

## ALLIES ADVANCE IN ALBANIA 22 MILES ON 80-MILE FRONT

Austrians Surrendering at Every Opportunity—British Start Offensive in Macedonia Striking Effective Blow Against Bulgarians.

London, July 14.—The Albanian campaign continues to be the most active theatre of war, so far as extensive gains of ground are involved. The advance, made mainly by Italians, with the French on the right flank, has reached a maximum depth of 22 miles on a front of 80 miles, straightening the allied line as it runs from the Adriatic and links up with the Macedonian front. The total number of prisoners taken by the Italians exceeds 1,800.

The allied operations in Southern Albania are resulting in one success after another, in spite of the difficult nature of the country. There are no roads in the battle zone and communications are being kept up over the rocky, precipitous mule paths.

The British troops in Macedonia seemingly have started an operation

against the Teutonic allies which may develop westward along the battle-front and eventually conform with the successful drive which is being carried out by the French and Italians in Albania. West of the town of Doiran, which lies on the railroad north of Salonica, the British have delivered a blow against the Bulgarians which was productive of good results. Details of the operations are lacking, but it is not unreasonable to assume that it is in view of the ultimate capture of the railroad line running northward from Uskub and the outflanking of the enemy lines north-east of Monastir. In Albania the French troops continued their successful advance; they drove the enemy from Hill 500 and from the village of Narta, at the confluence of the Tomorica and Devoli Rivers. On the right bank of the Devoli they occupied Gramshi.

## NO \$2.40 WHEAT IN UNITED STATES

Bill Increasing Price Vetoed by President Wilson.

A despatch from Washington says: In vetoing the \$28,000,000 annual agricultural appropriation bill because of its amendment fixing the Government guaranteed minimum wheat price at \$2.40 a bushel, the President informed Congress on Friday that he did not believe the farmers of America "depend upon a stimulation of price to do their utmost to serve the nation and the world at this time of crisis."

The President said the patriotic spirit of the farmers has been "worthy of all praise and has shown them playing a most admirable and gratifying part in the full mobilization of the resources of the country."

He added that the bumper crops they have raised this year have relieved the anxiety of the nations arrayed against Germany with regard to their food supplies.

A fixed minimum price of \$2.40 a bushel, the President said, would increase the price of flour from \$10.50 to \$12.50 a barrel and would put an additional burden of \$387,000,000 this year on the consumers. Such an increase in price, he said, would force a similar increase in Canada, thus enlarging the whole scale of financial operations in this country by the Allied Governments and affecting practically the entire world.

## BRITISH GAIN NEAR MERRIS

Are Within Quarter Mile of That Important Hamlet.

A despatch from the British Army in France says:—British operations in the Merris sector since Tuesday have brought the line forward to within about a quarter of a mile west of that important hamlet and secured for the British complete observation of German positions in the village.

On Tuesday Australian units pushed forward north-west of Merris along a front of 1,200 yards to a depth of 250 yards and drove the enemy from the high ground overlooking Merris. On Thursday the British infantry again reached out and claimed another strip of hostile ground west of Merris. This advance reached the maximum depth of about half a mile and extended along a front of 2,200 yards.

As a result, the British positions have been greatly improved and a small salient which had been left in the line after Tuesday's attack has been eliminated.

Friday morning the operations were still being continued at various points, and one strong position was captured south-west of Merris. For some time the British in this sector have had complete control of No Man's Land, and the Germans hardly have dared to show their heads.

## PICARDY VILLAGES TAKEN BY FRENCH ALONG THREE MILE FRONT

Strong German Positions Captured and 500 Prisoners—Advanced One Mile Into Enemy's Lines.

A despatch from London says:—Striking the Germans on a front that has been quiet for the past six weeks, the French have once more broken through the enemy defences and advanced their lines. This new blow at the enemy was launched between Castel and Mailly-Rainerval, on the Picardy front, south-east of Amiens, where there has been but little fighting since the French, by a local attack, pushed the Germans out of Senecat Wood late in May.

