London Advertiser

Member Audit Bureau of Circulation. MORNING EDITION

\$3.00 per year.

NOON EDITION. \$3.00 per year by mail. er week.
Der year.

EVENING EDITION.
Outside City.
By Mail.
\$3.00 per year.

3670 TELEPHONE NUMBERS. Private Branch Exchange. From 10:00 p.m. to 9:00 a.m., and holidays, call 3670, Business Department; 3671, Editors; 3672, Reporters; 3673, News Room.
ADVERTISER JOB PRINTING CO. PHONE 247.

Toronto Representative — F. W. Thompson, 57 Mail Building.
U. S. Representatives—New York: Charles H. Eddy Company, Fifth Avenue Building. Chicago: Charles H. Eddy Company, People's Gas Building. Boston: Charles H. Eddy Company, Old South Building.

THE LONDON ADVERTISER COMPANY, LIMITED.

London, Ont., Saturday, July 21.

HERR VON MICHAELIS. ICHAELIS, the new German chancellor, has earned his job. He was appointed by junkers to serve jun echo of the foolhardy bluff with which keep the German people in blindness. the fields as ample evidence that Ger- the subject. many will win the war. Michaelis should be vonned quickly before the junker gang is decapitated.

CANADA'S GRAND OLD MAN

a great statesman, but a great man. A told the Austrian interviewer: writer in the London, England, Daily News, who had no interest at stake except that of the unvarnished truth. tells the following refreshing remiscence of the veteran Canadian:

I remember a talk with him, in which he spoke in glowing terms of the ennobling effect of liberty upon men, as illustrated in the lives many thousands of Immigrants into the Dominion from the lands of oppression in Eastern Europe. He deionality, however down-trodden and which did not provide human material capable in the second reneration of contributing valuable native condition and the new condi-

take to get the facts to the Cer- to do what they like. Maximilian Har- back eighteen hundred prisoners.

They were big blows to Germany relatives had not protected him." when the Italians entered the war on This scoundrel was a traitor to Paris, and turned them back; when was in Belgium, or guilty at all? Clear-

looming up, such as the coming back Hungary, the cutting off of the Turks Germans their own relatives. and the hope of all the aliled nations

ority of the allied nations in men and spects is as great as the difference in Mr. Hanna, please note. the allied nations. The murder of Bel-

WHO SUFFERS MOST?

W HO HAS been most seriously inrine warfare, Britain or Germany? who hate Prussia. Britain can endure and avoid starvaimports she has found necessary up to lic seems to have no voice.

to sinking Dutch, Danish, Norwegian and Swedish ships without cause, and the friendly feeling was considerably six years ago, and carried out, we could have had built in our ocean ports, helped by our Great Lakes ship-yards, the vessels of a Canadian navy. diminished, as were also the exports to Germany; moreover, many of the cargoes of these ships were probably destined for Teutons eventually, and in sinking them the foe directly less-

United States into the war; it hastened tion into the region of a nat necessity to complement the failu the declaration, if nothing more. The result of the entry is that this great in Canada's resources.

exporting country is now taking care to insure against any more of her produce, reaching the enemy by way of contiguous countries, and against her produce being used by Scandinavians and Dutch in order to allow them to export their home-grown supplies. The pressure exerted, it is believed, wil make it impossible for Germany's neu tral neighbors to ship any appreciable quantities of foodstuffs to the harassed people who found it so hard to exis last year. Perhaps it will be found possibly to buy all Holland's butter surplus for the Allies in the future by insisting on receiving this article in payment for goods sold her by Britain, France, or the United States. Germany received several thousand tons of this during the first three months of this year, and if this could be provented it would be a sore blow to the

eople, already stanving for fats. Submarines have done enormous damage to the Allies; no one will deny that fact. But perhaps they have done more to the German nation.

CONSTANTINE'S CONFES.

