

FOURTH OFFENSIVE OPENS IN BALKANS

Dejran Station First Fruits—Also to Restore Serbia, Decide Rumania—Bulgaria Needs Teuton Aid

London Friday night despatches said: A heavy battle is raging to-night near the Greco-Serbian frontier, with the allied troops from Salonika attacking the Bulgarians. Already the allies have captured the station of Doiran and the high ground nearby. The attacks are believed here to be the preliminaries of a great offensive of the 600,000 men who have been gathered at Salonika. The drive has a twofold purpose: to clear Serbia of the invaders and to bring Rumania into the war on the side of the Entente.

Berlin, for the first time in weeks, mentions the Balkans, reporting the repulse of "sham attacks." A great artillery engagement is under way, according to a despatch from the Central News to-night. French, British and Serbians are taking part in the new campaign, according to word from the front. About 120,000 Serbians, constituting the reorganized army, are at the front. Gen. Sarrajl has been appointed Commander-in-chief of all the allied forces at Salonika. Gen. Cordeur has taken command of the French troops.

Rumania's Chance The importance attached in London to the new offensive is indicated in a long article written by Col. Asplehead Bartlett, who was Official Observer for the entire press of Britain during Gallipoli. Col. Bartlett says: "The Bulgarians, even assisted by the remnants of the Turkish army, are not strong enough to resist an offensive from Salonika and at the same time hold off the pressure of half a million Rumanians from the north. I see no reason why Rumania should not throw pontoon bridges across the Danube in 1916. There is no formidable position between the river and Sofia which could not easily be turned."

GORITZ BRIDGEHEAD TAKEN BY ITALIANS

Fortress City and Defending Peaks, Key to Trieste Fall—Victors Push on Fast

The Austrians launched a series of heavy counter-attacks on Monday in an effort to check the eastward advance of the Italians along the Isonzo front. All were repulsed. On the Carso Plateau the Italians pierced a strong line of hostile entrenchments to the east of Nadlogem (Hill 212), capturing 300 prisoners. Fighting in the suburbs of Tolmino continues favorable to the Italians.

London despatches on Sunday said: Ushering in the second phase of General Cadorna's great drive on the Isonzo, aimed at clearing the heights east and southeast of Gorizia of the defenders and pushing through to Trieste, and ultimately Ljubljana, the heaviest guns at the disposal of the Italian chief showered torrents of shells upon the covered heights during the past two days. The bombardment was met by an equally strong fire from the Austrian heavy artillery. Confronted by a stiffening resistance the Italian offensive on the Isonzo front has lost much of its headway. Progress is reported, however, by the War Office at Rome, the advance on the Carso plateau having been pushed three-fifths of a mile beyond Opachiazella, whose capture was announced yesterday. To the south near Monfalcone two heights have been carried, while east of Gorizia an advance is reported.

Greatest Thrust of War

London despatches on Saturday said: The Italians have reached the line of the Vallone River, advancing since the fall of Goritz, about four miles on a front of twenty miles. The entire Dobordo plateau is now in their possession, according to official despatches from Rome, as well as the towns of Rubbia and San Martino del Carso. By their new victories the Italians appear to have taken an important step toward clearing the salient formed by the bend of the Isonzo below Goritz. San Martino del Carso is six miles southwest of Goritz. It is about twenty miles from Trieste. The Italians are approaching the strong defensive line established by the Austrians in the mountains east of Goritz and a resumption of the desperate battles for the high peaks is expected. The 15th Hungarian Regiment was completely annihilated at Goritz, says a Central News despatch from Rome. The number of prisoners taken by the Italians since the fall of Goritz now exceeds 15,000.

London despatches Tuesday night said: The city of Goritz (Gorizia), the powerful key position of the Austrians on the Isonzo front, to-night is at the mercy of Gen. Cadorna's advancing Italian army. After a terrific battle, which has been continuous since Friday, and in which the Austrians have lost 10,000 men in prisoners alone, the Goritz bridgehead was stormed by the Italians this afternoon. The Austrians fell back across the Isonzo.

Kut Prisoners Abused

London Reported on Friday: The Central News says that it learns on "undeniable authority" that British prisoners from Kut-el-Amara have been subjected to considerable hardships by the Turks. The British have been distributed in small groups in the Angora region and are badly housed. They also are in need of warm clothing, and their food consists solely of bread and water.

German casualties during July, according to a table compiled in London on Friday from German casualty lists totalled 122,540, bringing the grand total since the commencement of the war, taken from the same source, to 1,135,177.

A Rutenian convention at Saskatoon of 500 delegates sent a message to the Duke of Connaught on Monday, declaring the loyalty of the Rutenians in Canada.

CANADIAN PRISONERS ABUSED IN GERMANY

Eight Exchanged Victims Describe Prison Conditions—Food Bad, Medical Treatment Nil

London despatches on Sunday said: Eight rejoicing young Canadians were included in a party of exchanged wounded who arrived here three days ago. The names are: Private M. E. Heagles, Trenton, Ontario, Second Battalion; Vernon Hughes, Vancouver, 28th; Alexander B. Clarke, Calgary, 10th; D'Arcy Latimer, Ottawa District, 2nd; Henry James, Verdun, Montreal, 13th; Fred Higgins, eastern Ontario, 29th; Arthur Ward, Moose Jaw, 5th; and Jack Mackey, believed to belong to the 19th.

