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BRITISH CAPTURE WHOLE OF DELVILLE WOOD; RUSSIANS DEFEAT GERMANS IN WEST

London, July 28.—British troops have captured Delville Wood in its entirety, says a British official statement this afternoon. This German position in the Somme region had been defended by the Brandenburg Division, which was driven out.

RUSSIANS WIN ON WEST

Paris, July 28.—Russians reconnoitering at Auberive in the Champagne, says the French official statement issued this afternoon, penetrated the German trenches and cleared them with hand grenades. The Russians took some prisoners.

A German attempt to attack near Lihons, north of Chaulnes, was arrested by French infantry fire.

On the right bank of the Meuse, in the Verdun region, German preparations to attack Thiaumont Work were stopped by artillery fire.

Two German aeroplanes were shot down in the Somme region.

GAINS, TOO, IN EAST

Petrograd, July 28.—The Russian troops continue to advance successfully against the Teutons in the region of the River Slonevka and the River Bolodarovka in Southern Volhynia, says the Russian official statement today.

The Russian Caucasian army, it is added, also continues to advance.

London, July 28.—The text of the British official statement follows:—

"After severe fighting we have driven the Fifth Brandenburg Division from their remaining positions in Delville Wood, capturing three officers and 158 men. The whole wood is now in our hands and two German counter-attacks have been beaten off with heavy loss to the enemy.

"We made further progress in Longueval Village and near Pozieres, and in the latter area we captured forty-eight wounded Germans.

"Last night the enemy guns were active against our new positions and there were heavy artillery duels in various sectors of the battle area.

"Near Neuve Chapelle parts of German forces succeeded in entering our front trenches at two points but at once were driven out by a counter-attack, leaving a few wounded in our hands.

"Northeast of Souchez and at several other points, our artillery shelled the enemy's front line and communicating trenches.

Despairing Wail of Maddened Kaiser

Alarm in Every Line of Appeal To People at Home

Bitter Hatred of British Outstanding—Admission of Internal Troubles—London Views it as Conclusive Proof That Germany is Afraid of Outcome of War

London, July 27.—(Toronto Mail and Empire cable.)—A letter from Kaiser Wilhelm, passionately appealing to the German people to stand firm and unwavering, no matter how the tide of battle flows, has been printed in all the German papers. The letter was circulated by the semi-official Wolff News Agency. Dated from the front in the west, the letter says:

"The battle is raging here beyond all previous imagination. Rejuvenated, perfectly equipped with all they want, Russia's armies again have broken against our bulwarks in the east. This has eased the situation in Italy. France has experienced a regeneration in this war of which she hardly believed herself capable. SHE HAS DRAGGED HER DILATORY ENGLISH ALLY INTO JOINING THE OFFENSIVE ON THE SOMME, AND, WHATEVER INWARD WORTH THE BRITISH ARMY HAS, IT HAS AN ABUNDANCE OF ARTILLERY.

"The iron hurricane rages against our brave German men at the Somme. Negroes and white men come upon us in wave after wave, in ever fresh storms, wild and sullen. Everything is at stake. THE ICE COLD HABERDASHERS ON THE THAMES YEARN FOR OUR HOLIEST THINGS. The health and life of our women and our children are menaced. Even neutrals must bear hunger. Only the depths of the ocean are open to us. Troubles at Home

"What, German people, is your duty in this hour?

"The army wants no exhortations, it has fought superhumanly. It will fight until final victory. But the people of home—This is their duty—to suffer in silence, to bear their renunciation with dignity. Those at home are not all

doing these things. Not all are alive to the tremendous seriousness of the times. Are our people at home the same people as at the beginning of the war? The live stock and all stocks of food, fodder and fertilizers in those territories, and if they will admit to those territories neutrals selected by the President of the United States, with full powers to control the distribution to the whole population and to transfer from one territory to another surplus stocks existing in one and lacking in the other, and if the President of the United States will undertake the selection of these agents, His Majesty's government will give them every assistance and admit into such territories any imported food supplies necessary to supplement native stocks, and afford the population a fair subsistence so long as it is satisfied that the enemies are scrupulously observing their part of the agreement.

"If this offer is refused, or a reply delay, until the harvest in the occupied territory begins to be gathered, His Majesty's government will hold them responsible, and will exact such reparation as can be secured by the allied arms or enforced by the opinion of the neutral world for every civilian life lost through insufficient nourishment in the territory occupied."

BRITAIN MAKES FINAL OFFER

Willing To Help Feed Non-Combatants

CABLE TO WASHINGTON

Last Word Given Out on Matter of Foodstuffs for Civilians in Territory Occupied by the Germans

London, July 28.—Walter Hines Page, American ambassador, has cabled to the state department at Washington the text of a letter from the foreign office regarding the feeding of the civilian population in territory occupied by the Germans.

