

LEMBERG HELD FOR 293 DAYS; PEREMYSL HELD FOR 260 DAYS

LEMBERG.

August 26, 1914—Russian armies attack Lemberg.
September 8—Russians occupy the city.
June 19, 1915—Austro-German forces break through Grodek.
June 20—Austro-German forces capture ridge of hills six miles from city.
June 22—Austrians re-enter the city.

PEREMYSL.

September 16, 1914—Russian forces before Peremysh.
October 1—Russians invest the city.
March 22, 1915—Captured by Russia.
May 16—Austro-German forces reach the city.
June 8—Abandoned by the Russians.

ATTACHE AT HAGUE INVITED TO LEAVE

German Diplomat Too Active in Espionage to Please the Dutch.

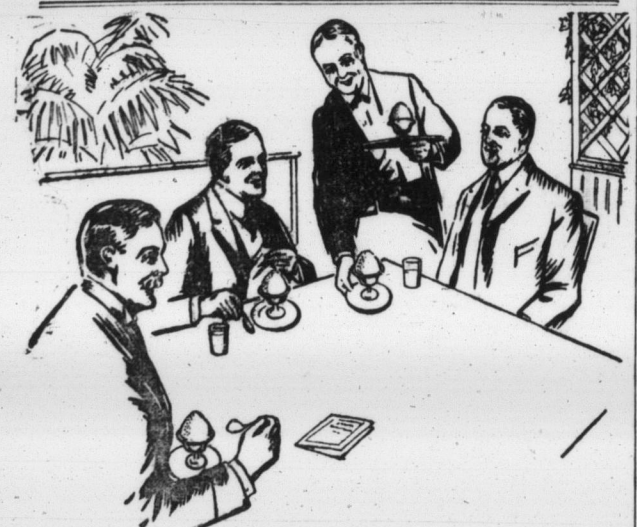
A despatch from London says: The Daily Mail's correspondent at The Hague telegraphs that he learns from a trustworthy source that Col. Ostertag, the German military attaché at The Hague, and formerly at London, whose sudden departure from the Dutch capital a few days ago occasioned surprise in diplomatic circles, was practically requested to leave by the Netherlands Government.

"Col. Ostertag," the correspondent says, "nominally attaché here since early in the war, is said to be in reality one of the most efficient and useful leaders of the German intelligence department, and is said to have kept an active watch on all lines of communication between Holland and England, and between Holland and America. He latterly has become much interested in Dutch military operations, and in the disposition of the Dutch troops on the Belgian frontier. His efforts to obtain information and the methods he has pursued, it is stated, finally attracted the attention of the Dutch Government, which intimated its strong disapproval to the German Foreign Office."

"Col. Ostertag left on 24 hours' notice."

New Style of German Aeroplane Brought Down

A despatch from London says: The correspondent of the Daily Mail at Calais telegraphs that a German aeroplane of the newest type has been brought down by anti-aircraft fire. It is very heavily armored and has sufficient lifting power to carry a gun which is almost as big as a cannon.



ICE CREAM IS A FOOD

A VALUABLE food if it's pure. City Dairy Ice Cream is made of the purest ingredients, in a new sanitary building. We ship thousands of gallons to all parts of Ontario. The size of our business enables us to employ experts and the most up-to-date methods and equipment.

Keen business men reduce their meat diet during the summer and consume more foods such as Ice Cream. Everybody can do so with benefit to their health.

For sale by discriminating shopkeepers everywhere.

City Dairy
TORONTO.
We want an Agent in every town.

Look for the Sign.

Heir Apparent to Throne of Greece



CROWN PRINCE OF GREECE.

RUSSIANS WIN DNIESTER LINE

Force the Austro-Germans Out of Their Positions on the River.

And is now at Ghent. Soon after his arrival there, nine civilians were summarily court-martialed and shot on a charge of transmitting military information to the frontier.

