

# RUSSIANS DRIVING AHEAD ON A 100-MILE FRONT

## Pushing Steadily Ahead All Along From Tarnopol to the Carpathians, Have Passed Halicz On Way to Lemberg, Whose Fall Shortly Is Expected.

London Cable—Having broken the strong Austro-German line in the vicinity of Halicz, the Russians are pushing forward from Halicz toward Lemberg, the capital of Galicia, and from Stanislaw, south of Halicz, westward toward the line of the Dniester. After the capture of Halicz, on the front from Halicz to Zolotvin, about 30 miles to the south, General Korniloff forced the Austro-Germans to continue their retreat. In their advance from Halicz the Russians forced the fleeing enemy across the Lomnica and occupied two towns on the western bank of the river. The next natural barrier is the River Stoka, about six miles west of the Lomnica. To-night's German official report states that south of the Dniester German and Austrian troops on the River Lomnica are again in fighting contact with the Russians.

South and west of Stanislaw the Russians have reached the Posiecz-Lesivka-Kalusz line, the central point of which, Lusivka, is four miles west of the River Bystritza. This line is about seven miles east of Kalusz, the nearest largest town west of Stanislaw, and which is situated in the bend of the Stoka River. The extension of the Russian fighting line to Zolotvin brings the battle-ground into the foothills of the Carpathians.

On Tuesday the Russians captured 2,000 more prisoners and 30 guns, bringing their total captured from July 8 to 10 to more than 10,000 officers and men and 80 guns. A large amount of machine guns and war material also was taken. Berlin gives no details of Tuesday's fighting in Galicia, merely saying that: "Movements south of the Dniester have been executed until now as planned."

### LEMBERG'S FATE SEALED.

Petrograd Cable—In the capture of Halicz the Russian revolutionary army, so discredited during the last few months, has reached in a single move the objective fought for so stubbornly, but without success, by Gen. Brusiloff's triumphant forces of last summer in a long and arduous campaign. This feat means the definite piercing of the Austro-German lines on a broad front, and not merely a local penetration, which was accomplished by the first Russian victory west of Tarnopol.

The activity of the Russian armies has now spread from Tarnopol to the Carpathians, and they are steadily pushing forward on a continuous front more than 100 miles long. General Brusiloff, apparently benefiting from last year's experience in his attempts upon Halicz from the north, from which side last summer's campaign proved it almost impregnable, planned the southern drive along the road to Dolina, so brilliantly executed by Gen. Korniloff. This appeared to be the line of least resistance, and Halicz was easily taken from the rear.

The strategic results from the taking of Halicz are obvious. Lemberg is now open to attack from Halicz. It is also likely that the Austrian line, which has been so long based on the Gnil Lipa River, will be forced to retire, and as the Russian movement develops in the direction of Lemberg it is sure to have an effect upon the situation in the Kovel-Vladimir-Volynsk region.

Since the Russian advance in August, 1914, when the capture of Lemberg followed swiftly on the taking of Halicz, it has been the popular theory that Lemberg cannot long be held after Halicz has fallen, but the defence of Lemberg, according to the view of a majority of the military critics, depends upon the ability of Germany to bring up reserves quickly. The railroad route from Lemberg, through Boleschow and Dolina, is circuitous and slow, and will become unfeasible with further Russian progress along the Dolina road, and it will be impossible to transfer troops from the Brzezany region, since the enemy cannot afford to weaken that part of the front in view of the continued Russian pressure there.

The military writers, therefore, conclude that there is an excellent chance for the Russians to capture Lemberg in the near future.

### THE OFFICIAL REPORT.

The Petrograd War Office report says: "In the direction of Dolina yesterday, we continued the pursuit northward of the retreating enemy, who had been broken by Gen. Korniloff's army on the Jezupol-Stanislaw-Bogorodchan front.

"At mid-day our gallant troops took the town of Halicz. Advance detachments were thrown across the left bank of the Dniester. Towards evening our troops reached the valley of the River Lomnica and advance detachments crossing over after a short engagement to the left bank of the river occupied the villages of Bludnik and Babin.