The attack was along a front of approximately three miles. It swept the Germans back out of the village

## ATTACK ON GERMAN EMBASSY, VIENNA

Breakdown of Austria's Offensive Led to Riots.

A despatch from London says:—Rioting which occurred in Vienna and other places in Austria following the breakdown of the Austria offensive culminated in a vicious attack on the German Embassy in Vienna, according to the most recent reports received from a reliable neutral source. Before the military and police could intervene much damage to the structure is said to have been done.

Every effort has been made to keep the fact secret, but gradually the information about this prophetic episode is leaking out. Undoubtedly it is true that the refusal of Germany to give more than the meagre supplies which she advanced to Austria had an important bearing on the rioting.

RHINE CITIES AGAIN RAIDED  
BY BRITISH AIR SQUADRONS

A despatch from London says:—The Air Ministry has issued the following statement as to recent operations: "During the night of July 11 our machines successfully bombed three enemy airdromes, at two of which fires broke out. Many rounds of machine-gun bullets were fired at trains, searchlights and other military objects. On July 12 the railway sidings at Saarbrücken were attacked. All our machines returned safely."

FINLAND WILL NEGOTIATE  
PEACE TREATY WITH RUSSIA

A despatch from London says:—The Bolshevik Government of Russia has agreed to enter into peace negotiations with Finland, which had expressed, through the German Government, a desire to arrange a peace treaty with Russia. It was recently announced that Russia was preparing to cede Finland a strip of land along the Murmansk coast, by which the Finns would be provided with an ice-free port on the Arctic Ocean.

GERMAN PEACE COSTS  
RUSSIA \$3,605,000,000

A despatch from Paris says:—Germany's claim for indemnity from Russia amounts to the round sum of 7,000,000,000 rubles, according to a report printed in the Berlin Vossische Zeitung of the work done by the mixed commission named to take up consideration of claims growing out of the conclusion of the Brest-Litovsk peace.

BELGIUM TO BECOME  
A FEDERAL STATE

A despatch from Amsterdam says:—General Baron Friedrich von Falkenhayn, the German Governor-General of Belgium, has decided, says the Hamburger Nachrichten, that Belgium shall be turned into a Federal State on the lines of Austria. Flanders and Walloon, the newspaper adds, will be separately under one King or a president under German control.

of Castel and the Anchin Farm, about a mile to the south, and cleared out a number of strong enemy positions. The French penetrated the German lines to a depth of more than a mile. More than 600 Germans were taken prisoner.

The American attack on Cantigny, some time ago, advanced the line materially at that point, while the Austrians and Americans on July 4 and 6, cut deeply into the German lines at Mamel and Villers-Bretonneux, south of the Somme. The French attack was launched at a point between positions of the Americans, at Cantigny, and the Austrians further north.



Ready for Fritz—An anti-aircraft gun at a British coast town. —Official Admiralty Photograph.

## Markets of the World

**Breadstuffs**  
Toronto, July 16.—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$2.23½; No. 2 Northern, \$2.20½; No. 3 Northern, \$2.17½; No. 4 wheat, \$2.10½. In store Fort William, including 2½¢ tax Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 88½¢; No. 3 C.W., 85½¢; extra No. 1 feed, 85½¢; No. 1 feed, 82½¢, in store Fort William.

American corn—No. 3 yellow, kiln dried, nominal; No. 4 yellow, kiln dried, nominal. Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 83 to 84¢, nominal; No. 3 white, 82 to 83¢, nominal, according to freights outside. Ontario wheat—No. 2, Winter, per car lot, \$2.22, basis in store Montreal. Peas—No. 2, nominal, according to freights outside.

Barley—Malting, \$1.24 to \$1.25, nominal. Buckwheat—\$1.80, nominal. Rye—No. 2, \$1.90, nominal.

Manitoba flour—War quality, \$10.95, Toronto. Ontario flour—War quality, \$10.65, in bags, Montreal and Toronto, prompt shipment.

Millfeed—Car lots, delivered Montreal freights, bags included: Bran, \$35 per ton; shorts, \$40 per ton. Hay—No. 1, \$12 to \$14 per ton, track Toronto; mixed, \$11 to \$12 per ton, track Toronto.

