

ITALIAN ARMIES DRIVING AHEAD

Great Turning Movement Sweeping All Before It With Irresistible Dash.

A despatch from Rome says:—The situation of Gorizia, practically enveloped on all sides by Italians, is hourly becoming more precarious. The great turning movement of our allies is simply sweeping all before it with irresistible dash. The Italian troops so far have driven the enemy from their path wherever he has been encountered.

A fresh gain of ground recorded in favor of Gen. Cadorna's troops who face the heavy artillery fire of the enemy, and continue to press forward, wrenching the country from the enemy yard by yard. While Gorizia in the south is being hard pressed by the Italians, Tolmino in the north, hardly less important from a strategic point of view, is practically surrounded. Gen. Cadorna, thanks to the superior organization and skill with which he has manoeuvred his armies, has been able simultaneously to attempt the reduction of Tolmino and Gorizia. The fight for Gorizia continues with unabated vigor. The progress of the Italians is slow but sure. Heavy Italian artillery is battering to pieces Austrian defences. Throughout the struggle between the two armies has been of a desperate and sanguinary nature. Despite fierce Austrian attacks the Italians held their ground, and advanced to the neighborhood of Plava, where they drove the enemy back with heavy loss. So far all Austrian attempts to force the Italian enveloping line have failed disastrously, the enemy being pursued in turn and driven from the trenches, with the result that these severe engagements have allowed Italians to secure a firm footing on the lower left bank of the Isonzo.

GERMANS MAKING SHELLS FOR ALLIES

Subjects Working in Munitions Factories in U. S. Are Guilty of Treason, Declares Berlin.

Berlin (by Wireless via Sayville):—An official declaration is published here calling attention to the fact that "Germans working in factories in neutral countries, particularly in the United States, producing war supplies for the enemy render themselves liable to prosecution for treason, under Paragraph 89 of the Penal Code, penalizing such assistance to an enemy, with a maximum of ten years' imprisonment."

Another paragraph of the Penal Code authorizes prosecution in the case of such offenses, even when committed abroad, and it is understood that the German courts will proceed against offenders.

INTRIGUE FOR PEACE DENIED BY CAILLAUX.

A despatch from Paris says: Joseph Caillaux, former Premier, who has been the target of several attacks since the beginning of the war, has made a statement in his defense. He declared untrue newspaper articles attributing to him the assertion that France should have made peace with Germany after the Battle of Charleroi.

"I am as much of a patriot as any citizen of France," M. Caillaux declared, "and nothing could be more fantastic than the declaration printed as coming from me. I declare categorically that every article representing me in the role of negotiator of peace between Germany and France is groundless."

CHILE WILL NOT PAY FOR LOSS OF BARQUE.

France Claimed Germans Sink Boat in Neutral Waters.

A despatch from Santiago, Chile, says: The French Government has presented a claim to Chile for the French barque Valentine, which was sunk last November by the Germans within the territorial waters of Chile. Chile has rejected the claim, declaring that she had kept her neutrality. The Valentine was sent to the bottom by a German cruiser half a mile off the Island of Mas A Fuera, one of the Juan Fernandez Islands in the Pacific belonging to Chile.

Semi-finished Steel.

A despatch from Pittsburgh, Pa., says: For the first time in two years manufacturers report a scarcity of semi-finished steel. Pittsburgh producers of open-hearth steel billets and sheet bars have been out of the market, so far as new business is concerned, for some time, but the pressure for delivery on orders booked has been so great that shipments are behind. Youngstown steel makers have advanced the price of sheet bars to \$23.50, Pittsburgh, the highest point in more than two years. A month ago sheet bars were available at \$20.50, Pittsburgh.

Tripoli Invaded by Turkish Troops.

A despatch from Rome says: The Italian newspapers report from Cairo that a Turkish-German expedition has landed in Tripoli with its objective Cyrenacia. The newspapers declare that Turkey thus has openly joined the war against Italy, and that it is now Italy's business to put an end to the gang of criminals who are administering Turkey."

