

RUSSIANS CAPTURE CITY OF KALUSZ, IN GALICIA

GEN. BRUSILOFF'S OFFENSIVE CONTINUES WITHOUT LET-UP

Russians Push On Beyond Lesiuvka, Southwest of Stanislaw, and Occupy Kalusz, City of Eight Thousand People—Germans Were Repulsed in France.

General Brusiloff's offensive in Galicia is developing into a drive with little or no let up, at least so far as the part in it played by General Korniloff's armies is concerned. Yesterday's news of the capture of Halicz was followed today by the announcement that Korniloff's troops had pushed on beyond Lesiuvka, southwest of Stanislaw, and reached and occupied Kalusz, a city of 8,000 people, seven miles to the west of the Stoka river. The Austro-German headquarters in this sector was situated here. Kalusz was stubbornly defended, but after a sanguinary battle the Russians pushed into the town and, according to advices from Petrograd, they are continuing their advance after having taken a large number of prisoners.

Germans Fail to Advance.

The German attack on Monday on the Belgian coast ceased with the capture of the small sector east of the Yser which the Germans had devastated with their intensive gun fire. Neither last night's nor today's British official announcement records any further fighting of moment in this region, although the artillery is continuing active.

A German raid near Louvain was driven off by the British. On the Verdun front the German Crown Prince made several attacks on both banks of the Meuse. All these assaults, delivered in the vicinity of Hill 304, on the one side of the stream and north of Harcourt wood on the other, were repulsed by the French as were attacks on the Aisne front, south of Juvincourt and in the region of the Trieglaf plateau.

Kalusz Falls.

Petrograd, July 12.—The Russians have captured Kalusz, the headquarters of the enemy in Galicia, according to a semi-official announcement made today. According to information received at the ministry of war, the Russian troops are continuing their successful advance and have taken a large number of prisoners. Official announcement that Kalusz had been occupied by the Russians was made today, coupled with the statement that the occupation was effected after a sanguinary battle.

COMMISSIONER FISHER WANTS PERMANENT WALKS

Will Move that All New Sidewalks Be Built of Concrete and that Abutters Pay Share of Cost.

Commissioner Fisher is in favor of permanent sidewalks and yesterday at the committee meeting of the common council gave notice of the following motion:

"That in future no extensions be made to the present system of asphalt sidewalks, and that when new sidewalks are required, they be laid with cement concrete, but only so far as the property owners will agree to contribute one-half the cost."

The commissioner quoted the experience of the Lancaster Highway Board.

who had found that it did not cost any more for interest and sinking fund for permanent work on sidewalks than to keep the old walks in repair.

The by-law relating to coal holes and underground spaces under sidewalks was not taken up as one of the commissioners was absent.

The mayor was authorized to proceed with the arrangements for the presentation of a watch to Walter Allen. The presentation will be made on Monday evening next in the King Square.

It was decided not to take up the question of vehicle licenses until next year.

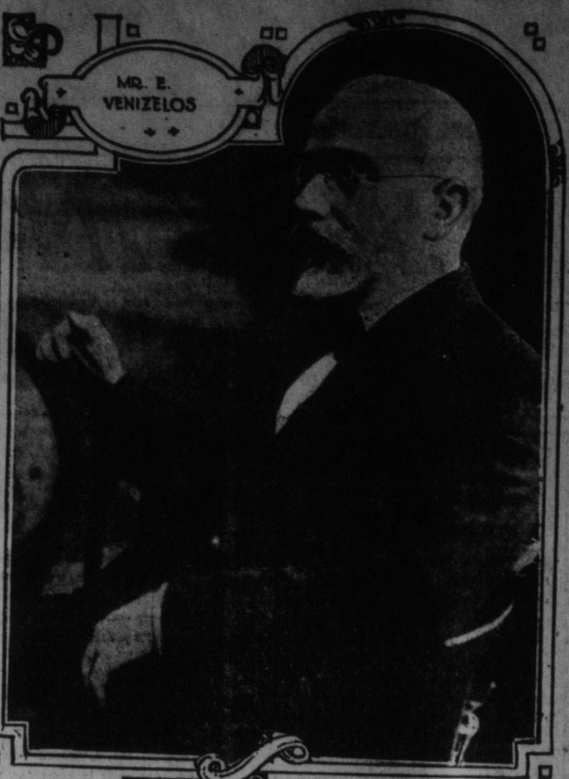
An application from W. H. Pyne for permission to erect an electric sign at his premises, Germain street, was referred to the commissioner of public safety with power to act.

