

ALLIES' AVIATORS DAMAGE MILITARY DEPOT OF GERMANS AT LIBERCOURT

ENEMY CLAIMS SUCCESS IN THE ARGONNE

German official report says French positions taken in forest of Argonne.

Berlin via London, July 14, (4:16 p.m.)—The German official statement issued today announces that German forces yesterday captured French positions in the forest of Argonne for a width of three kilometres (1.5 miles), and for a depth of one kilometre, and that they also stormed Hill No. 265.

The Germans claim they made 2,581 prisoners, took two field cannon and rendered eight cannon useless. The text of the statement follows: "Western theatre of war: "Fresh hand-grenade attacks near the sugar refinery at Souchez were repulsed during the night.

"The French blew up without result a few mines in the neighborhood of Troix, west of Cretonne, and at Certe in the Champagne, our bombardment with hand-grenades preventing them from settling themselves into the mined positions.

"In the Argonne, a German attack resulted in complete success northeast of Viemele chateau. Our troops took by storm the enemy positions in the hills extending over a width of three kilometres and a depth of one kilometre. Hill No. 285 is in our possession. Two thousand five hundred and eighty-one unarmoured prisoners, including fifty-one officers, fell into our hands. In addition, three hundred wounded were taken under our care. Two field cannon, two revolver cannon, six machine guns and a large quantity of tools were captured. Our troops advanced as far as the positions of the French artillery and rendered eight cannon useless. These are now standing between the French and German lines.

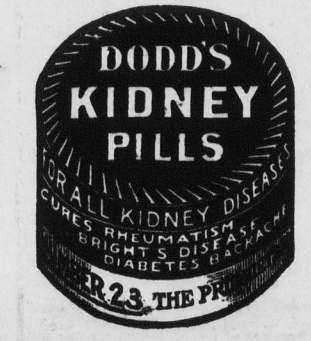
"Eastern theatre of war: "Between the Niemen and the Vistula our troops obtained some local successes in the neighborhood of Kalwary, southeast of Kolno, at Paraszka and south of Miawa.

"Southeastern theatre of war: "There is no change with the German troops."

MAY ESTABLISH BASE HOSPITAL FOR WOUNDED IN SOUTH OF ENGLAND

Ontario Government not definitely committed to any scheme, however, in connection with building of Hospital.

London, July 14.—Hon. Dr. Pyne, acting premier of Ontario, is still busy making inquiries into alternative schemes for the hospital to be established by the Ontario government. So far, he declares, no scheme has been decided upon. The Montreal Gazette correspondent gathers, however, that Hon. Dr. Pyne's preference is for a large base hospital for the wounded, in the south of England and within easy access of London and Southampton, rather than the taking over of any existing hospital or convalescent home and developing it to meet the ideas of the government. A hospital at Cambridge, of the one-story style with open-air treatment, has greatly impressed Dr. Pyne. One place for which is negotiating would be very suitable, both as regards convenience and military associations, but its adoption would mean the expenditure of a larger sum than was originally contemplated by the government.



GERMANS BEATEN BACK INTO TRENCHES BY FRENCH

Twice Attempted Sally Near Souchez, but Driven to Cover by Artillery Fire of French—Made Unimportant Gains in the Argonne.

Paris, July 14.—The following official communication was issued by the War Office tonight: "In Belgium the enemy bombarded Furnes and Oost Dunkerke (southwest of Nieuport). In the way of reprisal we fired on the German cantonments at Middelkerke.

"In the region to the north of Arras, the Germans have twice attempted, but in vain, to sally from their trenches near Souchez. In the whole of that sector the cannonading has continued. At Arras the quarter in which the Cathedral is situated has particularly suffered from the bombardment. Three civilians were killed.

"In the Valley of the Aisne the artillery action has been quite violent.

"In the Argonne we attacked from the region to the west of the road from Binerville to Viemele-Chateau as far along as Marie Therese, and at some points we gained a foothold in the German trenches. To the west of the forest of Argonne our attacks have extended beyond the road from Servon and put into our possession a little wood called the Bois Beaurain, between Marie Therese and Haute Chevauchee.

"The gains which the enemy was able to realize yesterday did not exceed at any point four hundred metres (about a quarter of a mile) in depth.

