

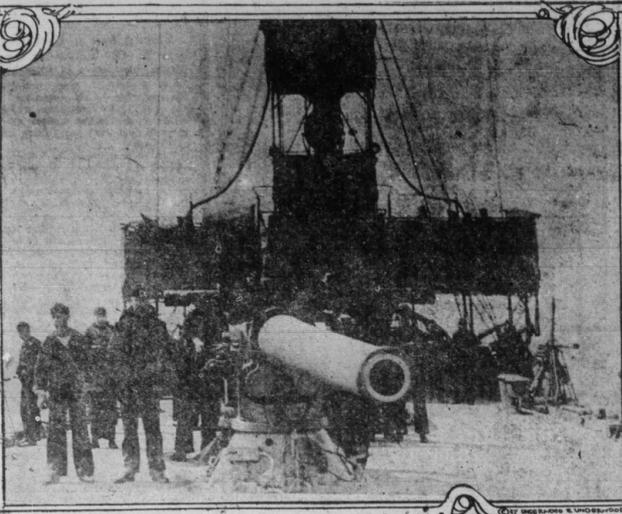
TERRIBLE FIGHT ON FRENCH FRONT

The Russian Troops Retire Still Further to the East in Galicia Under Hun Pressure

Owing to the Demoralized State of the Russian Army the Commanders Can Put Up No Effective Resistance to the Advance of the Teuton Forces.

Petrograd (via London), July 26.—(British Admiralty per Wireless Press).—The official communication from general headquarters tonight reads: "In the direction of Vilna there has been an artillery duel. In the region of Smorzon and Kredo the enemy's fire was more intense. East of Tarnopol, under enemy pressure, our troops retired to the Galizian and Ghina rivers. "Northeast of Trembowla, on Wednesday, superior German forces attacked and penetrated our positions on the river Ghina, in the region of Lomowa. Efforts to restore the situation were unsuccessful. "At the same time the enemy, penetrating our positions on the Serech to the south of Trembowla and in the region of Zalesia and Polnyayes, began to develop his strokes in a north-eastern direction, in view of which our troops, occupying positions in the region of Tronowka, retired eastward. Owing to the defective composition of our units and the state of their morale, our counter-attacks brought us no definite results. "Developing his stroke towards the south, along the western bank of the Serech, the enemy occupied Janoff, Butsnoff and Zwienska (south of Tarnopol). The enemy's heavy artillery delivered an intense fire on the eastern bank of the Serech and in the region of the village of Kakiolok.

American Warship Ready For Action



This photograph was received in this country from abroad and released for publication by the U. S. censor. The picture is authentic, but the censor will not permit the name of the vessel or the location abroad to be printed.

Germans Gain Some Ground From French in Tremendous Onslaught East of Hurtebise

The Germans Pay an Awful Price for Their Temporary Success—In Counter Attacks the French Regain Some of the Ground Lost to the Enemy.

London, July 26.—The official report from British headquarters in France tonight reads: "Owing to a thick mist there was little activity in the air yesterday. One German machine was brought down in the air fighting. One of our machines is missing. "There is nothing further of special importance to report. "French Loss and Gain. "Paris, July 26.—German assaults were reopened last night along a front of about two miles on the Alsace front from a point east of Hurtebise to La Bourville. The French official statement, issued this afternoon, says that at the cost of tremendous losses the Germans were able to penetrate into certain elements of the French first line trenches. "The Germans also renewed their assaults on the French positions at Hurtebise Farm, but the attack broke down. "North of Auberville, in the Champagne the French penetrated the German trenches, the situation being that the Germans inflicted heavy losses on the French. "The reciprocal artillery fire on the left bank of the River Meuse in the Verdun region was maintained with the usual violence. "During the night German troops manifested a great degree of nervousness. Infantry attacks were resumed last night at 7 p. m. with ferocity at a front of three kilometers, from a point in the east of Hurtebise to the southern bank of La Boule. The enemy, in spite of the fact that he made use of imposing numbers in this fighting, was able to penetrate certain portions of our first line trenches south of Aillous only after unheeded efforts and suffering great losses. His repeated assaults at the Hurtebise Farm, as well as at a point further east of this location, were broken by our fire. "In the Champagne district a German attack was delivered with rapidity and violence on Mont Haut. It was preceded by an intense bombardment and it lasted all night long, but the determined resistance of our troops made German progress impossible. On the other hand to the north of Auberive, during a successful operation, we penetrated certain unoccupied German trenches, and continued our advance engaged in spirited fighting certain detachments of the enemy upon whom we inflicted perceptible losses. "On the left bank of the river Meuse the artillery activity in which both sides participated has been maintained with violence."