"His Majesty's government desires to settle, once for all, the whole question of the importation of foodstuffs into territory the entire produce of the soil, all live stock and all stocks of food, fodder and fertilizers in those territories, and if they will admit to those territories neutrals selected by the President of the United States, with full powers to control the distribution to the whole population and to transfer from one territory to another surplus stocks existing in one and lacking in the other, and if the President of the United States will undertake the selection of these agents, His Majesty's government will give them every assistance and admit into such territories any imported food supplies necessary to supplement native stocks, and afford the population a fair subsistence so long as it is satisfied that the enemies are scrupulously observing their part of the agreement.

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GERMANY ALARMED

This is in strange contradiction to repeated assertions from German sources that the British offensive has reached its high water mark. It is taken here to show conclusively that Germany is thoroughly alarmed.

WILL NOT PERMIT HIM TO GO TO THE STATES

London, July 28.—Bertrand Russell, recently fined for issuing pamphlets criticising the manner in which the government treated conscientious objectors to military service, and who later was deprived of his lectureship at Cambridge University, has been refused a passport to visit America. He had been invited to lecture at Harvard University.

REPORTED CAPTURE OF BRITISH STEAMER

Amsterdam, July 28.—A Berlin official statement says that four German destroyers have captured two British cargo steamers in international waters off Landskrona, Sweden.



'Bremen Not Here,' Says Despatch From Halifax

New York Reported Underwater Craft Captured By British and Taken to Northwest Arm

New York, July 28.—(Toronto Globe cable.)—The Herald says this morning: "Coming from semi-official sources that cannot be ignored, and in a manner that is well worthy of notice, the Herald was informed that the German merchant super-submarine Bremen, anxiously expected in some Atlantic port by all Teutonic sympathizers, has been captured by British patroling squadrons and is at present time tied up in the Northwest Arm, an estuary in the harbor of Halifax, N. S.

"The information came in the form of a letter written by the secretary of a high Canadian official to his cousin, a business man of this city."

Halifax, July 28.—There is no truth in the story that the Bremen is tied up in the Northwest Arm.

Montreal, July 28.—A despatch from Halifax this morning says there is no truth in the New York report that the Bremen has been captured and taken to Ottawa, July 28.—The naval department denies that there is any foundation for the story published in New York this morning that the German super-submarine Bremen has been taken to Halifax.

A despatch to J. M. Robinson & Sons says that the Montreal Star has a bulletin stating that the Bremen has been captured and is being towed to Halifax.

and later how the steamer was hauled off. He said he had not heard the whistling buoy of Old Proprietor Ledge.

ENQUIRY INTO TYNE STRANDING

Vessel Which Went On Muir Ledges

CAPT. DEMERS PRESIDES

Vessel Commander and Some of the Officers as Well as One A. B. Give Evidence as to Voyage Down Bay

Captain J. A. Demers, wreck commissioner, began an enquiry in the court house this morning into the cause of the Royal Mail Steam Packet liner Tyne running aground on the Muir Ledges on last Sunday morning. He was assisted by Captain Andrew J. Mulcahy and Captain J. Hayes as assessors.

The Tyne's Commander, Captain Herbert W. Robson, commander of the Tyne, was the first witness. He said he had been in charge of the steamer for three years. He said this was his first accident. He left Herring Cove bound for France under Admiralty orders. It had been the first time that he ever was in the Bay of Fundy. He weighed anchor on Saturday at 4:30 p. m. At that time a southerly wind was blowing and he was able to see about eight miles. At five o'clock a dense fog set in. At that time he considered that his ship had gone about four or five miles. He had not used the log, as it was not in very good working order.

He was then questioned regarding the course he took, and gave detailed explanation with the aid of a chart. He told of his reckoning until 9:27 when he decided to reduce the speed. He considered that the ship was at that time making about six knots. At ten o'clock he stopped and took a sounding, making forty-seven fathoms. At midnight he heard a sound and stopped the ship. He then distinctly heard the fog horn blowing at Digby Gut. From that on during the night he kept taking soundings.

At six o'clock in the morning the log showed 100 fathoms, but at 7:30 o'clock he noticed a disturbance in the sea and when a casting was made he found that they were in twenty-seven fathoms. He immediately ordered the engines stopped and when the steamer had finally come to a stop the log was again cast and this time it showed only eight and a half fathoms. An order was immediately dispatched to the engineer for full speed astern and the first officer was sent to stop the port anchor. At eight o'clock the anchor was dragging and soon afterwards it was raised. He said the east wind, fine and warm today and on Saturday.