NORWAY IS WORRIED BY PIRATE WARFARE

A despatch from London says: The hope that Germany will take steps to safeguard neutral shipping from submarine attacks was expressed by the Norwegian Foreign Minister, M. Ihlen, at the opening of the Storting, says a Reuter despatch from Christiania. Discussing the torpedoing of the Norwegian steamships Belridge and Sveinjar, Ihlen declared: "Whatever differences of opinion may exist regarding rights under international law, it is my hope that the German Government, having learned through experience how easily mistakes are made, will give commanders of German warships such instructions as will make neutral shipping safe."

BIG RUSSIAN CROP.

An Increase of Forty Per Cent. Over Last Year.

A despatch from Ottawa says: A cable from the International Institute of Agriculture gives the 1915 forecast of the winter wheat crop for European Russia at 301,000,000 bushels; winter rye, 941,000,000 bushels, being for wheat an increase of 40 per cent. and for rye nearly 20 per cent., as compared with the production of the last year.

A despatch from London says: The storm centre of the Galician battle front has shifted from the region of Lemberg to the line of the Dniester, south-east of the capital, and fighting of great intensity is going on along the river between Zurawna and Halicz. The German army of Gen. von Linsingen has been compelled to retreat south of the river as the result of fierce Russian attacks. This reverse is admitted by Berlin, though Vienna claims that the progress of the Austrian troops has not been interrupted, and that the forces of Gen. Boehm-Ermolli are working southward from Lemberg to join those of Gen. von Linsingen. The Petrograd correspondent of the Daily Chronicle thus summarizes the situation: "The first movement of the Germans after occupying Lemberg was to attempt an advance south-eastward along the Lemberg-Berehane railway with the object of cutting off the Russian forces operating on the Dniester. This advance so far has been checked, and on the Dniester itself the Russians are displaying great energy. A large force of Germans who crossed the river near Zurawna has been jammed on to the bank and on islands. They have suffered enormous losses. Further east, near Halicz, a very mixed force of Austrians has been thrown back to the river. In these engagements the Russian light and heavy artillery gave effective support."

FRENCH UNEMPLOYED ABOUT 10 PER CENT.

A despatch from Paris says: The Ministry of Labor has completed an enquiry into the effects of the war upon employment. In 27,010 industrial and commercial concerns, with 1,097,000 employees in ordinary times, it was found that 65 per cent. were fully employed in the month of April. The remaining 35 per cent. does not represent the actual unemployment because 24 per cent. of the total number prior to the war is now with the colors; so that actually only 11 per cent. including both sexes, were unemployed during April, as compared with 17 per cent. in January, 32 per cent. in October and 42 per cent. in August.

These figures, together with statistics issued by other Ministries, indicate continuous improvement in the industrial and commercial situation in France since the opening of the war.

TO DETECT PRESENCE OF UNDERWATER CRAFT

A despatch from London says: The question of whether there exists any scientific method of detecting the presence of a submerged submarine, which was raised during the Lusitania enquiry, is now engaging the attention of the Admiralty. Certain valuable suggestions have been made by a prominent Canadian to Mr. Donald MacMaster, K.C., who represents the Dominion Government at the enquiry, and Mr. MacMaster has submitted these to the Admiralty and to Lord Mersey, and the latter has promised to give every encouragement to any experiments in the direction of settling the question.

GERMAN SPY IS SHOT IN TOWER OF LONDON

A despatch from London says: F. Robert Muller, who on June 4 was found guilty at the Old Bailey Police Court of being a German spy, was executed in the Tower of London on Wednesday by shooting.

SHIP WITH DERNBURG RELEASED BY BRITAIN.

A despatch from London says: The Norwegian steamer Bergensford, together with Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, has been released by the British authorities.

The Bergensford was detained at Kirkwall, Scotland. Dr. Dernburg carries a British safe conduct.

200,000 TEUTONS ARE SENT HOME

Exhausted Troops to be Re-placed by Men Drawn From Newly-trained Units of Landsturm.

A despatch from London says: Germany will be able to place According to Swiss despatches, 200,750,000 new men in the field by the 000 Prussians, Bavarians and Austrians of July. These consist of land-troops in Galicia have been sent backsturm and inland reserves, but it is to their homes terribly exhausted by the fighting that they will not exceed in their long fighting in the burning number those who must be sent home sun. Army doctors say that two-thirds from the eastern front to recover months' rest is imperative. Fresh from the hardships of the Galician troops have gone to replace them. campaign.

