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PROBS—

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ENEMY FORCED FURTHER BACK IN MARNE REGION IMPORTANT GAINS BY ALLIES EAST OF RHEIMS

BATTLE LULLS WHILE ALLIES EMPLOY GUNS

French Line Now Enters Big
Forests North of
Marne.

BIG GAIN AT OULCHY

Fere-en-Tardenois is Now
Within Easy Gun
Range.

The ninth day of the allied offensive of the Soissons-Rheims salient saw a lessening in the intensity of the battle along the western side of the salient, where only mutual bombardments were in progress. Along the Marne, however, and southwest of Rheims, the French, British, American and Italian troops were still at deadly grips with the enemy on various sectors.

The Germans strove hard in the forest region north of the Marne to hold back the French and American troops, debouching from the woods in strong counter attacks. The enemy, however, everywhere was forced slightly further back to the north, and the forests now have been almost entirely cleared of Germans.

Southwest of Rheims heavy reinforcements evidently have been thrown along the front, where the British, French and Italians are fighting in the immediate region of Reuil, where the battle line turned sharply toward Rheims, the French have captured several important points of vantage, including the Village of Reuil and also advanced their line northward, notwithstanding the violence of the German counter-move.

Eastward from Rheims the Champagne the French have now regained nearly all their old line positions and daily are harassing the Germans with counter-attacks.

Before the fighting died down along the western side of the Rheims-Soissons salient the Villages of Oulchy-le-Chateau and Villeneuve were captured by French and American troops, who advanced their line eastward of Oulchy. The fall of Oulchy gives the allied forces the key to the heights dominating Fere-en-Tardenois, which lies only a short distance to the east. At Oulchy forty guns and hundreds of prisoners were captured by the French and American troops.

Big Guns Pulled Up.
Big allied guns have been pulled up in this region and are heavily shelling the sectors before them over which it is purposed to push forward for the capture of Fere-en-Tardenois when the time is ripe. Meantime allied big guns over the entire salient continue to throw shells from all angles into the German forces in the big bag.

While there has been no attempt by the Germans at a general retreat from the salient, the belief prevails along the battlefield that an indication that a retreat is purposed is shown by the fact that the enemy is using comparatively small forces of infantry on various sectors under attack, depending mainly on his machine gunners to retard the progress of the allies.

A New Kind of Farm Service.

Motorists talk about the Ford service and what it means to owners of Ford cars.

Implementation concerns like the Masses have agents all over the country to whom farmers can phone for parts. In New York City you can meet these agents in Ford motors scurrying about, stopping at farms, delivering parts, fitting them in, adjusting machines. No winding need fall down for long organization, the telephone, the motor car, brings the cure and the doctor the same day; in the interval the farmer goes on with his other work. It's all making farming more efficient.

Another modern farming convenience is the blacksmith with a car. Several of the big farms hereabouts have forges in the place; phone in for the blacksmith, who motors out with or without a helper; shoe the horses, does repairs, sets with the farmer on to another job, and home again in the evening. The delay of going to the blacksmith and waiting for a turn is in this way disappearing.

The number of people in motors serving farmers in various ways seems to be growing apace. All the vets are now in motors and many preachers on Sundays.

BRITISH ARMED SHIP SUNK BY SUBMARINE

London, July 26.—The British armed cruiser Marmora was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine Tuesday, according to an announcement made by the British admiralty tonight. Ten members of the crew of the vessel are missing, and it is presumed that they were killed.

The admiralty also announces that a British torpedo boat destroyed an ashore Wednesday and later sank. Thirteen of the crew are missing and it is presumed that they were drowned.

Naval records contain no cruiser named Marmora and it is possible the vessel sunk was the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company steamer Marmora, of 10,500 tons gross. She was built at Belfast in 1903, was 330 feet long and had a beam of 60 feet.

MUNITION STRIKERS MUST JOIN ARMY

Premier Lloyd George Takes Firm
Attitude Towards Wifful
Absentee Workmen.

London, July 26.—Premier Lloyd George tonight announced on behalf of the government that all men who are wifful absent from work on or after Monday next will be deemed to have voluntarily placed themselves outside the munitions industries. Protection certificates will cease to have effect, and the men will become liable to the provisions of the Military Service Act, the premier added.

The statement pointed out that certain workers had quit their jobs in disregard of their leaders and remained outside the munitions industry in violation of the provisions of the military service act, the premier added.

"They have ceased work," the statement said, "in pursuance of a trade dispute, but in an endeavor to force the government to change a national policy essential to the prosecution of the war."

"While millions of their fellow-countrymen hourly are facing danger and death for their country, the men on strike have been granted exemptions from these perils only because their services are considered of more value to the state in the workshops than in the army."

