

A FIERCE LEADEN STORM HELD HARICOT

Graphic Account of Allies' Victory on the Gallipoli Peninsula.

A despatch from Alexandria says: The British and French line on the Gallipoli Peninsula from the Aegean to the Dardanelles is confronted by rising ground that culminates in the centre with a flat summit, Achi Baba, 800 feet high. On either side the vines and dry water courses called ground falls away to the sea in ravines, which the Turks have had time to make impregnable to any except those superb troops that are now fighting to pass over them. There is no room upon the Gallipoli Peninsula to find peak points, and we are now in the position of having to storm an immensely strong fortress, the advanced works of which by an amazing feat of arms we already hold and the glacis of which has to be crossed before we move forward to the assault upon the bastion of Achi Baba and beyond to the final assault upon the very walls of that fortress.

On June 21 it was determined to straighten the line upon the extreme right and at 1.30 a.m., the preliminary bombardment began. All through the morning the cannonade went on. By noon the second division of French had on the left stormed and captured all the Turkish trenches of the first two lines. Even the Haricot redoubt with its damnable entanglements and maze of communicating trenches was in French hands. On the right, however, the first division, after reaching its objective, had been counter-attacked so effectively that they had fallen back. Again they advanced, again they took the trenches and again they were driven out. It

VON MACKENZEN HASTENS SOUTH

Trying to Reach Railway in Poland While the Good Weather Holds.

A despatch from London says: The advance of the Austro-German forces in Galicia and Poland continues at a rapid rate, with the Russians everywhere falling back, fighting off rear-guard actions as they go. The Teutonic allies claim in their official reports, which are largely confirmed in Petrograd's communication, that Gen. von Mackensen has gained the crossing of the Gnila Lipa River, taking 7,000 prisoners from the Russians in that quarter, while on the Vistula and the Bug in Southern Poland Field Marshal von Mackensen's army is said to be pushing back strong Russian forces. The capture of the fortress of Zamosc is announced, bringing the Germans to within about 37 miles of the city of Lublin.

On the left bank of the Vistula several successes are claimed by the Austro-Germans, who say they have occupied Josefow, a town on the river. Frederick Ruffet, discussing the situation in a despatch from Petrograd to the Daily News, says: "Gen. Mackensen's main army is hurrying as rapidly as the light cavalry and artillery, picked troops and motor transports can go across the gap of broken country towards the junction of the railway at Cholm. The continued absence of rains in this district favors his project, yet the German General has before him a dangerous passage across the marshy fens in the region of Kovell. "Mackensen's enormous forces are trying their utmost to pierce the Russian line, but without success."

A PRISONER IN AUSTRIA.

A despatch from Berlin says: A Bavarian courier reports that among the prisoners of war at Lerenfeld (one of the quarters of Vienna) is a member of the Paris branch of the Rothschild family, who was captured while driving an automobile. The courier declared that efforts made through the Spanish Embassy to have special treatment accorded Mr. Rothschild resulted in his being compelled to go to work in the hay fields with other prisoners at 4 o'clock the next morning.

SUBMARINE SUNK BY FRENCH AVIATOR

A despatch from Rome says: A French aviator bombarded and sank the Austrian submarine U-11 in the Adriatic, the Ministry of Marine has announced.

The Austrian U-11 was one of the newest of Austrian submarines and displaced about 800 tons. She was supposed to carry a crew of about 25 men.

Many a patent leather shoe hides an aching corn.

GERMAN EXPORTS TO U.S. SHRINK GREATLY

A despatch from Berlin says: During the first six months of this year there was exported to the United States and America possessions from Hamburg, Luebeck and Kiel goods to the value of 1,153,000. Statistics on this trade for the first six months of 1914 show the export of goods valued

ITALIANS DRIVE AUSTRIANS BACK

Fifteen Thousand of Enemy's Troops Have Been Forced to Retreat.

