

ITALIANS OCCUPY THE ENTIRE DOBERDO PLATEAU

The Austrians Have Been Driven Back Beyond the Line of the Vallone River.

A despatch from London says:—The Italians continue to press their advance on the lower Isonzo lines. They have now reached the line of the Vallone River, advancing, since the fall of Gorizia, about four miles on a front of 20 miles. The entire Doberdo plateau is now in their possession, according to official despatches from Rome, as well as the towns of Rubbla and San Martino del Carso. The number of Austrians taken prisoner is reported to have been increased by several thousand.

The Italians are now approaching the strong defensive line established by the Austrians in the mountains east of Gorizia, and a resumption of the desperate battles for high peaks is expected to mark the new phase of the offensive.

Vienna reports the repulse of Italian attacks east of Gorizia, as well as in the Dolomites, but Rome admits that

the principal gains have been made north and south of Gorizia. Severe fighting is being waged in the Plava region, the Austrians claiming that all their lines have held.

The Austrians are still holding out on Monte San Gabriele and Monte San Marto, the Italians admit, but it is asserted that the attacking troops have reached the western slopes of the latter position, as well as the line of Ver-toibizza.

Austrian aeroplanes have again raided Venice, and Rome admits that, while some damage was done to buildings, there were no casualties.

The brunt of the fighting is being borne by the Italian third army, under the leadership of the Duke of Aosta. This army, which captured Gorizia, has been in almost constant action for a week, the divisions fighting in relays day and night. Their advance in this short time is one of the most notable of the war.

TEUTON TROOPS IN FULL RETREAT

Russians Smashing Through on Wide Front to the Galician Capital.

London, Aug. 13.—The semicircle formed by the Russian army chain in Galicia from the region south of Brody to the area south of Stanislaw has been drawn an average of 10 miles closer to Lemberg during the last 24 hours. Swiftly rolling up the armies of the Austrian throne heir in the direction of the Galician capital, the main goal of Gen. Brussiloff's drive in the south, the Muscovite forces drove the Teuton defenders from the greater part of their positions on the four great streams which formed the main natural obstacles on the road to Lemberg from the south-east: the Sereth, Stripa, Koropiec and Zlota Lipa. Though fighting desperate rearguard actions, the Austro-German troops are rapidly retreating on the whole front from the head waters of the Sereth down to the eastern and southern approaches of Halicz, the withdrawal having become necessary with the fall of Stanislaw last Thursday.

As a result of yesterday's and today's fighting the two southern "gates" of Lemberg, Halicz and Brzenany are now in the range of the Russian artillery and their fall is near.

Four important towns fell to the Russians during the last 24 hours. The possession of each serves to tighten their grip on Lemberg. They are: Ezerna (Jezierna), between the Stripa and Sereth Rivers, 63 miles south-east of Lemberg; Podgalcy (Podhajce), on the Koropiec, 30 miles to the north-east of Stanislaw, and only 15 miles south of Brzenany. From Podgalcy a trunk railroad runs north-west through Brzenany directly to Lemberg, which is 61 miles away as the crow flies. Horozonka, west of the Zlota Lipa, ten miles north of Halicz, Maryampol, on the Dniester, 10 miles to the south-east of Halicz.

Thus Halicz is being encircled and the Teuton lines there, menaced since the fall of Stanislaw, have become untenable.

\$25,000 FROM CANADA FOR KITCHENER FUND.

A despatch from Ottawa says: The Dominion Government has contributed \$25,000 to the Kitchener Memorial Fund, which is being raised throughout the Empire in commemoration of the great British soldier. The thanks of the committee which is handling the matter have been received.

HAIG'S AND FOCH'S TROOPS MAKE IMPORTANT ADVANCE

British Push Forward on Mile Front—French Move Eastward 1,000 Yards on Four-Mile Front.

London, Aug. 13.—Indications that a new general attack by the British toward Bapaume is near came in the news to-day that they had gained 300 or 400 yards on a front of nearly a mile north-west of Pozieres and that heavy fighting was going on all along the line. The Anzacs again were the heroes of the advance.

The British advance followed a brilliant success by the French on Saturday night, when Gen. Foch's troops penetrated the German third line of trenches on a front of three and three-quarter miles and to a depth of nearly two-thirds of a mile from Hardecourt to Buscourt. The French forced their way in the village of Maurepas and took a thousand Germans prisoner and captured thirty machine guns.

