have taken 232,300 unwounded prisoners, the Italians 4,700, and the Anglo-French forces 14,200. Multiplying the total of prisoners by two, to estimate the number of killed and wounded, it gets an aggregate of slightly more than 500,000, or more than twelve army corps.

MUNITION WORKERS POSTPONE HOLIDAY

A despatch from New York says:—According to a news agency despatch from London on Thursday the Scottish miners have agreed to postpone all their July holidays at the request of Minister of Munitions Lloyd George

FISH REALLY CLIMBS TREES.

Has An Extra Breathing Organ for Using Dry Air.

A fish out of water usually is regarded as the most helpless thing in the world. And it is not generally known that there are fishes that deliberately make excursions on shore.

One of the most famous cases of a fish out of water is the climbing perch, found in estuaries and fresh waters of India, Ceylon, Burmah and the Malayan region, which can spend many hours on land, sometimes among thick vegetation, and has, like some other fishes of similar habit, an extra breathing organ suited for using dry air. It seems to push itself along in a wriggling fashion with the help of strong spines on its gill cover and its central fin.

One of the early observers of the climbing perch said that he saw it five feet up a palm tree, and a good deal of discredit has been thrown on the story. But it seems to be possible that the early observer was quite accurate.

In recent years it has been recorded that in heavy downpours of rain the climbing perch sometimes ascends the dripping stems of palmyra trees growing beside the pools. In all likelihood the climbing of trees by the fish is very rare and half accidental, the instinct of the perch being to go against currents.

This tendency to go against the stream is very strongly marked in a small catfish, called argen, which forces its way up the torrential streams of the Andes, gripping with its mouth and using a toothed ventral plate as a lever. It can climb up many feet of smooth, water-worn rock.