"Our troops advancing on the Bogorodehan-Solotvina front having broken down the resistance of the enemy, reached the line of Boleszcz-Lesivka-Kosmacz.

"In the course of the day we captured more than 2,000 prisoners and about 30 guns. Altogether in the three days' battle from the 8th to the 10th in the direction of Dolina, we took prisoner more than 150 officers and 10,000 men. Our cap-

tures also include about 80 guns, 12 of them of heavy calibre, and a large number of trench mortars and machine guns and a large quantity of engineering material and military stores.

"On the Baltic Sea on Monday squadrons of enemy hydroplanes carried out three flights over Arensburg and the region of Tserelia, dropping about thirty bombs on the roadstead batteries and various structures without result, causing no loss or damage. On Sunday a Zeppelin flew over the southern extremity of the Aland archipelago."

### AUSTRIANS ADMIT DEFEAT.

Admission by the Austrians of a defeat at the hands of the Russians is contained in a message from Austrian war press headquarters, as forwarded from Amsterdam by the Central News, it says:

"For two days our troops repulsed strong Russian attacks. In trenches which had been destroyed by artillery fire one division defended itself against attacks by superior Russian columns. But when fresh Russian reserves were brought into action our troops were compelled to retreat, giving up their first line."

"The following statement on military operations was issued to-day by the Austro-Hungarian War Office: "Reconnoitring and artillery activity in the eastern war theatre was livelier. "Renewed bitter fighting developed early yesterday near Stanislaw. The allied (Teuton) troops repulsed many attacks, but were withdrawn in the evening, under the increasing pressure of enemy masses, to behind the lower Lomnica. The enemy did not pursue during the night.

"North of the Dniester the Russians were fairly quiet, and our storming troops worked successfully. Between the Galician frontier and the Baltic there was a frequent revival of artillery fire."

## BERLIN CRISIS MAY HAVE BEEN STAGE EFFECT

### One Section of London Opinion Believes It Was Put On.

### STILL OBSCURE

### "Reforms" May Be Held Out to Delude the Entente.

London Cable says—There are two distinct points of view here with regard to the German political crisis. One, that it is altogether genuine; another, that it is largely stage-managed. Both agree in firmly believing that the ferment, whether genuine or theatrical, largely originated in Vienna; also that whatever may be the upshot, a new peace offer may be expected from the Central Powers in a few weeks. Not that such an offer would be of a nature to affect the length of the war, but it would be put forward by Germany in the hope of embarrassing the allies. Here it is generally agreed that the American embargo on exports is an infinitely greater blow, affecting the duration of the war, than the German crisis.

The Times under the headline "German Peace Offensive," says overdoing by Berlin may be found accurately to characterize their motives. In considering the value of the Koelnische Volks-Zeitung's news of the crisis, which was cabled yesterday, it must be remembered that Erzberger dominates this newspaper. One outstanding fact is clear, namely, however much the German Government, realizing the crisis that is impending, decided to advertise and capitalize it, there is behind it all plenty of genuine cause for such a shake-up.

### JUNKER PRESS REFRACTORY.

A Times Amsterdam special says the Koelnische Volks-Zeitung, speaking of resolutions on peace, says any such resolution must emphasize the fact that Germany has waged the war from the beginning as a defensive war alone, defensive for the future as well as the present. It adds that if peace is not attained the submarines must continue to sink ships till English arrogance for world domination ceases. No one in the Reichstag ever doubted Hindenburg's words, "We shall conquer if we persevere until the submarine has done its work."

Another condition of an agreement, says the Volks-Zeitung, is that four Parliamentary State secretaries or Imperial Minister must take over control of the Imperial policy. An agreement is only attainable on the foregoing conditions, which are even now endangered by the refusal of the National Liberals to accept the unity formula concerning war and peace

aims. This party adopted an attitude against the Chancellor, as he did not possess their confidence. What Erzberger really said about the submarine is unknown.

