

ORDER FROM KERENSKY'S RULE

Situation in Russia More Favorable at Present Than For Some Time Past

Review of Three Years of War Finds Cause of the Allies in the Ascendancy

Petrograd More Calm Than For Many Months

Results Achieved by Strong Repressive Measures Adopted by Kerensky and His Government; Situation Improved

By Courier Leased Wire

London, July 28—Despatches from Petrograd dealing with the military and political situation concur that Petrograd itself is outwardly calmer than it has been for months...

The ministry of justice is said to have issued a statement that it has clear proof that Nikolai Lemine the Radical Socialist, and two of his associates, Zimovieff and Kamonoff, were concerned in a German plot against Russia...

The whole internal situation is said to show signs of improvement and according to The Times' Odessa correspondent, it is generally recognized that the various domestic problems must now await the end of the war for solution...

The main argument whereby the extremists exerted their influence is, says the correspondent, the absence of an agreement making it clear to the soldiers that Germany is responsible for the continuance of the war...

Thus far the retreaters do not show any sign of intention of stopping on a line. The splendid positions north and west of Tarnopol have been thrown away. It can hardly be called a German victory since it is not the result of German pressure...

With insufficient troops, an advance on this scale is a difficult operation, and German communication also cannot be established in a moment over such a wide area...

Light to moderate winds, fine and warm; Sunday—Moderate to fresh south and southwest winds, fair and very warm.

MILITARY SITUATION BETTER TO-DAY THAN A YEAR AGO

Twelve Months of Stirring Fighting on the West Front Have Brought About Evacuation of French Territory By the Enemy; Entry of America Into the War Improves Allied Prospects

By Courier Leased Wire

Paris, July 28.—The military situation of the Entente allies on the western front at the end of the third year of the war is regarded by competent authorities here as actually better than it was a year ago...

The big change in the relative position of the allies was brought about by the evacuation of a part of France by the Germans. This retreat, which was announced in Germany as a strategic retirement...

ened and held by fewer divisions. Wherever the lines have moved on the west, they have moved toward Germany. The allies measure their success, not by the ground gained, but by the fact that the Germans have had to endure shock after shock...

return to service. The situation on the Russian front is a cause of deep concern, but it is not regarded here as possible for Germany to spare many more troops from the eastern front for action on the western front than already have been brought up, hence, it is believed here that under the worst possible circumstances the fighting power of Germany cannot be greatly increased on this front...

THAT HINDENBURG LINE



—By London Bystander

Three Years of World War, Find Victory Perched on Allied Banners

End of the Struggle is Not Yet, But the Certainty of Ultimate Defeat Stares Prussian Militarism in the Face After Thirty-Six Months of Actual Warfare—The Past Year One of Momentous Developments in the Struggle.

The third year of the world war closes with the fortunes of conflict favoring the Entente. The Central Powers sustained momentous setbacks, both military and political, during the twelve months.

On both the Western and Eastern fronts the Teutons find themselves on the defensive at the advent of the fourth year. They fight on lines newly-established after forced retirement from terrain which they had won in earlier days at a tremendous sacrifice.

closed with Winston Spencer Churchill, former First Lord of the Admiralty, returned to the Cabinet with the portfolio of Minister of Munitions. Portugal and Roumania threw in their fortunes with the Entente shortly after the third year began. The United States entered in April, followed by Cuba and Liberia. Panama pledged the United States her aid in defending the Panama Canal.

Three new nations were born during the war. Poland was created a kingdom under German and Austrian direction. In Mexico the Arabians overthrew Turkish rule and declared independence. In the Balkans, liberty was restored to Albania, which was established as a republic under Italian political protection and with French military aid.

contingents of troops landed in France on June 26 and 27. Nearly 10,000,000 Americans of military age registered on June 5, under the selective draft law, and from these are being selected the men who will comprise the great Army contingents which America is planning to send to Europe.

In cementing America's association with the nations now her allies, numerous exchanges of missions were arranged. France, Great Britain, Italy, Belgium, Russia, and other Entente belligerents sent delegations to the United States as a step toward unification, military, financial and otherwise. The United States sent missions to Russia and other countries.

Fighting on the Western front during the third year of the war may roughly be divided into six phases—two in the latter part of 1916 before winter called a halt; and four after the Entente offensive was resumed in the early spring.

At the close of the second year the Germans were still unwilling to concede failure in the operations centering on Verdun. After August 3, 1916, the French gained the ascendancy, culminating in the retaking of Douaumont and Fort Vaux, with thousands of prisoners and many guns. By November the French had once more come into possession

of the complete circle of the Verdun defences. The second phase dates back to the commencement of the Franco-British offensive—the first Battle of the Somme—in July of 1916. By mid-September this had reached such proportions that the Germans were credited with bringing up seven new divisions against the British and five against the French. It was estimated that 38 German divisions, or based on the strength of those German units at that period, about 760,000 men, opposed the British and French on this twenty-mile front.

