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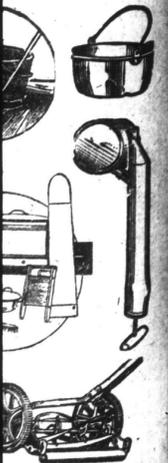
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TUESDAY MORNING JULY 31 1917—FOURTEEN PAGES

RUSSIAN RESISTANCE STIFFENS IN EASTERN GALICIA

RUMANIANS, CONTINUING ADVANCE, TAKE SIX MORE VILLAGES

"My Latest Information is That Russia Will Become as Formidable as Ever."—Lloyd George

BRITAIN CANNOT GIVE PUBLICITY TO PEACE AIMS

Balfour Says Danger Would Lie in Making Definite Announcements.

NO SELFISH PURPOSE
Bryce, Liberal M.P., Urges Dismemberment of Austria as Condition.

London, July 30.—John Annan Bryce, Liberal, alluding in the house of commons today to the recent statement of Lord Robert Cecil, that the dismemberment of Austria was not one of Great Britain's war aims, said the statement would create difficulties because Great Britain's engagements with her allies could not be continued if the Austrian empire was to be maintained.

The references by Mr. Bryce and others to Great Britain's war aims, including Noel Buxton, who said that an unfortunate impression had got abroad in Europe as a result of his speeches in the house of commons last week that Great Britain favored a policy of annexation, but would not define her aims, brought an interesting reply from A. J. Balfour, the foreign secretary. Mr. Balfour said that the government had been asked to declare its policy, but was not sure if that would be a wise course. The broad questions animating the government had been expounded by the late and present premiers, the foreign secretary and others who held high office during the past three years. When every ministerial statement was treated as a pledge, it was dangerous to accept requests for definite announcements.

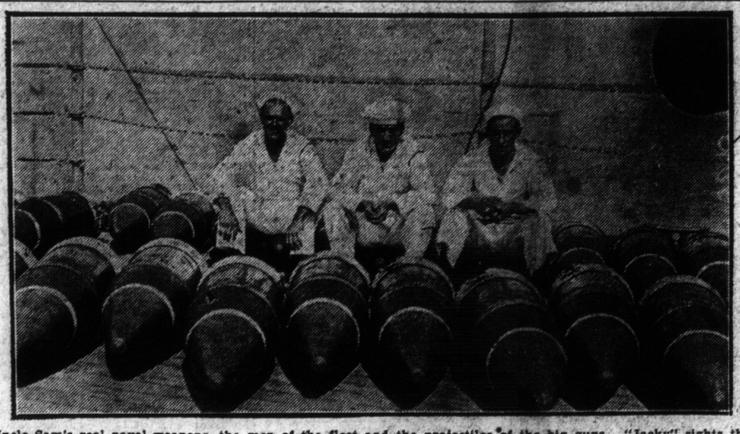
With respect to the Yugoslav and Austrian questions, said the secretary, it was impossible to forecast the position in which the world would find itself when these problems came to be decided, and he would be doing well to attempt to define the position now. The government believed that the nationalities composing that heterogeneous state should be allowed to follow along their own lines and to carry on their civilization in their own way.

"As everybody knows," continued Mr. Balfour, "we entered the war to defend Belgium and prevent France from being crushed before our eyes. Nobody with the smallest knowledge of the facts supporting the course of the war has opened up. We did not enter the war for any selfish purpose, certainly not for imperial aims or to get territory. Our purpose was completely unselfish; therefore, we stood in a different position from any of our allies. We hoped to see Europe freed and more stable."

Mr. Balfour expressed an opinion which was simply his own when he said that if France asked for Alsace-Lorraine, Great Britain should support her, but he declared that France was not fighting for Alsace-Lorraine alone; she was fighting for her very existence. The questions the house had discussed were occupying the attention of the whole civilized world almost to the exclusion of every other subject.

