

ALLIES GAIN TIME BY RUSSIAN STAND

Check Given to Austrians Prevents German Offensive.

FOR A NEW CAMPAIGN

Attacks In Woevre, Heralded As General Movement, Cease—Assistance Sent Archduke Ferdinand in Southern Poland.

London.—The check which the Russians have imposed on Archduke Joseph Ferdinand's army in Southern Poland and the additional strain which this has placed on the German General von Mackensen's army to the right has postponed, it is believed in military circles here, the threatened German offensive in the west and there is now a possibility that the Allies will be the first to take the offensive.

In support of this it is pointed out that the attacks by the German Crown Prince's army in the Woevre, which the German press announced was the commencement of a general movement forward, have ceased and what fighting is going on along the western front consists of artillery engagements and a few isolated attacks and counter-attacks by infantry, which make little or no difference in the position of the opposing forces.

So far as the Germans are concerned, military observers assert they are bound to carry out their offensive against the Russians until there is some decisive engagement, such as the capture of the Lublin-Cholm railway, which, it is asserted, would have been in their hands before now if the Austrians advancing toward the city had not been driven back.

Reports from neutral sources are to the effect that to make good their efforts against the Russians the Germans are moving troops which were intended for the western front to the east.

There is no confirmation of the reported Italian victory on the Corso plateau, but dispatches from Rome say the Italian troops are making good progress in their work of capturing the mountains around Trieste, which they hope to take before commencing the advance on the city itself, thus avoiding a bombardment of the town, which is largely inhabited by their compatriots.

British Regain Trenches.

Paris.—The following official communication was issued by the War Office:

"In the region to the north of Arras our troops completed the dislodgment of the enemy from certain elements of the trenches, where he had been able to maintain himself along a line which we originally took on July 8.

"To the north of the station at Souchez an enemy counter-attack, delivered during the night, was repulsed.

"Upon other sections of the front violent cannonades are reported, in the region of Neuport, in the sector of the Aisne, as well as in Lorraine, in the forest of Lepretre, and near the Moncel bridge.

"One of our aviators sent a German aviator to earth in the neighborhood of Altkirch. He fell within sight of our lines."

Attacks Met At Souchez.

Berlin, via London.—The German Army headquarters staff gave out the following official statement:

"North of Ypres the English repeated their attempts of July 5 to take possession of our position on the canal. The attack failed, with heavy loss to the enemy.

"Due north of Souchez, on the Aisne, the French made an attack in the afternoon, which met with a German attack. The fighting continues."

"A French attack on Frécourt, south of Albert, was easily repulsed. A trench captured from the enemy the night before last northwest of the Beausjour farm was lost on the following morning."

"Between Alilly and Apremont French hand-grenade assaults were successful.

"In the forest of Lepretre an attack which was prepared for by heavy artillery fire broke down in front of our new positions. The enemy's loss was heavy. An assault upon our position southeast of Sondercath and southeast of Muenster was beaten off.

"Our airmen attacked station buildings at Gerardmer.

"The situation is unchanged in the eastern theatre.

"In the south-eastern theatre a local fight has taken place in the region south of Krasnostav (34 miles south of Lublin), which everywhere was in our favor."

TWO SUBMARINES SUNK.

Italian and Austrian Craft Go Down in a Duel.

Turin.—Divers, operating for the recovery of the Italian submarine Medusa in the Adriatic, have discovered another submarine, evidently Austrian, nearby on the bottom. It is evident that both were sunk in a submarine duel.

HEROES OF EVERYDAY LIFE



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GERMANS GIVE UP WEST AFRICA

Surrender Unconditionally to General Botha.

THE CAMPAIGN WAS BRIEF

Former Commander Of Boer Forces Leads the Operations Against German Southwest Africa and Achieves Success.

Pretoria, South Africa (via London).—General Botha, commander of the forces of the Union of South Africa, has accepted the surrender of all German military forces in German Southwest Africa. The Germans surrendered unconditionally following the issuance of General Botha's ultimatum which expired at 5 o'clock Thursday evening. With the execution of the necessary army of occupation the citizen army will be brought home as quickly as possible.

