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## RUSSIANS CUT OFF AUSTRIAN GROUP OF ARMIES IN EAST DEUTSCHLAND HAS STARTED ON RETURN TRIP TO GERMANY KNOW DEATH LIST IN NORTHLAND FIRE HAS REACHED 318

### ANGLO-FRENCH FORCES REPULSE Foe's Attacks

Series of Night Onslaughts by Germans Resulted in Failure.

### BRITISH FRONT IS QUIET

Situation Between Ancre and the Somme is Reported Unchanged.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—Repulse of heavy German attacks by British and French forces is reported in official communications this afternoon and tonight. Sir Douglas Haig's earlier communication told of the driving off of the enemy who attacked north of Bazentin-le-Petit last night. His night report merely states:

"Between the Ancre and the Somme the situation is unchanged. Elsewhere on the British front there has been no important incident."

An official statement issued at Paris tonight says:

"South of the Somme we captured in the course of a small operation a German trench between Estrees and Belloy-en-Santerre. About sixty prisoners remained in our hands, and the trench was destroyed."

"On the right bank of the Meuse, after a violent bombardment which lasted part of the night, the Germans carried out this morning an attack against our positions to the west and south of the Thiameurt work. Our barrage fire and the fire of our machine guns broke down all the attempts of the adversary. Some enemy groups, which had reached as far as

### ANOTHER SERIOUS BREAK IN HYDRO

Inefficient Old Style Insulators Caused Explosion at Niagara.

### OFF THREE HOURS

Theatres, Stores and Munition Plants Greatly Inconvenienced.

One of the most serious breaks in the hydro service occurred at 8 o'clock last night, and the power was off in most of Ontario for three hours. Theatres, hydro-served stores, munition works and all sorts of businesses were without light.

The primary cause of the break on Monday night, it is said, can be learned from a report that the power was off from 8.30 to 9.50. Between Stratford and Berlin the old-style German insulators were in use. They proved inefficient, caused a short circuit of the line, which blew out the switch at Niagara.

Such an explosion would most likely result in a serious fire, but to the surprise of all, no fire occurred. The power was off for three hours, but no news had reached Toronto last night of a fire. Although Toronto was in darkness for three hours, the city system was not at fault.

Greatly inconvenienced. The Toronto civic car line was held up all the time power was off, and thousands in the northern section of the city walked, or borrowed or hired bicycles to reach the Toronto Street Railway lines.

The Star Theatre was unfortunately

### FIVE HUNDRED LIVES LOSS IN GREAT FIRE?

More Than Three Hundred Bodies Have Been Recovered and Many More Are Believed to Be in Woods—Survivors Tell of Escapes.

NORTH BAY, Ont., Aug. 1.—As the extent of the great bush fire and the number of settlers unaccounted for becomes more clearly known, the realization is forced that the original estimate of 500 lives lost is much below the mark. It is feared that the toll may even reach beyond 500, and it is generally recognized that nothing like an exact estimate can ever be arrived at. The fire-swept area ranges between 360 and 400 square miles.

The total number of bodies found up to four o'clock this evening was: Ramore 14, Matheson 130, Nushka 137, Kelso 2, Troquois Falls 15, Cochrane 20. Total 318.

Another train of refugees arrived in town tonight at six o'clock. The party were fed and re-clothed by the citizens of the town, and for the night. All the settlers in the fire-swept area lost their entire possessions.

An official casualty list received today came from Onasago, a small place located at mileage four on the Troquois branch. It was as follows: Dead—John Dredieux, wife and two children; John Vignault, Alex Fibion, Joe Cavanneth.

Troquois Falls reports Alex Laporte and two children and Mrs. H. Marion dead.

In the Fire Zone. Today's news developments may be summarized as follows: The Croesus Mine are missing.

The saw mill at O'Brien on G. T. P., a divisional point east of Cochrane, burned to the ground.

Eleven houses at Wakelin, three at Makimak, east of O'Brien, burned, no lives lost.

A large French settlement is safe 140 miles east of Cochrane, but there are a large number of prospectors and settlers back in country of which nothing has been heard.

The Frederick House lumber mill and buildings burned.

The Villages of Hunts and Driftwood gone. No lives lost.

### RUSSIANS DRIVE WEDGE BETWEEN Foe's Armies

Latest Stroke of General Brusiloff Severs German From Austrian Groups of Armies and Austrians May Suddenly Collapse Between Lipa and Dniester Rivers.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—The second anniversary of Germany's declaration of war finds the relative positions of the belligerents very different from those of the first anniversary. The entente allies are now pursuing a successful offensive on all fronts and the central powers are virtually everywhere on the defensive.

The operations on the eastern front continue to surpass those in the west in dramatic interest. The military critics express great admiration for the Russian tactics, one of the important objects of which, in their opinion, has been to isolate the Austrian from the German armies on the Russian front. This is now claimed to have been accomplished by the Russians driving a wedge into the Austro-German positions along the front of Kovel-Vladimir-Volynski.

May Destroy Enemy. The view here is that if the Germans have thus accepted severance from the Austrians, the most decisive result of the whole of the Russian General Brusiloff's strategy will have been obtained, it being argued by the military observers that without German support the Austrian armies will become demoralized and collapse.

They claim that the Austrian forces between the Lipa and Dniester Rivers are doomed. There has been no confirmation of the reports received in Rome that Kovel and Vladimir-Volynski have been evacuated, but Rome is usually well informed on Russian news.

