

## Bringing Up Father

By George McManus



## SAYS RUSSIANS ARE IN RETREAT ON ENTIRE FRONT

Vienna Intimates Defence of Lemberg Is Being Abandoned.

EXODUS FROM CAPITAL

Teutons Claim They Are Advancing at a Rapid Pace.

[Canadian Press.] VIENNA, June 20, via London, June 21.—(4:40 a.m.)—The Russians have been in general retreat since 3 o'clock this morning along their entire front after having been forced out of their positions on the Wereszka River, a short distance to the west of Lemberg.

**FLEEING FROM LEMBERG.** LONDON, June 21.—2:15 a.m.—An exodus of considerable proportions has already begun from Lemberg, says the Morning Post's Petrograd correspondent. The correspondent says that for June the weather has been exceptional.

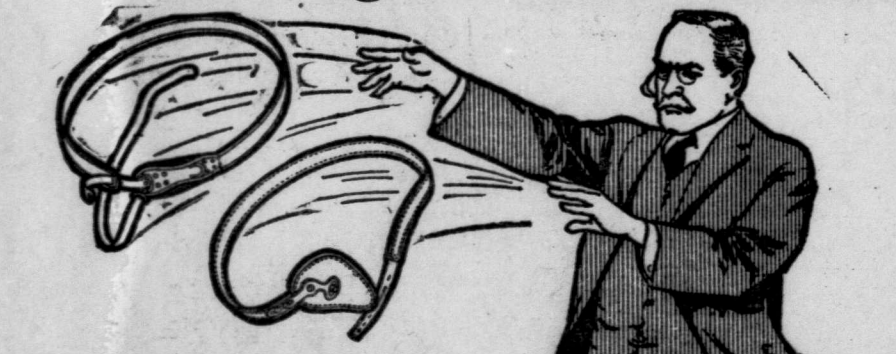
There have been persistent rains over the greater part of Russia and Galicia during the month. The rivers are out of their boundaries and, owing to the wide extent of the marshy ground on either side of them, the discomforts for the attacking armies are increased.

**GRODEK OCCUPIED.** VIENNA, June 20.—Groddek, seventeen miles west of Lemberg, the Galician capital, and Komarno, twenty miles southwest of Lemberg, have been taken by the Teutonic allies, according to an Austrian official statement issued here tonight.

The text of the statement follows: "Russian war theatre: The Galician battle continues. Attacking combined Russian forces on and north of the Wereszka River, the Teutonic allied troops captured position after position. "Groddek and Komarno are taken. "On the north front the south bank of the Tanev River has been cleared of the enemy. Ulanov was occupied after severe fighting. "South of the Upper Dniester River our work is proceeding. The eastern army under Gen. Pflanzer again has repulsed fresh strong Russian attacks."

**GERMAN REPORT.** BERLIN, June 20.—The following statement was issued today at German army headquarters: "Russian attacks against our lines in

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the vicinity of Szawle and Augustowo were beaten off. "Our advance in small divisions resulted in the capture of advanced positions of the enemy near Budziszewski and Zakleski, east of the Przasnysz-Myselesko road.

**Southeastern theatre:** "South of the Pilica troops under Gen. Weyrich have taken several advanced enemy positions during the last few days. "The armies under Gen. Von Mackensen have taken the Grodek position. Early yesterday morning German troops and the corps of Field Marshal Von Arminien commenced an attack upon strongly entrenched enemy lines. After stubborn fighting lasting until afternoon, enemy trenches, one behind the other, almost along the entire front extending over a distance of 35 kilometres (24 miles), north of Janow (eleven miles northwest of Lemberg), Blaputa and Obodniski and southeast of Rawa Ruska (32 miles northwest of Lemberg) had been stormed. In the evening the enemy was thrown back behind the high road to Zolkiew north of Lemberg, and Rawa Ruska. Under pressure of this defeat the enemy also is weakened in his communication. Between Grodek and the Dniester marshes the enemy is hard pressed by Austro-Hungarian troops.

"Between the Dniester marshes and the mouth of the River Stry the enemy has evacuated the southern branch of the Dniester."

**ELLIS ISLAND HOLDS WEALTHY MAN'S CHILDREN**

Arrive in Charge of Governors, Which Does Not Meet Law's Requirements.

NEW YORK, June 20.—Three girls, all under 4 years, daughters of F. L. Hammond, a wealthy resident of Winthrop, who is with his own Red Cross unit in France, were held up on the liner New York yesterday, and will be taken to Ellis Island today. They were in charge of Mrs. Bertha Harten, their governess.