With the exception, in the case of Vernon Hughes, all of them were wounded and made prisoners in the second battle of Ypres. They make the most bitter complaints about the supply and quality of the food and against the medical treatment in prison camps. "We should have starved long ago," they say, "had it not been for the parcels received from the Canadian Red Cross. When we asked for more the Commander would tell us Britain was entirely responsible because they refused to allow the supply to come into Germany."

The Awful Menu

Two men who came from Minden Camp said that there was occasionally a variation in the menu, but there the usual rations were a cup of so-called coffee and a lump of brown bread for breakfast, horse beans and some vegetable; a mixture of four potatoes and gray made with powder for dinner, with a piece of horse flesh thrown in once or twice a week, while in the evening they have raw herrings and tea and what they had left was served out to them in the morning.

A. B. Clarke of Calgary, who was at Senclager said they had one meal a day for several weeks and that consisted of rye bread and soup. Both Clarke, who has a leg taken off just below the knee, and Heagles, whose hip had been blown off, complain very bitterly against the hospital treatment. For days at a stretch they received no change of bandages or dressing of any kind.

Henry James, Montreal, said: "I had no sooner reached Paderborn Camp than they stole my two gold rings and watch. I made several protests, but it was no use." Earlier in the war, he said, the Germans made a fuss over the Canadians, more especially if they happened to be of French descent, but seeing that pampering was futile they turned upon what they once courted.

Canadians and British soldiers have consistently refused to work for the enemy in munitions factories and mines. One Canadian, Harry Hogarth, a well known athlete, is undergoing a second term of imprisonment for refusing to do any kind of work for the Germans. He refuses even the salute of the commanding and camp officers, and when any of them speak to him he turns his head the other way in disgust.

STANISLAU FALLS; LEMBERG MENACED

Austrians Evacuate Great Galician Railway Centre to Letchitzky's Army—Halicz Next

London reported on Friday: Stanislaus, 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, captured its objective yesterday in a swift dash across the River Osarina Bystritza. The Austrian War Office in its statement to-night says: "We evacuated Stanislaus without a fight." The garrison and the army which had been defending the city's eastern approaches escaped. Fleeing northwards along the Stanislaus-Lemberg Railway, the Teuton forces are hotly pursued in the direction of Halicz, another important railway town fifteen miles to the north.

Swift Advance Enclircles

London despatches on Monday said: The semi-circle formed by the Russian army chain in Galicia from Brody to Stanislaus has been drawn 10 miles closer to Lemberg during the last 24 hours. 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 southeast: the Sereth, Stripa, Koropiec and Zlota Lipa. Fighting desperate rearguard actions, the Austro-German troops are rapidly retreating on the whole front. As a result of yesterday's and to-day's fighting the two southern "gates" of Lemberg, Halicz and Brzenany, are now in the range of the Russian artillery.

Meanwhile the Russian left wing, acting in conjunction with Letchitzky, resumed its drive against the Teuton Carpathian forces and captured Relatin, their main base, according to official admission to-night. Simultaneously the Russians scored farther headway in the northeast of the Crown land in the Sereth Valley, capturing two fortified positions. The Galician capital is now threatened by the Russian Sereth army, less than fifty miles away, and by Letchitzky's forces now bombarding Halicz, sixty miles to the south.

Resistance Stiffened

London despatches on Tuesday said: Capturing the town of Zboroff, on the Strypa, General Sakharoff, commanding the right wing of the Russian armies in Galicia, to-day pushed his lines within forty-nine miles of Lemberg, the Austrian Crown land's capital. At the same time the Russian left wing, commanded by General Letchitzky, closing in on the fortified railway city of Halicz, took Tustobaby, less than thirteen miles north-east of its objective. The town was taken "in spite of terrific machine gun fire," to-night's official Petrograd statement says. Along the whole 100-mile front on which the Czar's troops are pushing the Teutons back towards Lemberg the developments of the last twenty-four hours showed a considerable stiffening of the Austrian Archduke's resistance.

Honor Roll -for- Durham and District. This list is intended to contain the names of recruits from Durham and vicinity, also those whose homes are here. Admissions will be made from week to week and our readers will please assist in keeping the list correct by furnishing the names of any who may have been omitted or advising of errors in spelling or otherwise.

FEUD HELD OVER. A couple of Kentuckians meeting in a feud district, according to an exchange, one asked the other: "Look here, Bill, what did you shoot at me for? I ain't got no quarrel with you!" "You had a feud with Ben Walker, didn't ye?" "But Ben's dead." "Well, I'm his executor."

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THE DURHAM CHRONICLE. W. IRWIN, Editor. DURHAM, ONT. OBI. W. J. Mitchell, proprietor of the hospital, London, Eng. For some time with throat only on the W. his death that the hospital for treatment came suddenly. ing way of a was about 54 years unmarried. He was editor of this paper till when he sold the owner. During he bought the Record, and for serving his post acknowledged the cleanest and best Ontario. He Conservative, and the Masonic order. From personal business relations we must add respect. We found honorable in our tions, having ystance where her resentation. Mitchell as we this was W. J. honor and respect. He had his indiv but who is there fer in some resp Considering his liberal in his g never a man to charities. To h true; from other He had very str his mother, and her death some very frequent v He was distant and to know him it was necessary half way. He ha here, and from the work, as the yo local paper, he spend nine year chair without m mies. His throat always, and freq he was forced to Mr. George H. Hanover Post, and Mr. Holling the deceased, tives. The fune terday afternoon