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ITALIAN FLAGS WAVING OVER CITY OF GORIZIA

Routed Austrians Are Being Hotly Pursued by the Victorious Forces

Trieste and Even Vienna Menaced by the Victory of Italy.

Rome Cable.—The flag of Italy to-night flies over the city of Gorizia, while from the lofty mountain heights which rise up from the Isonzo valley the same banner is floating. Italian troops entered Gorizia this morning, marking the first concrete step in the campaign against Trieste and the extension of the Italian borders once more to include the long-mourned Irredentist provinces.

To-night large bodies of Italian cavalry, infantry and bersaglieri on bicycles are pursuing the defeated Austrians. More than 10,000 prisoners have been brought in. The losses in dead and wounded are described as enormous. Whole lines of Austrian trenches were found choked with bodies, according to news from the front.

The capture of Gorizia followed a furious battle of three days, in which the concentrated fire of the Italian artillery shattered the powerful bridge-head positions of the Austrians on the western bank of the Isonzo, forcing a retirement from the river line.

The campaign for the city has covered a period of more than a year, during which time fighting of more or less violence was practically continuous. Gorizia is in a basin surrounded on three sides by towering mountains. The Italian advance up the slopes of these superb natural defences was naturally tedius and slow.

A FRENZY OF PATRIOTIC JOY.

The capture of Gorizia has sent Rome and all Italy into a frenzy of patriotic joy. "This morning our troops entered the town of Gorizia," was the message from field headquarters which brought to full staff every flag in Rome. The city to-night is a wild jumble of bunting in the national colors and the colors of the allies as a part of which general offensive Gen. Cadorna's powerful blow was struck. Pictures of the royal family and the victorious commander are displayed everywhere. In Florence, Bologna, Venice, Milan and other cities the rejoicing is no less picturesque and vivid.

The capture of Gorizia is viewed in military circles here as the first step in a great campaign against the Austrian eastern wing, which will imperial the great commercial port of Trieste and hold menace even to Vienna itself.

Following the first brief bulletin, the War Office issued an official statement containing as many details as it was possible at the moment to obtain of Gen. Cadorna's victory.

This statement gave credit to the noted Casale and Pavia brigades for the first crossing of the Isonzo under heavy artillery fire. Bridges were rapidly thrown across the stream by the engineers and the crossing in force then commenced. Immediately cavalry and cyclist detachments in strong force were thrown out to pursue the Austrians, who retreated rapidly.

THE OFFICIAL STORY.

The Rome War Office report of the occupation of Gorizia follows:

"This morning our troops entered the town of Gorizia.

"Yesterday morning in the Gorizia area, after intense artillery preparation, our infantry completed the occupation of the heights west of the town, driving out the last remaining hostile detachments. Trenches and dugouts were found full of the bodies of the Austrian soldiers. The enemy, completely routed, had left behind quantities of arms, ammunition and material.

"At nightfall detachments of the Casale and Pavia brigades crossed the Isonzo and consolidated themselves on the left bank. A column of cavalry and Bersaglieri cyclists promptly launched a pursuit of the enemy beyond the river. In the meantime our engineers were throwing new bridges across the river and repairing these damaged by the enemy.

"On Carso plateau our troops repulsed several counter-attacks on the summit of Monte San Michele and captured more trenches in the neighborhood of the village of San Martino.

"Up to the present time we have taken about 10,000 prisoners. More are coming in. The exact quantity of material taken by us has not yet been ascertained, but is very considerable."

NEW WEAPONS OF WAR.

Late news from correspondents at the front give additional details in graphic form of the Italian triumph.

"The terrible drum-fire of the Italian infantry dislodged the Austrians from their positions," says one of these accounts, "and the Italian infantry immediately swept through two Austrian lines of defence.

"Behind these men great reinforcements were rushed through subterranean tunnels, which had been dug to within less than 100 yards of the Austrian first line.