MARKETS OF THE WORLD

REPORTS FROM THE LEADING TRADE CENTRES OF AMERICA.

Breadstuffs.

Toronto, July 6.—Manitoba wheat No. 1 Northern, \$1.30 1/4; No. 2, \$1.27 1/4; No. 3, \$1.25 1/4; on track, lake ports. Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 58c; No. 3 C.W., 57 to 57 1/2; extra No. 1 feed, 57 to 57 1/2; on track, lake ports. American corn—No. 2 yellow, 79 1/2; on track, lake ports. Canadian corn—No. 2 yellow, 77c; on track Toronto. Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 54 to 55c; No. 3 white, 53 to 54c, according to freightage outside. Ontario wheat—No. 2 Winter, per car lot, \$1.10 to \$1.12, according to freightage outside. No. 2 nominal, per car lots, \$1.50 to \$1.60, according to freightage outside.

Barley—Good malting barley, 70c to 73c; feed barley, 65c, according to freightage outside.

Buckwheat—Nominal, car lots, 74c to 76c, according to freightage outside.

Rye—No. 2 nominal, \$1.05 to \$1.10, according to freightage outside.

Manitoba flour—First patents, in jute bags, \$6.50; strong bakers', in jute bags, \$6.30; Toronto; in cotton bags, 10c more.

Ontario flour—Winter, 90 per cent. patents, \$4.60; on board, or Toronto freightage in bags.

Millfeed, car lots, delivered Montreal—Bran, per ton, \$26; shorts, per ton, \$28; middlings, per ton, \$29; good feed flour, per bag, \$1.85.

Country Produce.

Butter—Choice dairy, 21 to 23c; inferior, 18 to 20c; creamery prints, 27 to 29c; do, solids, 26 to 28c.

Potatoes—Ontario, 55 to 60c per bag; per dozen, in case lots, and selects 23c to 24c.

Beans—\$3.10 to \$3.15 for prime, and \$3.20 to \$3.25 for hand-picked.

Chickens, yearlings, dressed, 16 to 18c; Spring chickens, 35c; fowl, 13 to 15c.

Cheese—The market is steady, with new quoted at 17c for large, and at 17 1/2c for small.

Old cheese, 21c.

Potatoes—Old cheese, 21c.

Potatoes—Old cheese, 21c.

Potatoes—Old cheese, 21c.

Potatoes—Old cheese, 21c.

Potatoes—Old cheese, 21c.

Potatoes—Old cheese, 21c.

Potatoes—Old cheese, 21c.

Potatoes—Old cheese, 21c.

Potatoes—Old cheese, 21c.

Potatoes—Old cheese, 21c.

Potatoes—Old cheese, 21c.

Potatoes—Old cheese, 21c.

Potatoes—Old cheese, 21c.

Potatoes—Old cheese, 21c.

Potatoes—Old cheese, 21c.

Potatoes—Old cheese, 21c.

Potatoes—Old cheese, 21c.

Potatoes—Old cheese, 21c.

Potatoes—Old cheese, 21c.

Potatoes—Old cheese, 21c.

Potatoes—Old cheese, 21c.

Potatoes—Old cheese, 21c.

Potatoes—Old cheese, 21c.

Potatoes—Old cheese, 21c.

Potatoes—Old cheese, 21c.

Potatoes—Old cheese, 21c.

Potatoes—Old cheese, 21c.

Potatoes—Old cheese, 21c.

Potatoes—Old cheese, 21c.

Potatoes—Old cheese, 21c.

Potatoes—Old cheese, 21c.

Potatoes—Old cheese, 21c.

Potatoes—Old cheese, 21c.

Potatoes—Old cheese, 21c.

Potatoes—Old cheese, 21c.

Potatoes—Old cheese, 21c.

Potatoes—Old cheese, 21c.

Potatoes—Old cheese, 21c.