After suppressing the rebellion against British authority in the Union of South Africa, General Botha took command of British operations against German Southwest Africa and headed an invasion of that territory late in February. His operations were reported to be uniformly successful.

The forces under his command captured Olymbique on May 4. Two days later it was announced that he had occupied the important railway junction of Karibib and other stations after a march of 35 miles over a waterless waste, during which the troops suffered severely from heat, thirst and hunger.

The road to Windhoek, capital of the German territory, was opened by the occupation of Keetsmanshoop. Windhoek was taken May 13 without opposition on the part of the German forces. Martial law was proclaimed throughout the conquered territory.

Reports from London recently have stated that the surrender of all the German forces was expected soon. British military experts have contended that General Botha has conducted a masterly campaign.

German Southwest Africa is located on the west coast of Africa, extending from the Orange River to the Cunene River, about 900 miles. It lies between Portuguese West Africa and Cape Colony, extending eastward to the British sphere. The area is 322,450 square miles. The population is 79,556, chiefly Hottentots and bushmen. The European population in 1913 was 14,816, of whom 12,292 were Germans. The military force, including police, is given in the latest reports as 2,992.

HOLT TO BE BURIED IN DALLAS.

Widow Insists On Having His Grave in Her Home City.

Dallas, Texas.—Frank Holt will be buried in Dallas. This announcement was made by a local undertaking company. Holt's wife and father-in-law previously had planned to bury Holt at Ithaca, N. Y.—"My daughter first yielded to our wishes that the burial be in Ithaca, N. Y., so that she might be spared the ordeal of the funeral," said Mrs. Holt's father, the Rev. O. F. Sensabaugh, in making the announcement, "but later she insisted on Frank being buried here, were she expects to make her home."

U. S. CAVALRY FIRED UPON.

Supposed To Have Come From Mexican Raiders.

Brownsville, Texas.—Twelve or 14 shots were fired from ambush on United States cavalry troops a mile east of here. The bullets splattered overhead and around the horses' feet, but caused no injuries. No trace of the shooter, supposed to be Mexican raiders, has been found. The situation from raiders is rapidly getting more serious, and Brownsville has asked more Federal troops for protection.

THE ALABAMA IN GREAT DANGER

Fire Breaks Out on Battleship Close to Magazine.

MANY ABOARD AT TIME

Hour's Hard Work Required To Extinguish the Fire—Callers Quickly Husted Ashore.

Philadelphia.—Five hundred visitors were aboard the battleship Alabama, flagship of Rear-Admiral Helm, commander of the reserve fleet, at League Island Sunday afternoon, when fire was discovered under the forward turret of 15-inch guns and dangerously close to the magazines.

Immediately the reverberant sound of an alarm gong began booming through the big craft, whereas the crew divided itself, without undue excitement, into two parts, one-half fighting the flames and the other hustling the outsiders down the gang plank.

Fortunately (for there was enough gunpowder aboard the ship to blow her into smithereens) the fire was discovered by a jack tar of the starboard watch before it had gained much headway. However, it took an hour of stiff work on the part of the sailors to subdue the flames, which at one time were so threatening that a squad of men were ordered to stand by and be ready to flood the magazines.

In an incredibly short time, every body but the crew were ashore, while those aboard, tense, perfectly conscious of the danger, fought the fire with a concentration and precision. Their efforts were directed by Lieut. W. C. McCracken, in command of the ship.

The smoke at first was so dense that the exact location of the flames was difficult to find. All the electrical currents in the vessel were shut off soon as the discovery was made, so that the firefighters would not be in danger of receiving shocks. The men used portable lights, crawling in and out of the manhole-like openings of the turret and working in shifts.

The Alabama only recently returned from patrol duty off the Virginia Capes and her magazines were loaded to the beam with ammunition. Rear-Admiral Helm was not aboard when the fire occurred, but upon returning and learning of the way the jacks behaved he was quick to commend them.