Mid-Summer Clearance Sale!

A List of Items Planned to Help Prudent Buyers. It will pay you to study carefully every item here offered

- Men's Suits, reg. \$25.00, for . . . \$21.50
- Men's Suits, reg. \$22.00, for . . . \$19.50
- Men's Suits, reg. \$20.00, for . . . \$17.00
- Men's Suits, reg. \$18.00, for . . . \$15.00
- Men's Suits, reg. \$15.00, for . . . \$12.50
- Youth's Suits, reg. \$10.00, for . . . \$8.95
- Youth's Suits, reg. \$9.50, for . . . \$7.95
- Boys' Suits, reg. \$8.00, for . . . \$6.95
- Boys' Suits, reg. \$7.50, for . . . \$6.45
- Boys' Suits, reg. \$6.50, for . . . \$5.45
- Boys' Pants, reg. \$2.25, for . . . \$1.69
- Boys' Pants, reg. \$2.00, for . . . \$1.69
- Boys' Pants, reg. \$1.75, for . . . \$1.49
- Boys' Pants, reg. \$1.50, for . . . \$1.29
- Men's Pants, reg. \$5.00, for . . . \$4.25
- Men's Pants, reg. \$4.50, for . . . \$3.95
- Men's Pants, reg. \$4.00, for . . . \$3.25
- Men's Pants, reg. \$3.50, for . . . \$2.69
- Men's Pants, reg. \$2.50, for . . . \$1.98
- Men's Work's Shirts, reg. \$1.50, for \$1.19
- Men's Work's Shirts, reg. \$1.25, for \$1.05
- Men's Work's Shirts, reg. \$1.25, for \$0.95
- Sport Shirts, reg. \$1.50, for . . . \$1.19
- Soft Front Shirts, reg. \$1.25, for . . . \$1.00
- Soft Front Shirts, reg. \$1.00, for . . . 79c.
- Men's Overalls, reg. \$1.75, for . . . \$1.50
- Men's Overalls, reg. \$1.50, for . . . \$1.25
- Leather Label Overalls, for . . . \$1.95
- Heavy Drill Pants, . . . \$1.75, \$1.85, \$1.95
- Khaki Pants, reg. \$2.50, for . . . \$1.98
- Men's Odd Vests, reg. \$2.50, for . . . \$1.98
- Sheetings, Pillow Cottons, Prints, Gingham, Shirtings, Counterpanes, Table Linens, Linen Napkins, at 10 Per Cent Discount.
- Middy Waists \$1.00
- Linen Skirts \$1.00
- Lawn Waists \$1.00
- Heavy Canvas Trunks—
- Reg. \$9.75, for . . . \$8.25
- Reg. \$8.50, for . . . \$7.25
- Reg. \$8.00, for . . . \$6.95
- Reg. \$7.50, for . . . \$6.25
- Reg. \$6.00, for . . . \$4.95
- Corsets, reg. \$1.00, for . . . 79c.
- Corsets, reg. \$1.25, for . . . \$1.00
- Corsets, reg. \$1.50, for . . . \$1.19
- Balbriggan Underwear, for . . . \$1.00 Suit
- Flannelette Sheets, reg. \$1.75, for \$1.50
- Window Shades, reg. 65c., for . . . 49c.
- Children's Dresses, . . . 35c., 50c. and 75c.
- Boys' Sport Shirts 79c.

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GERMANS ADMIT CONQUEST POLICY

Kaiser to Make Full Use of Victory—No Peace Formula Can Stay Their Arms.