S WAS expected, the bill against kerlsm. His maiden speech was an A the late King Constantine piles up since his deposition as revelations conmilitary party is attempting to tinue to come out. The Literary Digest gives some interesting quotations from He points to the harvest at sea and in various German and British papers on

An interview given by Constanting to the Vienna Free Press, not long before his deposition, and now translat ed, shows him up thoroughly from his own mouth. Sooner or later all these HEN IT COMES to a question of German and pro-German hypocrites nblased opinion, Sir Wilfrid convict themselves. They are unskillful Laurier is always pointed out as a shin- liars for all their practice, because

> "I am fellowing with passionate French earth taken by the Germans is in my eyes a gain for Greece.

"Neither the past nor any prewishing for the arrival of the Bulgarians, Germany's allies, as the liberators of Saloniki. . . When was believed that I was mobilizing against the Bulgarians. I mobilizing against France.'

material to the strength and pros- Greece, was fully supported by Maxiperity of the Empire. He mentioned, milian Harden in Mis Berlin paper. He quoted the eighth article of the treaty stics of immigrants from every part troops into Greece without the latduced the independence of Greece, If

in revolution occurred, when the cosmopolitan in these parts be wishy-United States entered the war, when washy enough to read what he said steadily fall back; when Greece joined the Russian revolution that untied the Allies and Venizelos became the their hands at Athens. We owe much good to that revolution, and more is

GERMAN-AMERICANS.

when they ask Congress not to send German-Americans to France to kill The nation that deliberately murdered

EDITORIAL NOTES. "Action" is the demand of the hour.

gium, the first and worst sample of Michaelis says he "trusts God and

The attempt is likely to prove a

ultation given by Michaelis' speech, and jured by the German subma-less for joy on the part of Germans

tion, but can Germany? Possibly she | Millers say they are at the mercy can, but at last she has succeeded in of dealers. Dealers say they are at cutting off a large proportion of the the mercy of millers. The poor pub-

CAUSE OF CONSCRIPTION.

[Brockville Recorder.] If the tenders for a Canadian navv. procured by the Laurier Government, had been adopted by the Borden Government, when it entered upon office. in sinking them the foe directly lessened his own stores.

Werst of all, the submarine was largely to blame for bringing the largely to be something the largely to be bring to the Government the support of a score of Nationalists, who believe and teach that Canada owes no duty to the Empire—a doctrine that has been bring to the Government the support of a score of Nationalists, who believe and teach that Canada owes no duty to the Empire—a doctrine that has killed the recruiting spirit in Quebec, and in the end has brought conscription.

THIRD YEAR OF WAR BRINGS FOE'S MORALE NEAR COLLAPSE, BRITISH SUPERIORITY CERTAIN

Three Great Victories Mark Conflict on West Front---Third Battle of Ypres High Watermark of British Achievement.

ONLY ONE OPERATION RESULTS SUCCESSFULLY FOR THE GERMANS

Continuation of Russian Dr ive Depends Upon Ability to Bring Up Fresh Munitions and Reserves — Uncertainty as to Events on East Front — Moral Importance Still Dominates the Military.

By Frank H. Simonds

Author of "The Great War," "They Shall Not Pass."

(Specially written for The London Ad vertiser and the New York Tribune-Copyright 1917-The Tribune Association.)

It is now nearly three years since the German emperor exhorted his troops to dispose of "the contemptible little British army." Of that British army it is doubtful if more than ten per cent remain in the ranks and almost fifty per cent are dead. Its place has been taken by the new British army, whose numbers are reckoned in hundreds of thousands, not in hundreds, and the time has of loyalty and broad mind- their insolent self-confidence is always perhaps come when one may profitably review the history of the achievements of this new British army in the year in which it has actually been at work. On the first day of July, 1916, the new British army made its attack on who refuse to see that he is not only ceive. This is what our Greek friend the battlefield of the Somme. It was in the main a green army, facing a veteran force. It was commanded by officers who were only in rare instances soldiers by profession, and it was made up almost exclusively of men who had never interest every bit of progress made by the central powers. Every inch of the war and the expression of a democracy.

