

THEATRE
not in Town.
THEATRE
liners - 2
RELS DE
E
Girl Act in
and Original
AVELLE
PE
nd Cyclists
nsation
Photo Play
AYS?
Parts

Friendship BALL
and Sat.
6-7
FORD
OMAS
at 3.15 p.m.
Grandstands 15c

LIVERY
out outfit from
BROE,
Coups and
Service
42 Dalhousie

POT INN
LIKE IT
sie St.

Brownakers
rd St.
rd Night

CAFE
R BUSINESS
Prompt Service
to 2 a.m.
STREET
(Office)

LIM YIP
Proprietors.

Automatic 560
Men's Valet
SING, DYE-
PAIRING
WORK A
LTY
and delivered
132 Market St.

COAL Co.

& W.
Coal

ES:
nce St.
sie St
Ave.

nera Now
d-cornered Cam-
Bring your old
Magazines
ationary
Developing

YLIFFE
Phone 1561

CAB
XI SERVICE-
PHONE 730
only attended to
passengers, 50c;
ener, 25c.
Proprietor.

GERMANS ARE HELD WEST OF WARSAW, BUT GAIN ELSEWHERE

Very Heavy Teuton Forces Attacking Railways--French Take Trenches.

By Special Wire to the Courier.
London, Aug. 3.—The armies of Germany and Austria-Hungary are held by the Russians to the west of Warsaw, but they are making progress elsewhere on the eastern front, according to the official statements emanating from Berlin and Vienna. They most determined attack evident being that directed against Wyszow, a town 35 miles northeast of Warsaw.
Pursuing their policy of cutting the communications of Grand Duke Nicholas, heavy German forces are attacking the railroad linking the main Warsaw-Petrograd line with Ostrovetzka.
The latest despatch direct from Warsaw coming from a correspondent of the Associated Press and dated July 31 shows that conditions in the vicinity of the Polish capital are much better than were indicated in the latest direct despatches to the London newspapers which were sent July 29. The later information of the Associated Press states that the people are returning to their homes and that the life of the capital is resuming a normal aspect although the official establishments have made all preparations for the expected evacuation, the French and Belgian consulates being placed in the hands of the American consul.
In the west fighting again is in progress on the British section of the battle front and there has been a resumption of infantry activity with the French admitting that the Germans have captured some trenches in the Argonne and the Marie Therese district, but claiming that counter-attacks have resulted in the recapture of the lost ground.
In the Vosges Mountains, Paris states that the French troops took several German trenches after inflicting heavy losses on the defenders. The record of British submarine activity given out by the British admiralty last night was supplemented to-day by a Petrograd official report which announced that an English submarine sank a large German transport on the Baltic.

GETTING READY

U. S. Women Seem to Think There May Be War.
By Special Wire to the Courier.
New York, Aug. 3.—The special relief society of which Mrs. William Alexander of this city is the president announced to-day the beginning of a campaign to arouse women of America to a full realization of immediate preparedness for war. The society, it was stated, has undertaken to complete a nation-wide organization of women to consider and to act upon questions of preparedness.
Several of the members of the society have offered the use of their summer homes to the government for hospital purposes and the society hopes to increase this list of volunteer hospitals. A list of sewing clubs which may be called upon to prepare garments needed in the field is being prepared. Lists of volunteers for war relief work in this country and a registry of nurses who will be available for field and hospital work are being compiled.
Members of the general committee of the special relief society, include Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. William Rockefeller, Mrs. George J. Gould, Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs and Mrs. John A. Logan.

VERDUN IS VERY HARD TO CAPTURE

An Underground and Well Equipped City Defends This Key to Northern France.