Copenhagen, July 26.—"It cannot be the intent of the leading statesmen, still less of the supreme military command, to renounce the complete exploitation of the military situation, so as to obtain what the war has shown to be necessary for Germany's present and future," says the Kreuz Zeitung. "International peace formulae cannot possibly stay the victorious progress of our arms or the full utilization of the advantages purchased with our blood. The Chancellor could not say that, and did not." "Even more vigorously than against attempts to commit the Chancellor to a protest be lodged against attempts to claim the supreme military command is in favor of the Erzberger-Scheidemann resolution. The Chancellor merely declared that the supreme command was in accord with his declaration, and by no means said it approved the peace resolution. "We know positively that the exact opposite is correct and that the supreme command is in no wise minded to permit the fruits of the sword to be lost through this resolution when the proper time comes. "The duty of us Conservatives now is to set to work to enlighten the people as to what peace must bring to our country, and to inculcate unshaken confidence into the Nation. In this confidence we know we are at one with the supreme command and the Emperor. "The Vorwaerts says it is impossible to demit the Kreuz Zeitung article as if it were an expression of editorial opinion. It declares it is a document which can assume historical importance unless immediately and authoritatively disavowed. "Prof. Schaefer, president of the Annexationist Independent Committee of German Peace, writes in the Tagesliche Rundschau that the Reichstag decision is not binding upon the government. "Under the influence of articles like that in the Kreuz Zeitung and with time for calm reflection, the German Liberals and Radicals are beginning to awake from the soporific content induced by their apparent victory in the adoption of the peace resolution. "The Reichstag, the Volksrecht writes in the Tagesliche, accomplished absolutely nothing for the inner renunciation of the German Empire. Neglect of the speech of Chancellor Michaelis nor the attitude of the Reichstag parties, continues Herr Wolff, promised much toward the establishment of a popular democratic government for Germany. As far as peace is concerned, Herr Wolff says, annexationists of every shade are now busy explaining to the German people and to the world outside that the phrase "security of the German frontiers" like charity, covers a multitude of annexation sins. "Georg Bernhard, in the Yossische Zeitung, says Germany will in time receive a number of Ministers of State, including a few members of Parliament, but declares that will be of no use unless responsible parliamentary control is established. He believes, not from events, but from his inner consciousness, the conclusion that "events are moving forward."

WORK OF U. S. IN BIG WAR TO DATE

Review of Events Since Country Entered Struggle Shows America Has Been Busy.

The most important war ventures put into operation by the government since April 6, when President Wilson issued his proclamation declaring a state of war to exist with Germany, have been as follows: "The flotation of \$2,000,000,000 in Treasury certificates and \$2,000,000,000 Liberty bonds for war purposes. "The registration of approximately 10,000,000 men for military service by the selective draft method, and the actual call to service by the army lottery. "Increasing the regular army to 300,000 men, the National Guard to 400,000 and the navy to 150,000 and the Marine Corps to 50,000. "The seizure by the government of the ships owned by the German government held in ports of the United States and its insular possessions, and the internment of hundreds of German spies and sailors. "Organization of the Emergency Fleet Corporation to create an adequate merchant marine service to cope with the submarine menace. "The imposition of embargoes on various countries in the interest of the world and the promulgation by the President of penalties for trading with the enemy as authorized by Congress. "The successful landing of a military force under Gen. Pershing on French soil for active participation in the war. "The co-operation of the naval forces of the country with those of its European allies in patrolling the seas against the ruthless German submarine warfare. "The lending of approximately \$1,375,000,000 in Great Britain, France, Italy, Belgium and Russia, secured by their national pledges. "The despatching of a commission headed by Elihu Root to encourage and assist in the establishment of the new democratic government of Russia. "The creation of a voluntary food conservation agency (pending Congressional authority) under the administration of Herbert C. Hoover, the organizer of Belgium relief, or of a board of three men. "The tentative fixing of prices for war material and other products furnished this government and its Allies pending permanent rates, to be decided by the Federal Trade Commission. "Adoption of plans for the expansion of the aviation service, for which \$540,000,000 has already been provided. "Mobilization of the agricultural and industrial resources of the country under the supervision of the national council of defence and its advisory council.