A despatch from London says: Severe engagements have occurred north and south of Goritz. Fifteen thousand Austrians, after an eight-hour fight on the Gradiska front were forced to retreat, abandoning 1,200 killed and wounded. Monte Cosich is covered with Austrian and Italian dead. The Red Cross details are experiencing enormous difficulties in reaching the wounded in the mountains, having to climb thousands of feet to get them.

10,000 WORKERS ENROLL EACH DAY

A despatch from London says: The seven days granted the trade unionists by the Minister of Munitions, David Lloyd George, to make good their pledge that they would prove they were able to supply the needed munitions workers without recourse to compulsion expired June 30. With respect to results, W. E. Morgan, who is Mr. Lloyd George's chief assistant in this department of his work, said: "The enrolments are so highly satisfactory that I think I can say that the voluntary system has justified itself as applied to munitions workers. During the last two days the enrolment has averaged 10,000 a day."

YUKON QUICK-FIRING SECTION.

Force of Fifty-six Men Training at Shorncliffe.

A despatch from London says: Fifty-six men, comprising the quick-firing section organized in the Yukon, have arrived here from Dawson City, under J. W. Boyle. They are now training at Shorncliffe. Further reinforcements are expected shortly.

SUSPENDED BY CENSOR.

A despatch from Amsterdam says: Several Socialist papers in Germany have been suppressed for reproducing the Socialist appeal for peace, which was originally published by the Berlin Vorwaerts, resulting in that paper's suspension. The papers suppressed for reprinting the article include the Koenigsberger Volkszeitung and the Goerlitzer Volkszeitung.

PROTEST LIVING COSTS.

A despatch from Paris says: The Geneva correspondent of the Havas Agency says the Munich Neueste Nachrichten announces that advocates of workmen's compensation and social democrats have organized a demonstration against the increasing cost of living.

at \$14,994,000. The decrease in 1915 thus amounts to about 92.3 per cent. This information is taken from the first of the American Consular reports on trade from Germany to the United States issued this year. It was prepared by Consul-General Henry H. Morgan, of Hamburg.

Markets Of The World

REPORTS FROM THE LEADING TRADE CENTRES OF AMERICA.

Breadstuffs.

Toronto, July 6.—No. 1 Northern, \$1.35; No. 2 Northern, \$1.32; No. 3 Northern, \$1.29, track, lake ports. Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 62c; No. 3 C.W., 62c; extra No. 1 feed, 62c; track, lake ports.

American corn—No. 2 yellow, 70c; track, lake ports.

Canadian corn—No. 2 yellow, 78c; track, Toronto.

Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 55c; No. 3 white, 54c to 55c, according to freight outside.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 Winter, per car lot, \$1.11 to \$1.13, according to freight outside.

Peas—No. 2, nominal, per car lot, nominal.

Barley—Good malting barley, 70c to 75c; feed barley, 65c, according to freight outside.

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

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

Manitoba flour—First patents, in jute bags, 87c; second patents, in jute bags, 86c; strong bakers', in jute bags, 86c; 30s, Toronto; in cotton bags, 10c more.

Ontario flour—Winter, 90 per cent. patents, \$4.70, seaboard, or Toronto freight in bags.

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

Country Produce.

Butter—Choice dairy, 24 to 25c; inferior, 18 to 20c; creamery prints, 27 to 28c; do, solids, 26 to 28c.

Eggs—New-laid, 21 to 23c per dozen, in case lots, and selects, 23 to 24c.

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

Poultry—Chickens, yearlings, dressed, 16 to 18c; Spring chickens, 25 to 27c; fowl, 14 to 15c.

Cheese—The market is firmer with a good demand; quotations, 17c to 18c for large, and at 18c for twins. Old cheese, 22 to 23c.

Potatoes—Ontario, 55 to 60c per bag, out of store, and 45 to 50c; extra No. 1 feed, 61c; do, No. 2 local white, 61c; do, No. 3 local white, 60c; do, No. 4 local white, 59c.

