

It was his going to the Dardanelles that brought together his wife and the other girl. And it was the news of him that made one of them surrender her share in him. "In the Track of the Storm" is a story of two kinds of love—in this week's issue of

Collier's THE NATIONAL WEEKLY

AUSTRIA SHIFTS TROOPS TO CHECK ITALIAN DRIVE

Units Which Had Been Sent Against Russians Recalled to Trentino Front

ROME, July 12.—So threatening has become the Italian counter-offensive between the Adige and Brenta, in the Ampezzo Valley and on the Isonzo, that the Austrians have been compelled to recall troops which were already on their way to the Russian front.

The official report says: In order to withstand the pressure we continue to exercise in the Trentino and our counter-offensive activity in the Boite and But Valleys and on the lower Isonzo, the enemy has been obliged to recall to this front troops withdrawn toward the eastern front.

This is ascertained in the cases of the 5d Corps and the 22d and 28th Divisions, which were on the point of departure, and the 9th Division and the 18th Landsturm Brigade, which were already on the way.

Yesterday there was an intense artillery duel in the Adige Valley. On the Fambio front (east of the Adige) we captured positions north of Monte Corno, but the enemy succeeded in obtaining partial possession of them by a violent counter-attack. We took 34 prisoners. On the Asiago plateau Alpine detachments successfully renewed the attack on the enemy's positions in the Monte Chiara region.

North of Monte S. Giovanni we occupied Monte degli Uccelli, at the head of the Cia Valley. In the Tofana region (north of Ampezzo) the enemy attempted to surprise the positions we had taken on the 9th, but were repulsed with heavy losses and left 35 prisoners and a machine gun in our hands. On the Isonzo the artillery was active and there was also some bombing.

ALLIES' STEAM ROLLER PUSHING ON ON SCHEDULE TIME, FRENCH ASSERT

PARIS, July 12.—The Allies' great steam roller is moving eastward through the German lines exactly on schedule time. The hull in the fighting on the Somme front, reported in today's official statement, was marked down in advance on the time table of the Allied offensive. Just as any other steam roller must pause to take on coal and for a leveling of the road ahead, the Anglo-French steam roller is halting and preparing for the next infantry rush. The highest French military authorities, returning from the front, declared today that the offensive is proceeding with all the mechanical exactness which it was originally planned. They admitted frankly that the Allies copied from the German attack at Verdun their present tactics of smashing the way through German defenses purely with heavy artillery and trench mortars. They declare, however, that whereas the Germans near Verdun were unable to keep their maximum progress after the first onslaught, the Allies have continued to progress according to schedule.

Since the beginning of the offensive the Allies' heavy artillery has pierced the German lines at several points, rendering possible infantry thrusts for as great a distance as 15 kilometers (8 1/2 miles) had the Allies been willing to sacrifice the men such an operation would have entailed. Instead the Allied commanders have consistently refused to advance their men until they have brought up heavy artillery and cleared a path.

TEUTONS' LINES SWEEP BACK TO BASE AT KOVEL

Brussiloff's Strategy Threatens to Outflank Austro-Germans

DEFENSE LINES CRUMBLE

Full Strength of Central Empire's Forces Fails to Stop Onrush of Slavs

LONDON, July 12.—The sledge hammer blows of the Russians on both sides of the Sarny-Kovel Railroad have driven the Austro-German armies over the Stokhod River at so many vital points that the Teutons have been compelled to fall back upon their recently constructed defenses in front of Kovel.

Except in the sector near Hulevich and in front of Svidnik, where the Germans are holding their own, no more natural barriers stand between General Brussiloff's troops and their immediate goal. The principal difficulties which have confronted them ever since the drive on Kovel was inaugurated have been swept away by the very impetuosity of their assaults.

Military observers here look for the fall of Kovel—and, with it, that of Vladimir Volynsk—within a week at the most. With his right flank protected by the impassable marshes of the Pinsk and his whole line from Czartorusk to Svidnik reorganized to withstand the pressure of Teuton counter-attacks, it is the consensus of opinion that never has General Brussiloff been in a better position to outflank the German defenses before Kovel.

TEUTONS UNABLE TO STOP FOE

It is regarded as extremely significant that the powerful reinforcements which the Austrians and Germans have brought to the Volynian front have been unable to stem the Russian tide. It is believed that the Teutons are now opposing the Russian advance on Kovel with their full strength—with forces which cannot be augmented as long as the Allied offensives on other fronts threaten the Teuton lines.

But the only effect of this massing of men at the danger points on the East front has been, according to all indications, to increase the toll of prisoners taken by the Russians and to retard only temporarily and at isolated places the onward sweep of the Czar's hosts.

