

## FOE ROUTED ON A LONG FRONT BY THE BRITISH

Germans Pressed Back 500  
Yards Near La Boisselle.

### PRUSSIAN GUARDS BEATEN

British Force Way Into Ovil-  
lers, Where Fierce Fighting  
Is Continued.

[Canadian Press Cable.]

London, July 7.—11:13 p.m.—The British troops in their new advance have gained new successes, among which are the capture of a further portion of an immensely strong position known as the Leipzig Redoubt, according to the official statement issued by the London war office tonight.

East of La Boisselle the British have captured German trenches on a front of nearly two thousand yards to a depth of five hundred yards.

In the direction of Oviliers, the British have forced their way into the village after capturing five hundred yards of the German front.

#### Three More Lines.

North of Fricourt, the British drove the enemy from two woods and captured three lines of trenches.

An attempt by the Prussian Guards to stem the advance east of Contalmaison was crushed by the British fire and seven hundred prisoners of various regiments were taken. Contalmaison was stormed, but was retaken by the Germans in a strong counter-attack.

The text of the statement follows:

"8:44 p.m.—Despite stubborn resistance on the part of the enemy our infantry, well assisted by our artillery, have pushed their advance with the utmost gallantry throughout this morning and gained several important successes.

#### Strong Work Taken.

"South of Thiepval, after a fierce preliminary bombardment, a further portion of the immensely strong work known as the Leipzig Redoubt, was carried by assault. This redoubt is situated in a salient of the German line, and the enemy has exerted all his ingenuity over its fortifications during the last twenty months.

"Further south one of our brigades, attacking from the west, forced its way across five hundred yards of the German front line trenches into the enemy's defences in Oviliers. Fierce fighting is now in progress for possession of the village.

#### Advance 500 Yards.

"Following our successes of last night to the east of La Boisselle we advanced our line over a maze of German trenches on a front of nearly 2,000 yards to a depth of five hundred yards.

"North of Fricourt, linking up with the above attack, we drove the enemy from two woods and three lines of trenches.

"About 10 a.m. the Prussian Guards were thrown into the fight east of Contalmaison in a desperate effort to force us back. The attack was crushed by our fire. The enemy subsequently fell back to the north leaving seven hundred prisoners of various regiments in our hands. About noon our infantry carried the village of Contalmaison by storm, but were subsequently forced out again by a strong counter-attack.

#### Enemy's Casualties Heavy.

"The enemy's casualties today must have been very severe. Large numbers of troops retiring over the open, were caught by our artillery, and the village of Bazentin le Petit was heavily shelled at a time when it was seen to be full of German reserves.

"An officer prisoner states that his battalion came under a raking machine gun fire from one of our aeroplanes which was flying over the battlefield at an altitude of 300 feet. Shortly afterwards the same battalion was heavily shelled by our long-range guns.

"Heavy rain has been falling throughout the day and the sodden ground and flooded state of the trenches added to the difficulty experienced by our troops."

# London Camp

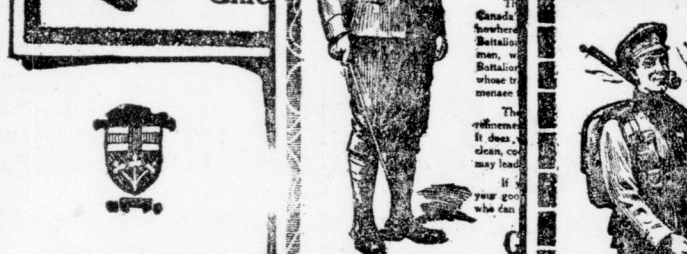
## Overseas Battalions of Western Ontario Make Forward Move Toward Britain's Firing Line



The Ninety-first  
Overseas Battalion



The "Pride of Perth"  
Overseas Battalion



The 118th  
Overseas Battalion



Gillette Safety Razor

OFFICIAL bulletins, Canadian "Eyewitness" reports and private letters from the front are doing much more than add glorious pages to Canada's history. These tales of dogged defence and victorious counter-attack are bringing out thousands of splendid recruits, and thrilling the Battalions in training with a growing impatience to get into the thick of it.