Manitoba feed, 72c; Manitoba spring wheat patents, firsts, 71c; do, seconds, 66c; do, strong bakers', 66c; do, winter patents, choice, 66c; do, straight rollers, \$5.00 to \$5.05. Rolled oats—Barrels, \$6.25 to \$6.30; extra No. 1, \$2.90 to \$3. Bran \$26. Shorts \$28. Middlings, \$33 to \$34. Mouillee \$35 to \$40. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$20 to \$21.50.

Business in Montreal.

Montreal, July 6.—Corn, American No. 2 yellow, 80 to 81c. Oats—Canadian western, No. 3, 61c; do, extra No. 1 feed, 61c; do, No. 2 local white, 61c; do, No. 3 local white, 60c; do, No. 4 local white, 59c.

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Winnipeg Wheat.

Winnipeg, July 6.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.28; No. 2 Northern, \$1.25; No. 3 Northern, \$1.21; No. 4, \$1.18; Oats—No. 2 C.W., 58c; No. 3 C.W., 55c; extra No. 1 feed, 55c; C. Flax—No. 1 N.W.C., \$1.50; No. 2 C.W., \$1.47.

United States Markets.

Minneapolis, July 6.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, \$1.38; No. 1 Northern, \$1.28; No. 2 Northern, \$1.25; No. 3 Northern, \$1.21; No. 4, \$1.18; Oats—No. 2 C.W., 58c; No. 3 C.W., 55c; extra No. 1 feed, 55c; C. Flax—No. 1 N.W.C., \$1.50; No. 2 C.W., \$1.47.

Live Stock Markets.

Toronto, July 6.—The quotations were: Butchers' cattle, choice, \$8.40 to \$9; do, good, \$8.10 to \$8.35; do, medium, \$7.30 to \$7.90; do, common, \$6.50 to \$7; butchers' bulls, choice, \$7.25 to \$7.75; do, good bulls, \$6.35 to \$7; do, rough bulls, \$5.50 to \$6; butchers' cows, choice, \$7.25 to \$7.50; do, good, \$6.50 to \$7; do, medium, \$5.10 to \$6; do, common, \$4.50 to \$4.75; feeders, good, \$6.50 to \$7.25; stockers, 700 to 1,000 lbs., \$6.25 to \$7.75; canners and cutters, \$4 to \$5; milkers, choice, each, \$60 to \$65; do, common and medium, each, \$35 to \$45; springers, \$50 to \$85; light ewes, \$6.50 to \$7; do, heavy, \$4 to \$5; do, bucks, \$3.50 to \$4.50; yearling lambs, \$6 to \$7.50; Spring lambs, cwt., \$10 to \$11; calves, \$8.50 to \$10.50; hogs, fed and watered, \$9.25; do, off cars, \$9.50.

Montreal, July 6.—Choice steers, \$8.75; good at \$7.50 to \$8.50; fair, \$6.75 to \$7.25; and lower grades, \$5 to \$6.50 per cwt. as to quality. Old sheep sold at \$5.50 to \$6.50 per cwt., and lambs at \$5.50 to \$6 each. The supply of calves was fair, and sales were made freely at prices ranging from \$8.50 to \$10.25 each, as to size and quality. A weaker feeling developed in hogs, and sales of selected lots were made at \$9.25 to \$9.60 per cwt., weighed off cars.

ACQUIT GEN. WESSELS.

Bloemfontein, June 30.—General Barend Wessels, ex-member of the Council of Defence of the Union of South Africa, was acquitted at his second trial on a charge of treason. He was convicted at his first trial, but secured a new hearing.

Transport Sunk by British Submarine

A despatch from London says: A British submarine in the Sea of Marmora sank the Turkish transport No.

42, which was full of troops, according to the Athens correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company.

GERMANS FAIL TO SMASH FRENCH FRONT

Attack by 40,000 Germans in Argonne Checked at Second Line.

A despatch from Paris says: The French forces in the Argonne have survived another great onslaught against their lines in the region of Four de Paris, with the result that the front is firmly established about 200 yards in the rear of the former first line trenches, which were completely destroyed by German high explosive shells of large calibre.