In the Stokhod and Galician battles, from July 4 to July 8, the Russians bagged 34,000 of the enemy's troops. Of these a large majority were taken unopposed, an indication of the quick, powerful thrusts at unsuspected points which have characterized the Allied drive on both the East and West fronts. The total number of prisoners taken by General Brussiloff up to July 10 exceeds 271,000.

The Russian drive on both sides of the Kovel-Sarny railway—admission of the initial success of which is made for the first time by the Germans in today's official statement—has accomplished something more than the menacing of Kovel and the capture of thousands of Austria's best fighting men. It has relieved Lutsk of the dangerous pressure which was being exerted upon it by the German forces thrusting forward from Vladimir-Volynsk.

To bolster up the crumbling lines along the Stokhod the Germans apparently have stripped their southern salient of all but the most necessary defenders and have abandoned for good the movement against Lutsk.

In Bukovina and on the Dvina front the fighting has resolved itself into violent artillery combats, with neither side able to break through the guard of their opponents, although Vienna claims slight successes on the Carpathian front. Much comment was caused here yesterday by the German denial of an alleged Russian claim that Pinsk had been evacuated.

There's a plate on for you at all the Hanscom Restaurants. Home cooking—Popular prices. 1222 Market St. and throughout the city.

ated, as no such claim has yet been made in the Russian official dispatches. Last night's Russian statement says: In the region of the Stokhod the fighting continues, the enemy displaying the greatest desperation. Enemy aircraft continually make flights behind our lines, attacking our troops with bombs and machine guns. An earlier statement said: Fighting in the Stokhod region continues. The enemy, having received reinforcements, brought up powerful artillery and is offering a desperate resistance. On the Driza-Fondout-Moldava front, northwest of Kimpolung (southwestern Bukovina) considerable enemy forces have been thrown back by us after violent engagements at various points. The enemy, unable to resist our coup de main, took flight. Enemy aircraft attacked the station at Zampir, on the Minsk-Baranovitch railway line, and dropped 64 bombs. On the Black Sea, one of our mail packets lying at anchor, without cargo, off the Caucasian coast, was sunk by an enemy submarine.

FRENCH REGAIN GROUND ON VERDUN FRONT

Continued from Page One. night between the Mametz and Trones woods, east of Albert, but all other enemy attacks were beaten off with heavy enemy losses. General Haig reported to the War Office this afternoon. General Haig also said the Germans have been heavily reinforced.

A party of Irish Fusiliers penetrated German trenches at a strongly held position southeast of Loos and remained 20 minutes, killing many Germans and retiring with slight losses.

The Seaforth made another successful raid on the German lines in the Hollenholzen redoubt two miles north of Loos. They forced a portion of the German trenches and in a stiff fight killed many Germans, destroyed several machine guns and successfully bombed enemy dugouts. A number of prisoners were taken in this raid.

The statement issued by the War Office on operations against the Germans was transmitted from British headquarters at noon and was as follows:

Since the commencement of the battle the enemy has been largely reformed, but today and last night attacks were made at several points against our new positions. Except at Mametz and Trones Woods, in both of which the Germans regained ground, all attacks were repulsed with loss for the enemy.

Between the main battlefield and the sea we are actively engaged in bombarding the enemy's positions and raiding the front.

To the southward of Loos a party of Royal Irish Fusiliers penetrated the enemy's trenches, where they were strongly held. They remained 20 minutes, during which time there was heavy fighting. Many Germans were killed. Our casualties were slight. Opposite Hollenholzen redoubt two companies of Seaforth Highlanders forced their way into the enemy's trenches after a stiff fight. Many Germans were killed and wounded and machine guns destroyed. Dugouts crowded with enemy were successfully bombarded and prisoners taken.

Several combats in the air occurred Monday. We destroyed one German machine. One of our own was brought down.

BERLIN REPORTS OF TEUTON DISCOURAGEMENT BELIEVED TO COVER BIG PREPARATIONS

LONDON, July 12.—German troops are fighting with the greatest bravery on the Somme and stubbornly contesting every inch of ground, though they have been unable to halt the Allies' great offensive. This is the word from British correspond-

ents who have observed the fighting and have talked with British officers engaged in some of the furious encounters around Cambrai and La Boisselle. There is no indication that the Germans are down-hearted or that they are willing to concede defeat. For several days the German censor has been passing dispatches from correspondents at Berlin of the most pessimistic character. These intimations that the German Army is discouraged at the gigantic task that confronts it, because it is faced by a solid ring of enemies numerically superior, and that the German people are gravely concerned over the possibilities of defeat.