It is believed the fire started through a short circuit.

LUSITANIA DESTROYER CAUGHT?

Boy Passenger On St. Paul Says Submarine Was Captured.

New York.—The German submarine which sank the Lusitania has been captured by the British in one of the English Channel nets and the officers and crew imprisoned.

This was the statement made by Charles Lewis, 15-year-old son of a partner in the firm of Lewis & Simmonds, of 581 Fifth avenue, who arrived with his aunt, Mrs. J. Simmonds, on the American liner St. Paul. Mrs. Simmonds corroborated the boy's story.

The crew were quietly placed in prison, and no mention was made of the capture, because the British Government feared an uprising of the people and a general public demand that the crew be hanged.

"The submarine was either the U-24 or the U-29. I can't remember which," said Lewis. "The officers after their capture admitted it was their boat which destroyed the Lusitania."

ALLIES LOSE 136 AIRCRAFT.

Majority Are Brought Down By Machine Gun Fire.

Berlin, June 28.—Occasionally announcement is made that "an aviator of the enemy" has been shot down, but such reports do not give an adequate idea of the extent of the war on aeroplanes.

According to the German official figures, supplemented to some extent by foreign newspaper reports, the Germans, Austrians and Turks have the aircraft up to June 22. Of these the largest number, namely 57, were lost by the French. The English lost 47.

SHOT FOR COWARDICE.

Berlin Reports Execution Of Eight Russian Officers.

Berlin (wireless via Sayville).—It is reported from Riga—on the Gulf of Riga, Baltic Coast—that eight Russian officers, including one major and three non-commissioned officers, were court-martialed and shot on June 19 for cowardice displayed in the face of the enemy.

JAPAN AND RUSSIA IN PACT.

New Alliance Between Former Enemies Reported Near.

Honolulu.—A new alliance between Japan and Russia is reported by Tokio dispatches to local Japanese papers to be imminent. Advices received say that the reported alliance is nearly in final form.

THE MARKETS

NEW YORK.—Wheat—Spot firm; No. 2 red, 133c, and No. 2 hard, 139c; c i f New York, export; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 139, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, 131 1/2; c i f Buffalo.

Corn—No. 2 yellow, 86 1/4c. Oats—Standard, 56c; No. 3 white, 55 1/2; fancy clipped white, 59 1/2@58. Butter—Creamery extras (93 score), 28c; higher scoring, 28 1/2@29; firsts, 26 1/2@27 1/2; seconds, 24@25 1/2.

Eggs—Fresh gathered extras, 22@23c; extra firsts, 20@21; firsts, 18@19 1/2; seconds, 15 1/2@18; nearby henry whites, fine to fancy, 25@26; do, browns, 22 1/2@24.

Cheese—State, whole milk, flats and twines, fresh, specials, 15 1/2@15 3/4; do, average fancy, 15 1/4.

Poultry—Live weak; Western chickens, broilers, 23@24c; fowls, 16; turkeys, 11@12. Dressed, irregular; Western roasted chickens, frozen, 18@22; fresh fowls, iceed, 13 1/2@16 1/2; turkeys, 15@17.

PHILADELPHIA.—Wheat—No. 2 red, nominal, \$1.23@1.28; No. 2 red, Western, nominal, \$1.25@1.28; No. 1 Northern Duluth, \$1.41@1.44.

Corn—No. 2 yellow, 83@83 1/2c; steamer, yellow, 82@82 1/2c; No. 3 yellow, 79 1/2@80 1/2c; No. 4 steamer, 76 1/2@78 1/2c.

Oats—No. 2 white, 54 1/2@55c; standard white, 53 1/2@54c; No. 3 white, 52 1/2@53c.