Potatoes—Old cheese, 21c.

Potatoes—Old cheese, 21c.

Potatoes—Old cheese, 21c.

Potatoes—Old cheese, 21c.

Potatoes—Old cheese, 21c.

Potatoes—Old cheese, 21c.

Potatoes—Old cheese, 21c.

Potatoes—Old cheese, 21c.

Potatoes—Old cheese, 21c.

Potatoes—Old cheese, 21c.

at from \$5.75 to \$7.50, and bulls sold at \$6 to \$8 per cwt. The demand for lambs was good and sales were made at \$5.50 to \$6 each, and old sheep at \$5.50 to \$6.50 per cwt. The trade in calves was active at prices ranging from \$1.50 to \$1.75 per cwt. Hogs quiet with an easy undertone, but prices show no actual change, sales of selected lutes being made at \$9.50 to \$9.60 per cwt, weighed off cars.

GERMAN WOMEN SUFFERING.

Wives of Interned Aliens in Britain Cannot Get Work.

The question of the internment of German women is under consideration.

Meanwhile the German women in London regard the idea with horror.

They are asking where will room be found for them—they number many thousands—if the housing problem has proved a difficulty in the case of their interned husbands. Nearly all the single women have been repatriated or have gone with Home Office permits—obtained with great difficulty—to the United States. Many have definitely refused repatriation, having left home through some family quarrel and lived here for many years. When war broke out there was a large number of German women—clerks, typists, commercial travellers, students, and tourists in London, but these with few exceptions have been repatriated. The women who are here now are mainly the British or German wives of German men who have been interned or middle-aged and elderly German women who have lived here so long that they have lost touch with their own country. Their sympathies are, however, German, and they make no attempt to conceal the fact, though German women of the better classes avoid all allusion to the war when in the company of English people.

Work is made absolutely impossible for them with one curious exception—the German cook, whose position has fluctuated since war broke out. In the largest of the servants' agencies it was stated that German servants had been dismissed almost everywhere, and that the German cook was rare in English families. In one of the German women's associations, on the contrary, it was said that though German servants were dismissed at the beginning of the war, many applications were afterwards received from Englishwomen, overwhelmed by the servant difficulty, for German cooks, and these women, unless they have been dismissed as a result of the present outcry, are perhaps the only German women in British employment.

There has been a considerable amount of suffering among German women and British women married to Germans since the war. Only 1 per cent. of the German men at large are in employment, and there is much poverty. The German Government through American intermediaries make an allowance, paid through the German Benevolent Society, of 10s. a week and 3s. a week for each child to the wives of interned Germans, while the English Government make a grant, paid through the relieving officer, of 8s. outside the London radius and 10s. inside, and is 6d. for each child to the English wives of interned Germans. Where 6s. or more a week has to be paid for rent and the children require much milk, the allowance does not go far. The mental distress of those who have male relatives fighting in Germany, and who have been badly frightened by the recent anti-German riots is very great.

Feeling is so strong, that anyone with a German name is viewed with suspicion. A distinguished English woman archaeologist, whose family has been resident over 30 years, can obtain work nowhere because she has a German name. The Friends Emergency Committee for the assistance of Germans, Austrians, and Hungarians in Distress has dealt with over 3,000 cases, trying to find work, generally unavailingly, for German women and men and to relieve necessities. Other societies also are helping, including the Y.W.C.A., the Friends of Foreigners in Distress, and the German Benevolent Society.

Before she has been married a year every woman discovers that her husband is a brute.

ONE KILLED AND FOUR WOUNDED

A despatch from Amherst, N.S., says: During an outbreak at the alien enemy internment camp near Amherst, one of the prisoners, Fritz Clause, a German, was shot dead, and four others, also said to be Germans, were seriously wounded. A rumor was abroad during the day that the shooting occurred when a squad of German prisoners attempted to escape. The following version was obtained from a competent source: "While the prisoners of war in the detention camp were being conducted to the compound for physical exercise, one of them, Fritz Clause, assaulted one of the internment police, knocking him insensible. The camp police with the guard was called out to quell the mutiny and in the meantime the originator of the trouble was shot dead, and four of the other prisoners were seriously wounded."