To Exchange Wounded.

A despatch from Berlin says: The Overseas News Agency gave out the following:

"Negotiations between Germany and Russia for the exchange of incapacitated prisoners of war have finally been successful after many fruitless efforts."

FRENCH CONQUERED MORE FECHT PEAKS

Germans in the Vosges Gradually Being Driven Back Towards Muenster and the Rhine Valley.

A despatch from London says:—The French forces have made further progress on the heights dominating the valley of the Feste, in Alsace. The summit of Linge Peak, which lies near the northern branch of the river, and to the north of Muenster, was occupied after an obstinate struggle. South of the summit a foothold was secured in some quarters, which are named in the official report as Schatzmanner, and in the wood of Barrenkopf.

Nine German counter-attacks were delivered in one day against the positions seized by the French in the region of the Little Reichackerkopf, but all failed, according to the Paris report, and the French troops were able slightly to extend the conquered ground. The Berlin version is to the effect that six French attacks were successfully repulsed by Bavarian troops.

Aerial engagements, such as have characterized the operations on the western battle front daily, but apparently without important results for either side.

Noxious Weeds.

Canada has for years been trying to rid herself of some of her more prolific noxious weeds, but the work has lacked the thorough support of those whose duty it is to help in the eradication of the pests. Concerted and organized action is necessary, and until this is secured the prospects of success are not very bright. Public opinion is too apathetic, and weed inspectors are aware of this. Prosecutions for infractions of the Noxious Weeds Act are rare, and consequently the penalty clause of this act has to a great extent lost its effect. More pressure must be put upon those responsible for its enforcement.

A lesson in cleaning up weeds might be taken from the action of China regarding the eradication of the poppy plant. The following, from a report of the United States commercial attaché at Nanking, China, indicates the method by which results are secured in that country: "Some interest in the restriction of the cultivation of the poppy was aroused locally by the dismissal of the Nanking magistrate for having falsely reported his district clear of poppy, and the imposition of fines on a number of other district magistrates for the same reason. The authorities are making a serious effort to have the province cleared at an early date in anticipation of the joint inspection by British and Chinese officials prior to the prohibition of the import or sale of Indian opium."

FEW SERVANTS IN LONDON NOW

English Girls Now Are More Eager for War Work.

The scarcity of domestic servants has become acute in London. The owner of one of the largest servant registries offices in London says: "For some months past the number of girls applying to me for situations has decreased by 50 per cent. Many have told me that they felt they ought to be doing some war work and they are now in munition factories or taking men's jobs in business establishments.

"Other girls who used to be available for day work are kept at home to help with the housework and the younger children, as their fathers are earning higher wages, and their own earnings are no longer needed. The shortage is further accentuated by the number of servant girls who have married soldiers, and by the fact that very few country girls and still fewer Irish girls are coming to London."

Informed the Kaiser Food Was Unatable.

A despatch from Paris says:—Albert Avelline, a member of the Paris Opera Company, has returned from Germany, having been taken prisoner in a colloquy which he says occurred between Emperor William and a captured French sergeant. Precisely the number of the sergeant's regiment, the Emperor prided himself on his rank, the Emperor prided the regiment, saying: "I know it very well, and I think most highly of it." "Not more than I do," replied the sergeant.

The Emperor then asked what the sergeant thought of the food supplied to the prisoners. "We are given absolutely unatable stuff at present," Avelline says the sergeant responded: "Later on I suppose William II will give us nothing but bricks."

The Emperor's suite, M. Avelline, was horrified at the remark, but the Emperor, unperturbed, passed on.

LONGING FOR PEACE GROWING IN GERMANY.

War Weariness Strongly Evident in Wide Circle of Population.