As a big step towards Flanders, the move to London Camp has been warmly welcomed. The facilities for more advanced training, and broader comradeship with the flower of Old Ontario's manhood, mean much to the boys.

As they "pal" together, comparing notes and equipment, those who are without cannot help envying the men who have Gillette Safety Razors. For if ever anything proved its worth, the Gillette has done so in this war.

In training camps—at "the back of the front"—even in the first-line trenches, where shaving would seem out of the question—the Gillette is helping thousands of our gallant officers and men to maintain their usual standards of personal cleanliness.

If there's a lad in London Camp whose comfort interests you, SEND HIM A GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR—or if he has one already, then a good supply of blades.

## VON BOTHMER'S ARMY IS IN RAPID FLIGHT BEFORE MUSCOVITES

Germans Are Reported Retir-  
ing Towards Stanislaw.

### PLIGHT IS SERIOUS ONE

Russians Continue Advance  
Along Styr, Taking Two  
Villages.

[Canadian Press.]

Petrograd, July 7.—Via London, July 8.—4:15 a.m.—The retirement of Gen. Von Bothmer's army westward from between the Strips and Leta Lipa Rivers has begun. With the occupation by the Russians of the east bank of the Koropice River, which parallels the Strips twelve miles to the west, and a further advance by Gen. Brusilov between the Dniester and the Pruth, Von Bothmer's position became untenable.

According to Col. Shumsky, the military critic of the Moscow Gazette, Von Bothmer is hurriedly moving his troops in the direction of Stanislaw, the important railway centre, 60 miles south of Lemberg. Col. Shumsky believes that the German general proposes to make a stand on a line from Stanislaw to Halicz. Military critics doubt, however, his ability to maintain this line in view of the presence of Gen. Letchitzky's army south of these towns in the vicinity of Nadworna and Tisminizza. Gen. Letchitzky is relied upon to continue his pounding of Von Bothmer's right wing.

In the region of Baranovitch new changes of importance have occurred, but the fighting has been marked by fierce counter-attacks on the part of the enemy, which resulted in heavy losses for them.

Commenting on the battle on the Kolki-Czartorysk front, where Russians yesterday captured 2,300 prisoners, Col. Shumsky says:

"This is the first time that a large force of Germans has been put to flight." He gives as one reason for this the fact that the Germans have been driven to employ young and unseasoned troops and officers.

The large percentage of Germans among the last batch of prisoners—4,000 out of a total of 11,000—is worthy of note. The Russian soldiers have dubbed the Austrians "noble enemy," due to the fact that they have surrendered in such large numbers.

Following up their advance in the region of the Lower Styr, the Russians have occupied two villages and a railway station.

The war office announcement of today says that the villages of Komarow and Grady and the railway station of Manevitch are now in Russian hands. These three points are in the region to the west of Czartorysk, where there

has been violent fighting for several days, the Germans having thrown in heavy reinforcements to check the Russian advance toward the important strategic position of Koval. The Manevitch station is fourteen miles west of Czartorysk on the railway line between Sarny and Kovel. Komarow and Grady are southwest of Czartorysk. A German retirement in this region was announced in Berlin today.

Official Report.

"The battles west of the Lower Styr are continuing with success for us. In the Galusa-Optovo-Volteck region we have taken possession of the fortified Austrian and German positions. The enemy took flight under the fire of our artillery. Our cavalry, pursuing, charged into them in the region of Volteck and captured a Krupp battery of six cannon, which hardly had time to fire a few shots. At the end of the violent battle we occupied the villages of Komarow and Grady."

"According to the latest reports our cavalry carried the railway station of Manevitch, and in the course of the present, twenty-nine machine guns, four cannon and three pieces of heavy artillery."