On the first of July, 1916, no man, whatever his faith, could say with knowledge what this British army would accomplish in the face of a veteran Germ organized by a military system of many years standing. The first day of ventive measures can hinder me from the battle of the Somme was one of the greatest experiments in military

liberators of Saloniki. . When I signed the mobilization order it tion and the spirit of sacrifice of the new British army. Progress unprecedented in western warfare was made, although far greater success attended the French was than the British armies on this day.

The British army did not pierce the German lines. Over half the they were in fact, held up, repulsed with bloody losses, driven back to their trenches. From Gommecourt to Thiepval the German line held and was to hold for many weeks to come. Eastward of Thiepval, as far as the French line near the Somme, material progress was made. The first line was taken, thousands of prisoners and many guns were brought in, and the new British army made its first considerable step forward. I have been told by British officers that the casualty list of that day of the British was 50,000. At all events, the losses were terrific. There was lacking that skill, that co-ordination between artillery of 1830, which empowers Great Britain, and infantry, only to be expected in a seasoned army. Precisely the faults that France and Russia, if agreed, to send were to be anticipated were disclosed. The British army did better than any-

From the first of July to November the new British army fought fo and perhaps not offend the constitution of his country, forced In that period of time it advanced four or five miles on a wide front. It took thers, that his closing words were an illegal election, delivered up Greek 38,000 German prisoners; it battered in the German lines and created new "The Scottish, sir—the Scottish forts and troops to Bulgaria, and regressively the casualty losses of the various attacks and discover thereby the British army learned its job. On the first of July one brigade of four he had lived in Charles I.'s time there thousand men attacked without sufficient artillery preparation. might have been another royal martyr hundred men killed, eighteen hundred men wounded and brought back three w many more big blows will it to the idea of divine right of kings hundred men. In the closing days of the South to the idea of divine right of kings suffered fourteen hundred casualties, buried nine hundred Germans and brought hundred men. In the closing days of the Somme

The battle of the Somme was the training school of the British army. "Constantine believed he was king it began the British army was great only in numbers, in spirit and in mechanby the grace of God, but he was sing by the grace of God, but he was sensiavement of the world in even a worse slavery than they themselves ago have been dethroned if the dynastic feeling of his Russian royal The prisoners who were captured complained bitterly of lack of artillery support and of the failure of their aeroplanes. In four short months the new British army wrested the moral ascendancy on the battlefield from the German. when the Italians entered the war on the side of the Allies, when the Rus-Greece, as well as to Serbia. Will any the close of the fighting season terminaed operations. GERMANS FORCED BACK.

The consequences of the progress were revealed a few months later, when section of the British nation by the British when France and Eng- yet consider that the Entente Allies because they could not continue to hold the positions in which they stood. They land prevented them from entering are as guilty in Greece as Germany could not continue to hold those positions because British progress had imperilled them.

they falled to take Verdun; when in ly Great Britain and France would army. It is the story of a military education achieved under fire at great cost the west they were compelled to act have acted before, and rightly, but for in life. But it is the story of a lesson learned. The last offensive of the Somme on the defensive and gradually but the obstruction from Petrograd. It was series, which took Beaumont Hamel, attracted attention all over the world as the first clear indication that the British high command and staff had learned modern war. Even then military opinion questioned whether the British staff could rival the achievement unfolded by the French in the two attacks on Verdun in October and December.

The answer to this question was made in April of the present year. that time the British army attacked again, but it was no longer a new army There were no longer the old weaknesses of staff work which lost Loos and made Neuve Chapelle a shambles. There was no longer the failure of July between Thienval and Gommecourt. On the contrary, from the Souchez Rive west of England and France, the seaplane and airplane superiority of the

man-Americans have become Germans all its objectives. The Vimy Ridge, which had defied French efforts, the Cojeul a great British army stepped forward and wrested from the which had baffled Foch in 1915, which was believed by the Germans to be impregnable, fell beneath the assaults of the Canadians, while to the southward along the Scarpe, British battalions passed through four mlles of German trenches and reached Monchy far beyond. Twenty-one thousand prisoners, ere than two hundred guns, many of them heavy, were the immediate prize that the British navy will have a an innocent nation like Belgium need of this attack. The moral and military superiority actually attained at the onstrated at the Scarpe.