NEWS OF THE MIDDLE WEST

BETWEEN ONTARIO AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Items From Provinces Where Many Ontario Boys and Girls Are Living.

June roses bloomed plentifully at the end of May in Battledore. Gleichen will hold a stampede this year; it is a famous Alberta cow town. The Assessment Commissioner at Winnipeg estimates the population at 212,889.

The sale of war tax stamps added \$1,600 to the May receipts at Regina post office.

A record beginning for cutting of alfalfa was made at Lethbridge the last day of May.

Saskatoon will limit the entry of public school pupils to those over six years of age.

Eleven cases of horse stealing figured on the docket of the Assizes at Calgary Criminal Assizes.

The only two strikes of workers in Saskatchewan last year were at Saskatoon and Battledore.

The Charities Endowment Bureau will abolish tag days in Winnipeg, regarding them as hold-ups.

From September to April Winnipeg civic employees contributed \$31,586 to the patriotic fund.

The Canadian Northern Railway expects to be ready for business in the West within three months.

The Calgary Power Company has to pay the city \$21.60 per hour during the time the power is "off."

For stealing four horses at Emerson, Man., John McCurry was sentenced to four years in the pen.

Hon. Dr. Roche, Minister of the Interior, will probably make a trip through Peace River Valley this summer.

The Postmaster-General has ordered the name of Windy River, Alta., to be changed to Pleasant View.

Reynold Hordian, naturalized German citizen, home-staying near Calgary, will be tried for seditious expressions.

Red Deer fair and race meet will be held this year as the Dominion Government grant of \$2,500 has arrived.

Ald. S. G. Freeze, of Calgary, has the contract to supply 10,000 lbs. of coffee to military camps in the West for a year.

Calgary finds it difficult to get street cleaners as the new rules call for speakers of English over forty years of age.

This summer steel will likely be laid on 25 miles of the Lethbridge-Weyburn branch of the C.P.R., east of Foremost.

From June 1st, 1914, to June 1st, 1915, there were 1,282 arrests by Edmonton police, exclusive of drunks and assaults.

Winnipeg has set aside a portion of Brookside Cemetery for the burial of soldiers; it was suggested by the I. O. D. E.

The P. Burns Packing Company of Calgary are supplying large quantities of dressed meats for the allied armies in Europe.

The Trades and Labor Council of Moose Jaw prefer serious charges against the character and capacity of the city's fire chief.

A man from Buchanan, Sask., who found the army too great a grudge after enlisting, was tarred and feathered on returning home.

The property values of Winnipeg this year are assessed at \$7,500,000 over last year, the business assessments have decreased \$750,000.

The introduction of modern machinery will cut down to 700 the men needed on the work for Greater Winnipeg's new water supply.

FASHIONS SET BY SOLDIERS.

Buttons on Sleeves, the Frock Coat, and Other Styles.

The fashion of adorning the sleeves of our coats with buttons originated, it is said, with the French army. The French soldiers were in the habit of wiping their mouths with their sleeves, and the buttons were put on to prevent them from doing so. Today, of course, the real reason for the presence of these buttons is forgotten, and they are considered ornaments, civilians as well as soldiers decorating their sleeves with them.

Who would dream of associating the frock coat with the army? And yet it is a descendant of the old-time "wafrenok," a long garment, falling below the knees and slit up the back in order that it could be worn for riding. It was made long to cover the armor. The two purely ornamental buttons which adorn the back of the modern frock and tail coats were, at one time, supports for the sword-belt. The Norfolk coat was designed from the chain-mail hauberk fastened round the waist with the sword-belt as worn by Richard "Coeur-de-Lion," and every modern peaked cap is a copy of the helmet worn by soldiers up to Cromwell's time.

The army, too, has been the birthplace of some of our most everyday customs. Shaking hands as a form of greeting originated through the custom of a knight, on meeting a friend, extending his right hand to show that he held no weapon.

All Indian regiments wear the turban, except the Gurkhas, who wear a little round cap.