Despite the pleadings of Mrs. Harten, the immigration officials applied the law that no children under 18 years can be allowed to land except in custody of close relatives.

The children, Priscilla, Lois and Edith, will probably be held on the island until their mother arrives, on until the resident Canadian immigration officer can obtain their release. Mrs. Harten has friends on Staten Island, but was not allowed to leave the ship.

**VENICE IS PREPARED FOR MORE AIR RAIDS**

VENICE (via Chiasso and Paris), June 20.—4:30 p.m.—Reports having been circulated that the Austrians are preparing to make air raids over Venice, the authorities have ordered that stricter precautionary measures be adopted by the police. A military order has been issued that windows shall be so screened that the light will not show through them. If a light is shown at a window the military guard will order it extinguished. Failure to comply with the order of the guard will result in a shot being fired through the window.

**ITALIANS CAPTURE IMPORTANT HEIGHTS**

Achieve Objective After Two Days' Fighting—Suffer Heavy Losses.

ROME, June 20.—An official statement from main headquarters of the Italian army, most of which is devoted to details of the two days' struggle for the heights on the left bank of the Isonzo River, near Plava, says that the Italians took the last of these heights remaining in the hands of the Austrians on June 17, and that while the Italian losses were heavy the results attained were important. The communication says that on the Isonzo, the Italians "passed by main force," the Austrian positions have been taken one after another by assault. The statement follows:

"Artillery duels and engagements between small bodies occupied several points on the front on June 19. In Carnia the enemy made fresh attacks on Freifotel and attempted to approach the head of the Valonia Pass. They were repulsed in each case.

Bridged River at Night. "New details now have been received of the struggle which continued two days and a night for the heights on the left bank of the Isonzo River, commanding Plava village, which is situated at the bottom of a defile enclosed by steep, wooded slopes between which the river runs, deep and rapid. The bridge crossing the Isonzo at this point had been destroyed by the enemy. With patient efforts and boldness we threw bridges across during the night and at dawn on the 19th our troops began an attack. The movement was carried out all day slowly on account of the enemy's resistance and the difficulties of the ground, increased by serious artificial obstacles and solid entanglements, protected by extensive barbed wire entanglements by iron 'raz' bars.

Heavy Guns Concealed. "Numerous heavy guns, even twelve-inch guns, were concealed in commanding positions, which were difficult for our artillery to reach. Nevertheless, supported by the fire of our batteries our troops succeeded by repeated bayonet charges in debouching on the enemy's first line towards evening. During the night the enemy tried several times with sniping dashes to deprive us of the ground conquered, but always they were thrown back.

"On the 17th our troops completed their success by carrying the heights still in the hands of the enemy. The latter then concentrated on them violent artillery and machine gun fire, which was followed up by a counter-attack by fresh troops. He was decimated and definitely driven back at the point of the bayonet. We made over 150 prisoners, including four officers, and captured a quantity of rifles, munitions and one machine gun.

**THIS BRINGS IT**

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## Great Turning Movement To the North of Grodek

LONDON, June 21.—12:46 a.m.—A Reuter dispatch from Petrograd says: "Russian military critics point out that the Austro-Germans, in forcing their way through the passages of the lakes to the north and south of Grodek, apparently hoped to find the Russians demoralized after their rapid retreat. However, both on this front and on the Tanev line the grouping was accomplished with equal efficiency and celerity. "The Austro-German advance westward and to the southward of Rawa Ruska is regarded as initiating a great turning movement to the north of Grodek and Lemberg."

## ALPINE SOLDIERS CLIMBED PERPENDICULAR ROCKS AND SURPRISED ENEMY AT NIGHT

Remarkable Achievement of Italy's Fighters Carried Them Within Six Feet of Austrian Trenches in Surprise Attack.

[Canadian Press.] PARIS, June 20.—The Rome correspondent of the Havas Agency, writing under yesterday's date, says that "further details of the fighting at Monte Nero bring out the brilliant achievement of the Alpine troops of the Italian army."

The correspondent continues: "The objective of the attack, the northern side of Monte Nero, had been strongly reinforced by the enemy. The Italian officers carefully surveyed the ground and decided that the only way of presenting any chances of success was to scale the almost perpendicular rocks at night and take the enemy by surprise, attacking two sides at once. "The Alpine soldiers took rifles with fixed bayonets and grenades. They were ordered not to fire if they possibly could help it, so as to avoid giving an alarm. Some detachments took off their shoes and wrapped their feet in cloths.