Straw—Car lots, \$8 to \$8.50 per ton, track Toronto.

**Country Produce—Wholesale**  
Butter—Creamery, solids, per lb., 42½ to 43¢; prints, per lb., 43 to 43½¢; dairy, per lb., 35 to 36¢. Eggs—New laid, 41 to 43¢. Poultry—Roosters, 20¢; fowl, 21 to 26¢; ducklings, lb., 30¢; turkeys, 27 to 30¢.

Wholesalers are selling to the retail trade at the following prices:—Cheese—New, large, 23½ to 24¢; twins, 23½ to 24½¢; old, large, 25½ to 26¢; twin, 25 to 26½¢. Butter—Fresh, dairy, choice, 40 to 42¢; creamery prints, fresh made, 45 to 47¢; solids, 44 to 45¢. Margarine—28 to 33¢ lb. Eggs—No. 1, 43¢; in cartons, 51 to 53¢.

Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 55 to 60¢; roosters, 25¢; fowl, 35 to 38¢; turkeys, 40 to 45¢.

Live poultry—Spring chickens, 50¢; roosters, 22¢; turkeys, 30¢; hens, 30 to 32¢.

Beans—Canadian, hand-picked, bushel, \$8.75; imp., hand-picked, \$9.00; or Indian, \$8.75; Japan, \$8.50 to \$8.75; Lima, 18 to 19¢. Maple syrup—8½-lb. tins, 10 to a case, \$14.50; imperial gallon tins, per can, \$2.25; imperial five-gallon cans, per can, \$10.50; 15-gallon kegs, per gal., \$2.00; maple sugar 1-lb. box, pure, per lb., 24 to 25¢.

**Montreal Markets**  
Montreal, July 16.—Oats, Canadian western, No. 2, 99½¢; extra No. 1 feed, 96½¢. Flour, new standard grade, \$10.95 to \$11.05. Rolled oats, bags, 90 lbs., \$5.50. Bran, \$35. Shorts, \$40. Mouillie, \$67. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$14.50 to \$15.00.

**Live Stock Markets**  
Toronto, July 16.—Choice heavy steers, \$14.00 to \$14.50; butchers' cattle, choice, \$13.50 to \$14.00; do, good, \$13.00 to \$13.25; do, medium, \$12.00 to \$12.50; do, common, \$10.00 to \$11.00; butchers' bulls, choice, \$11.50 to \$11.75; do, good bulls, \$11.00 to \$11.25; do, medium bulls, \$10.25 to \$10.50; do, rough bulls, \$7.50 to \$8.50; butchers' cows, choice, \$11.50 to \$11.75; do, good, \$11.00 to \$11.25; do, medium, \$8.50 to \$9.25; do, common, \$7.00 to \$8.50; stockers, \$8.00 to \$10.50; feeders, \$10.50 to \$11.00.

Montreal, July 16.—Choice steers, \$12.00; poorer, \$10.00; choice bulls, \$10.00 to \$7.00; butchers' cows, \$7.00 to \$9.00; canners, \$5.00 to \$6.00; choice milk-fed calves, \$12.00 to \$13.00; poorer grades, \$7.00; sheep, \$12.00 per 100 lbs.; Spring lambs, 18¢ per lb.; choice select hogs, \$19.00; pigs and heavies, \$15.00.

**SHOT DOWN 3,856  
PLANES IN PAST YEAR**

London, July 14.—In one year on the British western front the Royal Air Force has accounted for 3,856 enemy airplanes. In the same period the naval airmen shot down 623, a total of 4,479.

## FIRST ROYAL AIR VOYAGE

King and Queen of Belgium Crossed Channel in 50 Minutes.

A despatch from London says:—A Royal air escort of three Belgian seaplanes guarded King Albert and Queen Elizabeth of Belgium on their flight over the Channel from Belgium to England Saturday morning, a trip which marked the first time in history that any ruler has ever made a flight from one country to another.