In the Spring, the Germans, anticipating a resumption of the Somme operations, began what has become known as the "Hindenburg victorious retreat" to newly-established German lines. In this second battle of the Somme, Bapaume, Ipres, Peronne, Neale, Fayette, Gricourt, Vaux, Roye, Tegulier, Ham and hundreds of other positions were lost by the Germans. In an evacuation which French critics regard as memorial the Germans left a track of wide-spread devastation which aroused world-wide indignation. The British claimed capture of nearly 5,000 prisoners in the

three months of this German retirement for a depth of from 5 to 15 miles along a front of about 46 miles. In April the British transferred their offensive northeast of Arras, forcing von Hindenburg to redistribute his forces along a fifteen-mile front. Canadians played a historic part in this fighting. Monchy-le-Freux was taken; and Vimy Ridge was captured after one of the world's bloodiest battles. Canadians held the ridge against desperate counter-attacks. This success east of Arras turned Hindenburg's northern pivot, and British critics regarded it as the greatest in the history of British arms in the present war. This offensive, continued, placed the British astride the Hindenburg line, and the Germans retired to positions a mile or two west of the Drocourt-Queant line. These they held as the third year closed.

Meanwhile the battle of Champagne and the Aisne had been carried on by the French, who in April captured Aubertre. In the first days of the Champagne offensive, one of the greatest struggles of the war, the Germans sustained an estimated loss of 100,000 killed, wounded and taken prisoners through their desperate defensive operations. Fighting in these regions continues after three months, during which the French have advanced from one to five miles along a fifty-mile front. The present French line runs from northwest of

Austrian Forces Press Forward Scoring Further Successes Against Demoralized Russians; Kolomea Falls to Teutons.

By Courier Leased Wire.

Vienna, via London, July 28.—The official bulletin issued by Austro-Hungarian headquarters tonight reads as follows:

"Fighting occurred in the upper Suchitza region. The villages of Soveia and Neteretei remain in the hands of the enemy.

"On the Russian front from Tartar Pass to Kirlibaba, the enemy showed signs of weakening. The Hunved drove the adversary over the Cabal River. The Austro-Hungarian and German forces under General Koevess are pressing forward along the upper course of the mountain stream in a north-easterly direction. The attacking movement of General von Boehm-Ermolli's forces continue successful. Detachments of the army and Bavarian troops took possession of Kolomea after bitter engagements with the Russian rear guards.

"On the northern bank of the Dniester, the allied troops are approaching the confluence of the Stripa. Czortkov and Trembowla are in German hands. North of Trembowla the Russians assembled their forces for a rapid mass attack which broke down completely with heavy losses. East of Tarnopol, the enemy has again been driven further back."

Michaelis To Vienna

Berlin, July 26.—via London—The Tageblatt learns that Chancellor Michaelis will leave for Vienna for the purpose of meeting Emperor Charles and making the acquaintance of the Viennese government leaders.

Spectre of Anarchy Petrograd, July 28.—Premier Kerensky, referring to the situation in Russia, said:

"It is a spectre of anarchy which needs to be obliterated. Stout hearts and stern hands are required to stay the rout in the army. There is plenty

of good material in Russia, but it has been allowed to go to waste."

Nicholas Injured London, July 28.—A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Petrograd, says that former Emperor Nicholas fell and broke his leg while cycling in the gardens of the Tsarskoe Selo Palace, where he has been incarcerated since the revolution.

Roumanians Menaced Berlin, July 26.—via London, July 28.—The Tageblatt correspondent with the Austro-Hungarian armies in southern Galicia reports that vital railroad communications from Kolomea to Czernowitz are now seriously menaced and threatens to cut off the Russian Eighth army and remnants of the Seventh which escaped across the Dniester. German advance troops are said to be only a day's march from the river's loops. The evacuation of the forest of the Carpathians is already taking place in the character of a panicky flight.

The capture of the important bridgehead at Halicz, north of Stanislaw, forced the Russian army corps to retreat before the Seventh army was given an opportunity to seek safety across the Dniester. Large stores of military supplies and food stuffs were scattered along the path of retreat. The civilian population which had taken refuge in the forests is now returning home. Since the fall of Tarnopol, sixteen towns north and south of the Dniester and more than a hundred villages have been cleared of Russians.

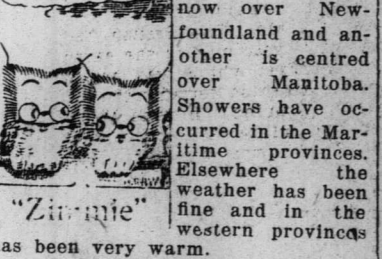
Soissons, through Rheims to Aubertre. In June 1917, the British began an attack on Mesines and Wyszachte in an effort to straighten out the Ypres salient. Again British flyers dominated the air. The British had spent an entire year mining the earth for this offensive, which was begun with an explosion so terrific that it was heard in London. Beyond Mesines, for two miles east and northeast, the British won and consolidated ground, captured more than 7,400 prisoners and great stores of artillery. Gaining every objective, they placed themselves astride the Ypres-Comines Canal, having advanced three miles on an eight-mile front. Portuguese and Belgian troops aided in this offensive. In recent days the fighting there had been confined to raiding operations.

It is estimated that during April, May and June the Germans suffered (Continued on Page 9)

WEATHER BULLETIN

Toronto, July 28.—The disturbance which was near the Gulf of St. Lawrence is now over Newfoundland and another is centered over Manitoba. Showers have occurred in the Maritime provinces. Elsewhere the weather has been fine and in the western provinces has been very warm.

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