"In the Vosges there has been a violent bombardment at Fontenelle.

"Our aviators, continuing their bombing, succeeded yesterday in causing important damage to the station at Libercourt, the military depot between Douai and Lille. One squadron of twenty aeroplanes dropped on the buildings and roads twenty-four shells of small calibre and sixty shells of high calibre."

MORAL SYSTEM OF OTHER NATIONS REPUDIATED BY GERMAN GOVERNMENT

The Fact Which Stands Out Most Prominently in Latest Reply to U. S. is That Other Nations Have No Rights That Interfere With German Will.

(From the New York Tribune.) Two ideas are fighting in Europe, and the successful conception will shape our thought and mould all human destiny for generations to come. America not less than Europe, Asia and Africa, as well as the narrower confines of the present continent, will be affected, dominated by the idea which triumphs in the contemporary contest.

The recent German note to the United States is an admirable indication of the German idea. It asserts, emphatically, declares that the will of one nation supersedes the rights of all nations. That international law, the relatively minor conventions that man across the centuries has devised to mitigate in some degree the horrors of organized murder and collective killing, may be ignored, abolished, at the pleasure of one nation. The world has established certain privileges, placed them beyond the question of armies. These are the sanctuaries, the sanctuaries of civilization, and these Germany asserts the right to violate.

Precisely in the same fashion mankind has proclaimed the neutrality of certain States whose smallness takes them out of the area of conflicting aims and ambitions of the great powers. Belgium, Switzerland, until 1914 these were countries by common consent withdrawn from battle. Exactly in the same way all neutral nations were conceded certain rights. All this represented the accumulated gain of mankind in long centuries. In our own time it had been the basis of greater and nobler dreams of world peace, of arbitration, of the end of war.

German Need Transcends All Rights.

Against all these conventions, agreements, rights bestowed upon the weak or the neutral the German idea frankly makes war. The German Chancellor asserted on the eve of the invasion of Belgium that the violation of faith was justifiable only on the ground of necessity. The German Foreign Minister now tells Americans that the murder of the Lusitania's American passengers was defensible in view of the war made upon Germany by England. In sum he asserts the right of Germany to disregard all law when the law bears down upon German interests.

It is idle to attempt, as all of us have done from time to time, to deal with the German idea on the ground of our conceptions of right, of civilization, of morality. The fact is that the Germans have repudiated the moral system of other nations. They have devised their own code of laws. They have proclaimed and exercised their

LONDON PRESS BACKS UP THE GOVERNMENT

London, July 14.—The press of all political opinions seems unanimous in supporting the government's action in applying the Munitions Act to the South Wales mining district. Although the situation is recognized as most serious, the general feeling is that the government must assert its authority at any cost.

The Manchester Guardian, Radical, refers to the situation as "a fresh instance, not of social danger inherent in trades unionism, but of the dangers consequent upon that partial breakdown of unionism which began five years ago in the revolt of the men against their leaders."

from the negligible Turk and the enmeshed Magyar he has no ally. Infinitely, if the German continues to act upon his idea, he will be faced by other nations and other races. If German submarines adhere to their view that it is the right of Germans to murder Americans when it serves their purpose, they will ultimately be brought into the anti-German field of the idea, Germany now personifies. The Greek, the Roumanian, the Bulgarian, even the Hollander and the Scandinavian, will ultimately be brought into the anti-German field of the idea, Germany now personifies. The Greek, the Roumanian, the Bulgarian, even the Hollander and the Scandinavian, will ultimately be brought into the anti-German field of the idea, Germany now personifies.

If Germany prevails, if she establishes by her arms her doctrine that there is no right but her right, and that right rests upon arms, not treaty, convention, common acceptance of humane principles, the world will be left with the choice between complete relapse into barbarism and new strife, or, unless it ends in the complete subjugation of the world, will be the prelude to more wars. The peace that comes will be as ephemeral as the brief truces that interrupted the Napoleonic wars, while the nations of Europe gathered up their strength for new resistance to Napoleon's dream of world power and universal dominion.

No Rights Save German Rights.