The royal couple travelled in separate seaplanes, each operated by a Belgian army aviator. On the British side of the Channel the King landed first near a British warship off Dover. The Queen descended soon afterwards, her seaplane also landing near the British coast.

They started from the Belgian coast and made the trip to England in about 50 minutes. The purpose of their visit to England was to attend the silver wedding anniversary of King George and Queen Mary on Saturday.

This is the first time since the war began that King Albert has visited London, and virtually the first time since August, 1914, that he has been outside his native land. The only time that King Albert has been outside of Belgium has been during one or two informal trips into France.

## 50 BELGIAN GIRLS KILLED BY BOMBS

Were Making Bandages in Hospital Raided by Foe Aircraft.

A despatch from London says:—In a recent German raid on the Belgians, more than 50 girls were killed by air bombs launched upon an ambulance park at La Panne, behind the Yser front. According to a special despatch from The Hague, 50 bombs were dropped in the immediate neighborhood of the park, and several struck a large villa about 100 yards from the hospital.

Of the many girls in the villa engaged in making bandages and repairing linen for the wounded, 30 were instantly killed or died from injuries within a few minutes; 40 injured were removed from the villa, of whom 24 died later.

## COSSACKS JOIN CZECHO-SLOVAKS

Defeat Bolshevik on Trans-Siberian Railway.

Peking, July 14.—Czechoslovak forces which captured Nikolai, north-west of Vladivostok, are now closely pursuing the Bolshevik troops which are retreating toward Khabarovsk. The Czechoslovaks are receiving assistance from a force of 1,500 Cossacks and a number of Chinese and Japanese volunteers.

Railway and telegraph communications have been opened with Vladivostok. Czechoslovak forces have defeated the Russian Bolsheviks near Chita, a town on the trans-Siberian railway, in the centre of Trans-Baikalia.

M. Horvath and other members of the Siberian Government, left Harbin to-day for Nikolai to open negotiations for an alliance with the Czechoslovaks.

Behind Meat Schedule.

Because of the shortage of shipping Great Britain has already fallen behind 25,000 tons in her schedule of meat shipments to France, compared to the total of 70,000 tons shortage in the schedule for 1917.

## BRITISH MAKE FOURTEEN RAIDS INTO GERMANY WITH TELLING EFFECT

Great Damage Inflicted in Area Which is a Network of Strategic Railways—In 13 of the Raids British Did Not Lose One Machine.

London, July 14.—British airmen continue to show their superiority over the Germans. After their record of last week, when they accounted for 218 enemy machines against 56 of their own and dropped 252 tons of bombs on German communications and depots, they made this week 14 separate raids in German territory, their objectives chosen being of vital military importance.

It is known that formidable squadrons have been detailed for the purpose of defence. Yet from 13 of these 14 raids the British formations returned without loss of a single machine. In the other raid two British machines were reported missing, while four German aircraft were shot down or driven down out of control.

The raid area between Mannheim

and the Swiss frontier contains a vast network of strategic railways and a very considerable number of munition factories. These factories have had their full share of attention from British raiders, but hardly less serious, from the German viewpoint is the damage inflicted upon railway connections on which the immense German transport from the Rhine to the western front depends. On this point the evidence of captured documents and the voluntary testimony of prisoners and repatriated civilians is highly instructive. Not only is a great and ever-increasing amount of German energy and trained man-power and war material being diverted to the defensive of the Rhine towns, but the interruption of war work is becoming an increasingly serious problem.

It is a month since the last offensive died down, swamped by the tide of French success on the banks of the Matz, north of Compiègne, and there is as yet no sign of the enemy's being ready to strike again.

Meanwhile the allies have been pushing back German lines little by little at various important points, hardly a day going by without a French or a British attack. These in the aggregate have gained valuable defensive ground and resulted as well in taking thousands of Germans prisoner.

German raiding troops who last night attempted to penetrate the British lines east of Loos were repulsed with losses. The British War Office announced today. The German artillery was active in the regions of Albert, Kemmel Hill and Ypres.