A despatch from Stockholm says: A private message to the Stockholm Tidningen from Berlin, which curiously enough passed the censor, states that war weariness in the German is becoming strongly evident in wide circles of population and especially among the poorer classes. Great excitement prevails, and a proclamation of a state of siege is expected. The Dagen Nyheter comments on this by saying that even if it is exaggerated one thing is certain, that among the whole German population longing for peace is strongly felt.

U. S. Markets

Minneapolis, July 7.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, \$1.48; No. 1 Northern, \$1.37½ to \$1.47½; No. 2 Northern, \$1.30 to \$1.34; No. 3 Northern, \$1.04. Corn—No. 1 yellow, 77¢ to 78½c. Oats—No. 3 white, 50½ to 50¾c. Flour reduced: second clear, \$4. Bran, \$21.50. Duluth, July 7.—Linseed—Cash, \$1.71; July, \$1.70½; September, \$1.73. Wheat—No. 1 hard, \$1.45;

THE KING IN KHAKI



This is the latest picture of His Majesty King George, showing him in his service uniform.

Markets Of The World

Breadstuffs.

Toronto, July 27.—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.42 to \$1.42½; No. 2 Northern, \$1.39½ to \$1.40; No. 3 Northern, nominal, track, lake ports. Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 66c; No. 3 C.W., nominal, track, lake ports.

American corn—No. 2 yellow, 83½c, track, lake ports.

Canadian corn—No. 2 yellow, nominal, track, Toronto.

Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 60c; No. 3 white, 55c, according to freight outside.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 Winter, per car lot, \$1.18 to \$1.20, according to freight outside.

Peas—No. 2, per car lots, nominal, according to freights outside.

Barley—Good malting barley, nominal; feed barley, 67 to 68c, according to freights outside.

Flaxseed—Car lots, nominal, according to weight outside.

Rye—No. 2, nominal, according to freights outside.

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

Ontario flour—Winter, 90 per cent. patates, \$4.75, seaboard, or Toronto freight in bags.

Milkfeed—Car lots, delivered Montreal freight—Bran, per ton, \$27; shorts, \$29; middlings, \$30; good feed flour, per bag, \$1.90.

Country Produce.

Butter—Choice dairy, 22 to 23c; inferior, 20 to 21c; creamy prints, 27 to 29c; do, 26c, 26½c; in jute bags, \$2.50, per dozen in case lots and sets, 22 to 24c.

Eggs—21 to 22 per dozen in case lots and sets, 22 to 24c.

Poultry—Chickens, yearlings, dressed, 16 to 18c; Spring chickens, 24 to 25c; fowl, 14 to 15c.

Cheese—16c for large, and 16½c for twins, Old cheese, 22 to 22½c.

Provisions.

Bacon—Long clear, 14 to 14½c per lb. in case lots. Hams—Medium, 18 to 18½c; do, heavy, 14½ to 15c; rolls, 15 to 16c; breakfast bacon, 20 to 23c; backs, plain, 22 to 23c; boneless backs, 24 to 25c.

Meat—Tubs, 11½ to 12½c; compound tubs, 10 to 12½c; compound, do, 10c; do, 10½c; do, 10c, 10½c.

Calves, \$3 to \$5 each, as to size and sales.

Sheep—\$2.50 to \$3.50, per head, weighed off cars. There were a lot of heavy hogs on the market, for which the demand was \$8, and sales of such were made at \$8 to \$8.75 per cwt.

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RUSSIAN ATROCITIES.

An Eyewitness Who Saw No Sign of Them in Galicia.

Since arriving in England I have been greatly surprised at rumors of alleged Russian atrocities in Galicia. I travelled extensively during the Russian occupation, going to Lemberg, Przemysl and into the Carpathian Mountains almost to the Uzock Pass, writes Robert McCormick in the London Times. I entered Galicia in a Russian troop train, which stopped at nearly every station along the line. At each stop Austrian children invariably came to the train to beg, and never failed to receive sugar and cookies, while the officers threw them copper coins. At one station two little Austrian tots hand in hand went along the train singing the Austrian National Hymn to the delight of the Russian soldiers. Doubtless they had done this when the Austrian army was passing, and had never learnt to distinguish hostile from friendly.