Germany's Democratization. As to the democratization of Germany said the secretary, it had been hoped that autonomy would give place to participation and that they are understood, but nobody was foolish enough to suppose that it would be possible to impose on Germany a constitution outside of Germany. Until Germany was either made powerless or free he did not think the peace of Europe could be secured. The fight would go on, for if this war ended with a German peace, that would only be a prelude to a new European war. If the peace was to be one that England and America, which had no interest on the continent, could approve, then it would lead to a permanent settlement, which would in turn conduce to that great understanding of the nations, which would

(Concluded on Page 4, Column 1).



Uncle Sam's real naval weapons, the men of the fleet and the projectiles of the big guns. "Jacky" sights the gun and fires at his mark. The photo shows men with 14-inch shells aboard a ship of the United States fleet.

CANADIANS MAKE GAIN IN SUBURBS OF LENS

Brilliant Daylight Stroke Captures Cite du Moulin—Careful Scouting Enables Them to Carry Line Boldly Forward.

By Stewart Lyon.
Canadian Army Headquarters, July 30.—By a minor operation last night the Canadian front was advanced in the region east of the Reservoir Hill into the Cite du Moulin, the only suburb lying between Reservoir Hill and Lens. The losses of the Canadians were inconsiderable, and the advance gives them possession of a stretch of difficult country extending about one thousand yards north and south, with a depth easterly from our former front of over 400 yards. The gain this morning was made as a result of careful scouting. By close observation it was learned that to lessen the heavy losses from our artillery, which has been pounding Cite du Moulin steadily for the past two weeks, the enemy withdrew men holding the line among its ruined houses during the day and only manned the positions at night, when he believed from former experience of Canadian methods any attack in force was likely to be made. That was good tactics, but the obvious method of catching the enemy napping was to send an attacking party in daylight while our bombardment was still in progress. This was done. The range of our guns was increased as the men went over, and so cut the enemy outposts off from their supports. With an ample equipment of machine guns our men occupied the western part of Cite du Moulin, and reconstructed the enemy's positions so that they will afford fairly good shelter. There has been as yet no serious counter-attack on the northern sector of our line. Early this morning a large quantity of gas was projected into the enemy's trenches between Hill 70 and Cite St. Laurent.

RUSSIA WILL RECOVER TO FIGHT FORMIDABLY

Lloyd George Praises Fortitude of France—Final Victory Largely Depends on French—People Resolute as Ever.

London, July 30.—Addressing the press representatives in the gallery of the house of commons today, Premier Lloyd George referred to the buoyancy of the French nation after three years of war, and said: "I found during my visit to Paris, that the spirit of the French people was better than I had ever known it. There was a sense of discouragement at the collapse of the Russian armies, but in spite of all the French were resolute as ever. "It depends very largely on the French whether we shall get thru to the end. If the French and ourselves hang together, we shall get thru to the end, despite our Russian troubles. The Russians are an incalculable quantity; they fought when we least expected them and they hung back at times when it seemed they ought to go on. My latest information is that Russia will recover and become as formidable as she ever has been."

BRITISH BOMBARDMENT BECOMES LESS INTENSE

Sudden Thunderstorm Ends Aerial Fighting, Destroying Several Machines—Successful Raid is Carried Out Near Lombaertzyde.

London, July 30.—There has been a considerable falling off in the intensity of the British artillery fire on the Flanders front, due, according to Berlin, to "the paralyzing influence of our offensive activity." Here the Germans are said to have concentrated the greatest number of guns they have ever massed on one sector, and are using them to their full capacity, evidently in an endeavor to ward off any contemplated infantry attack by Field Marshal Haig's forces. It cannot be said, however, even with the diminution in the intensity of the British fire, that the artillery duel has fallen much below the stage of extreme violence, for all along the front the big guns continue to roar and hurl tons upon tons of steel in reciprocal bombardments. The official report from British headquarters in France tonight reads: "A party of our troops raided the enemy's trenches last night near Lombaertzyde. The hostile artillery was more active than usual during the day in the neighborhood of Armentieres. "Saturday night bombs were dropped by our airplanes on a German airfield, two important railway stations and an ammunition depot, where fires and explosions were caused. Bombing operations continued yesterday, and there was great activity in the air until 10 o'clock in the morning, when a severe and sudden thunderstorm prevented further flying. Many of our airplanes were caught in the storm, and four have not returned. "In the air fighting four German airplanes were brought down and two others were driven down out of control. Six of ours are missing, including those lost in the storm."