BIG MUNITIONS STRIKE BEGINS TO FIZZLE OUT

London, July 26.—The appeal of the trades union advisory committee, urging munition strikers to return to work pending an inquiry, had a good effect, according to news received from Birmingham this evening. The committee's appeal was met by a large number of workers who were enabled to resume operations, while in Birmingham the motion picture industry, including the employees of several unions, has also returned to work.

BRITISH REPEL ATTACK ALSO DRIVE OFF RAID

London, July 26.—The British official communication, issued this evening, says: "This morning a hostile attack upon posts held by us in the Aveluy wood, north of Albert, was repulsed. A raid attempted by the enemy during the night in the neighborhood of Vieux-Berquin also was driven off with losses."

LOCAL OPERATIONS BY ENEMY ON BRITISH

With the British Armies in France, July 26.—The Germans, having their hands full on the Marne, are contenting themselves with attempting to carry out local operations at points where they have suffered small but nevertheless important defeats during the past week.

German General Killed; Papers Publishing Long Lists

Geneva, July 26.—The German newspapers have begun to publish long lists of officers killed and the names cover several columns. Among them is that of General Unverszagt, attached to the staff of General von Boehm, on the Marne front.

WILL REDUCE MENACE OF RAILWAY STRIKES

Commission of War Board and
Railway Representatives is
Likely to Be Formed.

WILL DEAL WITH DISPUTES Duty Also Will Be to Administer and Interpret the McAdoo Award.

Montreal, July 26.—The empire's line of communication in Canada may hereafter be practically guaranteed from the menace of railway labor troubles, according to leading representatives of railway labor and members of the Canadian Railway War Board in joint session in the Windsor Hotel here today. As a result of conferences commenced then and continued tomorrow, it is expected that a board of railway labor commissioners, consisting of equal numbers of railway labor representatives and representatives of the Canadian Railway War Board, will be inaugurated at once, not only to interpret and administer the McAdoo award for Canadian roads, but to undertake to deal with all railway labor disputes in Canada for the period of the war, thus making the possibility of strikes much more remote and reducing irritation to the lowest possible point by guaranteeing a special board of experienced railroaders to deal promptly and expertly with any matters of difference between labor and management.

"The spirit shown by the Canadian railways and their employees, and their common desire to do everything possible to win the war is gratifying," was the comment of Senator Gideon Robertson, acting minister of labor, who acted as chairman of the joint meeting.

"It must be borne in mind," said one of the war board officials, "that the representatives of the men have yet to refer the matter to their chief executives, and that a great deal remains to be done in the way of drafting a sort of constitution for the new railway labor disputes board."

The move arises out of the adoption of the McAdoo award, as applied to the Canadian railways. The details of the working out of the award are complex and it was suggested by the Canadian Railway War Board that a board, somewhat similar to the board in the United States, be appointed with equal representation from the labor and the Canadian Railway War Board.

Through the department of labor, over 100 representatives of railway labor in Canada were called to a meeting here yesterday morning. These representatives finally expressed approval of the board's proposal submitted to the confirmation of their chief executives, but added that the scope of the new commission or board should include all matters of railway labor dispute for the duration of the war. This was accepted by the Canadian Railway War Board. One important body of railway labor was not represented at the meeting, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

The first meeting of the new body will be held tomorrow to draw up the outline of its scope. This will be reported back at once to the principals on either side for endorsement.

SIBERIA'S INDEPENDENCE OF SOVIETS DECREED

London, July 26.—The provisional government at Omsk has assumed supreme authority in Siberia and proclaimed Siberia's independence, according to a Reuters despatch from Peking. The provisional government has annulled all Bolshevik decrees and re-established the Siberian duma. Approval of these measures was requested of the Vladivostok government.

STRAW HAT BARGAINS.

The Dineen Company, 140 Yonge street, are putting on sale today the balance of their stock of Quing Hats and Panamas at half the regular price. This is a sale that every man in the province should take advantage of. Panamas for \$2.50, \$3.00 Straws for \$1.50. The same reduction on all the higher grades.

Also extraordinary bargains in odd lines of straws and Quing Hats for men and boys, in the Basement today. The Dineens expect to be busy. The weather is just right for these special bargains. Store closes at 6.

BANK OF ENGLAND MAKES BIG REBATE

London, July 26.—The remuneration of the Bank of England for its services to the government which, under an agreement entered upon in 1912, amounted before the war to about 200,000 pounds sterling yearly, increased to 1,500,000 pounds sterling for the fiscal year 1916-17, according to the report of the special committee on national expenditure.

As the committee does not believe such remuneration justified, the bank has agreed to enter into a revised agreement for the period of the war, which would secure a reduction of 75,000 pounds sterling for the year 1917-18, and a larger reduction for the current year, unless new conditions arise.

