ITALIANS PIERCE AUSTRIAN LINES ON ISONZO

Break Through Enemy's Defence at Tolmino, St. Lucas and St. Avre—Austrian Losses Nearly 14,000 Killed, Wounded and Prisoners in the Past Week—Enemy Finding Difficulty in Provisioning Gorizia.

Geneva, July 21, via Paris, 2.20 p. m.—A despatch to the Tribune from Villach gives the following:

"The Austrian losses since July 13, along the Isonzo have been 8,000, of whom 1,100 are prisoners. On the Cadore front 1,800 prisoners have been taken and in the Carnic Alps 2,300.

"The Austrian front on the Isonzo has been pierced at three points—Tolmino, St. Lucas and St. Avre.

"The Italians continue to progress in Val Sugana.

"With the aid of aeroplanes the Italians located several Austrian batteries near Roverto and succeeded in destroying them.

"The provisioning of Gorizia is becoming a serious problem as the Italian artillery dominates the line north of the town. Previously four trains arrived daily. Now there is only one, which comes in at night.

"The Italians are consolidating the positions they won on the Carzo Plateau."

ITALIANS ATTACKING ALL ALONG LINE.

Udine, Italy, via Paris, July 21.—Wounded soldiers and prisoners arriving from the Italian front report that the battle which has been in progress in the Isonzo region is continuing to be waged from the east of Gradisca to the west of Tolmino.

The Italians, the arrivals report, are attacking all along this line. The fortifications they are assaulting are in almost inaccessible positions and great difficulties are being encountered in the efforts to take them.

FRENCH AIR-FLEET RAIDS TERRITORY OF THE ENEMY

Drop Bombs on Railway Station of Conflans, an Important Junction in Garney.

Paris July 21.—The following official communication was issued today by the French War Office:

"In Artois the night was marked by a cannonade in the vicinity of Souchez and from Neuville. Soissons was bombarded during the night.

"In the forest of Apremont the enemy attacked our positions at Cow's Head and at La Vaux Ferry and were completely repulsed.

"In the Vosges there were lively infantry actions yesterday afternoon and last night on the heights overlooking the eastern side of the valley of Fecht. From the north we obtained possession of part of the German defensive works, progressing particularly within a short distance of the crest of La Linque.

"Thirty-eight aviators yesterday bombarded the station of Conflans, in Garnay, an important junction. Three shells of 155 millimetres each and four of 90 millimetres fell directly on the station. The engine shed was struck by a 55 millimetre shell. Three enemy aviators were put to flight by our scouting aeroplanes accompanying the squadron. One enemy machine was compelled to land.

"Two of our aeroplanes yesterday afternoon again bombarded Colmar station in Upper Alsace. Four shells of 155 millimetres and four of 90 millimetres fell on the tracks."

RUSSIANS ARE HOLDING BACK ARMY OF GEN. MACKENSENS

German official statement admits stiff opposition from Czar's forces between the Vistula and Bug Rivers.

Berlin, July 21, via London.—The German army headquarters staff today gave out the following statement:

"In the western theatre:

"In the eastern Argonne our troops stormed additional French trenches taking five officers and 365 men and capturing one machine gun.

"In the Vosges, in the enighborhood of Muenster vigorous fighting took place. The French several times attacked our position between Lingekopf, north of Muenster and Muehlbach. The attacks were repulsed. In some places the enemy penetrated our positions and had to be driven out in bitter hand-to-hand fighting.

"Southwest of Reichs-Ackerkof the enemy still occupies part of our trenches. Day and night frontal attacks were made on our adoining positions up to Diedolshausen. Hillsenfirst lay under a heavy fire. We captured four officers and about 120 men, mostly Alpine troops.

"A German airman compelled a French aeroplane to descend near Bapaume. The aeroplane fell into our hands undamaged.

"Colfar was bombarded by an enemy airman. Ten bombs fell on the houses and into the streets. One civilian was killed and a woman was injured.

"In the eastern theatre:

"To the east of Popeljany-Kurtschany the enemy is withdrawing before advancing troops. To the west of Shavli the last hostile entrenchment has been stormed and occupied and the pursuit continues eastward.

"On the Dubysa, east of Rossienye, a German attack broke through the Russian line. Here too, the enemy is falling back.

"South of the road of Mariampol? Kovno we attacked and captured the villages of Kiekieryszki and Janowka. Three Russian positions lying one behind the other were captured.

"Likewise attacks by our Landwehr against positions held by the enemy north of Novogorod (on the Narew) were completely successful. The Russians retreated, leaving 2,000 prisoners and two machine guns in our hands.

"Further south on the Narew river a strong outwork at Rozan was stormed. We took 560 prisoners and captured three machine guns.