RESISTANCE OF RUSSIANS TO FOE GAINS STRENGTH

General Von Falkenhayn To Command Turk Army

Berlin Paper Divulges Presence of ex-Chief of Staff at Jerusalem—German May Lead Foe in Mesopotamia.

Copenhagen, July 30.—The reports that General von Falkenhayn, former chief of the German staff, had gone to Turkey as successor to Field Marshal von der Goltz, are corroborated by an illustration in The Berlin Lokai Anzeiger, showing General von Falkenhayn and Djemal Pasha, commander of the Turkish forces in Syria, reviewing the troops at Jerusalem. It is understood that Gen. von Falkenhayn will assume charge in Mesopotamia.

CHARGE OF SHIELDING PACKERS AND MILLERS

Kyte and Other Liberals Attack Government, Charging That Food From Canada Sells at Lower Price in England and U.S.—Defence by Crothers.

By a Staff Reporter.
Ottawa, July 30.—George Kyte, Liberal member for Richmond, N.S., who sprang into national fame a year ago by his sensational indictment of J. Wesley Allison and the fuse contracts popularly known as the "Kite charges," made a savage attack on the government in the house of commons today in connection with the O'Connor report on cold storage companies and the high cost of living. Mr. Kyte pointed out that many Canadian packers' products were selling more cheaply in England than they were in this country. Thus Canadian bacon, sells for 27 cents in London, England, for two cents more in Toronto; and three cents more in Montreal. Canadian hams, he said, sell for 26c per pound in England but bring 30c in Toronto, while bread made from Canadian flour sells for 5 1/2c per pound in London, Eng., for 7 1/2c in Toronto, and 8c in Montreal. He denounced the appointment of the Henderson commission as a mere device for delay. The government, he said, should proceed to fix prices. The Davies company, according to their own statements, were making double the profits of the Swift company. Even if they only made 40c per pound on the 700,000 pounds of bacon they had already in 1917, that represented earnings on bacon alone sufficient to pay a dividend of 17 per cent. upon all their stock and bond issues. Oliver's Charge. Mr. Kyte was supported by Messrs. McKenzie (N. Cape Breton and Vic- toria), Macdonald (Picou), Maclean (Halifax), and Hon. Frank Oliver. Mr. Oliver said the government did not hesitate to fix the maximum price at which the western farmer must sell his wheat, but shrink from naming a price at which Sir Joseph Flavelle must sell his bacon. The pork barons, he said, were too powerful for the government. Hon. T. W. Crothers, minister of labor, said the O'Connor report was incomplete, but was being brought to completion by the commission recently appointed under the chairmanship of Gen. D. Henderson, K.C. Any discussion at this time was improper because the whole subject was sub judice. The debate, which occupied the greater part of the sitting, arose upon a motion to go into supply. During the afternoon before the debate commenced several members' bills of a contentious character were discussed and advanced on the order paper. Industrial Research. The house devoted the greater part of the afternoon to discussing in committee and finally enacting into law George Foster's bill relating to an honorary advisory council for scientific and industrial research. Sir George said the bill merely put in statutory form what had already been provided by an order-in-council. Dr. McCallum, of Toronto, had been appointed administrative chairman of the council of eleven selected by sub-committee of the warty council. A number of scientists were associated.

RUMANIANS TAKE CRUISER ARIADNE SUNK BY TORPEDO

Ally Also Captures Three Thousand Prisoners in Advance. Thirty-Eight Members of Crew Are Killed by Explosion.