BRITAIN TRAINS YOUTH FOR ARMIES

Thousands of Boys Given Preliminary Equipment for Service as Soldiers.

London, July 26.—Great Britain has put into operation by the government something like 5,000,000 men in its military forces. Gen. Robertson announced that another half million must be provided by July in order to maintain reserves and keep the fighting units up to full strength. When the 500,000 have been physically fit, they are to be met, how many more are continuously to be provided to meet the wastage of war is indicated by the progressive organization of the country's youth for training in anticipation of the time when they shall arrive at military age. "All over the country battalions of boys, none of them beyond the age of 18 years and 8 months, are being systematically trained for the army. Schoolboys, college boys, apprentices of all classes—as soon as they are physically capable of undertaking the work of training are put into organizations for preparation. "Strain Carefully Avoided. "Careful measures have been adopted to insure that they shall not be overworked, physically or mentally injured by the strain. Officers in charge of these organizations of boys have been provided with special instructions as to the service that may safely be demanded. A good deal of discretion in this regard is . . . to commanding officers and drill masters, but after all the purpose is to equip the national youth for soldierly service as rapidly and efficiently as possible. "Lighter requirements, however, are imposed on the youngest class of prospective soldiers. They are given graduated instruction in various forms for the purpose of hardening their physiques. Games, lectures and educational work are provided in addition to ordinary military training. "Such games as cricket, football and boxing are particularly prized for their effect on the physique of the recruit. Participation in these is compulsory and under no circumstances are commanders permitted to organize the best players at a particular game in a crack team which becomes representative of a battalion. This would deprive the great majority of really effective training and the ones needing the training most would have the least chance to get it. "At the outset every young man is inoculated, vaccinated and given a thorough dental overhauling. This limits the possible activities of many of them during the first six weeks of their training. After these preliminary troubles are over, the organizations settle into a regular scheme involving eighty-four hours work per fortnight, or six hours work daily, including Sunday. "At this stage of his training the recruit gets in each fortnightly period ten hours of general physical training, six hours of bayonet exercises, eight hours of squad drill, eight hours of musketry and range practice, two hours devoted to interior economy, three hours on night work, three hours on guard duty, two hours on anti-gas training, three hours of bombing exercises, three hours of route marching without packs, two hours for special lectures and four hours for games and education. "Every soldier must learn all about taking care of his clothes, kit and equipment and instruction in these departments is referred to as "interior economy." Then it is necessary to give very careful instruction in the importance of discipline as a military factor, hygiene, sanitation, first aid and minor casualties, trench warfare, concealment and co-operation of infantry with artillery and aircraft.

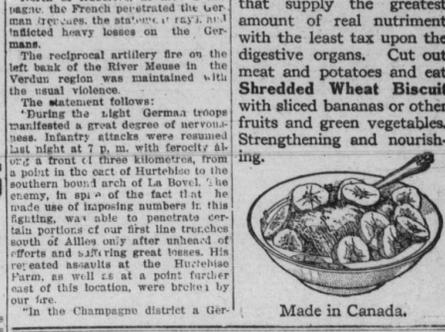
SOLDIER DROWNED.

North Sydney, N. S., July 26.—Private John P. McKinnon, of the 84th, was drowned at the breakfast table this afternoon while bathing with some comrades. McKinnon, it appears, jumped over the end of the breakfast table into deep water and being unable to swim, went to the bottom and was drowned before his companions could do anything to save him.

WANTS TO CHANGE HIS GERMAN NAME

Philadelphia, July 26.—Because he believes that the deeds of the German armies and the German submarine warfare will make a German name obnoxious in this country for years to come, George W. Ochs, former publisher of the Public Ledger, and a brother of Adelphi E. Ochs, of the New York Times, has asked the courts in this city to change his name to George Washington Ochs Oakes. "He is a native born American and father of two sons, whose mother was the daughter of a native born American father. "In his petition, Mr. Ochs says he has no reason except his desire to relieve his sons of a Teutonic appellation which he believes will arouse hostility and prove an unnecessary burden in their future social, commercial and professional relations.

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