Heavy German counter-attacks against both French and British filled the night. One terrific drive against

the newly-won French positions in Maurepas was repulsed with heavy loss only after a bitter struggle. Following it the French pushed forward both in the village itself and on the slopes of Hill 109 to the south-east. The Teutons were no more successful in attacks against the British south-east of Gulleumont, while north of Pozieres a contemplated blow was forestalled by a British aeroplane, which reported the concentration of large forces behind the Mounauret Farm, enabling the British artillery to take these battalions under a heavy fire and put them to flight.

The British gains to-day take them nearer to both Martinpuch and Courcellette, key positions on the Bapaume road. The German statement tells of heavy attacks being repulsed along this line, and also of an attack in the Gulleumont sector.

INCOME EQUALS BRITISH BURDEN

Chancellor of Exchequer McKenna Reveals Financial Strength of Empire.

A despatch from London says: Reginald McKenna, Chancellor of the Exchequer, was subjected to criticism in the House of Commons on Thursday on the ground of over-reliance upon Treasury bills, his critics arguing that the large amount of such bills outstanding constituted a danger, and that the Government ought to have issued another war loan.

In the course of his reply the Chancellor claimed that Great Britain was able to borrow abroad at much lower terms than any other belligerent power. He estimated the nation's total indebtedness at the end of the present financial year to be £3,440,000,000.

From that amount, said the Chancellor, the nation was entitled to deduct £800,000,000 loaned to Allies and Dominions of the empire, the sum left being a burden it could well sustain, as it was practically balanced by the national income. He declared Great Britain was in the position of a man whose income was £5,000 and whose debts amounted to £5,000, which was not an alarming position.

KILLING OF BABES HAS BEEN RESUMED

Ten Zeppelins Raid the English and Scotch Coast.

A despatch from London says: From seven to ten Zeppelins took part in the air raid early on Wednesday on the east coast of England and south-eastern Scotland, according to an official statement in the afternoon. About 160 bombs were dropped and 23 casualties were caused. The commanders of the airships seemed in doubt as to their whereabouts, as they frequently shut off the engines and hovered in the air for minutes at a time.

The raider which visited Scotland flew over a sparsely populated district and its bombs were dropped in fields and on hillsides. Another raider dropped twenty-six bombs in the open ground between two villages. One man, two women and three children were killed in a north-eastern town. Five men, six women and six boys were injured.

Correspondents in the districts visited by the Zeppelins telegraph that the airships flew at a great height. They were subjected to a very heavy fire from anti-aircraft guns, which compelled them to make a hasty retreat. One airship dropped twenty and another incendiary bombs, some of which fell into the sea. As on all recent raids, many of the bombs fell on open ground or into the water as the airships were making off.

8,000 PEOPLE HOMELESS.

Property Damage in West Virginia Cloudburst Very Heavy.

A despatch from Charleston, W. Va., says: Investigations conducted ever since daybreak, in the face of such obstacles as prostrated telegraph and telephone lines, vanished or impassable roads, bridges and streams, prove that the storm which swept the mining and lumber regions of Coal River and its tributaries on Wednesday took a toll of more than 100 lives, caused property damage of approximately \$5,000,000 and made between 8,000 and 10,000 homeless. The flood extended over an area of nearly 400 square miles, and reached its greatest destructiveness in the valleys of Paint and Cabin Creeks, which are lined with coal mines. The mines are flooded and otherwise injured to such an extent that it may be weeks before they can again be operated.

ENGLISH CLERGYMAN FOUGHT IN RANKS.

A despatch from London says: Capt. Thomas Riley, who has just died in France from wounds, was minister in charge of Kennington Mission in British Columbia when the war broke out. With his bishop's permission he returned to Burnley, his native town in Lancashire, and was gazetted captain in the R.F.A., having previously held the rank of major in the Territorials.

QUEEN MARY VISITS MAPLE LEAF CLUB.

A despatch from London says: Queen Mary made an unexpected call at the Maple Leaf Club of the Daughters of the Empire branch on Tuesday and was welcomed by Lady Drummond, who received a pleasing tribute from Her Majesty, on the excellent arrangements that are made for the soldiers' comfort.

FRENCH TROOPS NOW STRADDLE MAUREPAS-HEM HIGHROAD

British Gain Additional Ground North of Bazentin le Petit and North-West of Pozieres.