Butter—Western, fresh, solid-packed, creamery, fancy, special, 30 3/4c; extra, 28 1/2c; extra firsts, 27 1/2@28c; firsts, 27c; seconds, 25@26c; ladies-packed, 21@22c; nearby firsts, fancy, 32c; average extra, 29@31c; fair to good, 26@27c; garlicky, 24@26c; jobbing sales of fancy prints, 36@39c.

Eggs—Nearby extra, 24c per dozen; nearby firsts, \$6.15 per standard case; nearby, current receipts, \$5.85 per case; Western extra firsts, \$6.15 per case; do, do, firsts, \$5.85 per case; Southern, \$4.80@5.40 per case; fancy selected, candled and fresh eggs, jobbing at 26@27c per dozen.

Live Poultry—Poultry, 15 1/2@16 1/2c; roosters, 11@12c; broiling chickens, fancy, not leghorns, weighing 1 1/2@2 pounds apiece, 23@25c; do, smaller, 1@1 1/2 pounds apiece, 23@25c; do, do, leghorns, weighing 1 1/2@2 pounds, 23@26c; do, do, weighing 1@1 1/2 pounds apiece, 18@22c; ducks, Pekin, 14@15c; do, do, Indian runner, 12@13c; pigeons, old, per pair, 21@23c; do, do, young, per pair, 20@21c.

BAITMORE.—Wheat—New wheat, No. 2 red spot, 107 1/2; July, 107; August, 105 1/2; July 2 red Western, 109 1/2 nominal.

Corn—Spot and July 79c. Oats—Standard white, 51c; No. 3 white, 50 1/2.

Rye—Old rye, export delivery, per bu: No. 2 Western, spot, \$1.23@1.24. Hay—No. 1 timothy, \$22.50; No. 2 do, \$21.50; No. 3 do, \$19@20.50; light clover mixed, \$19@20.50; No. 1 do, \$21; No. 2 do, \$18@19.50; choice clover, nominal, \$20@20.50; No. 1 do, \$19.50@20; No. 2 do, do, \$16@18; No. 3 do, do, \$13@15.50.

Straw—No. 1 straight rye, \$11.50@12; No. 2 do, \$10.50@11; No. 1 tangled do, \$10; No. 2 do, do, \$9@9.50; No. 1 wheat, \$9@9.50; No. 2 do, \$7.50@8.50; No. 1 oat, \$10; No. 2 do, \$9@9.50.

Butter—Creamery, fancy, 29@29 1/2c; creamery, choice, 27@28; creamery, good, 25@26; creamery, prints, 29@31; creamery, blocks, 28@30; ladies, 21@22; Maryland and Pennsylvania, rolls, 20@21; Ohio, rolls, 19@20; West Virginia, rolls, 19@20; storepacked, 19@20.

Eggs—Maryland, Pennsylvania and nearby firsts, 13 1/2c; Western firsts, 13 1/2; Southern firsts, 17 1/2. Recrated and rehanded eggs, 1/2c higher.

Live Poultry—Chickens—Old hens, 4 lbs and over, 16c; old hens, small to medium, 16 1/2@17; old roosters, 9@10; spring, 1 1/2@2 lbs, 25@26; do, under 1 1/2 lbs as to size, 23@25. Ducks—Muscovy, 3 lbs and over, 11@12; Pekings, 3 lbs and over, 12@13; puddle, 3 lbs and over, 11@12; smaller, 10@11; young, 3 lbs and over, 17@18. Pigeons—Young, per pair, 15@20c; old, do, 15@20. Guinea fowl, 25c each.

Live Stock

CHICAGO.—Hogs—Bulk, \$7.50@7.80; light, \$7.55@7.90; mixed, \$7.30@7.85; heavy, \$7@7.15; rough, \$7@7.15; pigs, \$6.25@7.60.

Cattle—Native beef steers, \$6.85@9.90; Western, \$7.25@8.45; cows and heifers, \$3.25@9.50; calves, \$7.25@10.50.

Sheep—Sheep, \$5.75@6.85; lambs, including springs, \$7@10.25.