"South of the River Stokhod and in the region of the lower Lipa there have been artillery duels."

"In Galicia, near Gliadki, the enemy, after having exploded a number of mines, attempted to begin an offensive, but was repulsed."

Over 10,000 Prisoners.

"According to the latest information the prisoners taken on July 4 and 5 west of the Lower Styr were 270 officers and 9,500 men. The following booty has been registered up to the present: Twenty-nine machine guns, six bomb-throwers, three mine-throwers, and more than 5,000 rifles."

Northwest of Kimpolow (Southern Pukowin), the enemy undertook an energetic offensive, which we repulsed."

On the Dvina front, in the region of Pskov and down to the region of Polad, violent artillery engagements occurred at several points, southwest of Lake Narocz, as the outcome of a fierce bayonet attack, we captured from the Germans part of their first line trenches. Violent counter-attacks by the Germans are continuing."

East of Baranovitch the enemy undertook several attacks."

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## TWO COMPLETE DIVISIONS TO BE TRAINED IN CANADA BEFORE GOING OVERSEAS

Two Brigades From Ontario Will Be Included in the New  
Organization—Men To Be Ready To Go  
Right to Trenches.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

OTTAWA, July 7.—Another advance step in Canadian military organization is contemplated.

Two complete divisions of 21,000 men each are to be trained in this country. The practice heretofore has been to organize regiments in Canada and to have them formed into brigades and divisions in England.

There are in Canada today enough

men to form two divisions. All that is required is to have the corps assembled and formed into divisions here.

The training could be carried out in Canada to such a point that the division would require little further preparation before going into the trenches.

The new organization would take in the Highland brigade in Nova Scotia, a brigade from New Brunswick and Quebec, one from Quebec, two from Ontario and a brigade from the West.

CHALUNES NO MORE  
A SAFE POINT FOR  
CONCENTRATION WORK

Germans Forced to Detrain  
Further East.

### BATTLE IS SUSPENDED

Germans, Unable to Rally,  
Give French Chance to  
Plan New Thrust.

PARIS, July 7.—11:55 p.m.—The battle was suspended along the French section of the line in Picardy today. The Germans were too badly hammered yesterday to be in a position to continue counter-attacks and the French were left unmolested to make careful preparations for the second phase of their offensive. In accordance with the new strategy of the Allies, the second thrust of the French will not begin until the British have advanced their line.

Another reason to hold their hand is that they have not yet rearranged their communications, which were thrown out of joint by the rapidity of the initial French drive. Chalunes, the great junction on the Amiens-Rheims-Chaumont railway upon which the Germans depended for concentrating troops, is now no longer safe.

Two German Stations Burned.

Reinforcements and supplies are being detained further east at Xesle, Voynes and Ham, which points are being incessantly bombarded by French aeroplanes. The latter two stations were completely burned yesterday and the track damaged.

The fiercest fighting on Thursday occurred at Belloy, which the Germans attacked six times, a Bavarian division suffering heavy losses. The most violent attack was made at 3 o'clock on a slight salient which the French line forms between Belloy and Estrees. The attack was made by two regiments in massed formation. They struggled heroically through the infernal curtain fire of the French artillery, which tore gaps in their ranks. They even made some way forward in the face of a hail of bullets from machine guns, but as soon as they came within striking distance the French men sprang from the trenches and scattered the remnant of the brigade with the bayonet.

LLOYD GEORGE ASSUMES  
CHARGE OF WAR OFFICE

Seals of the Secretaryship Handed Him  
by King.

NEW YORK, July 7.—A news agency dispatch from London says: King George received David Lloyd George in audience today, and handed him the seals of the secretaryship of war. Lloyd George assumed his new office this afternoon.

## FIGHTING FOR PEACE BRINGS RESIGNATION OF FAMOUS EDITOR

Francis W. Hirst Leaves the  
London Economist.

### SEES FINANCIAL RUIN

Declares He Has Been Trying  
to Separate Passion  
From Reason.