"The enemy endeavored to offer obstinate resistance on the Narew. His desperate counter-attacks with hastily gathered troops on the bridge-head position of Rozan, Pultusk and Novo Georgievsk failed. The Russian losses were heavy. We took a thousand prisoners.

"The Blonie-Grojec position offered the enemy only brief respite. Under the compulsion of our troops who had been reinforced from all sides the Russians began to give up their fortified positions to the west of Grojec and to retire to the eastward.

"In the southwestern war theatre:

"German troops under General Von Woyrich yesterday reached the advanced bridge-head positions south of Ivangorod. An immediate attack brought them into possession of a hostile line near Wladislawow. Fighting continues for the adjoining positions.

"Between the Vistula and Bug rivers the enemy again has opposed Field Marshal Von Mackensen's army.

"Despite stubborn resistance Austro-Hungarion troops near Skrzyniec, Niedrzwica and Mala, southwest of Lublin, and German detachments southeast and north of Krasnostava, have entered hostile positions. The attack is progressing."

GRAND LODGE OF MASONS IN CONVENTION

Twelve Hundred Delegates meet at Hamilton, Ont., where order had its inception 60 years ago.

Hamilton, Ont., July 21—The Masonic Grand Lodge of Canada opened here today where it had its inception sixty years ago. Over 1,200 delegates from all over the Dominion are in attendance. William David McPherson, K. C., M. L. A. of Toronto, presided. Mayor Walters, who welcomed the visitors, commented on the fact that ten thousand Canadian Masons are fighting for their country. The Grand Master's address showed that the revenue for the year amounted to $47,233. The expenditure for ordinary purposes was $2,304, and for benevolence $29,600. The Grand Master was praised for his work in inaugurating the Belgian fund.

MISS ADAMS SEES NO PROSPECTS OF AN EARLY PEACE

Gives Pres. Wilson account of her confidential talks with high officials in Europe.

Washington, July 21—President Wilson was told today by Miss Jane Addams, representing the Women's Peace Conference, which recently met at The Hague, that she saw no possibility for peace in Europe in the immediate future.

Miss Addams gave the President a detailed account of confidential talks she had with high officials in Europe. Afterwards, she said she had not tried to interpret the views of these officials but had sought to give the President an inside view of the European situation as she had found it.

Corns Cured Quick Applied in 5 Seconds

Sore, blistering feet from corn-pinched toes can be cured by Putnam's Extractor in 24 hours. "Putnam's" soothes away that drawing pain, eases instantly, makes the feet feel good at once. Get a 25c. bottle of "Putnam's" today.

LONDON STATIST SHOWS WHY NO DECREASE IN C.P.R. DIVIDEND PROBABLE

London, July 21.—The Statist, in an article dealing with the C. P. R. dividend, gives figures in support of its opinion that no reduction is likely. It is calculated that the profit available for distribution on ordinary stock out of railway earnings would be about $500,000 in excess of a seven per cent. dividend, while in the case of special income, there would be a margin of about $750,000 in excess of the three per cent. payable on that account. The conclusion reached is that the dividend will probably be maintained, as the harvest outlook is good.

OIL STEAMSHIP AFIRE AT SEA.

The photograph shows the oil tank steamship Standard, belonging to the Standard Oil Company, just after fire was discovered aboard her while she was bound from Newport News, Va., to Tuxpam, Mexico.

HAMILTON, ONT., WILL GIVE 200 MACHINE GUNS

Business men take scheme in hand and Association to be formed to secure necessary fund.

Hamilton, Ont., July 21—As a result of arrangements being made by prominent business men here, it is expected that Hamilton will shortly be in a position to offer the government two hundred machine guns for the Canadian battalions. Already many generous offers have been received. An association will be formed of which Col. R. H. Labatt, just recently returned from the front, will be president. Employes of many manufacturing and business concerns will contribute to the gun fund.

Cocoanut Oil Makes A Splendid Shampoo

If you want to keep your hair in good condition, the less soap you use the better.

Most soaps and prepared shampoos contain too much alkali. This dries the scalp, makes the hair brittle, and is very harmful. Just plain mulsified cocoanut oil (which is pure and entirely greaseless), is much better than soap or anything else you can use for shampooing, as this can't possibly injure the hair.

Simply moisten your hair with water and rub it in. One or two teaspoonfuls will make an abundance of rich, creamy lather, and cleanses the hair and scalp thoroughly. The lather rinses out easily and removes every particle of dust, dirt, dandruff and excessive oil. The hair dries quickly and evenly, and it leaves it fine and silky, bright, fluffy and easy to manage.

You get mulsified cocoanut oil at most any drug store. It is very cheap and a few ounces is enough to last everyone in the family for months.

ENGINEER STOPS TRAIN TO RESCUE DROWNING WOMEN

Victims were struggling in Messisquoi River when they had been thrown when carriage went over enbankment.