A despatch from London says:—The French and British continue their steady work of extending and consolidating their positions in the German second line and preparing for a powerful thrust at the third. There has not been a let up of an hour on the western front now in weeks, the allies here realizing that they must keep the Germans busily engaged to prevent the withdrawal of men to other fronts where the offensives of the other Entente powers are sweeping back the Germans and Austrians.

As on other days this week, the British and French concerned themselves principally with attacks beyond Pozieres and in the district of Hem wood. Some particularly brilliant actions occurred on the French front, resulting according to the official report of the French War Office on Friday, in the further advance of the French between the Somme and Maurepas. The ridge for which Gen. Foch's troops have been fighting for more than a week is now completely in their hands, the summit having been reach-

ed in a dashing charge this afternoon. The French now straddle the Maurepas-Hem highroad and hold the most dominant position in this sector.

Night fighting enabled the British to gain some additional ground north of Bazentin le Petit and north-west of Pozieres, where the apex of the British wedge is now approaching the Martinpuch ridge. Haig's report on Friday night deals principally with aerial adventures, in which 68 British machines carried out extensive bombing operations against the German concentrations at Brussels, Namur, Mons, Bussigny and Courtrai, all points far behind the Kaiser's front.

On the Verdun front the respite continued for another day, broken only by small raiding actions, in which the French gained minor successes on both banks of the Meuse. The artillery combat continues with violence, and another German aeroplane has been shot down by a member of the Franco-American Flying Corps.

Two more British aeroplanes also have been lost as a result of their daring exploits behind the German lines.

AUSTRIAN PRISONERS A BEGGARS' BRIGADE.

A despatch to The London Times from Italian Headquarters says: "The Austrian prisoners whom I have seen were made up of stalwart youths and men over forty. There seemed to be none between. They were in the worst possible condition, with nothing resembling a uniform—a veritable beggars' brigade—and they quite bore out the statements of an escaped Russian, with whom I spoke on Sunday morning, about the extremely bad equipment and food of the Austrian troops on the Isonzo. Very few of these men had more than one hundred cartridges in their belts, which goes to show how unprepared the Austrians were for an attack upon them."

INFANTILE PARALYSIS AT FORT WILLIAM.

A despatch from Fort William, Ont., says: Two cases of infantile paralysis have broken out in the city, one in the east-end of the city and the other in the municipality of Neening. The health authorities are taking every precaution to prevent a spread. A large number of children have died within the past few days from Summer complaint.

PROPOSAL TO CLOSE LUTHERAN SCHOOLS.

A despatch from Melbourne, Australia, says: The Government of Victoria has under consideration a proposal to close all the Lutheran schools in the State. It is expected that action will be taken in the near future.

STANISLAU CAPTURED IN THE RUSSIAN SWEEP

Great Railway Centre in Galicia Taken by General Letchitzky's Army.

A despatch from London says:—Stanislaw, next to Lemberg the most important railway city in Galicia, has fallen to the Russians.

Gen. Letchitzky's army, which has been hammering at the city's gates for more than a week, taking one fortified barrier after another, captured its objective on Thursday, in a swift dash across the River Czarna Bystrica. The city's fall was officially announced by Petrograd on Friday, and is admitted by the Austrian War Office which in its statement says: "We evacuated Stanislaw without a fight."

The garrison and the army which had been defending the city's eastern approaches escaped. Fleeing north-

wards along the Stanislaw-Lemberg railway, the Teuton forces are hotly pursued in the direction of Halicz, another important railway town 15 miles to the north. The capture of this town is believed to be only a matter of hours.

Meanwhile the Russian left wing, acting in conjunction with Letchitzky's Stanislaw army, resumed its drive against the Teuton Carpathian forces and captured Delatyn, their main base, according to official admission on Friday night. Petrograd is silent on this success, but all indications are that the long and bitterly-fought-for Russian aim, to separate the Teuton southern wing from the northern armies is near its realization, if it is not already accomplished.

GOVERNMENT MAY CONFISCATE ALL GERMAN-OWNED PROPERTY

This Action Is to Ensure in Retaliation for the Execution of Capt. Charles Fryatt.

A despatch from London says: That the British Government is contemplating the confiscation of all the German-owned property in England in retaliation for the execution of Capt. Charles Fryatt of the English liner Brussels, was revealed in the

House of Lords on Wednesday by Lord Lansdowne. He stated that the Government was consulting with financial houses as to the advisability of taking the step. The German property in England runs into many hundreds of millions of dollars.