A complaint from the residents of Cranston Avenue regarding stray cats was referred to the commissioner of safety.

BUY A BRISCOE.

The car with the half million dollar motors. Price \$935 f.o.b. Brockville, E. W. Carson, Distributor, Show Rooms 509 Main street, North End.

THE MAN OF THE HOUR IN GREECE



SAYS TAPLEY WANTED TO POISON TWO

Witness in Tapley-Shannon Feud Hearing Claims Prisoners Asked Him to Place Strychnine in Tea-Pot.

Special to The Standard.

Bristol, July 12.—John F. Palafronias was examined at length today at the preliminary hearing of the case against James Tapley of Greenfield, who is charged with attempting to poison the Shannon family at Greenfield. The hearing was held before

Stipendiary Magistrate Noble here and will be resumed next week. The witness gave strong evidence against Tapley, claiming that he met and hired him to work on his farm. They went by train to Bridgewater and walked the remaining few miles to the Tapley farm. On the way Tapley is alleged to have said that the Shannons had burned his barns and that he was determined to exterminate the family.

Palafronias says that Tapley proposed to him to take two bottles of strychnine and place some of the poison in the Shannon family teapot. There has been a long tussle feud between the two families, and the trouble has been stirred in court before. Tapley denies that he attempted to induce Palafronias to poison the Shannons.

PUNISHMENT FOR MILITIA BILL ENEMIES

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. Graham returned to his criticism and was met by a lengthy reply by Hon. Mr. Doherty in which the minister clearly showed that criticism alone was not enough to bring about a change in the law. "The people we want to get at by this section are a class of people whom everybody agrees ought to have condign punishment," he said. "This country should be appraised," continued Hon. Mr. Doherty, "that those who incite others to unlawful resistance to the law will do so at their own peril, and will commit an offence which will entail at least a year's imprisonment."

Hon. Mr. Lemieux said that as a British subject if there was one thing he admired under British law it was the freedom of speech and the press. He quoted the case of Sir Edward Carson, who had openly preached sedition and within a few days became a minister of the crown.

Hon. Mr. Doherty said this section was being passed to prevent just such speeches as those made by Carson over the Irish matter "with open flagrant flouting of the law going unpunished." He remarked that Hon. Mr. Lemieux was very intelligent in his choice of an illustration.

Hon. Mr. Graham—"And today the 18th of July too."

A little confused colloquy followed in which Mr. Lemieux joined with Mr. Oliver and the minister of justice. "I hope the minister will not send me to jail for that remark," said Hon. Mr. Lemieux at the close of the skirmish. "Well, if the hon. member has committed that offence I can assure him the jail will be there for him," replied Hon. Mr. Doherty.

"And that will be embarrassing for you," came from a Liberal member. "It would be embarrassing for Hon. Mr. Lemieux," retorted Hon. Mr. Doherty.

Hon. Mr. Lemieux rose to explain that he had been referring to the Irish who were always "agin' the government."

"Oh, that's one of the cheap jokes made by ignorant people against my people," he declared. Hon. Mr. Doherty, "which they will know how to deal with in the proper way when the time comes." He proceeded amidst applause to declare that the Irish were as in rebellion as any people in the country.

After this the discussion got back to ordinary channels.

SIXTY THOUSAND MEN SURROUND CITY OF PEKING

London, July 12.—Peking is surrounded by 60,000 Republican troops with 7 heavy guns, says an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Tien Tsin, dated yesterday. This force renders

VARIED NEWS OF THE NEXT WAR ISSUE

Domestic Loan May Precede Any New Credit Arrangements at New York.

AMPLE REASON FOR LATTER

But New York Suggests that Domestic Flotation Would Be Supported in U. S.