"The Italians dashed forward with such elan and so rapidly that in many cases the Austrian guns shelled positions two and three lines back of the Italian advance.

"One of the surprises of the attack which caused terror in the ranks of the Austrians was a new weapon of war—a bomb of large size and fearful destructive properties, which, hurled into the Austrian trenches, wrought terrible destruction, opening wide avenues for the Italian troops to pour through in their charge."

The capture of Gorizia opens up what military experts declare is the only practicable road to Trieste. The Isonzo line, as long as the Austrians held Gorizia, presented almost insuperable difficulties from a military standpoint. Now, however, with the river front opened for the passage of large forces, Gen. Cadorna can continue on the eastern bank his long-planned operations.

FIRE CHIEFS

Windsor Convention Sees Demonstrations and Tests

Windsor, Ont., Report.—With practical demonstrations of automatic alarm and sprinkler systems and pump tests, the delegates attending the first annual convention of the Dominion Fire Chiefs went through their second day's programme to-day.

Chief G. W. Graham, of Ottawa, president of the association, delivered an address in the forenoon on "Fires and Their Causes," while a demonstration of spontaneous combustion was given by F. W. Walker, chemist of the Canadian Salt Company. The afternoon was taken up by the alarm, sprinkler, and pump tests, a two-storey building erected on Ouellette Square being set on fire to prove the value of the sprinklers.

The feature of Thursday's programme will be an automobile ride through Windsor and neighboring towns. At Walkerville the visitors will be entertained by Messrs. Hiram Walker & Sons to a luncheon.

CARRYING OUT AN ENTERPRISE

Story of What Official Reports Tell in a Line.

A Night Attack With Mine and Bomb.

Last night our troops carried out a little enterprise in the neighborhood of ——, —Official Report.

An enterprise is just what the meaning of the word suggests. There is no certainty that it will be successful. Therefore to bring about the desired result nothing is left out of the calculations, if possible, to ensure success.

Here is an account of what may be regarded as one of the typical common or garden "little enterprises" so frequently undertaken on the British front.

A certain battalion, in rest for a few days behind the line, is selected to provide, say, a hundred men and a party of bombers to make a raid on the enemy trenches.

The point at which the enemy lines are to be entered is a small salient, in front of which five craters are already material evidence of our having worried the enemy in that particular section.

Enterprises, it may be remembered, are undertaken with the general idea of worrying the enemy and reducing his moral.

Unless large numbers of men were employed—and even then heavy losses would have been sustained— it would have been almost hopeless to attempt to penetrate the hostile entrenchments without being aided by that wire entanglement-destroyer — the mine.

It is really only a mine which can successfully break a way through the otherwise impenetrable enmesnments of wire.

The firing of a mine was therefore to open the ball and at the same time a way through the cunningly constructed wire entanglements behind which the Boche apparently felt secure.

A GOOD DARK NIGHT.

The night sky on the date the enterprise took place was minus a moon. An advantage.

The night was consequently dark, and it was but a slowly moving coil of men who, in Indian file wound their way stealthily through the long, tortuous communication trench to the front line.

This was to be their jumping-off place into "No Man's Land," and just as probably into the "Great Unknown."

The front trenches were at intervals rendered visible by the enemy's "Very" lights, and the taking up of positions by the members of the raiding party was consequently not difficult.

The captain in command of the operations walked along the line of front trench where his men were gathered to assure himself that they were correctly marshalled for the coming attack. To his section commanders he gave his final directions, and to each individual man a cheery word.

The mine was to be sprung at 8 p.m., and then the captain was to give the order for the rush across. As the minutes caught up to the hour and the last minute of all broke itself up into seconds there were many strained but eager faces staring over the parapet.

THEN THE MINE.

Suddenly there was a rumbling, drum-like boom!

An eruption of grey clay clods showed in ghostly chunks against the ill-lit sky. An earth tremor which made men's knees tremble whether they wished or not.

For a dumb instant—silence.

Then with sullen thuds the great clay-clods dropped to earth.