This German attack, which was the fourth in two days, was delivered by a force estimated by the French War Office at two divisions, or 40,000 men.

The French front trenches had been previously obliterated by bombardment, and the troops who clung to the ruined position were forced to fall back by the employment of asphyxiating gas shells. When the German infantry rushed forward, however, and crossed the first French line with the intention of piercing the main

positions on the second line, they found themselves facing an immovable obstacle. The French second line nowhere yielded ground, and counter-attacks were immediately delivered and the enemy driven back to within a short distance of his original positions.

On the rest of the western battle front the fighting has been confined to artillery duels, particularly to the north of Arras and on the Aisne front. Two German attacks against the new French front in the Vosges were at once repulsed.

The Germans are believed to be transferring large forces of troops from the Russian to the French front, as the closing of the Belgian-Dutch border several days ago now has been followed by similar measures on the German-Swiss frontier.

The Swiss-Baden line has been closed, also the Wurttemberg border.

FRENCH VICTORY IN DARDANELLES

Six Lines of Trenches Won From the Turks in the Quadrilateral.

A despatch from London says: An official statement given out by the British Government announces the capture of certain trenches in the Dardanelles operations which complete the capture of that part of the Turkish line gained by the French on June 21.

Sir Ian Hamilton, commanding the allied land forces, in his second official despatch of the week, records the repulse of a vicious counter-attack by the Turks, who were bent on recovering the lost ground south of the fortified hill of Achi Baba and the strong position at Krithia, which the British have for some time been attempting to envelop.

Despite the hard fighting ever since the landing on April 25 the Franco-British expedition only lately has achieved anything notable toward strengthening its hold on the tip of the Gallipoli Peninsula, Achi Baba being a small Gibraltar, bristling with machine guns, surrounded by barbed wire and terraced with trenches. This is the reason why an allied progress is hailed with great satisfaction in England.

He Explained It.

Wife—John, I saw in the paper that a nautical mile is nearly a seventh more than a land mile. Why is that, I wonder?

Husband—Well—er—you know, my dear, that things swell in the water.

The Royal Irish Rifles have the reputation of being the most athletic regiment in the British Army.

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"I wonder who it is that puts up the price of meat?"

"That's easy. The man who wants to get it."

SWISS TROOPS ARE NOW BEING MASSED

Fear Teutons May Resort to Reprisals and Possibly Violation of Swiss Neutrality.

A despatch from Rome says: Swiss troops have been massed on the Austro-German frontiers owing to the closing of the Swiss-German frontier by Germany and that country's refusal to explain the reason. It is feared that the German action is a prelude to a protest against the proposed imposts through which it is intended to cut off supplies from Aus-

tria and Germany. Germany evidently has decided to resort to reprisals and possibly to the violation of Swiss neutrality, since the Spanish Ambassador at Rome has been asked to look after German interests in Italy in case of a rupture between Germany and Switzerland. Germany's interests here are now in charge of the Swiss Minister.

ALLIES HAVE CAPTURED KRITHIA

A despatch from Athens says that the allies have taken the Turkish stronghold of Krithia, on the Gallipoli Peninsula, to the western edge of which Gen. Sir Ian Hamilton's report carried his forces.

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General De Wet, former Minister of Agriculture in South Africa, and ex-Boer leader, who was given six years in jail and a fine of \$10,000 for treason.

Put Soldiers on Land.

The extensive location of Canadian soldiers on western lands after the war, is foreshadowed by letters received at Ottawa. As yet, of course, nothing definite has been arranged, but the suggestion is that the British Government may conclude an agreement with the Canadian Pacific Railway whereby great numbers of returned soldiers may be aided to take up C.P.R. or other lands and become homesteaders. This is regarded as a practical way of assisting men to whom the Empire is indebted but who themselves would not have the capital required.

15,000 MOTOR SLEDGES.