With a considerably increased area, Dr. Robertson adds, "England's cereal crops are in excellent condition. Farmers expect uncommonly large yields per acre. I have seen wheat fields of from thirty to fifty acres each with an estimated yield of 75 bushels per acre. These are exceptional, but the average condition is extra good. Women labor on the farms is proving effective and acceptable," particularly in dairying.

Dr. Robertson finds that the commodities scarce are sugar, butter and fruit.

German raiding troops who last night attempted to penetrate the British lines east of Loos were repulsed with losses. The British War Office announced today. The German artillery was active in the regions of Albert, Kemmel Hill and Ypres.

With a considerably increased area, Dr. Robertson adds, "England's cereal crops are in excellent condition. Farmers expect uncommonly large yields per acre. I have seen wheat fields of from thirty to fifty acres each with an estimated yield of 75 bushels per acre. These are exceptional, but the average condition is extra good. Women labor on the farms is proving effective and acceptable," particularly in dairying.

Dr. Robertson finds that the commodities scarce are sugar, butter and fruit.

German raiding troops who last night attempted to penetrate the British lines east of Loos were repulsed with losses. The British War Office announced today. The German artillery was active in the regions of Albert, Kemmel Hill and Ypres.

With a considerably increased area, Dr. Robertson adds, "England's cereal crops are in excellent condition. Farmers expect uncommonly large yields per acre. I have seen wheat fields of from thirty to fifty acres each with an estimated yield of 75 bushels per acre. These are exceptional, but the average condition is extra good. Women labor on the farms is proving effective and acceptable," particularly in dairying.

Dr. Robertson finds that the commodities scarce are sugar, butter and fruit.

German raiding troops who last night attempted to penetrate the British lines east of Loos were repulsed with losses. The British War Office announced today. The German artillery was active in the regions of Albert, Kemmel Hill and Ypres.

With a considerably increased area, Dr. Robertson adds, "England's cereal crops are in excellent condition. Farmers expect uncommonly large yields per acre. I have seen wheat fields of from thirty to fifty acres each with an estimated yield of 75 bushels per acre. These are exceptional, but the average condition is extra good. Women labor on the farms is proving effective and acceptable," particularly in dairying.

Dr. Robertson finds that the commodities scarce are sugar, butter and fruit.

German raiding troops who last night attempted to penetrate the British lines east of Loos were repulsed with losses. The British War Office announced today. The German artillery was active in the regions of Albert, Kemmel Hill and Ypres.

With a considerably increased area, Dr. Robertson adds, "England's cereal crops are in excellent condition. Farmers expect uncommonly large yields per acre. I have seen wheat fields of from thirty to fifty acres each with an estimated yield of 75 bushels per acre. These are exceptional, but the average condition is extra good. Women labor on the farms is proving effective and acceptable," particularly in dairying.

Dr. Robertson finds that the commodities scarce are sugar, butter and fruit.

German raiding troops who last night attempted to penetrate the British lines east of Loos were repulsed with losses. The British War Office announced today. The German artillery was active in the regions of Albert, Kemmel Hill and Ypres.

With a considerably increased area, Dr. Robertson adds, "England's cereal crops are in excellent condition. Farmers expect uncommonly large yields per acre. I have seen wheat fields of from thirty to fifty acres each with an estimated yield of 75 bushels per acre. These are exceptional, but the average condition is extra good. Women labor on the farms is proving effective and acceptable," particularly in dairying.

Dr. Robertson finds that the commodities scarce are sugar, butter and fruit.

German raiding troops who last night attempted to penetrate the British lines east of Loos were repulsed with losses. The British War Office announced today. The German artillery was active in the regions of Albert, Kemmel Hill and Ypres.

## ALLIES CAPTURE ALBANIAN TOWNS

Signs of Austria's Panic in Destruction of Own Depots.

A despatch from Paris says:—Austrians are retiring before the allied advance in Albania, and are destroying their depots, according to the War Office announcement on Thursday night, which says:

South of the Devoli River our troops, continuing their successful advance, have occupied Kosmitza crest in all its extent, as well as all the villages in the Tomorica valley up to Dobreny. On the left the Italians captured the heights of Cafa Glumaka, taking 250 prisoners, including four officers. The Austrians suffered severe losses, and in retreating burned their depots and engaged in pillage. On the Macedonian front the enemy artillery displayed great activity, especially west of the Vardar and north of Monastir. British aviators successfully bombarded numerous enemy depots in the Struma valley.