Speculation as to the next financing operation of the Dominion Government was stimulated towards the end of the week by the stronger tone of the old loans and the greater attention that is being given to the Government's probable requirements.

In many quarters it has been held that an advance from the United States, which would help to finance our heavy purchases there and relieve the situation to that extent, would be the most logical development.

Attention has been drawn in the press for some weeks to certain features of the position in that connection. Banking authorities have been emphasizing the increased demands which a large volume of business, with commodity prices at their present high level, is imposing on the credit facilities of the Canadian banks.

Profits are substantial, unusually so in many cases, but the periods within which they are being realized tend to become times of considerable strain. The relief for instance, that is being experienced from the shipping out of the balance of last year's crop will be followed quickly by a new period of strain when the harvesting of the 1917 crop begins.

Rising bank deposits are proof of the ample resources available for another domestic loan here, but these deposits form the basis of the banks' loaning power and the less they are distributed the better for business.

In view of this and the fact that war advances are being made out of the Liberty Loan funds to countries with much less claim to American credits than Canada, having regard to the close commercial relations between Canada and the United States as well as to what Canada is doing in the war, some new credit arrangement at New York have been frequently discussed.

Both local and New York gossip, however, continues to point to the probability of a new domestic loan in Canada, possibly with sympathetic support from the United States, preceding any outside financing for the Government. The Wall Street Journal, giving the New York view of the probabilities, has this to say:

"Two months hence Canada will probably issue its fourth war loan. Finance Minister Sir Thomas White has already indicated that, conditions being favorable, the issue will be made in early fall. There is still some doubt as to whether it will be a domestic loan, as were the previous ones, or whether an effort will be made to have the loan subscribed through Liberty Loan funds. A third contingency is a simultaneous issue of new securities."

"However, the signs are that Canadians themselves will subscribe their next war loan. While some little pessimism is shown by certain bankers and brokers regarding the outlook, this has been caused largely by the difficulty in selling any kind of bonds while the Liberty Loan had the right of way in the American money markets, and the London market continues closed to all except Imperial war loans. But a careful canvass of the situation indicates that Canada would be able to fully subscribe the fourth war loan, especially if it gets the usual amount of American subscriptions, about \$25,000,000 of which were subscribed to the first three loans, and \$30,000,000 to the second loan."

"The fourth loan will probably be not less than \$150,000,000. In addition to reaching those who have subscribed to the three previous loans, strong efforts will probably be made to reach many small investors and private corporations who have not subscribed to any of the war loans to date."

Band Concert Last Night. The Temple Band, under the leadership of Bandmaster William Jones, played its scheduled concert last evening in King Square before a large crowd of music lovers that thronged the paths surrounding the band stand.

A well balanced programme of popular and classical selections was rendered by the band in a way that held the people to the close, despite the fine drizzle that fell during the evening.

Escape from the capital of General Chang Huan, the Imperialist leader, impossible. Chang's soldiers are reported to be entrenching themselves in the Imperial city. Mediators apparently have been unable to arrange terms between the Republicans and Imperialists up to the time the dispatch was filed.

DIED.

JOHNSON.—Suddenly, on July 11, at her home, 100 Adelaide street, Catherine (Young) Johnson, wife of D. W. Johnson, aged 54 years, leaving her husband and one daughter, Mrs. William Fyter.

STRONG DEFENCE OF GRAND TRUNK BY MR. SMITHERS

Chairman of Board Replies to Criticism of Railway Commissioners.

PIONEER COMPANY NEVER DEFAULTED

Difficulties Met and Overcome and Assistance Rendered to Dominion.

A strong defence of the Grand Trunk Railway against the criticism of its management made by the majority board of the Railway Commission has been issued by A. W. Smithers, chairman of the Board of Directors, supplementing the statement previously made by President Chamberlain.

Mr. Smithers points out that the Grand Trunk, the pioneer railway of Canada, has never defaulted, during its sixty-five years' existence, on its fixed charges, while a large number of American railways during that period have been in bankruptcy, and in 1895, when the present board of directors took office, nearly half of the American roads were in the hands of receivers.