A despatch from Berne says: It is learned from private sources that Germany recently issued orders for 15,000 motor sledges, in view of the possibility of another winter campaign.



ROYAL YEAST
MAKES PERFECT BREAD

A WONDERFUL HEALTH RECORD

A despatch from London says: Sir William Osler, speaking at a meeting of the Research Defence Society, said the fact that there had been only 1,000 cases of typhoid fever during the period of war among the forces of the Empire was something which only those who understood the history of typhoid in other wars could appreciate. It was a matter of much satisfaction that at least 60 per cent. of the wounded return to fight. "We are going for the first time to have a war in which the bullet will be accountable for the larger number of deaths, and not disease," he said.

THRIFT COMMITTEE NOW ORGANIZED

A despatch from London says: The Parliamentary campaign for national war thrift will be carried out under the auspices of a large committee, of which the joint presidents are Premier Asquith, Andrew Bonar Law and Arthur Henderson. Its members will include some of the leading members of the House of Lords and the House of Commons. Public meetings will be held, a personal canvass will be made, and pamphlets bearing on the subject will be distributed.

Elizabeth and her mother were having luncheon together, and the mother, who always tried to impress facts upon her young daughter, said:

"These little sardines, Elizabeth, are sometimes eaten by the larger fish."

Elizabeth gazed at the sardines in wonder, and then asked:

"But, mother, how do the large fish get the cans open?"

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AN ICE CREAM BRICK

Solves the Difficulty.

CITY DAIRY ICE CREAM put up in attractive boxes is as popular with the guest as it is convenient for the hostess.

It is the ideal summer dessert.

For sale by discriminating shopkeepers everywhere.

Look for the Sign.

TORONTO.

We want an Agent in every town.

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From the Middle West

BETWEEN ONTARIO AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

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

Enemy internes in Alberta are to be used on the Banff motor road.

Team owners of Calgary can work out their taxes on civic street work this year.

Edmonton street car employees are collecting for machine guns for local regiments.

The Municipal Street Railway, of Calgary, showed a deficit of \$163 for the month of May.

Military display will be a feature of the next contingent.

Thirteen Winnipeg hotels lost their licenses last week and three are on short probation.

Rossland and Trail Mines are turning out munitions of war and some aliens are employed.

Edward Shaw, Alberta, old-timer, motored from Los Angeles to Lethbridge, 2,100 miles, in 14 days.

A Winnipeg Beach cafe owner, a German, insulted soldiers who wanted a meal, and was interned at Brandon.

Lady Cameron opened the Winnipeg Women's Rifle Association ranges at Sturgeon Creek by scoring a "bull's eye."

George S. Holme, of Innisfail, Alta., was fined \$200 at Red Deer for practicing as a veterinary without a license.

Calgary appointed Saturday a dandelion destroying day and many patriotic citizens led the attack on the enemy.

The year-old daughter of R. B. Crane, of Macleod, died after eating a poisonous weed picked on the prairie.

Edmonton's annual civic census shows a loss of 13,117 population in the past year, 5,000 of whom enlisted for war.

Mounted police at Magrath, Alta., found a horse dragging the body of an unknown man by the stirrup after 48 hours.

The Canadian Northern Railway intend to complete the Macleod line to Calgary for this year's harvest, they say.

Surveys are being made for the actual commencement of the Athabasca and Fort Vermilion Railway, 300 miles.

Mrs. W. S. Pye has written to her husband at Edmonton how she went down with the Lusitania and was saved after the suction carried her back from her arms to death.

Calgary prospectors and investors consulted a Mrs. Mary Buck, a fortune teller, on their prospects in large numbers.

Frank Ford, Sporting Editor of the Moose Jaw News, private in the 5th Battalion, gave his life for the Empire in France.

An Edmonton market gardener, T. Cochran, was fined \$40 and \$5 costs for shooting at a horse that broke into his garden.

Mowbray S. Berkeley, of Union Bank Building, Winnipeg, is seeking evidence as to treatment of wounded Canadians returned home.