East Berkshire, Vermont, July 21.—Seeing Mrs. B. N. Caswell and her daughter, Aleta, of Gardner, Mass., struggling in the Mississippi river today, an engineer on a Canadian Pacific freight train stopped his engine and with the aid of the train crew brought the women ashore. Mrs. Caswell and her daughter were driving along the river when the bank gave way and the horse and carriage with its occupants went into the river. The horse, a valuable racer, was drowned.

GRATEFUL FOR RELIEF GIVEN BY ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION FUND

New York, July 21.—The Rockefeller Foundation made public today resolutions adopted by the Trinidad, Colorado, Chamber of Commerce for the aid it extended to the men and their families who were brought to a condition of suffering because of the late industrial troubles.

Heartfelt thanks are expressed to the Foundation, to W. L. MacKenzie King, who was Minister of Labor in thet Laurier cabinet, because of his personal interest and attention, and to the relief committee appointed by the governor, "not only for the ready response to the cry of the needy, but for the practical administration and distribution of the sum, whereby Colorado has reaped the lasting benefit of splendid highways rediating from Trinidad in every direction."

BREAD A SCARCE ARTICLE IN THE AUSTRIAN CAPITAL

Viennese must go without meat on Thursdays and Fridays—Idea of separate Peace with Serbia.

Budapest, via London, July 20.—There can be no doubt that Italian intervention has greatly altered the international situation in the Balkan Peninsula, and today the Adriatic problem has become a vital question from the point of view of Italy, Serbia and Greece, as well as the monarchy. Austro-Hungarian diplomacy for some time has been trying to foment distrust between Italy and the Balkans, and is developing the idea of a separate peace with Serbia. This diplomatic move is beginning to have, however, unexpected consequences, for in trying to popularize the idea at home, they have suceeded beyond all expectation.

The people here, indeed, have greeted the idea with an outburst of joy and happiness, for with the characteristic short-sightedness and longing of suffering humanity they take it as an initial step toward something more substantial to follow. They ardently hope and believe that peace with Serbia will mean peace with the numerous other enemies as well. Some one, they say, must begin somewhere, and the persistent rumors relating to point the way for a complete cessation of hostilities. The newspapers applaud the idea, and, strange to say, they even believe in the possibility of its being realized.

The idea of a Balkan federation seems to have vanished out of sight, unless Mr. Venezelos, on assuming power again, can do something for it only broke down over the aspirations of Bulgaria, for Macedonia and the Dobrudsha. As long as these two provinces are under foreign rule Bulgarian co-operation in a Balkan federation, it is said, is absolutely out of the question. The Bulgars would go to war only for these territories. The Bulgarie, a Sofia journal of reputefi sounds these ideas and adds that they must have these territories now or never, at any price and under any conditions, for their only aim can be "whether to free Macedonia or die."

In such conditions the solving of the Balkan problem is, to put it mildly, something of a task, and, taking all the jealousies into consideration, the Austro-Hungarian and German press are confident that unless some master stroke of the enemy's diplomacy finds a way to smooth away the differences existing now among the Balkan States themselves and their fears of Italy, there is some chance of winning the sympathies and maintaining the neutrality of the Balkan States and of compelling or cajolling Serbia to conclude a separate peace.

On the other hand, it is pointed out that Bulgaria's only real chance of satisfying her ambitions lies in co-operation with the Entente Powers, for a hostile move against Serbia would find Greece and Roumania on the side of the attacked Serbia, while an understanding is possible, however great the difficulties in the way of it, should the tide of events turn in favor of Russia. As things stand now, three seems to be chaos in the Balkans, and to find out the real situation is an impossible task.

But the most interesting feature of the peace proposal to Serbia is the light it throws on the desire of the monarchy for peace. They grasp at every little indication of it with an impatience almost astounding. The suffering of these poor people here on account of the food conditions is indescribable not only in the cities, but also in the provincial towns. A letter from a lady in the Pesti Naplo gives some idea of how they fare.

"I am glad," she writes, "you are beginning to use the whip against the authorities for allowing the people to starve in this country. In the provinces we are in the same plight. In my own town—Veszprem—beef with bones cost $1.30 a kilogramme (2¼ pounds) and for lard we pay $1.25, and are informed at the same time, that it will still further rise in price. Vegetables, eggs and chickens cannot be had at any price. We went in a deputation the other day to the Governor of the county to ask him to do something. We took a piece of maize bread with us, and asked him to taste it, but he refused. We told him that our children are starving, and we cannot even give them vegetables or bread. For bread is absolutely uneatable, and if we do eat it we are sure to be ill."