With Germans themselves the United States has no quarrel. No desire and no business of ours is it to contribute to the conquest of the Teuton by the Slav or the Latin, if the Teuton's cause does not imperil the American, if the Teuton makes war not upon civilization, but upon a Slavic rival of many centuries. But this the German does not do. He is assaulting the Slav rights, not French rights, not British rights, but the rights of all men; he is making war upon the idea which underlies all our common civilization. One by one the nations of the world are joining in the defence of these rights.

The hopeless thing in our own issue with Germany does not lie in the circumstances, terrible as they are, of the Lusitania episode. We shall never forgive that wanton slaying; generations will recall it as an act of heinous barbarism, but we do not desire to fight about it. We are perfectly willing to discuss with Germany any arrangement that can be made subject to the operation of international law, within the bounds of right and humanity. But Germany begins by wiping these out. She talks, not about our rights, not about the rights which all civilized nations have conceded as binding upon themselves, but of German rights which have no other existence than in her own mind and under her own peculiar system.

It is this fact that all of us must recognize. It is this circumstance in a world war that we must grasp. The battle of ideas is what is of permanent meaning. We have no sympathy with the territorial ambitions of Germany's enemies. We regard with open disapproval the platform which proclaims the future partition of Germany. We recognize the great things that Germany has done for herself and for mankind. But we Americans must also recognize that this German idea, now revealed to us in all its unmistakable form, is destructive of all that we have, believe, have fought for and must be prepared to fight for again if necessary.

But in grasping this fact we must also realize that the German idea precludes all possibility of diplomatic arrangement with Germany with our own differences. Conceivably Germany, already assailed by many nations, will yield to the United States rather than enlist a new foe. But to the American idea she will not yield, because her idea is utterly, irrevocably, infinitely different. The rights we urge she does not recognize, the laws we cite she has abolished, the humanity we plead she has exchanged for her own, which applies only to Germans. Deutschland über Alles is to Germany no longer a song; it is a religion and a law above all other laws.

THE SHELL COMMISSION HAS DATA ALL PREPARED

Ready to give D. A. Thomas, British Government's Representative, complete information as to what service Canadian factories can render in making War Munitions.

Special to The Standard Ottawa, Ont., July 14.—On the arrival in Ottawa of Mr. D. A. Thomas, representative of the British government in Canada on munitions, the shell commission states that it is in a position to give him an accurately compiled statement of the factories which will undertake production of munitions, the parts each is fitted to produce and the capacity of each. Since the allotment of the last order, every application for shells contracts has been filled, an inspector has visited each of the plants and reported on suitability of machinery, willingness of owners to install necessary or increased equipment, and the certain capacity of output of each institution. By this method the shell commission is able to give Mr. Thomas all necessary information and demonstrate to him our capacity to undertake fulfillment with reasonable time of munition orders of great volume. As soon as Mr. Thomas places the

additional orders these will be allotted at once to the various factories that have applied for work and which inspection has shown are capable of carrying out contracts if received. These orders will be for empty shells, brass cartridges, fuses, primers, boxes and other units that are necessary in the production of fixed ammunition. On the receipt of the former large order for shells from the British government the shell commission at once optioned the necessary material to fill this order. By this precaution material was secured and at a price much below present quotations. Any former reference that has been made to material is what will be required for future orders, not for those being executed as provision was made for that many months ago.

Mr. Thomas, who is now in New York, is expected here within a few days. It is not anticipated that much time will elapse between his arrival and the allotment of further orders.

ALL HEAT RECORDS IN SOUTHERN ALASKA BROKEN

Ninety degrees in shade registered while mercury in some places soared to hundred mark.

Juneau, Alaska, July 14.—Extreme heat during the last ten days has caused weather conditions hitherto unknown to the oldest inhabitants of Southeastern Alaska.

The weather bureau thermometer has registered as high as 90 degrees in the shade, and the 100 degree mark has been reached by street thermometers. Forest fires are raging along Lynn Canal and the glaciers have been discharging ice at an extraordinary rate. At this time of the year the sun shines twenty of the twenty-four hours, and to the absence of the usual southwest winds is attributed the excessive heat. Fruit and vegetables give indications of bumper crops.

SIR ROBERT BORDEN ATTENDS BRITISH CABINET MEETING

London, July 14.—Sir Robert L. Borden, the Canadian Premier, attended today's meeting of the cabinet. This is in line with the policy announced by the British government of consulting the Dominion governments on the steps being taken to prosecute the war and the promise that the Dominions would be heard on all matters concerning the Empire.