It was now the moment of all the moments.

"Come on, the Little Potters!"

It was the captain's shout as he sprang over the parapet. An Australian, though serving in an English regiment, he was born thirty-three years before in the Antipodes to lead just such an enterprise as this.

With that peculiar discrimination which a real leader of men shows in addressing his followers at the crucial moment, he hit upon the most inspiring phrase he could have used.

It was the "football battle-cry" of the famous regiment to which he and his men belonged.

No sooner had the words left his lips than there was a mumbled mouthing of complicated swear-words. Every man was endeavoring to scramble over the parapet in advance of his nearest friend.

Suddenly, as though electrified into inquisitiveness as to what was happening, the Boche from his support lines sent up hundreds of "shooting-star-like" lights.

It added almost a sense of gaiety to the otherwise sombre scene as the khaki-clad "Little Potters" dashed on towards their objective, through the lip of the newly torn-out crater which provided a spongy-like entrance to the German trench.

There was a vicious rattle of the enemy machine guns, as they insistently flung out their streams of lead from points to the right and left of the newly born crater; the squeal of our own shells, which were more than "straffing" the enemy's near trenches.

Then came the booming burst of our heavy bombs, flung from trench mortars farther down our lines.

BOMBERS LED THE ATTACK.

And the enemy's "shooting-star-like" lights darted up in ever-increasing numbers towards the sulky sky.

The bombers led the attack, yet such was the intense enthusiasm inspired by the chance of getting at the enemy that others who should not have done so sprinted up to them.

Those watching from the British lines were no longer able to discern what was happening at the Boche trench, which had now been successfully entered.

The boom of hand grenades intermingled with the snap-like sounds of revolver and rifle shots. It was obvious that a hand-to-hand fight was in progress, but only from the sounds dulled as they were by the half-subterranean position in which it took place.

Metaphorically, it was like the indescribable noises which come in a sort of furry fury to one's ear when listening to a combat between a dog-ferret and a buck-rat in a confined space underground.

A blazing light suddenly burst from the British trench, followed shortly by blasts of whistles.

It was the signal to return.

Stolidly, with clay-clodden boots, the raiders retrace their way. They are fewer by some half-dozen than when they set out, but those who have been wounded and still have life in them are carried back tenderly across the bullet-swept zone to the safety of their lines.

Among the wounded was a German sergeant. He received his hurt while being brought back as a prisoner.

His knee was shattered, and as he was helped staggering along he passed through a concentrateg machine-gun fire.

AIDS AVIATORS.

Toronto to Pay Students Upon Passing Tests.

Tronto Report.——The urgency of training aviators for the firing-line was recognized for the first time by a municipality in that the City Council yesterday made a grant of $8 per week each for students from this city preparing for the Royal Flying Corps.

Another feature in aviation training also met with recognition, which is of some interest—namely, that the grant operate only after the student has taken the Aero Club certificate, which up to the present has been the highest type of training given on this continent.

After this individual flying by the students under strenuous conditions marks a departure in higher flying education not hitherto undertaken, and while of sensational interest, and not accompanied by danger, the Canadian Aviation Fund has been informed by the War Office that this training is deemed necessary to make a man fit for the work at the front.

LABOR WANTS HOME RULE.

London, Cable.—The Parliamentary Labor party at a meeting yesterday adopted a significant resolution in connection with Irish home rule.

"The Labor party," said the resolution, "deplores the failure to give legislative effect to the temporary settlement of the home rule controversy recently arranged by the Secretary for War between the two chief Irish parties, and desires to express its entire sympathy with the Irish Nationalist party in the repeated postponement of the plan intended to realize their national aims."

Blobbs—What sort of reputation has Bjones for veracity? Slobbs—I wouldn't believe him any more than I would the oldest inhabitant of a small town.

SHORT ITEMS OF THE NEWS OF THE DAY

French Warship Torpedoes and Sinks an Austrian Submarine.