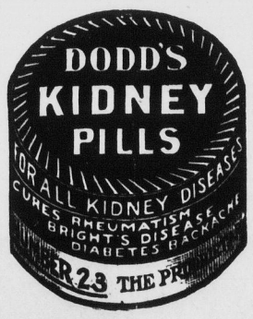
The conditions in Vienna are not any better. Mr. Sandor Nadas, the editor of Pesui Futar, writing about a brief trip he made to Vienna, says:

"Friday night I went to Hartmann's restaurant for supper. The waiter declared that it was a "meatless day today' and he could only give me eggs or fish. Twice a week they have meatless days in Vienna and no meat can be had at the restaurants. Not in the Sacher, nor at Meisel's in Schadsu, at Hartmann's—nowhere. Not even in the Bristol. I ordered some fish, but he soon returned, saying that no more fish was left, but would I take some crayfish? Well, this is not so very horrible, but all I know about it is that one cannot begin and end a meal on crayfish.

"Bread was not to be seen anywhere. The loud and unpleasant Vienna waiter asked for my bread ticket. I gave it to him and he brought it wrapped in paper, like the way they serve chocolate bon-bons, for it was black as chocolate and about the size of a small bon-bon. All around counts, countesses, duchesses, with fine jewelry, were sitting, painted and powdered and prosperous, and not a piece of bread for them to swallow. You can beg the waiter, kneel down to him and offer him a double tip, you may even offer him a real English sovereign, for a piece of decent bread, and you can't get it. You can weep for hours, and he'll only give you that 'stuff' in exchange for your ticket, and no more."—Correspondence of New York Herald.

BECKER'S LAST HOPE TO ESCAPE ELECTRIC CHAIR

Albany, N. Y., July 21—Charles Becker's final plea to Governor Whitman to save him from the electric chair for the murder of Herman Rosenthal, the New York gambler, was handed to William Orr, Governor Whitman's private secretary, today by John B. Johnston, partner of Martin T. Manton, Becker's counsel. The governor said he would make no statement until he had time to examine the documents.



AEROPLANES SEEN OVER QUEBEC IS STORY OF MANY

Several Persons Claim They Saw Aircraft Manouvring Over the Citadel and Historic Plains of Abraham.

Quebec, July 21.—Aeroplanes have been seen over the city of Quebec and the surrounding district lately, and fully credible persons have observed them manoevring over the Citadel, the Plains of Abraham and over the harbor.

The military authorities do not deny the appearance of these airships, though they state they have not been advised officially of their visits.

Speaking to the Canadian Press today, Col. Fages, commandant of the Fifth Military District at Quebec, said that all this talk about aircraft hovering above the city is not unknown to him, but that the military authorities have absolutely nothing to establish proof of the nationality of the aeroplanes.

"The regulations?" the colonel added, "state that no airship or aircraft whatever can fly within a radius of ten miles of any Canadian city, and I cannot believe that if such craft have been seen over the district they could be hostile, for they would certainly have attempted some damage which has not yet occurred."

Asked whether sentries and guards had been ordered to keep a special lookout for such craft, the colonel gave an evasive answer.

"It is against the rules for any one to speak of the defense measures taken anywhere," Con. Fages said.

To the question whether the craft supposed to have been seen in this region might be American aeroplanes, the colonel said it might be that American fliers would come here, "but," he added, "where would we be if we brought down some American airship? Of course, we would be in our perfect right, for they have no business whatever to fly within a ten mile radius of the city, but we might risk international complications with a country that is friendly."

"There was some talk in the city today that last night two machines had been seen over the Ross rifle factory, and that two militia companies had been called out, but this proved to be a mere rumor."

ONE COMMANDER HAS SUNK TWO OF ENEMY'S WARSHIPS

Was in command of Submarines which torpedoed an enemy ship in Baltic and another off mouth of the Ems.

London, July 21.—To Commander Max Horton falls the credit of having sunk the German battleship which was torpedoed in the Baltic on July 2, by a British submarine.

Thomas MacNamara, financial secretary of the Admiralty, informed the House of Commons today that a communication to this effect had been received from the Russian government. The German battleship which was sunk is believed to have been the Pommern.

Commander Horton previously was in command of the submarine which sank a German destroyer off the mouth of the Ems last October.

SUFFERED WITH DISFIGURING ECZEMA

On Ears and Face. Itching and Sharp Pain Hard to Endure. Cuticura Completely Healed.

9 17th Ave., Lachine, Que.—"For three years I suffered with eczema. It commenced with a rash. When I scratched water came out and where this spread it caused irritation. It was behind my ears, on my forehead, and a little on the other parts of my face. It formed little scabs that always disfigured me. The itching and sharp pain were hard to endure.

"Then I used the Cuticura Soap and Ointment for three months and I am completely cured." (Signed) Miss R. Presseau, July 8, 1914.

Sample Each Free by Mail

With 32-p. Skin Book on request. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. D, Boston, U. S. A." Sold throughout the world.

This Is The Last Day

For the Standard Painting Contest.

Full particulars on page 5