BODIES OF GERMANS FLOAT UPON MARNE

Hundreds of Dead Soldiers of
Crown Prince Straggle
Route of Advance.

With the American Army of the Aisne-Marne Front, July 26.—The American troops advancing along the Marne have discovered hundreds of dead Germans. The victims fell before the heavy machine gun fire of the allies during the retreat. In one horse shoe area the ground was covered with dead. The Americans carried as many bodies as possible. It was estimated that 2000 Germans fell there.

Farmers along the Marne report having seen the bodies of German dead floating down the stream. The military authorities are planning a system by which they can clear the river of bodies.

Three days after the Germans evacuated Chateau Thierry the Americans found a lone German in Mont-St. Per, hiding in a cellar. The prisoner said he was struck by the war and determined to secure himself, notwithstanding the fact that he had no food and later take a chance by surrendering to the allies. He asserted that the German soldiers were dissatisfied with the way affairs were going and the general opinion among them was that the crown prince was unable to bring sufficient reinforcements or food supplies to aid the forces being attacked from the south.

CLAIMS CAPTAIN DID NOT ATTEMPT RESCUE

Charge Made by Dr. J. M.
Johnston Against Skipper
of Cayuga.

PASSENGERS PROTEST Swimmer, Two Miles Off Shore, Later Picked Up by Life-Savers.

A serious charge is made by Dr. J. M. Johnston, 35 Elm street, against Captain Smith of the steamer Cayuga. In that he refused to stop his vessel yesterday afternoon near the American side to pick up a swimmer who appeared to be in difficulties.

Dr. Johnston claims that on the night of the Cayuga leaving Toronto at 2 o'clock, when she was nearing the mouth of the Niagara River, about two miles off shore, a man was seen swimming in an apparent difficulty about 100 feet from the ship. Dr. Johnston drew the attention of the captain to the man and asked that the vessel be stopped and that a boat be put off to rescue him. This, Dr. Johnston claims, the captain refused to do despite the protests of numerous passengers. As soon as the Cayuga touched at Niagara-on-the-Lake information was given and a launch was sent out in search of the man. The man was picked up in an exhausted condition some distance from where he had been seen by the Cayuga passengers. For some time he was unable to give his name, which was later found to be A. B. Ogiowski, a soldier at Niagara Camp.

Passengers Indignant.
Dr. Johnston says that many of the passengers have given him their names as witnesses of the occurrence, and have stated their willingness to endorse any protest he may make regarding the action of the captain. Dr. Johnston says the man must have been a powerful swimmer, but he was so far from shore at the time he was seen that he was unable to give his name. Several of the women passengers went into hysterics when they saw no effort to rescue was to be made.

It was reported at Niagara-on-the-Lake that the man was trying to swim to the American side in an effort to desert from the army.

FRENCH ADVANCE NEARLY MILE FROM SUPPES IN CHAMPAGNE

TWENTY-FIVE SEPARATE RAIDS MADE INTO GERMAN TERRITORY

Week's Long Distance Bombing Attacks Make a Record
—Many Important Centres Being
Assailed by Airmen.

London, July 26.—Throughout the week the aerial fighting on the western battlefield has been of a violent character. From a trustworthy source it is learned that during the week the British downed 76 enemy machines and drove down 15 out of control. Fifty-one British machines are missing.

One hundred and fifty-four tons of bombs were dropped during the week. The week's record for long distance bombing attacks was the heaviest of the war. Twenty-five separate raids were made into German territory. Thionville was bombed four times and the famous poison gas factory and munition works at Mannheim twice. The blast furnaces at Burbach and the railway and factories at Offenbourg also came in for shelling twice.

SCOTCHMEN CRUSH DASH ON METELEN

German Plan to Reach Gaza
Road in Flanders Com-
pletely Fails.

With the British Army in France, July 26.—The German attack this morning near Metelen had even more disastrous results for the enemy than was first believed. It proved a complete failure.

It appears that the Germans intended to reach the Gaza road, to the south of Metelen, from where they could menace the town. Accordingly they sent over two companies from each regiment of the twelfth division, which has just replaced other troops who had been badly mauled during the month. The twelfth division came up from Italy. One regiment wears special "Kaiser Karl" shoulder straps, won for its services in the Italian theatre.

This regiment, however, will get no decorations for the deeds it performed today. Scots troops met it and inflicted heavy losses, and prevented the Germans from getting anywhere near their objective. The Germans managed to get one small outpost, but that was determined to be held. The Australians are busy knocking the Germans about. Their shells have chipped up nearly all the crossroads, dunes and other targets within range. The rain of the past few days has muddied this front of swollen rivers and streams, making the low ground extremely soft and muddy. If the Germans have planned an attack to the north, it will not require much more rain to necessitate a change in them.