SIR GEO. PAISH ILL

Two Hundred German Soldiers Killed in Allied Air Raid On Metz.

Allan Robinson, Kingston, died of bloodpoisoning, the result of a bite by a fighting dog.

The Ontario Military Hospital, in England, has been taken over by the Militia Department.

Mrs. L. J. Tripp, of London, was fatally injured when run over by an automobile, before which she jumped back when apparently confused.

Employees of the Guelph Sewers and Public Works Department, who by a strike in May obtained an increase from 22½c to 25c an hour, have again struck, demanding 30 cents.

A private of the 156th Battalion, who had deserted five months ago, going to Calgary, came back to Kingston at his own expense to give himself up; he was given a suspended sentence.

Captain Thomas Riley, who has just died in France from wounds, was minister in charge of Kennington Mission in British Columbia when the war broke out.

Lloyd's Shpping Register shows that there were 440 merchant vessels of a tonnage of 1,500,000 gross under construction in the United Kingdom at the end of June.

Lieut. Duval, of the London Territorials, son of Dr. Duval, of Winnipeg, who was wounded in war five months ago, will sail for Canada on two months' sick leave.

A case of anthrax, the most dreaded disease known to the cattle world, has been discovered in Michigan. An animal near Fremont, in Newyago county, died last Saturday with it.

An organization was formed to receive and administer relief for the sufferers by the northern Ontario fire, $250,000 of the $400,000 aimed at having already been subscribed.

C. A. Hanson, alderman of the city of London, has been selected as the Unionist candidate in the Bodmin division of Cornwall, in succession to Sir Reginald Pole Carew, retired. No contest is expected.

For their participation in the riot last Sunday night at Ford eight men, all of them foreigners, paid in the tidy sum of $900, following the hearing of their case before Police Magistrate Alfred Miers.

In order to produce revenue from surplus water from artesian wells in winter months, and as a means of preserving the health of the community, the Galt Water Commission is considering going into the business of making fresh-water ice.

Hotels which have their bar licenses revoked before Sept. 16, when Ontario goes dry, will not be exempted from payment of business tax, according to judgment delivered by County Judge Dromgole, at Sandwich.

Sir George Paish, who is suffering from a nervous breakdown, is making such slow progress that there is little likelihood of his being able to go to Canada as a member of the commission to investigate the railroad situation.

Two women, Mrs. Peter Nantais and Mrs. H. D. Ferguson, of Walkerville, and Motorman Alfred Dovin were injured at Windsor, when an Oullette avenue electric car collided with a belt line car after running into an open switch.

Two hundred German soldiers were killed or injured in the recent allied air raid on Metz, capital of Lorraine, according to word received at The Hague. The station and barracks were seriously damaged.

Word has been received at Ottawa that Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., is at present in England on sick leave, recovering from an attack of trench fever. Sir Charles has been doing his bit at the front since April last. Lady Tupper is now with him.

An Austrian submarine has been torpedoed by a French warship, according to a Central News despatch from Corfu. Floating oil on the water near the place of attack confirms the submarine's destruction, the despatch adds.

RETAIL MEN.

Dominion Board Adopts Contract Selling Plan.

Winnipeg, Report.—Commercial preparedness was the keynote of the deliberations of the Dominion Board of the Retail Merchants' Association of Canada yesterday, which closed its annual convention here to-day.

What is held by the Executive officers as being the outstanding feature of the day's activities was a "get-together" meeting of retailers, creditmen, wholesalers and manufacturers, which was held last night.

A joint committee was appointed to which all matters pertaining to legislation affecting all parties concerned will be referred.

During the day the Dominion Board adopted a contract selling plan, which marks a new era in the retail trade of Canada. If the plan proves successful it will be carried out on a broad scale, and by this all "price cutting" will be eliminated.

It is doubtful if even the man who refers home-made things would rather profits by his own mistakes than by the mistakes of others.

A DEADLOCK.

Great Railway Strike in U. S. Not Yet Averted.