By Special Wire to the Courier.
Verdun, Via Paris, Aug. 3.—The German Hammering at Verdun, the fortress on which the drive of a year ago went to pieces like a wave on a rock, may continue for years and years without making the slightest impression.
The underground life with which the trench combats of this war have familiarized the world and to which the modern soldiers already are accustomed here has reached its climax in an immense underground city prepared for the defenders of the key to Northern France. Miles upon miles of streets, alleys and public squares, chambers stocked with wine, flour and tinned meats and lodgings, recreation rooms, a bakery equipped to make bread for fifty thousand men and heat, light and telephones, like a modern apartment house have been constructed beneath the unrevealing surface of the meadows of the valley of the Meuse surrounding France's barrier which has been placed in the path of whoever attacks from Metz.
On the level of the old moats of the ancient fortress 75 feet below the summit, the galleries begin. There are no evidences in the most perfect military preparations that already have been completed of any lack of

FRENCH OFFICIAL

By Special Wire to the Courier.
Paris, Aug. 3, 2:30 p. m.—The French war office this afternoon gave out an official report reading as follows:
"In Artois, in the vicinity of Souchez, there was spirited fighting during a part of last night in which hand grenades and bombs were largely used. On the plateau of Quenoyvillers and in the valley of the Aisne yesterday saw rather violent artillery exchanges. Soissons was again bombarded.
"In the Argonne, in the sectors of St. Hubert, Marie Therese, Fontenaux-Charmes and at Hill No. 214, the

STRUGGLE BETWEEN ITALIANS AND AUSTRIANS BEGGARS ANYTHING YET RECORDED

The Fighting Along the Lower Isonzo River Has Been the Fiercest Yet—First Authentic Report of What Has Been Transpiring.

By Special Wire to the Courier.
Berlin, July 22.—(Correspondence Associated Press)—Attacks that in bitterness and determination beggar description, losses that run into the thousands, desperate, heroic useless infantry assaults following hour-long artillery fire, have characterized the terrible struggle between the Italian and the Austrian forces along the lower Isonzo River.
When the war shall have ended it is doubtful whether Neuve Chapelle and Ypres will stand out more grimly terrible than some of the bloody battles of early July along the Austro-Italian frontier. A picture of the green Isonzo literally alight with bodies of the meadows and fields along its course a veritable shambles of whole companies and battalions wiped out of existence on both sides, of prowling night attacks checked by ghostlike searchlights, and of almost unbearable artillery fire whithering and destroying in its path is drawn by Leonard Adel, correspondent of The Berliner Tageblatt in a despatch from the Isonzo frontier. Adel sketches dramatically the events leading up to the fearful Italian attacks, the secrecy of the preparations, the terrible strain of withstanding them when they did come and the bravery displayed on both sides. His despatch is in part as follows:
"In single file, the Dalmatians groped their way up the path through the woods to the Saddle of the Plava heights. Soon they could hear the rasp of spades and hacks of picks and took their appointed places in shelters that were shot at by the Austrians in the daytime, and are repaired again each night. On the night of July 4 it was unusually still, on both sides. The ghost-like arm of an Austrian searchlight groped its way along the tortuousness of the enemy, the bags of sand in which looked like rows of dead men. A shaft of light in one of its journeys revealed the enemy's sappers, lying flat behind rocks, their faces distinguishable through a glass in the bright light.
"They had placed iron tubes with explosive under the barbed wire entanglements and when they found themselves discovered, they retreated, and advanced. A few of the mines exploded, the explosions followed by tangled wires and flying posts and stones.
"Behind the ruin of every house in Ostavija, Gradiscuta and Podgora, behind every stone and bush there were Italians. Their number grew to an entire corps, three infantry divisions.
"Their catapults spat mines into our

ANOTHER STEAMER SUNK

By Special Wire to the Courier.
London, Aug. 3.—The British steamer Ranza has been sunk. The captain and eleven members of the crew of 24 have been landed safely.
The Ranza, of 2,320 tons gross, 303 feet long, with a beam of 41 feet, probably was sunk by a German submarine, but a statement to this effect is withheld by the British admiralty, which has announced that it will make public information showing the waters in which German underwater boats are operating. The Ranza, which was built at West Hartlepool in 1902, and was owned by W. Christie & Company of London, was last reported as having arrived at Liverpool on July 4.
"Every available reserve was thrown into the breach and by almost superhuman efforts it was possible to bring the enemy to a halt and then to throw him back. There the Italians took refuge behind bags of sand that had been brought along and resisted, awaiting another day and reinforcements. Dawn broke once more and the bloody, dusty warriors rose wearily from the plateau of Doberdo, among the stones, and went at the bloody work once more like wild animals. The ground was almost as blood red as the sky. Thousands lost their lives during these two days."