GERMANS SWEPT OFF THEIR FEET.

Whatever else might have been said at the time of the battle of the omme, it was no longer possible to doubt that in the battle of Arras the Germans had been outgunned, outmanned, outfought and outgeneralled. new British artillery had achieved mastery over the old German artillery. German army had been surprised, swept off its feet. It had lost ground which it had been fortifying for nearly three years. It was able to avoid complete disaster only by repeating the sacrifice of the French in the first days of Verdun It is worth noting that Chancellor and bringing up its choicest troops to build a living wall while it could repair

after nation to the side of the allied Germany is trying her best to force front. The ground lost in 1914 had placed the Germans on the high land from nations and causing them to fight for Holland into a quarrel with Britain. which they commanded the whole Ypres salient and from which they exacted a never ending toll of casualties. No offensive operations in this field could There is little ground for Allied ex- gathered their strength, they organized their stroke.

mans

The third battle of Yies and the strick without delay and at moderate the Germans, to achieve their objectives without delay and at moderate down into the lowlands of the Lys. All the advantageous points won in the battle of October and November, 1914, were surrendered in a period of minutes. Seven thousand prisoners, many guns, much material, were left in British lands, and so completely successful was the attack that it was, as Mr. Bellom the shade of the pointed out, forty hours before the Germans were able to organize a counterpart to the title of the Somme and the close of the third ypres, we see certain facts. In the price of the First was a movely to him. He had marked the price of the British hands, and so completely successful was the attack that it was, as Mr. Bellom that the price of the British hands and so completely successful was the attack that it was, as Mr. Bellom that the price of the British hands and so completely successful was the attack that it was, as Mr. Bellom the price of the somme and the close of the third ypres, we see certain facts. In the price of the British hands and so completely successful was the attack that it was, as Mr. Bellom the price of the somme and the close of the third ypres, we see certain facts. In the price of the British hands and so completely successful was the attack that it was, as Mr. Bellom the price of the British hands and so completely successful was the attack that it was, as Mr. Bellom the price of the British hands and so completely successful was the attack that it was, as Mr. Bellom the price of the British hands and so completely successful was the attack that it was, as Mr. Bellom the price of the British hands and so completely successful was the attack that it was, as Mr. Bellom the price of the British hands and prisoners at the price of the British hands and the close of the third the price of the British hands and the close of the The sinking of so many Allied merchant ships forced the British and ships forced the British and French governments to take every measure possible to obtain food supplies from other lands. This meant preventing, so far as lay in their power, any country's surplus going to Germany, and agreements were made with Holland and Scandinavian countries

Kaiser Wilhelm is a false prophet datack, which was abortive.

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Looking backward now over the year that lies between the opening of the two datack, which was abortive.

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Looking backward now over the year that lies between the opening of the two has injured his country. He is tooking backward now over the year that lies between the opening of the two has injured his country. He is tooking backward now over the year that lies between the opening of the Somme and the close of the third Ypres, we see certain facts. In that period of time the British have taken upwards of four hundred guns—a that period of time the British have taken upwards of four hundred guns—a the prophet who has injured his country. He is a false prophet who has injured his country. He is a false prophet who has divided the singular datack, which was abortive.

Looking backward now over the year that lies between the opening of the taken upwards of four hundred guns—a the robins and bluebirds singing. This was a novelty to him. He had a smoded agood cigar and heard the robins and bluebirds singing. This the the half of the Somme and the close of the third Ypres, we see t, and each has shown a newer and completer mastery of the conditions, the weapons and the methods of contemporary warfare.