The Wolff Tageblatt says it has tested the whole edifice of German policy, being specially thorough with the U-boat calculations and predictions, and the effect thereupon of America's intervention. From many indications, however, it does not appear that Erzberger advocates a discontinuance of the submarine war.

The Koelnische Volks-Zeitung says that Erzberger never raised doubt of the submarine war's effectiveness in his committee speeches, nor did he wish to speak of a renunciation thereof. The Volks-Zeitung adds that no one can doubt the effect of the submarine war.

A German Government wireless message, intercepted by the British Admiralty, concerning the Crown Council on Monday, says the Emperor William on Tuesday discussed undecided questions and their solution with Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg. The intercepted message adds: "On the Emperor's order the German Crown Prince arrived in Berlin to-day to discuss these matters with the Emperor."

### DEFENSIVE WAR ONLY.

Amsterdam Cable—The German political situation is still obscure. Notwithstanding the sensational revelations of the Koelnische Volks-Zeitung, nothing definite is yet known concerning the constitution of the coalition Ministry or the Chancellor's fate. Germany's political circles continue in a state of fermentation, which is reflected in contradictory articles in the press.

Cautious observers, acquainted with German guile, do not accept reported reforms at their face value. Lloyd George's speech undoubtedly had an immense effect. Almost every Dutchman met since the German crisis has asserted that Germany has taken Lloyd George's counsel to heart, and is willing to democratize itself as a condition before negotiations to end the war, which is daily more loathed and is daily eating more deeply into the vitals of the nation. It is often added, however, that the present situation is complicated by three or four elements—the desire for peace, the desire for victory, the desire for democracy, and the desire of the privileged class for the retention of their privileges. If all these could somehow be combined so as to delude the Entente into the belief that genuine democratic reform was seriously contemplated it might be easier to negotiate with the enemy. That seems to be the underlying basis of the unity formula which was to declare that Germany is only waging a defensive war.

The Koelnische Volks-Zeitung to-day significantly points out that "anyone who desired peace and who would voluntarily renounce territorial acquisitions or the security of the frontiers of the Fatherland, or who merely from Jealistic motives desired peace, would be a madman. If not a traitor to the Fatherland. Territorial acquisitions and frontier security may be absolutely necessary to a war of defence."

The session of the Crown Council on Monday, says a Berlin telegram, lasted until one o'clock Tuesday morning, when the resignations were accepted definitely. The Imperial Chancellor has decided to offer the vacant ministerial portfolios to leaders of the Reichstag and Prussian Diet. An Imperial Ministry of Labor will be created under the Socialists, Herbert

the above despatch does not reveal the identity of the ministers who resigned. Foreign Minister Zimmermann and Vice-Chancellor Hefflerman have been mentioned most often as the ministers who would lose their portfolios.

## KING OF HEJAS HARRIES TURKS

### Pro-Ally Arab Ruler Seizes Red Sea Posts.

### Ottomans Lost Heavily in the Battles.

London Cable—Although little has been heard of him recently, it develops that the "King of the Hejas," the former Grand Sheriff of Mecca, has been continuing his activity in Arabia. This Arab leader, who assumed his royal title by virtue of the sway, he secured over the extensive Hejas region along the Red Sea, has been in revolt against the Turks since July, 1916, and recently has apparently been extending his authority northward.

Replying to a question in the House of Commons to-day, James Ian MacPherson, Parliamentary Secretary to the War Office, said that the Turkish posts between the Tafila-Main district and Akaba were now in Arab hands. The total Turkish losses in the fighting that has taken place were 700 killed and 600 prisoners, including 20 officers, he stated, while one mountain gun also was captured. A Turkish battalion was destroyed on July 2nd, and the Hejas railway damaged at many points.

It seems probable that the towns of Tafleeh and Mean in Northern Arabia, are those alluded to by the spokesman for the War Office. Tafleeh lies 100 miles northwest of Akaba, which is at the head of the Gulf of Akaba on the easterly side of the Sinai Peninsula. Tafleeh is about fifteen miles southeast of the southern extremity of the Dead Sea and Mean is located slightly to the south, on the railway line from Damascus to Medina.