## AMERICAN TROOPS ARE NECESSARY

Instead of Half a Dozen Sectors There Will Be One or Two Fronts.

A despatch from the American Forces on the Marne says:—The groupings of American units are larger than they were and doubtless they will be far larger. Where the tendency was to scatter our troops about all along the line, it now is to concentrate them in a few places.

As time goes on the number of these places, I believe, will tend to become fewer, until instead of six or seven American sectors, there will be one or two American fronts.

Of course, the authority of the American officers would be limited by the needs of the situation as interpreted by the Inter-Allied Generalissimo, but only to the extent that the British army is limited.

OVERFLOWING OF DANUBE  
CAUSES DAMAGE IN AUSTRIA

A despatch from Zurich, Switzerland, says:—The Vienna newspapers report a heavy and continuous rainfall as having caused floods in many parts of Austria and Southern Germany, resulting in immense damage to the crops. The rain zone extends from Vorarlberg, Northern Tyrol, across the Salzkammergut, Upper Austria, and through Bavaria to Saxony. The floods were especially heavy in the Salzkammergut, where houses and bridges were swept away.

GERMANS CAPTURE SQUADRON  
OF AMERICAN AIRPLANES

A despatch from Berlin says:—Five American airplanes out of a squadron of six, which started out to raid Coblentz, fell into the hands of the Germans, according to the announcement from general headquarters on Thursday. The crews were taken prisoner.

150 ENEMY PLANES DOWNED  
181 OTHERS DAMAGED

A despatch from Paris says:—It is officially announced that during the month of June aerial squadrons brought down 150 enemy airplanes, seriously damaged 181, and set on fire 31 captive balloons. Our bombing planes dropped more than 600 tons of projectiles.

Song of Airmen Before Battle

Sunk in the vastness overhead,  
Risen to where dim whispers stir,  
Of lonely paths that God might tread  
And Christ their wanderer.

Oh, may we soar to such a height,  
Turn earthward thence our eyes and view  
With new intensity of sight  
The silent souls of you;

And see you fight beneath war's gloom  
Toward a new nobility—  
Fight till the world be one vast tomb  
Of risen life to be;

And see the battle flare anew,  
And know this thing a certainty:  
No one may slay your dead but you—  
By lack of memory;

And know that deaths at the end,  
Though winged death we deem so fair—  
Death face to face like a dear friend—  
We prophets of the air,

We shall come to you from above,  
Oh, brothers of a common trust—  
We shall share with you in new love  
Your victory of dust.

Oh, might we then bring to the sod  
Dim whispers that are yet astrid,  
Of lonely paths that God has trod  
And Christ their wanderer.

"The profiteer is a man who is more interested in getting his bite than in giving his bit."

Three times a day at the table you eat right the submarine by helping to defeat its object.

Many a man owes his success in life to the advice he didn't take from others.

## GOOD CEREAL CROPS IN ENGLAND

Optimistic Report of Food Situation in Great Britain Received.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—An optimistic view of the food situation in Great Britain is taken in a cablegram received by the Minister of Agriculture from Dr. J. W. Robertson, who is representing the Department of Agriculture on a special mission overseas. The improvements in actual conditions and in the outlook are, Dr. Robertson cables, attributed largely to the American and Canadian campaigns for conservation and increased production: the availability of additional shipping; the British Food Controller's regulations; increased yields of cereals and potatoes in the United Kingdom; rigorous economy in France and Italy, and increase in the English potato crop for 1917 of 117,000,000 bushels over 1916.

Dr. Robertson finds that the commodities scarce are sugar, butter and fruit.

With a considerably increased area, Dr. Robertson adds, "England's cereal crops are in excellent condition. Farmers expect uncommonly large yields per acre. I have seen wheat fields of from thirty to fifty acres each with an estimated yield of 75 bushels per acre. These are exceptional, but the average condition is extra good. Women labor on the farms is proving effective and acceptable," particularly in dairying.