It is the belief that these articles are deliberately inspired by the object of misleading the Allies. Dispatches from Berlin reporting the German Army in splendid spirits and supremely confident of its ability to stop the Allied offensive are corroborated in reliable devices from other sources received in London.

The Allies intend to continue their offensive steadily and methodically, with increasing care in view of the possibility of the Germans attempting to conceal special preparations.

The fighting, both on the western and eastern fronts, reveals this determination to proceed slowly and with great care. The British advance at Contalmaison was part of an almost mechanical movement of straightening the British front to conform with the French advance.

In Volhynia, where the Russians are systematically dealing blows on first one and then the other approach to Kovel, thus preventing the Germans from shifting reserves, the same methodical advance is going on.

Moose to Head Wilson League

NEW YORK, July 12.—William Kent, the Progressive member of Congress of California, will be chosen president of the Woodrow Wilson Independent League at a meeting of its organizers in this city today. Representative Kent notified the league yesterday that he was willing to become its head. Among the organizers of the body are Jacob Schiff, Cleveland H. Dodge, Henry Bruere, Corporation Counsel Lamar Hardy, John D. Grimmins, Paul Fuller and Samuel

110 Pies Made From One Pumpkin

Miss Pauline Baynes, of Newhampton, kept a 55-pound pumpkin of the 1915 crop until several days ago. Then she sent it to a friend in Philadelphia and it was converted into 110 pies. No special care had been taken to preserve the pumpkin. It was pulled from the vine last fall and placed in an upper room in the Baynes house.

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German Prisoners Well Treated

German soldiers made prisoners by the British forces are being treated with the utmost consideration, according to the Rev. R. H. Gold, who spoke on the European war at the Mount Airy Theological Seminary. He said that all of the early defects in the English prison camps had been remedied. The clergyman paid a high tribute to the work of the Y. M. C. A. in these prison camps.

War Supply Exports \$160,000,000

WASHINGTON, July 12.—War supplies to the value of more than \$160,000,000 were shipped out of the United States in May last, according to the Department of Commerce. This sum does not take into account the vast quantities of clothing and food supplies nor ammunition-making machinery. The single item of men's boots and shoes would add \$3,104,351 to this total.

Kaiser's Army to Pick Rags

LONDON, July 12.—Judging from a recent German army order which has just reached London, every German general will soon be leading an army of ragpickers. The order states that economy on the battlefield will henceforth be essential. German soldiers must exercise minute care as ragpickers. Sandbags must accurately be counted, and none must be lost, under heavy penalties.

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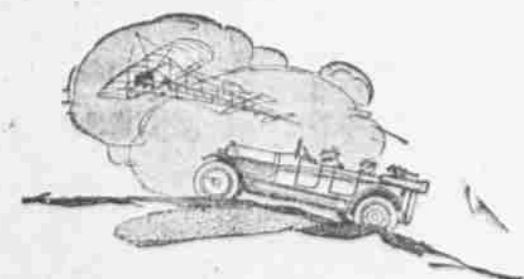
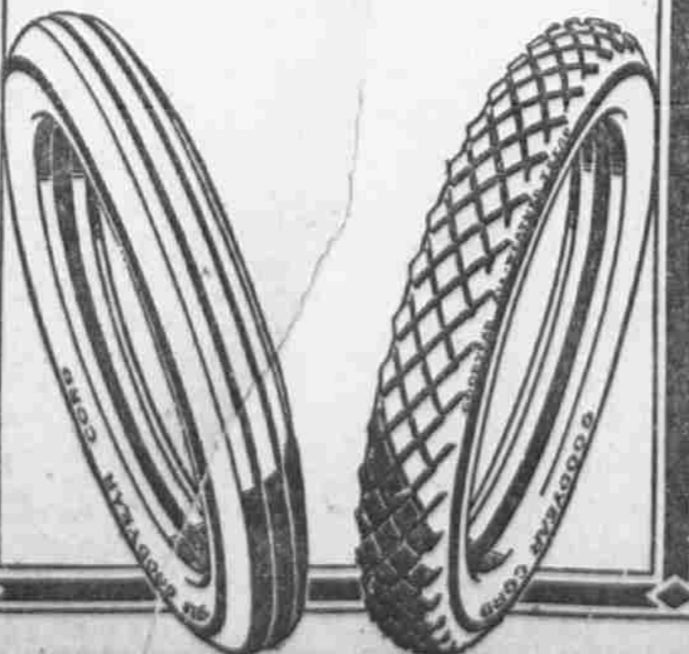
That is important; but the rapidly increasing favor of these tires among owners of all cars everywhere is more significant to you.

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