LONDON, July 7.—11:40 p.m.—Francis W. Hirst, the prominent financial writer, in his voluntary resignation of the editorship of the London Economist, after a tenure of nine years, says:

"In my view the financial fabric of western Europe is in imminent peril and in a few more months it will no longer be possible to disguise the bankrupt condition of several great nations. Civilization, as we have known it and represented by institutions are doomed, unless through the exertions of individuals the rights, without which an Englishman, at any rate, will hardly care to live, are speedily restored. To this end, freedom and independence must somehow be won back for parliament and the press."

Mr. Hirst once upon an occasion of the restrictions enforced by the defence of the realm act and "secret diplomacy." Replying to the Times, which states that he inspired the Economist with a "distressingly pacifist policy," he says:

"I am a peace-maker. I am accused of being a peace-maker. The accusation is not distressing to me. I plead guilty to the charge. It has been my principal object during the last year to prepare the public mind for peace by separating passion and fiction from reason and fact, and if I could believe I had hastened its advent by one day and saved the precious lives and limbs lost in twenty-four hours, I should feel myself to have won a prize worth all the titles that emperors shower on their favorites and ministers or their supporters."

"That the negotiation of peace is a difficult task I admit. That the attainment of an honorable peace, a settlement beyond the region of competent diplomacy I deny. That peace is desired by all belligerent nations I feel certain, and I feel that the Economist of the Economist has touched its height during the last few weeks may serve to indicate the feeling of our businessmen."

Hartley Withers, financial adviser to the treasury, succeeds Mr. Hirst as editor of the Economist. It is understood the proprietors of the paper disagreed with Mr. Hirst's editorial policy.

LITTLE BOY SIGHT  
WITH ECZEMA  
Healed by Cuticura  
Trial Free

H. J. TENNANT REFUSES  
TO ACCEPT A PERRAGE

LONDON, July 8.—1:58 a.m.—Harold J. Tennant, parliamentary under-secretary of state for war, yesterday refused a perrage offered to him by Premier Asquith, according to the Express. It is expected Mr. Tennant will be appointed secretary of state for Scotland.

CAMPBELLFORD BOY DROWNS.

CODRUM, Ont. July 7.—The 10-year-old son of Mrs. James Blue, of Campbellford, went bathing with his brother and a companion in the river, and was drowned today. The body was recovered a short time afterwards. His father and three brothers are overseas.

SOCIAL AT AILSA CRAIG.

AILSA CRAIG, July 7.—The ladies of the Methodist Church held a strawberry social last evening on the parish grounds, which was attended by a large crowd. Supper was served from 6 to 8:30 p.m., after which a program was given on the lawn by Exeter and local talent. George Stanley acted as chairman. The proceeds will be devoted to the Red Cross and church funds.

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Was any of the expenditure wasted?

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ST. AUG. 5

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FRUIT SALT**

—is responsible for many a man's good health and business efficiency. A spoonful in a glass of water before breakfast means a clear brain for clear thinking, a hearty appetite and a good digestion. It not only makes but keeps you well—because it is a natural remedy. Try ENO'S for a few mornings and notice how much better you feel—how invigorated as a result of its purifying, cleansing properties. But—remember there is only one "FRUIT SALT"—ENO'S. Don't be persuaded to buy worthless imitations. Get ENO'S—at your Druggist's.

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(6)

Beware of Substitutes

THREE GIRLS DROWNED.

MONTREAL, July 7.—A triple drowning on the Rouge River at Crystal Falls, P.Q., occurred Thursday afternoon, when Miss Dorothy May Boyd, aged 13, eldest daughter of B. E. Boyd of R. G. Dunn Company, Montreal; Lilian Hudson, daughter of Fred Hudson, this city, and Florence Cochrane, maid of the Boyd children, were the victims. A picnic was being held at the time. They were carried away by the current before help could reach them. The body of Miss Cochrane was recovered.

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