Such is the history of a year of conflict between the Briton and the Teuton. will be recounted in history in the story of three great victories—the Somme. Arras and Ypres-but the actual achievement goes beyond the measurement which we can get here. Before this war is over I believe that we shall have further and far more impressive evidence of the moral supriority which the British army has gained over the German. When I came back from the British

day our Great Lakes shipwessels of a Canadian navy,
have been able to guard
have been passing
his at that moment," protested the
his fact, nor did they remember that it
was a main traveled road, and that
have been passing
his at that moment," protested the
of course, neither of the girls noted
his fact, nor did they remember that it
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of course, neither of the girls noted
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have were finant
have been passing
his at that moment," protested the
of course, neither of the girl, in rather impudent tones.

When Blitish army last spring my readers here will remember what I said about the moral
and strace the orchard berrown fell into the highway.

Of course, neither of the girl into the highway.

Who have been able to five min the part of the girl into the highway.

The were in a part of the orchard berrown fell into the highway.

The were in a part of

material. This is the greatest German capture of the year against the British. It is the most considerable gain made by a German offensive against the British, and it measured less than a mile in front and less than a quarter of a mile in depth. Up to this moment no British gun had been captured in more than he two years, and no British force as a unit had been taken since the second did did

in depth. Up to this moment no British gun had been captured in more than two years, and no British force as a unit had been taken since the second typers. Here, after all, frankly recognizing the complete success of this particular German operation, is the measure of German offensive achievement in a year of terrific struggle.

Perhaps before this article reaches the reader's hand we shall have another British attack. Every sign points to it. Unless the conditions have entirely changed we shall see an attack more successful than those of the past, because each British attack has been more successful than its predecessor. That the British army can now break the German line with a sudden thrust seems to me unlikely rather than impossible. In the past year the British army has Perhaps before this article reaches the reads.

Perhaps before the

dred and thirty-three and a half divisions on the western front. The number in the German army was ground up, and after the Somme the German army has never displayed the same spirit in its conflicts with the British.

GERMAN MORALE FAILING.

If we keep our eyes fixed on trench lines and accept the German formula that every engagement is a German victory which does not result in a general retreat, we shall totally misunderstand what has taken place on the British front and some day will be bewfidered by what does take place. The British front and some day will be bewfidered by what does take place. The British army has demonstrated its superiority in all respects over the German confidence in the ranks than any Napoleonic failure before Leipzig. The invincibility of the German army has been demonstrated to the somme and used one hundled that was best like that eye, and it was as good-looking an eye as the other, and both eyes could see that Miss Ruth Gordon had a very pleasant personnel. It wasn't three months later, and after several calls at Ruth's house, that the junior partner made bold to say:

"Ruth, you extended your sympathy for my black eye which you created. That wasn't all the havoc you did that day, however, and it was as good-looking an eye as the other, and both eyes could see that Miss Ruth Gordon had a very pleasant personnel. It wasn't three months later, and after several calls at Ruth's house, that the junior partner made bold to say:

"Ruth, you extended your sympathy for my black eye which you created. That wasn't all the havoc you did that day, however, and it was as good-looking an eye as the other, and both eyes could see that Miss Ruth Gordon had a very pleasant personnel. It wasn't three months later, and after several calls at Ruth's house, that the junior partner made bold to say:

"Ruth, you extended your sympathy for my black eye which you created. That wasn't all the havoc you did that any had a very pleasant personnel. It wasn't three months later, and after the years of the germa dence in the ranks than any Napoleonic failure before Lelpzig. The invincibility of the German army has been demonstrated to be a legend by the new rmy of Great Britain and her dominions in one short year, and I believe firmly that if the war continues with unchanged conditions on the western front for another year we shall see a German disaster comparable with that when he endeavored to hold too long to his trenches before Richmond. If the Germans again retreat to escape such a disaster the meaning will be

In British history the third battle of Ypres will rank with the first. The first was the success of a little army lacking in every mechanical weapon save only their rifles, outnumbered, outgunned, three to one, five to one. It was the story, of an army which died on the spot, leaving a few survivors barely holding on. The third Ypres was the triumph of a new British army, possessing all the material devices of modern warfare and possessing technical efficiency in their use. It possessed all the qualities needed to demonstrate that England had arrived and passed her foe, whose chief, three years before, had sneered at "the contemptible little British army.