Dr. Robertson finds that the commodities scarce are sugar, butter and fruit.

German raiding troops who last night attempted to penetrate the British lines east of Loos were repulsed with losses. The British War Office announced today. The German artillery was active in the regions of Albert, Kemmel Hill and Ypres.

With a considerably increased area, Dr. Robertson adds, "England's cereal crops are in excellent condition. Farmers expect uncommonly large yields per acre. I have seen wheat fields of from thirty to fifty acres each with an estimated yield of 75 bushels per acre. These are exceptional, but the average condition is extra good. Women labor on the farms is proving effective and acceptable," particularly in dairying.

Dr. Robertson finds that the commodities scarce are sugar, butter and fruit.

German raiding troops who last night attempted to penetrate the British lines east of Loos were repulsed with losses. The British War Office announced today. The German artillery was active in the regions of Albert, Kemmel Hill and Ypres.

With a considerably increased area, Dr. Robertson adds, "England's cereal crops are in excellent condition. Farmers expect uncommonly large yields per acre. I have seen wheat fields of from thirty to fifty acres each with an estimated yield of 75 bushels per acre. These are exceptional, but the average condition is extra good. Women labor on the farms is proving effective and acceptable," particularly in dairying.

Dr. Robertson finds that the commodities scarce are sugar, butter and fruit.

German raiding troops who last night attempted to penetrate the British lines east of Loos were repulsed with losses. The British War Office announced today. The German artillery was active in the regions of Albert, Kemmel Hill and Ypres.

With a considerably increased area, Dr. Robertson adds, "England's cereal crops are in excellent condition. Farmers expect uncommonly large yields per acre. I have seen wheat fields of from thirty to fifty acres each with an estimated yield of 75 bushels per acre. These are exceptional, but the average condition is extra good. Women labor on the farms is proving effective and acceptable," particularly in dairying.

Dr. Robertson finds that the commodities scarce are sugar, butter and fruit.

German raiding troops who last night attempted to penetrate the British lines east of Loos were repulsed with losses. The British War Office announced today. The German artillery was active in the regions of Albert, Kemmel Hill and Ypres.

With a considerably increased area, Dr. Robertson adds, "England's cereal crops are in excellent condition. Farmers expect uncommonly large yields per acre. I have seen wheat fields of from thirty to fifty acres each with an estimated yield of 75 bushels per acre. These are exceptional, but the average condition is extra good. Women labor on the farms is proving effective and acceptable," particularly in dairying.

Dr. Robertson finds that the commodities scarce are sugar, butter and fruit.

German raiding troops who last night attempted to penetrate the British lines east of Loos were repulsed with losses. The British War Office announced today. The German artillery was active in the regions of Albert, Kemmel Hill and Ypres.

With a considerably increased area, Dr. Robertson adds, "England's cereal crops are in excellent condition. Farmers expect uncommonly large yields per acre. I have seen wheat fields of from thirty to fifty acres each with an estimated yield of 75 bushels per acre. These are exceptional, but the average condition is extra good. Women labor on the farms is proving effective and acceptable," particularly in dairying.

Dr. Robertson finds that the commodities scarce are sugar, butter and fruit.

## ALLIES GAIN VALUABLE GROUND

British Repulse Enemy East of Loos—Prisoners Taken in Daily Attacks.

London, July 14.—Rainy weather in Northern France has caused thorough soaking of the ground, particularly in low-lying portions of the battle front, and not inconceivably has had something to do with delay of Germans in renewing their offensive.

It is a month since the last offensive died down, swamped by the tide of French success on the banks of the Matz, north of Compiègne, and there is as yet no sign of the enemy's being ready to strike again.

Meanwhile the allies have been pushing back German lines little by little at various important points, hardly a day going by without a French or a British attack. These in the aggregate have gained valuable defensive ground and resulted as well in taking thousands of Germans prisoner.

German raiding troops who last night attempted to penetrate the British lines