THREE GERMAN TOWNS ATTACKED BY BRITISH

London, July 26.—The official communication issued by the air ministry tonight says: "On the night of July 25-26, successful attacks were carried out on the station and factory at Piorzhelm (Baden), the factory at Baalton and the station at Offenbourg (Baden). Two fires broke out at Offenbourg."

"Four hostile airdromes were bombed and attacked with machine gun fire and hangars were hit. Trains, anti-aircraft batteries, searchlights and other ground targets were fired upon with machine guns. All our machines returned."

KEEP ON BOMBING SUBMARINE BASES

London, July 26.—Aerial attacks on German naval and submarine bases on the Belgian coast continued day and night. Upwards of twenty tons of explosives were dropped on Zebrugge and Ostend. In the Italian front the air fighting resulted in the downing of nineteen enemy machines, without the loss of a single British aircraft.

SOVIETS QUIT STAVROPOL.

Volunteer Army Occupies Ciscaucasia
Town—Evacuated by Bolsheviks.

Amsterdam, July 26.—According to the Russian newspaper Ruskij Golos, of Kiev, Bolshevik troops have evacuated the Town of Stavropol, in Ciscaucasia, and the place has been occupied by a volunteer army.

KERENSKY NOT TO VISIT U. S.

Paris, July 26.—The Temps says it understands that Alexander Kerensky, the former Russian premier, will not make a trip to the United States, as he had intended.

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Allies Recover Main de Massiges, Regaining Former First Line— Steady Progress in Marne Region Leads to Capture of Reuil.

Paris, July 26.—Only artillery activity prevailed south of the Ourcq River Friday, the infantry on both sides remaining in their trenches, according to the French official communication issued this evening. Several additional advances have been made southeast of Rheims. The text of the communication follows: "South of the Ourcq there has been reciprocal artillery activity without infantry actions."

"On the northern bank of the Marne we captured at the close of the day yesterday Reuil and Savary's farm. We also pushed back the enemy to the southern outskirts of the Villages of Lisieres, Pinson, Orquigny and Villers-sous-Chatillon.

"The total number of prisoners captured on the 26th at Villeneuve and the region of Oulchy-le-Chateau was 700.

"On the Champagne front our troops, after having broken the German offensive on the 15th and 16th, have carried out during the following days a series of local attacks. In spite of the enemy's resistance we have made to the east of the Suptes an advance of 1500 metres to the general line of St. Hilaire Grande, Souain and Le Meaulx-le-Huruis. We have reconquered entirely Main de Massiges and reconquered in this region our former first line. During these operations we have taken 1100 prisoners, 300 machine guns and seven guns.

Gains East of Rheims.
London, July 26.—The Germans to-day retain virtually none of the ground they conquered in their great attack of July 15 along the Marne, says Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters. East of Rheims, the correspondent adds, General Gouraud's army by a series of brilliant local operations has expelled the enemy almost everywhere from the narrow belt he occupied in Gouraud's advanced zone.

Particularly Favorable.
Paris, July 26.—The latest news from the Aisne-Marne battlefield is considered by the afternoon newspapers to be particularly favorable. The entente allied progress, it is believed, has not yet come to an end. Despite stubborn resistance, the Germans have been obliged to give up Oulchy-le-Chateau, and it is thought that the Teutons cannot long hold Fere-en-Tardenois.

La Liberté says the Germans must be considering a retreat to the banks of the River Vesle, as fires and explosions are multiplying in the German lines, and the Teuton provisions and other stores are in flames. The Germans, the newspaper adds, must either retreat or face disaster.

Advance Not Checked.
With the American Army on the Aisne-Marne Front, July 26.—The allied offensive has slowed down, but has not been checked. Franco-American troops today forced back the Germans a bit further north. The greater part of the fighting is taking place in the big forests north of the Marne and along the western bank of the salient.

Transformed Situation.
London, July 26.—As a result of the past week's activities, the whole situation on the western front has been transformed. The Germans, according to despatches from the front, have used 65 divisions on the Champagne front, and the whole of the crown prince's reserves have been exhausted. The only fresh reserves remaining to the Germans are less than 30 divisions attached to Crown Prince Rupprecht's armies.

Last week it appeared certain that Prince Rupprecht would be called upon to launch an attack on the British front, but the enemy put off this attack, and the psychological moment for the present has passed, for the Germans appear committed to the great battle in progress and cannot afford to stake heavily on a dubious operation at another part of the front, according to the view of British experts.

Salient Not Untenable.
The German situation in the salient, altho awkward, is not untenable. The enemy's difficulties are not greater than those in which the British army was placed for many months in the Ypres salient before the capture of Messines ridge. The

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