Stole Close to Trenches. "Two columns, one operating on the Vrata slope of Monte Nero, and the other on the northwest of Monte Potos, at dawn got within six feet of the enemy's trenches without being observed. They leaped in, and after a brief hand-to-hand encounter became masters of the first line of trenches. Then they carried the line behind, capturing two companies at the advance posts and two others in support.

"When success on the Monte Potos became assured a Hungarian column was seen advancing from Planinapoli to counter-attack. The Italians allowed them to approach close and then poured in a violent concentrated fire which almost annihilated the battalion. They took prisoners the colonel of a forward regiment and thirty other officers."

Another Alpine Feat. "Simultaneously with the attack on the Monte Potos, side another was delivered on the Mount Kolasiak front, also by two columns. Both succeeded in creeping up within 200 yards of the enemy before they were discovered. The Alpine troops without hesitation dashed forward, sprang into the trenches, and drove the Austrians out. A terrible hand-to-hand struggle followed. The Italians were ably supported by the fire of their mountain battery.

"The Austrians, retreating in disorder, were taken in the rear by detachments of Alpine soldiers. Six hundred prisoners, two machine guns and quantities of rifles and munitions were rewarded the Alpine troops, whose losses were slight. The prisoners expressed admiration for their captors, who, they said, climbed like cats and attacked them from a point least expected."

Our losses were serious, but the results obtained were important.

Position After Position Taken. "On the Isonzo, which we passed by main force, the enemy's positions, naturally commanding and further strengthened, have been one after another taken by assault. Attempts to assume the offensive by numerous seasoned troops have been constantly repulsed. On the heights of Plava our infantry, well supported by artillery, has given a fine example of tenacity and bravery."

**GERMANS PLAN For Offensive Against Italy**

Heavy Mountain Artillery and First Line Men Being Rushed to Front.

BRESCIA (via Chiasso and Paris), June 20.—4:15 p.m.—According to statements made by Austrian prisoners, the Austrians are completing their armament by transporting over the mountains heavy artillery of the 305-millimetre class. The Italians already have their heavy guns in position, having transported them to the front in unmounted sections.

Austrian soldiers made prisoners by the Italians show by their age that first line men from 18 to 28 years old have been substituted for the middle-aged reservists along the Italian front. Prisoners report that the railways in southwestern Austria are crowded with troop trains headed for the Italian front.

**FRENCH WIN VICTORY IN CE—TRAL AFRICA**

Enemy Capitulates After Battle Lasting Seventy-Two Hours.

PARIS, June 20.—The French minister of colonies has received the following from the Governor-General of French Central Africa:

"As the result of heavy fighting from May 24, which lasted all night for 72 hours, a Sangha column forced the enemy to capitulate at Monso after taking position after position. The squadron took many prisoners, including many white troops, officers and infantry, and also many quick-firing munitions and valuable correspondence."

**NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY WOMAN DIES AT 102.**

WARKWORTH, June 20.—Mrs. Rose McGuire, Seymour Township, is dead, in her 103rd year. Up to the last she retained possession of all her faculties. She was born in County Clare, Ireland, in 1812, and came with her late husband 60 years ago to Canada.

## GERMAN PRINCE BANISHED ALONG WITH HIS WIFE

Latter Related to Well-Known Russian and French Families.

PARIS, June 20.—Prince von Radolin, former German ambassador to France, and the Princess von Radolin, the French Journal says, have not been formally arrested as was reported from Milan last week, but have been banished to their state at Jaroschin, Posen, which they are not allowed to leave.

According to the Petit Journal, the reason for their banishment is that the prince, who is related to the Radziwili family of Russia and the Talleyrand family of France, manifested sentiments which were resented in high circles in Germany. The prince aroused equal enmity when he took her part.

## GREEKS INSIST ON BULGARIAN ROUTE

Think This is Only Way To Take Constantinople, Says Washington.

WASHINGTON, D.C., June 20.—Conditions in the Dardanelles reported in press dispatches yesterday and indicating that Constantinople is in no immediate fear of occupation by the Allies, created a deep impression in Balkan diplomatic circles here. In this connection, unofficial reports from Russia announcing that a change of the campaign against Constantinople was one of the requirements exacted by Greece for support of the Allies were widely commented on. The Greek Government, it was said, declared in a note to Russia that the approach along the Gallipoli peninsula was impossible, and that an overland

attack through Bulgarian territory was the only means which the Greek general staff would consider in case of Greek participation. In Bulgarian quarters here, it was said this probably would never be permitted unless the Allies guaranteed sufficient territorial cession from Roumania, Greece and Servia. Offers already reported in the press as having been made in regard to the Bulgarian neutrality, it was insisted would force her to join the Teutonic allies.