Wigg—What do you think of the German retreat? Wagg—it seems to be a case of every man for himself and the devil take the Hindenburg.

## CHAMBERLAIN RESIGNS FROM INDIA OFFICE

### British Cabinet Man Out Following Report On Mesopotamia.

## HARDINGE STAYS

### Offered Resignation Thrice—Both Considered Victims of System.

London Cable—The Times' Parliamentary correspondent writes: "There was an intensely dramatic climax to the Mesopotamia debate in the House of Commons to-night. Austen Chamberlain announced his resignation of the office of Secretary of State for India and made the speech of his life in vindication of the part he played in the events on which the commissioners pronounced judgment. At the same time he warmly defended several of his colleagues both in India and at home, whose conduct was criticized in the report of the commission. Mr. Chamberlain's announcement of his resignation took the House by surprise."

Mr. Balfour, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, announced in the House of Commons that Lord Hardinge had thrice offered to resign, the first time on the issue of the commission's report and the last time as late as yesterday, in each case the Foreign Secretary declined to accept his resignation.

### VICTIM OF SYSTEM.

Nothing is known as to whether other resignations are pending, but it is considered quite possible that further developments may occur on the return of the King to the capital. It is understood that Premier Lloyd George and Mr. Chamberlain's colleagues have done their best to persuade him to withdraw his resignation, but without avail. Great sympathy is felt for Mr. Chamberlain, who is regarded as the victim of the peculiar Indian administrative system.

After a debate extending throughout the evening, which revolved mainly around the form the judicial enquiry should take—strong criticisms being voted that the tribunal suggested by the Government was a mere whitewashing and shelling procedure to protect the statesmen who came under the commission's condemnation—Mr. Balfour announced that the Government was willing to set up a tribunal by statute competent to deal with both soldiers and civilians, instead of an enquiry tribunal as already proposed.

Speeches in the House of Lords by the Marquis of Crew, Earl Curzon, the Marquis of Lansdowne, and others, were largely of an apologetic character, defending the impugned statesmen on the ground of their loyal service to the Empire, their good intention and zeal and the difficulties they had to face under exceptional circumstances and the handicap of the peculiar Indian administrative system.

### ZEALOUS DEFENDERS.

Baron Hardinge especially found zealous defenders in both the Lords and Commons, Sir Mark Sykes, (Unionist for Hull, caused sympathetic demonstrations in the Commons by reminding the House of Lord Hardinge's long and valuable services, the attempt on his life at the Delhi Durbar some years ago, the death of his wife under tragic circumstances, and finally the recent death of his son in action in France.

Sir F. E. Smith, the Attorney-General, in opening the debate in the House of Commons, described the report as "simply a cemetery of reputations." No single person, he said, mentioned by the report had the advantage of being represented by counsel. It might be that the conclusions in the report were well founded, but that had yet to be ascertained and proved.

He said it would have been both unfair and illegal to take action against the officers mentioned in the commission's report and it would therefore be unfair to take such action against the civilians. But if the House considered the course proposed improper, the Government was prepared to set up a statutory tribunal.

The Speaker of the House, at the outset of the debate, in explaining the suggested tribunal, said that there might be a difference of opinion concerning its form, but the whole House was unanimous that a judicial tribunal should try the question. He announced that the Indian Government had already sent to the Imperial Government a despatch proposing reform in the Indian political system for adoption after the war, and the Government was giving the matter careful attention.

Mr. Chamberlain warmly defended himself and the others named in the report against the newspaper charges of gambling in the lives of soldiers for political considerations, and argued that they would not have given orders for an advance unless the military advisers had recommended it as a proper course. He invited the House to consider what the commission would have said had they ignored the advice of the military experts. He would not say a word in excuse of the horrible breakdown in the medical service, but sixteen months ago he had, through Lord Hardinge, warned the military authorities of the possibility of such a breakdown, and had his warning been acted upon, a breakdown would have been averted.