The total amount of assistance received by the Grand Trunk from the government, Mr. Smithers declares, has been only \$28,000,000 in sixty-five years, as compared with \$347,000,000 received by the Canadian Pacific in thirty-five years, \$348,000,000 given the Canadian Northern in fifteen years, and \$114,000,000 received by the Grand Trunk Pacific in fifteen years.

Credit Unimpaired.

The credit of the Grand Trunk has always been maintained unimpaired in London, Mr. Smithers asserts, and it has been able itself to finance the many requirements of its work in Canada. In June, 1916, in the midst of war and on a day when Scarborough was being bombed and telegraphic communication between London and the north of England was interrupted for several hours, the Grand Trunk was able, with the consent of the British Treasury, to raise a credit of \$12,500,000 in five hours.

Replying to the criticism of payment of dividends, Mr. Smithers says that the common stock of which more than \$20,000,000 represents actual cash, never has received a dividend, and that the preferred stock has yielded dividends intermittently from year to year, as the earnings justified.

The Grand Trunk was built by British capital, British engineers and British labor, and has been maintained to this day by British money, says Mr. Smithers. Its capital today amounts to about \$430,000,000, practically all of which is held in Great Britain. Since the present board took office the increase in capital raised in London amounts to nearly \$150,000,000, all of which was raised at a little more than 4 per cent. Mr.



Feather-weight suits, unlined, no vest. The 20th Century Palm Beach kind that adds style without weight.

Three buttons; patch pockets. Tailored to keep in good shape. Porous, dust-proof, sanitary, slightly.

Every man needs one as an EXTRA suit for the particularly hot days, or when taking that trip.

— \$15 —

Gilmour's, 68 King St. W.

Open Friday Evenings: Close Saturdays 1 p. m. June, July and August.

Smithers declares that if the money had been raised in New York it would have cost 1 per cent. more and would have resulted in a total extra liability for fixed charges to day of nearly \$1,500,000 a year.

Many Improvements. Mr. Smithers summarizes the improvements that have had to be made in the sixty-five years of the company's existence, and points out that during the incumbency of the present board every bridge on the system has been rebuilt, 1,100 miles of the line have been double tracked, heavier rails have been installed, locomotives of ever-increasing power have been put in use and new and larger freight and passenger cars have been provided continually.

The difficulties of the Grand Trunk have been added to, Mr. Smithers says, by the undertaking of building the Grand Trunk Pacific line from Winnipeg to the Pacific Coast, to make a transcontinental line by connection with the government line from the Atlantic to Winnipeg.

The building of this line caused a big real estate boom, which resulted in increased cost of land, labor and materials. Thus the expense of the construction was increased far beyond the original estimates.

To cap everything, came the war, with its disrupting effect on the money markets of the world.

In view of all these facts, Mr. Smithers insists that there is an injustice in the proposal of the majority of the Railway Commission to take over the Grand Trunk, one of the parties to the construction of the G. T. P., on terms which is characterized as amounting to semi-compulsory expropriation of the stockholders.

The discussion of the rights of the stockholders, Mr. Smithers contends, that the Grand Trunk, with less assistance than any other line, has rendered, with its own resources, far greater service to Canada than any other railway, having not only carried heavy traffic during the stressful last three years, but also having taken over the Pacific Coast, to make a transcontinental line by connection with the government line from the Atlantic to Winnipeg.

Mr. Smithers points out that every great railway has had to pass through a critical period, but declares that the rearing up of the war is the most critical period in the history of the development of the country has overcome the critical period and justified the assistance given by the government.

Children Cry for Fletcher's CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Dr. J. C. Fletcher, and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations, and "Just-as-good" are but experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA? Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrup. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic and Diarrhoea; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years The Kind You Have Always Bought

The Crisis!

Untold sacrifices are being made in defence of the world's liberty, assailed by the Hun, who declares he fights for "existence." Let us not forget that other crisis in which the fate of the dread Liquor Traffic, subdued just now by the necessities of war, is also fighting for existence.

Prohibition must be impregnable fortified now by means of proper enforcement in readiness for the struggle to come when Prohibition must be finally ratified or lost by the votes of the people in many provinces, including New Brunswick.

Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick have adopted Prohibition during the war. Prince Edward Island has enjoyed its benefits since 1901. The great majority of districts in Quebec are "dry." That is the situation to-day, but remember, the crisis comes after the war.

The total value of foodstuffs destroyed by the liquor traffic in 1916 was approximately \$4,244,000.22. Add to this the immense waste of transportation facilities, clogged and hindered by carrying the grain to destruction, and again conveying the product of the breweries and distilleries to make precious men less efficient in this solemn hour!

Ontario's Splendid Record

Since September 16, 1916, Ontario has enjoyed good enforcement of Prohibition in all but a few districts. Not the most daring anti-prohibitionist hopes for a return of the curse of the traffic in Ontario. Here are some figures showing results in Ontario's largest cities for the last three months of 1916 and 1917:

ARRESTS FOR DRUNKENNESS

| | Under License 1916 | Under Prohibition 1917 |
|-----------|--------------------|------------------------|
| Toronto | 2,908 | 983 |
| Ottawa | 286 | 234 |
| Hamilton | 498 | 61 |
| London | 367 | 144 |
| Brantford | 152 | 16 |

Note.—"It will be noted that Ottawa has not much reduction in arrests for drunkenness. It is perhaps strange that it should show any reduction in the drunkenness record, inasmuch as it is separated only by the river from the license city of Hull."—PIONEER, Toronto.

Whether your district be under the new Provincial Prohibitory law, or under the Canada Temperance Act, help us to arouse the full force of public opinion for vigilant enforcement of province-wide Prohibition.

Dominion Temperance Alliance

NEW BRUNSWICK BRANCH

DONALD FRASER President Plaster Rock, N.B.
REV. THOS. MARSHALL Vice-President Fredericton, N.B.
REV. R. C. AICHER Executive Secretary Fredericton, N.B.
W. G. CLARK Treasurer Fredericton, N.B.

CANADIAN WILL

Hon. Mr. Doherty Would Be Men

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Ottawa, July 12.—On again resuming the con on the military service section providing for the of local tribunals was

Sir Wilfrid Laurier was not much in favor of it also provided for co on by the board of sale parliament was in se which was important in death or dismemberment of a tribunal.

Hon. Mr. Meighen sub section should ag further consideration. Sub-section five was ag ed. This, which in the a penalty not exceeding person duly appointed, a local tribunal who sh lived in writing by the pointing him, without ruc fall to perform d members of the local tr acting county judges be conviction, for a term r three months, and not m years, without the optio

Amendment Ad The amendment was a The committee then discussion of the tribu McCraney of Saskatoon, the question of the ag judges to the tribu supported by Sir Wilfrid

Hon. Mr. Meighen po difficulty of finding w do the work. It was the judges to load all th in addition to their wor Hon. Mr. Graham su acting county judges be order to relieve the p for work on the trib G. T. P., on terms whi characterizes as amounti to semi-compulsory ex stockholders.

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The committee adopted a resolution appointing the tribunals wherever a decision he makes, situated of a judge of an amendment to the act passed by Hon. Mr. provided for the appointme of the court of the kin the superior court to tribunals was also adop

Conscientious Ob Hon. Mr. Meighen accu gation made in commit the week by moving ar that allows exemption scientific objects who before July 6th member nized religious order or the tenets of which m members' engaging in c vice. As the section a any man who joined a any time before the p act would be able to d When the appeal cla up again Hon. Mr. Meig ed in that reference to members of the commi posed to drop the provi minister of militia, and absolute right to take a highest court—the cen judge.

Mushroom Sec Col. Currie got bac scientific objects. H amendment that woul and denunciations to be nized" by law. He con an amendment nece against new sects spr the purpose of escapi instanced socialists wh that their beliefs wer instant service and th "well recognized."

Mr. Meighen thoug could safely be left t to fix an arbitrary def shut out denunciations t

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Hearthburn, Belching, So Gas in Stomach, etc., tak ful of Bisurmagne, a glass of hot water af safe, pleasant, and harm gives instant relief from stomach disorder. Sold everywhere.