THE RUSSIAN FRONT. Turning now to the Russian front, there have been interesting incidents since I closed my review of last week, without any great or decisive change. As I closed my article of last week, it will be recalled that I commented upon the success of the Russians south of the Dniester and in the direction of Halicz. This was on July 9. During the next four days this Russian success grew and spread, until it seemed to be a grave menace to the whole German position in

Galicia between the Styr and the Carpathians. On this front the situation was as follows: The Austro-German standing in front of Lemberg and some forty miles to the eastward of the town. Its northern flank rested upon the Styr River, its centre was pushed orward along the Zlota Lipa River, its southern flank curved back from the Zlota Lipa River to a point just east and north of the mouth of the Gnila Lipa River, which enters the Dniester opposite Halicz. Southward of the Dniester the Austro-German army stood at the Bystritza River, straight southward to the Carpathian Mountains. The only town of importance in this region was the small city of Stanislau, which had been captured by the Russians last December, and this marked the extreme southern point of their advance in their

The two armies of the Central Powers standing north and south of the Dniester made contact not far from the point where the Gnila Lipa River enters the Dniester, and the Russian attack, moving north and west out of Stanislan, forced the passage of the Bystritza River and thrust a wedge between these two armies, taking Halicz and reaching and capturing Kalusz, about twenty miles west of Stanislau, and the headquarters of the Austrian army south of

immediately posed whether it could retreat and hold the Lomnica line. Like the Bystritza River this stream rises in the Carpathians and flows north, entering the Dniester five or ten miles west of the Bystriza. Either of these streams supplies a satisfactory line for extending the Austro-German position south of the Dniester to the Carpathians. But if the Russians succeeded

Stryj should fall the fate of Lemberg would be sealed.

In the first dash of the Russians they passed the Lomnica River and were to be anticipated were disclosed. The British army did better than any-body who knew it thought it would do, but it showed itself still lacking in pied a number of towns west of the river, as well as Halicz to the north bank of the Dniester, west of the Gnila Lipa. In this position they threatened the whole Gnila Lipa north of the Dniester and the whole Lomnica line south of it. They interposed a wedge between the two armies of the Central Powers, and the position of each of these armies became dangerous. Unless the Russians the position of each of these armies became dangerous. Unless the Russians could now be checked a general and sweeping change on the eastern front was

TAKING OF KALUSZ.

The taking of Kalusz was announced on Saturday. On Sunday the Russian still pushing forward south of Kalusz and were clearing the eastern bank of the Lomnica River and seizing the crossings. But then there came a change. First we had reports of heavy rain which slowed down the Russian advance, and later on Tuesday came the announcement that the Germans had retaken the town of Kalusz and that the Russians

had retired behind the Lomnica line. the Austro-German counter-offensive shall now make good the line of the Lomnica, it is plain that the Russian offensive will come to a dead halt, and that it will amount to a considerable, but only local, success. The Russian official statement announces that more than 36,000 prisoners and many guns have been taken since the general offensive of July 2 began. A considerable an number of small towns have likewise been occupied.