London, July 31.—The Times correspondent at Rumanian head quarters, telegraphing Saturday, speaks enthusiastically of the morale of the Rumanian soldiers and their successful advance, which resulted in the capture of 240 machine guns, eighty guns, and 2,000 prisoners. The correspondent says, however, that owing to the situation in Galicia operations on a great scale are unlikely in Rumania. CHURCHILL RE-ELECTED BY A LARGE MAJORITY. London, July 30.—Winston Spencer Churchill was re-elected today member of the house of commons for Dundee, the by-election being made necessary by his recent appointment to a cabinet position. Mr. Churchill polled 7,302 votes. His opponent, Edmund Scrymgeour, prohibitionist and laborite, received 2,024 votes. CANADIAN PRISONERS. Canadian Associated Press Cable. London, July 30.—The following are announced as prisoners: 406756, Crowe; 151092, Corrie; 102474, Hood; 525583, Tol-

RAIDS' TOLL IN LONDON

London, July 30.—Since the beginning of hostilities, 366 persons have been killed and 1,092 injured by air raids in the London metropolitan area, according to a statement made by Sir George Cave, the home secretary, in the house of commons today. During the same period, the secretary noted, 2,412 persons were killed and 7,368 injured in ordinary street accidents in the same territory.

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VOL. XXXVII—No. 13,411

Altho Entire Army Has Not Halted Retire-ment, Loyal Portions Begin to Make Firmer Stand Near Bessarabian Frontier—Rumanians Still Advance.

London, July 30.—Apparently the turn in the tide of retreat by the Russians in east Galicia is beginning. On several sectors the loyal troops have halted and are now facing the Austro-Germans and offering resistance as best they can with their badly depleted forces.

Altho the stands they have made have as yet been unsuccessful in holding back to any great extent, the numerically superior Austro-German armies, they serve to show that the spirit of loyalty is still alive in many of the men of Gen. Korotloff's contingents and that it is not their purpose to surrender further terrain without a contest. One of the main attempts of the Russians to hold back the enemy has been on the heights east of the River Zbrocz, which flows along the border between Galicia and Polesia, but despite the resistance offered they have been compelled by overwhelming numbers to cede ground to the Austro-Germans who crossed the stream. The Austro-Germans have crossed the Galician frontier and now are invading Bukovina by way of the Suchawa Valley, their immediate objective being the town of Zlatica, while the forces that recently was successful in its actions against the Russians near Kirilobahna, has reached the town of Valva, east of the upper Mojava Valley. Despite the activity of German units, who are trying to create disaffection in the Rumanian army, the Rumanians and Russians fighting near the north-western border of Rumania continue to press forward in the Casin and Putna valleys, having captured six additional villages and added materially to the aggregate of men made prisoner (Concluded on Page 4, Column 5).

BELGIAN PATROLS WIN FIGHTS NEAR DIXMUDE

Both French and German Artilleries Continue Extremely Active.

Paris, July 30.—The official communication issued by the war office tonight reads: "Both artilleries were very active during the day along the whole Alsace front, from Leopine de Chevregny as far east as the Calonne Plateau in the Champagne, in the region of Auberville, and on the banks of the Meuse. There is nothing to report from the rest of the front. "Belgian communication: 'During the night there were patrol encounters in the region of Dixmude. During the course of the day there was restrained artillery activity. We took 29 German batteries. "Eastern theatre: On July 29.—In the region of Huma there was grenade fighting, after which the enemy violently bombarded our trenches. In the region of St. Vast an enemy raid was stopped by our barrage fire. Near Lake Fresba our artillery surprised Bulgarian concentrations."

SIR CLIFFORD SIFTON SPEAKS AT WINNIPEG

if Laurier is Elected, Canada Will Drop Out of War.

Winnipeg, July 29.—Sir Clifford Sifton, chairman of the conservation commission, addressed the Winnipeg Canadian Club at a luncheon in the Royal Alexandra Hotel today on the present political situation, and especially in regard to the need for conservation in Canada. "If Sir Wilfrid Laurier is returned to power, it means that Canada will drop out of the war," said Sir Clifford.

THUNDERBOLT STRIKES NOTRE DAME CHURCH

Montreal Edifice Has Narrow Escape—Has Tower Damaged. Montreal, July 30.—Lightning struck the top of the western tower of Notre Dame Church today on the present political situation, and especially in regard to the need for conservation in Canada. "If Sir Wilfrid Laurier is returned to power, it means that Canada will drop out of the war," said Sir Clifford.