KANSAS CITY.—Hogs—Bulk, \$7.60@7.70; heavy, \$7.60@7.65; packers and butchers, \$7.60@7.75; light, \$7.60@7.75; pigs, \$7@7.50.

Cattle—Prime fed steers, \$9.25@9.65; dressed beef steers, \$8.50@9.25; Western steers, \$7.50@9.35; Southern steers, \$6.50@9; cows, \$4.50@7.75; heifers, \$7@9.50; stockers and feeders, \$6.50@8; calves, \$6@10.25.

Sheep—Lambs, \$9.25@9.75; yearlings, \$6.50@8; wethers, \$5.25@6; ewes, \$4.75@5.50.

PITTSBURGH.—Cattle—Choice, \$9.25@9.50; prime, \$8.85@9. Sheep—Prime wethers, \$6.75@7; culls and common, \$2.50@3.75; lambs \$7@11; veal calves, \$10.75@11.

COULD NOT STAND ON FEET

Mrs. Baker So Weak—Could Not Do Her Work—Found Relief In Novel Way.

Adrian, Mich.—"I suffered terribly with female weakness and backache and



got so weak that I could hardly do my work. When I washed my dishes I had to sit down and when I would sweep the floor I would get so weak that I would have to get a drink every few minutes, and before I did my dusting I would have to lie down. I got so poorly that my folks thought I was going into consumption. One day I found a piece of paper blowing around the yard and I picked it up and read it. It said 'Saved from the Grave,' and told what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for women. I showed it to my husband and he said, 'Why don't you try it?' So I did, and after I had taken two bottles I felt better and I said to my husband, 'I don't need any more,' and he said 'You had better take it a little longer anyway.' So I took it for three months and got well and strong."—Mrs. ALONZO E. BAKER, 9 Tecumseh St., Adrian, Mich.

Not Well Enough to Work. In these words is hidden the tragedy of many a woman, housekeeper or wage earner who supports herself and is often helping to support a family, on meagre wages. Whether in house, office, factory, shop, store or kitchen, woman should remember that there is one tried and true remedy for the ills to which all women are prone, and that is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It promotes that vigor which makes work easy. The Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

DROPSY TREATER, usually 2-3 ves quick relief, soon removes swelling and short breath, often gives entire relief in 15 to 25 days. Trial treatment sent FREE. DR. THOMAS E. GREEN, Successor to Dr. H. H. Green's Sons, Box A, Chatsworth, Ga.

LOVE OF ART NOT REQUIRED

Man's Insensibility to the Beautiful Understood When He Revealed His Life's Occupation.

As they passed the soldiers' monument in the public square of a small town he turned to his right companion and said:

"Pretty bad, eh?"
"What's pretty bad?"
"Why, this monument. Awful, isn't it, to put those things up all over this fair land? No art in 'em."
"I rather like 'em."
"Rather like 'em, eh? I suppose you think that pile of chimneys over there is pleasing to the eye?"
"Not bad."
"What do you think of those frightful advertising chromos on the landscape?"
"Pretty good."
"You'd like the interior of a New York theater—I believe."
"Splendid."
"Ever heard of art?"
"Never."
"Do you mean to say, sir, that some of the sublimest notes of the human heart meet no response in your bosom? Have you no taste, no judgment, no sense of anything harmonious? Are you lost to the fitness of anything at all? Great heavens, sir! Where did you come from? Who are you?"
"I, sir, am the heartless wretch who arranges the deathbed scenes in the moving picture shows."—Life.

And many a man whom the world calls great isn't even in the near-great class from his wife's point of view.

Men Out To Win

appreciate that brain, nerves and muscles can be kept up to par only by right living and careful selection of food.

Thousands of such men use

Grape-Nuts

because this food yields the maximum nourishment of prime wheat and barley of which it is made.

Grape-Nuts also retains the wonderful mineral elements of the grains so essential for the daily repair of brain and nerve tissue, but which are so often lacking in the usual dietary.

"There's a Reason" for

Grape-Nuts

—sold by Grocers.