**PORTUGAL MINISTRY COMPLETE.** LISBON (via Paris), June 20.—The ministry has been completed by the appointment of Fernandes Silva as minister of the interior, and Victorino Guimaraes as minister of finance. Premier Castro took the portfolio of minister of marine provisionally.

## 700 BUILDINGS IN MOSCOW WRECKED

Damage Done Amounts to More Than Twenty Million Dollars.

ATTACKS ON GERMANS

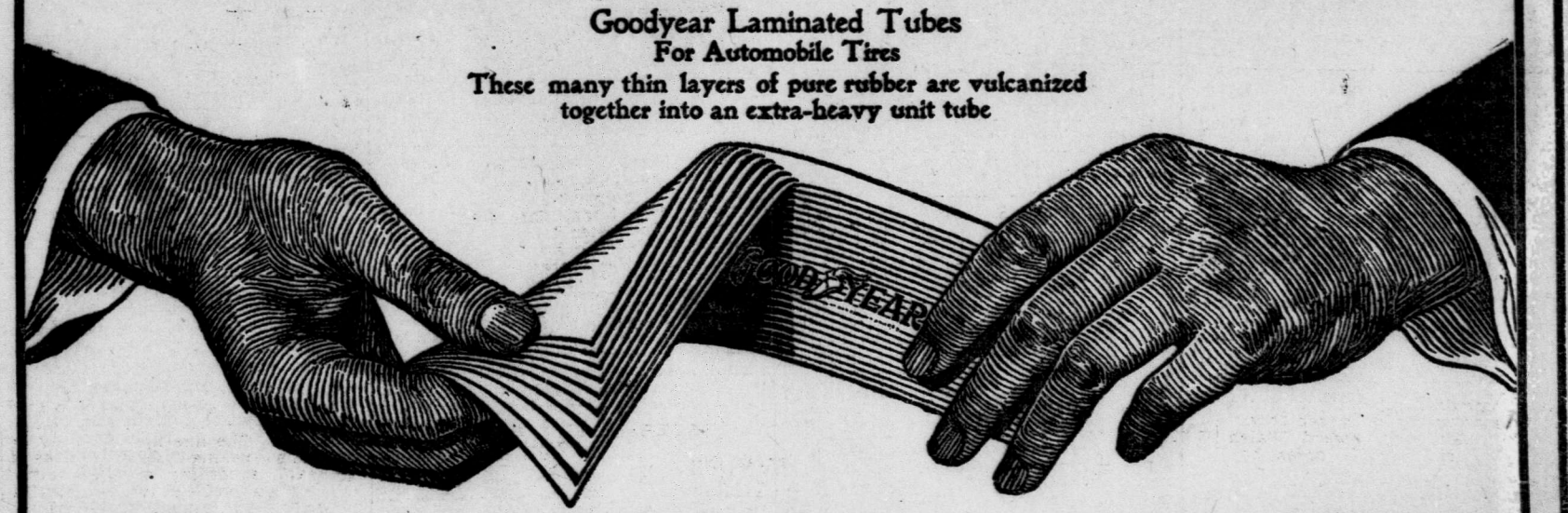
Hundred and Thirteen Austro-German Buildings Are In Ruins.

PETROGRAD (via London), June 21.—12:40 a.m.—Moscow suffered damage to the amount of \$20,000,000 during the recent anti-German demonstrations, in which nearly five hundred stores and factories, and more than 200 private lodging houses were totally wrecked. The infuriated mobs turned the city into wild disorder, according to eye-witnesses. From music stores, pianos and other musical instruments were hurled into the streets until the piles of wreckage made progress through these thoroughfares impossible. The rioters, heated with liquor, which they found in the demolished wine stores, became reckless in their pillaging, setting fire to and destroying many stores and apartments, the owners of which were Russians. Of the total number of buildings destroyed only 113 belonged to Austro-German subjects.

The demonstrations, beginning early on June 9, lasted more than twenty-four hours. Buildings burned and crumbled to ashes and the fire department, although active throughout the disturbances, found it impossible to cope with the flames, so extensive were the conflagrations.

The Moscow council at a meeting, held on June 10, took measures to quell the disorders and prevent a repetition of the rioting. The number of fatalities is not known.

**ENDS LONG JOURNEY.** PARIS, June 20.—3:20 p.m.—The Hamburg-American Line steamship C. Ferd Laeisz, which was captured in the China Sea by the French at the opening of hostilities, has arrived in Marseilles to discharge her cargo.



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