Defending Lord Hardinge, he said that the gravest charge the commission had to bring against him was that he treated too implicitly in military affairs to the military advisers

and had failed to use his great authority to overrule them. He declared it would be an evil day for the country, if on account of errors a judgment for which others are equally responsible, a great public servant should be hounded out of public life without trial or hearing, in answer to the clamor of an ill-informed and passionate mob.

### JUSTICE TO BE DONE.

Mr. Balfour said it was inevitable when such unfortunate events occurred, that there should be a passionate desire that some one be punished, but it was the business of Parliament to see that that natural desire should never exceed the bounds of strict justice. It was their duty to see that it did not rush them over some cataract of public immorality, which they must regret immediately after, and historians for all time. He had the Premier's permission to say that the Government would accept the alternative of a statutory tribunal suggested by the Attorney-General and urged by Sir John Simon, the former Home Secretary.

While he admired the dignified statement in which Mr. Chamberlain had announced his decision, he thought it right to add that he profoundly dissented from Mr. Chamberlain's decision.

He thought that Lord Hardinge had not been fairly treated. In response to some heckling, the Foreign Secretary argued that there was no reason why Lord Hardinge should resign because he would have to appear before the tribunal. He contended that India was not prepared to help in the great European war, but that she had responded nobly at great risk at home.

A commission upon the happenings on the western front since the beginning of the war, said the secretary, might produce the same kind of a report in many respects, as that submitted by the Mesopotamia Commission. The debate was adjourned.

## SHIP LOSSES TO THE SUBS. AGAIN LOWER

### Only 17 Sunk, and the Same Number Escaped When Attacked.

## BEATING THE U-BOAT

### Lowest Week's Toll Since Campaign Opened, Except an Equal One.

London Cable—The sinking of 14 British merchantmen of more than 1,600 tons, is reported in the weekly summary of shipping losses issued here to-day.

Three merchantmen of less than 1,600 tons, and seven fishing vessels also were sunk.

The naval editor of the Times writes: "On the whole, this return in many ways is more satisfactory than many that have been issued, for it shows that the struggle between the U-boats and the mercantile marine has not become more intense. For two months the total reached is in the neighborhood of 600 vessels. These are vessels of all classes, excluding fishing craft. If we reckon the average tonnage of such vessels to be somewhere between 3,000 and 3,500 tons the approximate amount of British shipping destroyed in the campaign comes to little less than 2,000,000 gross tonnage. This is about 10 per cent. of the total tonnage of the mercantile marines of this country. This may be an over-estimate. But it cannot be very far from the mark. What it seems to show is that the task the Germans have undertaken is beyond their power to accomplish. We were told a total of 1,000,000 tons of shipping would be destroyed monthly, and this is necessary for the achievement of their ends. The loss is serious enough, but nothing like the total claimed by the Germans to have been reached the first six months.

"Unless, therefore, the weekly figures are misleading, the problem does not appear such as cannot be solved. Looking at things all round we may take hope.

"It must be recalled the campaign must always be of an intermittent character. The decrease in energy of the last few weeks may not continue. Clearly offence is the best reply to the submarines. On the whole, the hunt for them appears to be making fair progress."

The official summary reads:

"Arrivals, 2,898; sailings, 2,798. "British merchant ships sunk by mine or submarine, over 1,600 tons, including one previously, 14; under 1,600 tons, 3.

"British merchant ships unsuccessfully attacked, including four previously, 17.

"British fishing vessels sunk, including one previously, 7."

The increasing effectiveness of the measures against submarines which are being carried out by British and American warships is shown in the record of last week. With one exception the number of merchantmen sunk is the lowest of any week since the British inaugurated in March, the system of giving out weekly reports. The report of March 11th showed 17 merchantmen sunk, the same total as is shown in the last week's summary.