But all this is of minor consequence if the Russian drive is over. Then it will remain true, as I said last week, that the moral rather than the military value of the new Russian offensive will be the important thing. We have now to wait and see whether the Russians can bring up fresh munitions and new to some constant times are written. If the Austro-German counter-offensive shall now make good the line of the many and point is shall now make good the line of the many and point is shall now make good the line of the many cars being marked with a star: 6:15, 7:30, *9:00, 10:00, *12:00, *2:00, *2:00, *3:00, *4:00, *5:00, *2:00, *10:00, *10:00, *1:00 and 11:00 p.m. cars at 9:00, 10:00, *1:00 and 11:00 p.m. run to St. Thomas only at 1:30 and 6:15 p.m. Frares to St. Thomas only at 1:30 and 6:15 p.m. Frares to St. Thomas only at 1:30 and 6:15 p.m. Frares to St. Thomas only at 1:30 and 6:15 p.m. Frares to St. Thomas only at 1:30 and 6:15 p.m. Frares to St. Thomas only at 1:30 and 6:15 p.m. Frares to St. Thomas only at 1:30 and 6:15 p.m. Frares to St. Thomas only at 1:30 and 6:15 p.m. Frares to St. Thomas only at 1:30 and 6:15 p.m. Frares to St. Thomas only at 1:30 and 6:15 p.m. Frares to St. Thomas only at 1:30 and 6:15 p.m. Frares to St. Thomas only at 1:30 and 6:15 p.m. Frares to St. Thomas only at 1:30 and 6:15 p.m. Frares to St. Thomas only at 1:30 and 6:15 p.m. Frares to St. Thomas only at 1:30 and 6:15 p.m. Frares to St. Thomas only at 1:30 and 6:15 p.m. Frares to St. Thomas only at 1:30 and 6:15 p.m. Frares to St. Thomas only at 1:30 and 6:15 p.m. Frares to St. Thomas only at 1:30 and 6

reserves and renew the attack south of the Dniester or whether they will now have to resign the offensive for the time being. Before these lines reach the Lomnica it is fair to conclude that the Russian offensive south of the Dniester is over for the time being and that the Germans have succeeded again, as they succeeded along the Stokhod last year, in beating down a Russian drive which threatened to dislocate the whole front from the Pripet Marshes to the Carpathians.

LEMBERG THREATENED.

Any further considerable advance of the Russians west of the Lomnic will compel the Austrians and the Germans north of the Dniester to etire behind the Gnila Lipa line. If this line is turned there is defensive position east of Lemberg, and it seems inevitable that the Austro-Germans will have to evacuate the capital of Galicia again; but it must be nbered that such an evacuation would be the greatest moral disaster for the Germans since Verdun. They are bound to bend every nerve and energy o avert it, and unless they have reached the cracking point it is likely that their superior lines of transportation and organization will enable them ward off the blow. Conceivably the Russians will now try elsewhere, as the struck at the Bystritza line after they had been checked north of the Dniester in the first week of July, but much depends now on the domestic affairs of Russia. Above all, it is again necessary to advise against too great optimism and too great hope so far as the Russian offensive is concerned. It has done more than anybody had a right to expect, but it has not achieved a decisive ore than a local success so far, and it has not in any degree approximated Brusiloff's success of last year, when he broke the Austrian line in Volhynia, ear Olyka, and subsequently captured Dubno and Lutsk and came within an ace of capturing Kovel.

The Advertiser's Daily Short Story Copyright, 1917, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.

worm had been getting in his work during the hot days, and it was great fun. The girls were still throwing when a young man suddenly appeared before them, coming from the highway. He held his bunched handkerchief to his left eye and there was a pretty fierce scowl on his face. Neither girl had eyen seen on his face. Neither girl had even seen him, and they stood with apples in the hands to see what errand he had com

spent months teaching stupid children, and she was glad to get out in the country and watch the swallows soar into the blue sky. In fact, she felt like a young colt, and she almost made up her mind to climb one of the apple trees. She was visiting her friend, Jane Craven. It was Jane who led her into trouble. She picked up apples and began to throw them at a tree, and, of course, Ruth followed the example. They were in a part of the orchard bordering the highway, and such apples as missed the tree at which they were

friend's house, where he found treatment. That eye turned black and blue, and for the next ten days Mr. Belmont had something new to care for. Then he rode out, and who should he meet

Wait a Minute!

Dr. Michael ading speaker for the a the coming election.

and it is seemed it is seemed it is

It is a great crime to hold an election we are informed. "Trust the people" seems to serve some folks only at times.

Billy Sunday was arrested for speeding in Portland, Ore. Billy was trying to keep his auto up to the same speed as his conversation and got pinched for it.