TEDDY SAYS SOME NICE THINGS ABOUT WESTERN CANADA

Swift Current, Sask., July 14.—Over four thousand citizens of Swift Current greeted Col. Roosevelt, ex-president of the United States on his arrival here this afternoon. The Colonel is making a brief vacation tour through Western Canada and the Western States.

Colonel Roosevelt was prevailed upon to leave the train and mount an improvised platform, where he delivered a brief speech. He congratulated Western Canada on her prosperity, and made the following remarks: "Now that I have come and seen for myself the extraordinary developments which have taken place in this country, I have absolute faith in your future. You are going over a few rough spots now, but never mind, I have gone over a few rough spots myself. You are going over rough places, I say. Just now, but cheer up, and remember that the whole North American continent is at your back."

SUNBURN.
BLISTERS.
SORE FEET.
Everybody now admits
Zam-Buk best for these
Let it give YOU ease
and comfort.
Druggists and Stores everywhere
Zam-Buk

SURVIVOR OF THREE GREAT SEA DISASTERS

Hyde Park, Mass., man seems to have charmed life—Was in Titanic, Empress and Lusitania tragedies.

New York, July 14.—Francis Tuohy of Hyde Park, Mass., dubbed the "man who was born never to be drowned," because he survived the Titanic, the Empress of Ireland and the Lusitania disasters, is for the present voyage a stowaway on the White Star liner Baltic, which arrived here Sunday from Liverpool.

For 12 years Tuohy was an enlisted man in the United States Navy. He was with Admiral Dewey on the Olympia at Manila Bay and before that a member of the crew of the U. S. S. Baltimore, under Rear Admiral Schley, when the carrier sank to his native Sweden the body of Erikson, the inventor of the motor.

The man with the charmed life is 53 years old. When the Titanic went down he was in the water 20 minutes, clinging to wreckage, before he was picked up.

When the Empress of Ireland was sunk by the Storstad in the St. Lawrence he first helped lower a boat and then jumped overboard. All the boats were swamped and he was two and a half hours or wreckage in the fog. "Something hit me over the head," said Tuohy. "It was an overturned boat. I clung to it until I was picked up. I was just doing off into my last sleep when I was saved."

"When the Lusitania was torpedoed I was on duty in the stable. I heard the torpedo strike and I beat it for a ladder. I had had some little experience."

"Hand over hand I climbed a smokestack stay. There was no back draft, there was no blowup. The water was a little bit hot as she sank. I was now right on top of the funnel. There was no drowning in and no scotching."

"As to a total wreck, a ship being sunk beneath me, I picked up another piece of wreckage and floated 3 1/2 hours before I was found and taken into a boat."

Then I slipped on the Marconia at double wages for a trip to the Far East, with 7,000 British soldiers. After I came back I shipped on the Baltic and I guess I am safe now."

Soap is Bad For the Hair

Soap should be used very sparingly, if at all, if you want to keep your hair looking its best. Most soaps and prepared shampoos contain too much alkali. This dries the scalp, makes the hair brittle, and ruins it.

The best thing for steady use is just ordinary mild coconut oil which is pure and greaseless, and is better than soap or anything else you can use.

One or two teaspoonfuls will cleanse the hair and scalp thoroughly. Simply moisten the hair with water and rub it in. It makes an abundance of rich, creamy lather, which rinses out easily, removing every particle of dust, dirt, dandruff and excessive oil. The hair dries quickly and evenly, and it leaves the scalp soft and the hair fine and silky, bright, lustrous, fluffy and easy to manage.

You can get multifid coconut oil at any pharmacy. It's very cheap, and a few ounces will supply every member of the family for months.

BRIG. GEN. DOUGHERTY CIVIL WAR VETERAN DEAD

Oakland, Calif., July 14.—Brigadier-General William E. Dougherty, U. S. A., retired, died last night at his residence in this city. He was a native of Ireland, born in 1841, and served through the civil war.

ALLEGED SPIES FOUND IN LONDON

London, July 14.—Two alleged spies were arrested today and will be tried by court martial on the charge of attempting to communicate information about the British fleet, according to an announcement today by the British official press bureau.