No Troops To Spare The Austrians Till 'The English Beaten'

Appeals to Kaiser in Vain as Soldiers Were All Needed to Face British and French

London, July 28.—(New York World cable.)—The Geneva, Switzerland, correspondent of the Daily Express writes: "I learn from Innsbruck that the Austro-Hungarian staff appealed several times during July to the German headquarters for assistance against the Russians in Galicia.

"Small numbers of reinforcements were sent with the statement that it was impossible to send more troops during the strong Anglo-French offensive on the Somme.

"Thereupon the Austrian staff appealed directly to the Kaiser, who replied: 'When we have beaten the English I shall reconsider the matter. I cannot spare troops at present as the situation is serious.'"

CAPTAIN FRYATT PUT TO DEATH

Germany Executed Commander of Vessel That Tried to Ram Submarine

Berlin, July 28.—Captain Charles Fryatt, of the Great Eastern Railway Steamship Brussels, which was captured by German destroyers last month and taken into Zeebrugge, has been executed by shooting after trial before a German naval court martial.

Testimony was presented to show that while he did not belong to the armed forces, he had attempted, on March 28, 1915, while near the Meas Light-ship to ram the German submarine U-31.

Captain Fryatt and the first officer and the first engineer of the Brussels received from the British admiralty gold watches for "brave conduct," and were mentioned in the House of Commons.

"The submarine U-31, according to the official account of the trial, had signalled the British steamer to show her flag and to stop, but Captain Fryatt, it is alleged, turned at high speed toward the submarine, which escaped only by diving immediately.

Under international law, munitions of war cannot be permitted to belong to neutral territory, but Germany's anxiety to improve her threatened facilities by the Belgian front led her to demand that Holland violate this law. The Dutch refusal has brought the demand to a crisis, and all here are anxiously awaiting to see whether Germany dare to make good her threats.

Germany's action in this case is on a plane with her demands on Switzerland, which have not yet been settled. The Swiss frontier has been closed since early in the war, so far as the export of foodstuffs is concerned, and Germany demands that the embargo be removed. Switzerland, which has not yet replied, does not have international law to fall back on. Her action was taken in self-defence, since all her imports are at the mercy of the allies and if she permitted Germany to draw on her food supply she would soon be sharing the German shortage.

ENGLAND AND GERMANY IN TREMENDOUS DUEL

German War Correspondent Says That is What It Has Become on Western Front

Berlin, July 27.—(Toronto Mail and Empire cable.)—The Vossische Zeitung prints the following despatch from its correspondent, Max Osborne, from Cambrai, France:—"The fearful battle which has raged three weeks signifies more than the fact that it is the greatest attempt yet undertaken by the western enemies, with unprecedented force, to push back the German army from the occupied provinces of northern France.

"In a historical sense it embodies the measuring, by the army leaders of the countries, of all their forces in a decisive land battle.

"For the first time at the end of two years of the war appears the real significance of the great world struggle—namely, England and Germany engaged in a tremendous duel. Everything that has taken place hitherto between the two peoples appears now a mere prologue. The duel has begun and day by day it swallows the lives of tens of thousands.

"I saw here a number of English prisoners and these men understand what it means for our regiments to hold out against a storm of attacks by such. They are strong, tough, willing, courageous and stern fellows, certainly able to stand up to their opponents."

WELSH AND LEONARD

New York, July 28.—Freddie Welsh, lightweight champion, will face Benny Leonard, a contender for the title, in what is scheduled as a ten-round bout at an open air boxing club in Brooklyn tonight. Leonard expects to weigh in below the lightweight limit so that there may be no question regarding his right to the title should he succeed in stopping Welsh. Billy Roche will act as referee, but no decision can be rendered by him, under the New York State boxing rules, if both boxers are on their feet at the end of the ten rounds.

SEVENTEEN DEATHS FROM HEAT IN CHICAGO

Chicago, July 28.—Illinois and neighboring states found no relief today from the unusual heat wave and there was a probability that the record of 100 degrees yesterday might be broken. In Chicago down street thermometers early this morning stood at 89 degrees, higher by several degrees than the maximum of the night before.

Deaths, directly due to the heat, numbered seventeen for the twenty-four hours ended at 6 o'clock this morning. More than two score prostrations were reported.

Hanged in West Prince Albert, Sask., July 28.—Peter Nimolovitch of Battledore, was hanged this morning for the murder of a companion at Battledore.

WEATHER REPORT

Issued by Authority of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, R. F. Stupart, director of meteorological service.

Synopsis—Pressure is now decidedly high from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of St. Lawrence and to the west and northwest states. Showers and heavy thunderstorms have occurred in the western provinces, elsewhere the weather has been fine generally, and in Quebec somewhat cool.

Wind and Warm

Maritime—Moderate north to northeast winds, fine and warm today and on Saturday.

PHILIP AND PHOENIX

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