New York Report.—"A deadlock on the face of it, was the way Judge Martin A. Knapp, Chairman of the United States Board of Mediation and Conciliation, to-night described the railways and their 400,000 union employees together and avert an nation-wide strike.

"Whether we can change this condition," he continued, "lies in the bosom of the future. Further meetings will be held, but whether we will next meet the men or the managers, I cannot now say."

"Will you get in touch with President Wilson at once?" he was asked.

"That is not in present contemplation," Judge Knapp replied.

Judge Knapp refused to discuss the mediation problem farther, except to say that the board, including G. W. W. Hanger and Judge William L. Chambers, would thrash out their difficulties themselves. To-morrow morning, he admitted, the board would probably call in one of the two sides for a fourth effort at mediation.

Neither A. B. Garretson, President of the Order of Railway Conductors and spokesman for the "big four" brotherhoods, nor Elisha Lee, chairman of the Railway Managers' Conference Committee, would talk.

The Board of Mediation may be able to persuade both sides to accept arbitration in which each would choose to arbitrators, with these four to choose two more and thus sit as judges in the case. Failing arbitration and a possible settlement through the mediators themselves, only action by President Wilson can avert a nation-wide railway strike.

WELCOME THE ITALIAN FORCE

Gorizia Citizens Overjoyed at Their Deliverance.

Furious Fight Raged Till Last Moment.

Paris, Aug. 9.—"Entering Gorizia by the Via Leone, the sight that meets the eye is most striking," telegraphs the Petit Parisien's correspondent on the Isonzo front. "It was here that a furious battle was fought for possession of the city. The houses are half destroyed by shells or riddled with bullets. The ground is strewn with bodies, uniforms, helmets and rifles. The artillery duel continued above our heads, and enemy aeroplanes whirled across the sky, shot at by our gunners, while in the distance could be heard the furious clacking of machine guns.

"The spectacle before us was superb. Over an iron bridge our batteries passed at a trot. The Austrian artillery sent towards them whirlwinds of shells, the smoke from which completely blotted out our columns from time to time. When the smoke blew away one could see the batteries still proceeding on their triumphant way. The men of the line regiments yelled, wept and clapped their hands in their enthusiasm. Some of the gunners fell wounded, but the bridge was passed, and our guns began to get near the enemy.

"As soon as one passed the first house and got into the city, the aspect of things changed completely. Normal life was resuming its course, and if it had not been for the echoes of the struggle one would not have known that a battle was in progress nearby. In the Carso, one of the principal streets, a big cafe was open, filled with officers, soldiers and civilians, the troops and citizens fraternizing freely, in their joy over the Italian entry into the city. Our flags floated from the windows of all the houses.

"The population has almost all returned, for it had not fled. The Austrians forced the inhabitants to leave the city itself but they remained scattered throughout the environs of the place, awaiting the retreat of the enemy to make their way back."

HUN GAME ENDED.

Conditions in Persia Satisfactory to Allies.

London Cable.——The general condition of affairs in Persia has recently shown a decided improvement, said Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of War Trade and Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in the House of Commons to-day. The arrest or dispersal of most of the German parties and agents in the country, he added, gave good reason for hoping that the improvement would be maintained.

Lord Robert said he hoped that arrangements on financial and other questions would shortly be arrived at with the Persian Government. Anglo-Indian officers would be engaged in officering gendarmes in Southern Persia.

INDUSTRY FOR BRANTFORD.

Brantford, Report.—Another big industry, the Dominion Steel Products Company, Limited, is now practically assured for Brantford. The City Council, as a special meeting to-day, granted the company a fixed assessment of $10,000, to run fourteen years. They will locate in Holmedale, where options have been secured on suitable available property. The end of Read Street runs through this property, and this will likely be coused up, as council gave two readings to a by-law to close it.

STANISLAU IS IN RANGE OF RUSS GUNS

Gen. Letchitzky Starts New Offensive North of the Dniester.