The preceding report gave the sinking of 15 vessels under 1,600 tons and five under the size. In the two earlier periods the totals were respectively 28 and 22. This compares with the sinking of 40 large merchantmen in one week and 38 in another at the height of the campaign in April. In the week ended April 21st, 55 vessels in all were sunk.

Wigg—Harduppe's credit is mighty bad, and yet he is cheerful. Wagg—Yes, it seems that he can't even borrow trouble.

## RUSS ADVANCE TWENTY MILES IN FIVE DAYS

### Teuton Armies Defending Lemberg Menaced by Flanking Movement.

## HUGE CAPTURES

### 42,300 Prisoners, 164 Guns Taken in the Present Offensive.

From Petrograd reports, the following number of prisoners and guns are shown to have been taken since the beginning of the Russian offensive in Galicia:

	Prisoners.	Guns.
In the fighting around Brzezany on July 1 and 2	18,300	29
Around Stanislaw and Halicz from July 2 to 8	14,000	50
From July 8 to 11	10,000	85
Totals	42,300	164

These figures do not include machine guns. Twelve of the 55 cannon taken at Halicz are heavy pieces.

London Cable—Another step in the outflanking of the Austro-German armies protecting Lemberg on the east has been achieved by the Russians, who have crossed the River Lomnica and captured Kalusz. Beyond the Lomnica and south of the Dniester, west of Halicz, General Korniloff's advance continues.

When the Russians occupied Kalusz, after forcing a passage of the Lomnica, they had advanced twenty miles northward from Stanislaw in five days. In the same time the Eighth Russian army took Halicz and crossed the Dniester there and began an advance between Stanislaw and Bohorodozany. A great wedge has been pierced in the Austro-German lines south of the Dniester.

The taking of Halicz Tuesday was a threat against the Austro-German line northward through Brzezany, along the Ziota Lipa and the crossing of the Lomnica and an advance beyond is a blow to the security of the line protecting Lemberg. Should the Russian advance west of Stanislaw continue unchecked, and should large Russian forces be thrown across the Dniester in the region of Halicz, the Ziota Lipa line, unbroken by the Russian onslaught of July 1, would be turned making a general retirement inevitable.

On the southern end of the Stanislaw front, which is in the foothills of the Carpathians, the Russians are not advancing as rapidly as on the northern end. The enemy is taking advantage of the hilly country, and has checked momentarily, attacks west of Bohorodozany.

The Petrograd report says: "Western (Russian) front: Yesterday our operations along the Rivers Dniester and Lomnica continued to develop. After a stubborn and sanguinary battle the enemy was forced out of the town of Kalusz, which was occupied by us.

"To the west of Bohorodozany, on the Grabovka-Rossina-Krivka front, the enemy, taking advantage of the extremely intricate terrain, is holding back our advance.

"There were no changes elsewhere on this front."

## OUR TROOPS IN ENGLISH CAMPS

### Their Health is Good and They Are Well Housed.

### Well Fed, and Very Little Drunkenness.

Ottawa Cable—Major Gen. John Hughes, Inspector-General for Western Canada, has just returned from a visit to the Canadian troops in England and at the front. He has made the following observations to the Minister of Militia and Defence, which the Minister considers will be of interest to the public:

"I visited all the camps (in England). The men were mostly quartered in huts, which are quite comfortable, and very suitable for all conditions of weather. The health of the troops in all camps is good, and the sanitary and medical departments well administered.

"The rations supplied are ample and of good quality. The cooking and messing arrangements for the men are excellent; there is apparently no waste, and I found no complaints as to either quantity or quality of food supplied.

"I am very pleased to report that no crime of a serious nature exists, and that the conduct of all troops in England is of the best. I was pleased to find that for drunkenness there was less than one case per thousand men per week, and this was not for any one camp alone, but the average for all camps in England.

"Are you going to take summer boarders?" "Not this year," answered Farmer Cortoseel. "I don't propose to let city folks off that way. I'm going to take 'em as pupils in agriculture and make 'em pay for the opportunity to do some farmin'."—Washington Star.