At Lemberg nearly all the shops were open. I talked with many of the shopkeepers, divulguing my nationality as an American, and was told that the Russians had kept perfect order at all times. The only complaint I heard was over the prohibition of liquor, which was absolute.

The villages in which battles occurred are badly knocked about, but there has been no wanton destruction of property either by the Russian army or by straggling Russian soldiers.

In the Carpathian Mountains the inhabitants were fraternizing with the soldiers.

When I was in Lemberg the Governor-General, Count Bobrinski, was working 18 hours a day looking after the needs of the population rendered homeless by the war.

Any country might well be proud of an army which has conducted war as humanely as the Russians in Galicia.

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Ovation for Botha in Capital Union.

A despatch from Cape Town says:

Premier Botha arrived from the campaign which ended on July 9th with the surrender of German Southwest Africa. The Premier received an ovation wherever he appeared.

Business was suspended. The city was decorated and the people thronged the streets. On the arrival of Premier Botha at the Government House 10,000 school children sang the national anthem.

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EMPERRESS EUGENIE.

Now in Her Ninetieth Year With Face Furrowed With Sorrow.

Eugenie, once Empress of the French, entered upon her ninetieth year May 4, passing the day at Farnborough, her country seat in England, in the midst of British soldiers quartered in the convalescent hospital she has established in a wing of her home.

An old woman, with snow-white hair gathered into a tight little knot at the base of the neck, the eyes shielded by blue goggles, and the forehead by the dimpled black veil of an antiquated hat, the stout frame enveloped in the shapely folds of a black woolen ulster and the throat swathed in a black woolen muffler, the former Empress made her appearance upon the lawn where the men who were able to be wheeled out in invalid chairs awaited her. In one hand grasping the ancient umbrella which has never been opened, to any one's knowledge, being a subterfuge for a crutch, her companion for many years, and in the other the ebony cane which is frankly an aid to infirmity, she made her way among the soldiers extending her hand in greeting and receiving their congratulations with bowed head.

Thus she has held her last court.

The tragic-eyed nonagenarian dressed in mourning, whose face is furrowed with sorrow, bent with little trace of the radiant beauty which enraptured the world when she was crowned as the consort of Napoleon III. And the sick soldier boys in their rough khaki uniforms, who smiled gratefully upon her as their benefactor, bore small resemblance to the courtiers who used to crowd her salons at the Palace of Tullieries.

With a fortune of \$15,000,000, the bulk of it to be dedicated after her death to the restoration of the Bonapartist regime in France, and a voluminous biography compiled by a staff of genealogical experts and secretaries to be published three years after she is gone, Eugenie has arranged her own niche in history. The mausoleum in the Benedictine Abbey at Farnsworth, which she built as the last resting place of her husband and son, has long since had an addition constructed after her plans for her own coffin.

Eugenie was trained for a brilliant marriage by her mother, a young widow in Paris in 1834.

Napoleon III. fell in love with her at a hunting party. He married her and Eugenie became the acknowledged empress of fashion; she decided the styles of two continents: \$20,000 was expended every month upon her own wardrobe and her dresses sparkled with diamonds or shimmered with lace worth \$1,000 a yard. Her collection of fans, furs, laces, and jewels was the most magnificent of any sovereign. She was brilliantly accomplished. Her features were as delicately chiseled as a Greek medalion, her complexion exquisitely fair, and her abundant hair was of the richest auburn.

In 1869 she was the cynosure of all eyes and the most famed person among the numerous royal visitors gathered at Cairo for the opening of the Suez Canal. In 1870, when Germany utterly defeated France, she was glad to steal out of Paris in the carriage of the American dentist, Dr. Evans, arriving in London, to see herself in the crowd. Napoleon III. died in England three years after Sedan.

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