THE SINKING OF A GERMAN DESTROYER

Was Bagged Off the German Coast—Big Turkish Steamer Also Torpedoed.

London, Aug. 3.—The British Admiralty announced that a British submarine had returned and reported the sinking of a German torpedo boat destroyer, believed to be of the G-195 class, only July 26, near the German coast.
The German destroyer G-195 was completed in 1911. The vessel displaced 689 tons and was capable of travelling at a speed of more than 32 knots an hour. She was fitted with two 24-pounders and three torpedo tubes. Her complement in normal times was 73 officers and men.
"Another statement issued by the Admiralty says:
"The Vice-Admiral commanding in the eastern Mediterranean reports that one of the British submarines operating in the Sea of Marmora has torpedoed a large steamer of three thousand tons off the Mudania pier, which had several vessels secured alongside. The explosion was very heavy. A small steamer close to Karabigha Bay was torpedoed.
"A report from Constantinople states that a gunboat was torpedoed in the Sea of Marmora about this time and it possibly refers to this occasion.
"Torpedoes were fired at lighters alongside the arsenal at Constantinople. The result could not be seen, but the explosion was heavy.
"The Zeintnik powder mills were fired at, but owing to the darkness the result could not be ascertained.
"BLOW UP AMMUNITION
"The railway cut, one mile west of Jara Burnu, was bombarded and the line blocked temporarily, so that a

A HEAVY STORM

Is Reported From Toronto District.

By Special Wire to the Courier.
Toronto, Ont., Aug. 3.—One of the worst storms in a dozen years is raging in this district. So bad was it that the steamer Chippewa, for the Niagara River, after being out two hours, came back to Toronto with a hole 16 feet square in her side as the result of the heavy seas. The Steamer Garden City, which runs from Toronto to Port Dalhousie had 8 feet of her upper works washed away after being out an hour and had to come back to port, while the Steamer Dalhousie City of the same line, lost her bearing altogether while on the lake. She was located by wireless. The steamer Cayuga, having on board a number of recruits for the camp at Niagara, succeeded in making a landing at her destination after a four hour fight with the waves. The run across the lake usually occupies two hours.
A Newport colored woman sent President Wilson a suit case containing a wallet, harness, some seeds and vegetables.
Kansas City has ordered all milk labelled according to quality. A is the best; B intermediate and C lowest in grade.

CONSTABLE BLANCHARD DIES FROM WOUNDS RECEIVED AT FRONT

He Was One of the First to Leave This City as a Reservist.

Chief Slemm received a letter this morning from Mrs. John Blanchard, written in Norwich, England, which stated that her husband, Pte. John Blanchard, had been killed at the front.
She also enclosed the following note of sympathy from Lord Kitchener:
"The King commands me to assure you of the true sympathy of His Majesty and the Queen in your sorrow."
KITCHENER.
Constable Blanchard left the local police force last year, and as he was a reservist, went over to England immediately to join his regiment. He was accompanied by Constable Cobden, and it was through the latter that word was received in the city that he had been killed. A report was afterwards received, however, that he had not received a wound even in the battles of the Aisne, where so many Britishers were killed.
It will be remembered that Constable Cobden reported that Blanchard, when last seen by him, was fighting two or three Germans with his bayonet, and as he was not reported that night Cobden gave him up for lost, with the probability that he had been killed. Apparently Blanchard got away, rejoining his regiment later.
Mrs. Blanchard, when news came that he was seriously wounded, went over to England and with her husband before he again went into the fighting.
The deceased soldier was very well known in the city, and his death will be learned of with sorrow by a host of friends.