Ex-Czar Nick's fortune has been cut o a paltry \$4,000,000. If he reduces his rations to an egg, an onion and a Back and chronic indigescion, to rations to an egg, an onion and a brought relief to those who had given

Col. Eddie Green, son of the late Hetty Green, is married, leaving 9,000 broken hearts, a dispatch says. Not so many cracked hearts as yearning pockets. Eddie said he was going to be boss before he was married. Now Eddie lets the missus talk for him. You never can tell.

Col. Lil Russell says that kissing spoils the beauty of the mouth. Looks as if few folks are crazy about a beautiful mouth. The German people want peace, and want it badly, but the folks have got o figure the real way of getting it. Away with the Hohenzollerns.

It looks as if it will be a cold day for Kaltschmidt of Detroit when his trial starts. Pretty, if you get it. create a demand for lighter amuse-ments. We are enamored of the heavy amusements now being offered folks. Most of them consist largely in com-parative calf measurements.

A cynic sums up the prohibition movement as follows: Folks are much more respectable now, but they are far less interesting.

Detroit is having murders daily. It will soon be known as the city where life is worth losing easily.

A man, to go out properly these days, should have a Palm Beach suit, an overcoat, a fan, an umbrella, a rain-proof, rubbers, a straw hat, a felt hat, a sailor's oiled hat, and a few other trifles. He could go through the whole outfit in one hour's time.

"Fe fo, fi, fum, I smell the blood of an Englishman," may be the cry behind the apparent desire of some folks to get City Engineer Brazier's job.

"There at least scanner to the cry behalt of the apparent to the cry behind the apparent desire of some folks to get City Engineer Brazier's job.

"There at least scanner to be a control of the cry behind the apparent desire of some folks to get City Engineer Brazier's job.

"Limited. †Local on Sunday. Heavy type, daily, except Sunday.

There at least seems to be more de-ire to fire Mr. Brazier, an Englishman, han there was to dismiss a certain Jerman named Glaubitz. Wonder if here is not a reason?

The weatherman has behaved for almost two straight days this week, making it a world's record in consecutive Nobody will be able to say a word

Some day the girls will be able to wear their white frocks. Heaven will be only about three parasangs away. The Russian bear may hibernate occasionally, but when he wakes up the world hears something. world hears something. The Canadian Senate is se

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> ACCIDENT VICTIM NOW HAS PNEUMONIA

GLENCOE, July 20 .- Joseph Glover, auto accident on the Longwoods road, is now in Chatham Hospital very seri-

ously ill with pneumonia. An interesting collection trophies brought home from the front Gen. Kornlikoff, the Russian leader, came from a log cabin. That's nothing. Sam Hughes comes from Lindsay, Ont. There's a great fighter.

**

If Hindenburg would only stage a regular retirement on the west front, we would not mind Bethmann-Hollweg sloughing his job.

An Ohlo newspaper says that profanity is increasing. Yep; more people are interested in politics than ever before.

by Corp. George Secord was on view at Duncanson & McAlpine's Garage for a short time. Mr. Secord has given some very interesting talks since he arrived home. One was at Burns' Church, Mosa, where he touched on Y. M. C. A. work, and another was at the lawn social at Fergusons Crossing. Charlie Stinson, who went to England with the 135th Battalion, is home. He was greeted by a number of his old friends on arriving at the G. T. R., and escorted to his home, where see interested in politics than ever before. Corp. George Secord was on view speeches were made by Reeve A. J. Wright, and J. N. Currie, president of the Patriotic Association. He was presented with a purse of \$10 by Lewis

Traction Company

LEY RAILWAY Timetable Effective June 1, 1917. To Port Stanley—*5:20, 6:20, *7:20, 8:20, *9:20, 10:20, *11:20 a.m., 12:20, *1:20, 12:20, *3:20, 4:20, *5:20, 6:20, *7:20, 8:20,

type, daily, except Sunday, 2:20 and 6:20 p.m. cars are local be-tween St. Thomas and Port Stanley, Incline Railway, Port Stanley, oper-

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