VON BOTHMER'S FIX

His Forces Confront a New Peril—Lemberg to be Given Up?

London Cable.——A Budapest despatch to the Morning Post says that in order to calm the population in Galicia General Bardoloff, who is General Count von Bothmer's Chief of Staff, has issued a statement through the newspaper correspondents attached to the Austro-German Headquarters, that Lemberg "is not immediately menaced" by the Russians, and that whenever Lemberg is menaced the army authorities will take proper steps to care for the civilians.

The General conveyed the impression to the correspondents, according to this despatch, that the exacuation of Lemberg was not very distant.

London, Aug. 10.—A despach from Perograd says:

The town of Stanislau in Galicia is already within the range of the Russian guns. The Russian General Letchitzky, losing no time in following-road, and in the latter direction has pushed westward along the railroad and northwestward along the wagon road, and in the latter direction ha approached to within six miles of Stanislau. Simultaneously he has announced a drive across the Koropice River and the formation of a new line of advance north of the Dniester.

Hitherto General Count von Bothmer had enjoyed more or less protection for his right on the Tarnopol position from the flooded Dniester. The appearance of an offensive north of the Dniester which has already carried the Russians as far west as the crossing of the railroad at Niznioff, twenty miles east of Stanislau, injects an entirely new element into the situation. With Monasterzyski seriously flanked, General von Bothmer finds himself with General Letchitzsky in the rear of his advanced position along the Strypa and in close touch. The Austrians are evidently striving to stem this new advance by desperate counter-attacks in which the troops engage in hand-to-hnd encounters, but apparently with the net result always favoring the Russians.

15,000 PRISONERS IN TEN DAYS.

The totalling of General Letchitzky's prisoners during the ten days' operations shows that he has taken upwards of 15,000, and it is estimated that 10,000 more men were put out of commission. This would bring the grand total of prisoners to General Brusiloff's credit since early in June to 402,000.

The Russian Emperor has presented to Gen. A. A. Brusiloff a sword of honor of the Order of St. George, ornamented with diamonds, for his victories over the Austrians and Germans in Galicia and Volhynia, says a Reuter despatch from Petrograd.

The Russian night statement follows:

"On the River Sereth, between the villages of Metenizce and Nosovce fierce fighting is going on, the Austro-Hungarians making a series of counter-attacks against the woods we occupy in the foreground of these villages. Up to now we have captured 20 officers and 1,300 men.

"On the Monasterzyski-Niznioff Railway line our troops have made some progress in a westerly direction, and have forded the River Zlota Lipa at some points, as the bridges over the stream have all been destroyed."

The day statement follows:

"Our troops, who have occupied the right bank of the River Koropice in developing their success, have reached the Monasterzyski-Niznioff Railway, and advanced to the mouth of the Zlota Lapa River.

"In the region of Tysmienica our brave troops, following hard upon the heels of the retreating enemy, continue their movement to the north and to the west, having occupied in a westerly direction the right bank of the river near Strisy-Nadvornaskol. On the Nadvorna-Stanislau line we captured the joint railway station of Kryplin. All the bridges over the river have been blown up by the enemy.

"In the region of Vorocht and the Rivers Bialy Cheremosh and Sushava our troops made an advance of several versts.

"On the Baltic Sea on Aug. 8 an aerial fight took place between two of our aeroplanes and three enemy seaplanes. Our Lieut. Garkoveako, drawing near an enemy machine, fired at it with his machine gun, and forced the German to land on the shore. We suffered no losses or damage."

C.P.R. SHOP MEN GET RAISE.

Winnipeg, Report.— An agreement has been under consideration since June 15 has been concluded between representatives of the shop men of the C.P.R. and officials concerned or a general increase in wages, which will apply on all of the three divisions from Fort William to the coast. Conditions of work and other points in connection with the operation of the railway shops are covered in the agreement.

Wife—I must send these shoes back. Hubby—What's the matter, don't they fit you? Wife—Yes, perfectly, but I ordered a size smaller.—Judge.