MAGNIFICENT GIFT

Col. Harry Cockshutt has given \$1,000 to the Brant Dragons for regimental purposes.
There are many demands to be filled, and this handsome donation will prove very acceptable.
Col. Muir and his associates return most hearty thanks.
It will be remembered that Col. Cockshutt not long ago gave a motor car for the front.

THIRTY MILLION GERMAN PEOPLE

Depending Upon Government Food—Ten Million Directly Under Military Control.

London, Aug. 3.—Thirty million persons, at least, out of Germany's total population of little more than 70 million, are dependent upon the government for their food to-day, according to a statement by Frederick E. Smith, Solicitor-General, at yesterday's session of the meat cargo cases before the prize court. They are living upon government rations, which the government must supply, and this is done by a vast conspiracy to smuggle contraband across the borders of the empire from the United States and elsewhere.
The Solicitor-General, in his opening address, submitted an estimate from a member of the war office, which says:
"We estimate that 10 million persons in Germany are directly under military control, including soldiers and various workers. When the number of dependents upon soldiers and the workers is added it is further estimated that 30 million in all depend upon State rations. It is, therefore, presumable that the enormous supplies of foodstuffs consigned from the United States to Denmark are destined, not for private, but for State consumption."
He asserted that the British government knows that the German banks all have large balances at Rotterdam and other central neutral towns to pay for supplies, the balance aggregating millions of pounds.

PRISONERS OF WAR

Were Lined Up and Shot by the Germans.

Paris, Aug. 3.—The final report of the commission, presided over by Georges Payelle, president of the French court of accounts, to inquire into acts of barbarity and violations by international law charged against German troops, has been presented to Premier Viviani and was made public to-day. According to this report, the findings of which are based on the testimony of German prisoners and French and Belgian victims, German troops have been guilty of the following acts:
Civilian prisoners, including women and children, were used as shields against the fire of allied troops.
Wounded prisoners were put to death by order of the German commanding officer. In one case the wounded were pitched with bayonets into a burning building.
Orders were given to take no more prisoners.
Cartridges were reversed, split or cut to cause more serious wounds.
Bayonets with teeth like a saw were used.
Ambulances were bombarded, stretcher bearers fired on and surgeons taken prisoners.
German wounded killed Frenchmen going to their relief.
The worst charges in the report relate to an order alleged to have been given by en. Stenger, commander of the 58th German Brigade, directing his troops not to take any more prisoners and to kill everyone falling into their hands, even if already wounded and unable to bear arms.
"From that day," says the report,

CANT UNDERSTAND IT

By Special Wire to the Courier.
Ottawa, Ont., Aug. 3.—The Dominion Justice Department is at a loss to understand a Seattle despatch this morning to the effect that several hundred farmers of German birth who were expelled from Canada or fled from this country to escape internment are now at Seattle, and that 1000 of them plan to establish a farm colony on the other side of the border. "We have expelled no German farmers unless perhaps an occasional one with a jail record who would be classified as an 'undesirable citizen,'" was the statement made at the Justice department this morning. "Quite possibly some have fled to escape internment, but not many. As a matter of fact very few German farmers have been interned at all. Some have been warned and then sent back to their farms, and most of them are too busy with the harvest to raise much trouble. On the whole, the German farmer of the west has been well behaved. "That a thousand Germans were ever expelled or fled to escape internment is therefore a statement which seems to have been manufactured from whole cloth."
The will of Mrs. Sarah Biddick, of Jersey City left \$900 for good masses for the repose of her soul.
Glen Martin, aviator, was injured by a harmless bomb to be used in a moving picture play, being made up at Los Angeles.
The six Hamburg American liners at Brooklyn had to be turned around to adjust their compasses affected by the iron pier.

Auto Fatality
Rochester, Aug. 3.—Mrs. Paul West and Charles West of this city were killed and five other occupants of the automobile in which they were riding were seriously injured at Pembroke, near Batavia, at noon to-day.