Roads Black With Foe. A correspondent with the Russian forces reports that the roads to Kovel are "black with the foe." Brusiloff's next blow will fall in the region of the villages of Stolyva and Smolary. The Russian army made a rush attack on our troops occupying the western bank of the Stokhod River. They were repulsed by our troops, who inflicted heavy losses on the enemy. The battle is still proceeding.

"Caucasus front: Our troops advanced further in the direction of Si-ma to the west of Erzingan."

### Nickel Problem Solved Say Reid and Ferguson

SITE OF PLANT IS BY LAKE ERIE

Nickel Refining Within Ontario

Hon. G. Howard Ferguson Says Satisfactory Arrangement Has Been Made.

Interests of British Empire and Allies Fully Safeguarded, He Declares.

Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, minister of lands, forests and mines in the Ontario Government, said last night to The World:

"For some time the government has been insisting upon the establishment of nickel refining in the Province of Ontario. Part of the work of the nickel commission has been to solve what has heretofore been an unsolved problem and bring about the refining of our own ore within the province. As a result of this work we were able to announce recently that nickel will be refined in Ontario just as soon as the necessary plant can be erected."

"The British-American Nickel Company are about to begin the development of power on the Wahnapitae River for use at their smelter, and the erection of the refinery will be carried on at the same time."

"We are now able to make the further announcement that the International Nickel Company will hereafter refine our nickel within the province. The work of the erection of the refinery will be undertaken just as soon as plans can be prepared. The work of construction will be pushed as rapidly as materials can be secured and the men to proceed to do the work."

Government Gratified. "The government feels very much gratified that we have at last succeeded in establishing within our own boundaries the complete process of preparing our raw material for market in the form of refined nickel. The success which has met the efforts of the nickel commission in this regard will mean not only the development of two very large industries in the province, but means as well an immense investment of capital, employment of a large amount of labor, with the consequent distribution of vast sums in the form of wages to the workmen. Moreover, it will for all time allay the fears of even the most skeptical persons that the interests of the empire and her allies will not hereafter be fully safeguarded in the matter of armament and munitions."

PASSED ANNAPOLIS. ANNAPOLIS, Md., Aug. 1.—The Deutschland steaming Annapolis at 8.45 o'clock passed Annapolis at 8.45 o'clock. The ship was conveying the court guard of the Kaiser. The weather is clear, the wind stiff and there is not much sea.

### DEUTSCHLAND SETS OUT FROM BALTIMORE PORT

German Submarine Finally Ventures on Return Voyage to Germany After Hesitation of Many Days—Manifest Not Yet Published, But She Carries Nickel and Rubber.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 1.—On the second anniversary of Germany's declaration of war against Russia, the German submarine merchantman Deutschland set out from Baltimore on a return voyage of confidence from her commander, Capt. Paul Koenig, that he would take the limit in the Atlantic is reached.

The submarine was towed out of the slip, where she was berthed 23 days ago, at 5.40 o'clock this afternoon, and it is expected that she will put into Newport News, Va., between 9 o'clock tomorrow morning.

After getting into mid-stream the small fleet of launches that followed her was cut off and the Deutschland proceeded down the Patuxent River under her own head. The "Timmins" went to sea with the knowledge that a man hurried to a telephone booth to message to agents for the entente allies that the Deutschland had started. They knew how long he had watched at the end of a nearby pier, day after night, but the little captain went out of Baltimore harbor smiling and waving his cap.

Capt. Koenig knows that eight war-

### A SUDDEN SWITCH IN NICKEL!

Things were doing yesterday in regard to nickel. The German undersea commerce boat Deutschland left Baltimore with a cargo of much-needed necessities for the enemy, including several hundred tons of refined nickel, said to be valued at \$600,000, as far as The World can gather, made absolutely from Canadian nickel ore treated in the United States by the International Nickel Trust, notwithstanding the assertions to the contrary so freely circulated in Canadian papers by the parties interested!

But still more important in the events of the day was the announcement made last night by representatives both of the federal government and of the provincial government that an arrangement had been arrived at by which the International Nickel Co. is to establish a big plant in the Province of Ontario, on the shore of Lake Erie, for the refining of the nickel ores smelted at Sudbury, and that work on this plant will be started before this week is over; and in a few months they will be turning out refined nickel sufficient for the wants of the British Empire! So far so good.

Of course both governments claim credit for this whole business. Dr. Reid, on behalf of the Dominion Government, says his prime minister did it; Hon. Mr. Ferguson, on behalf of the Ontario Government, says their commission did it; both claim the credit. A great many people in Canada will say, however, that the Toronto World brought it about, and in fact if anybody felt like throwing up his hands it ought to be this newspaper. But we don't see any special reason for boasting at this moment.

We don't like the agreement because of its loose character: most of all we don't like it because it is made with The World believes in a German quality, and when we say that we mean the International Nickel Co., and as proof of our confidence in this respect we ask the public to read the extracts given in this issue of the debate that took place in the British House of Commons in January of this year. The British Government knows, notwithstanding any assurances that have been made to them by the Ontario Government and the Dominion Government, that International Nickel is a German concern; and the serious fact to Canadians is that the German organization with an American front to it has been enabled for twenty years now to manipulate both the Liberal Government at Ottawa and the Conservative Government in Toronto in a way to protect their interests. Canada has thus afforded aid and comfort to the enemy above anything else that we know of that has taken place since the war began!

If what The World says is true, and again we say it is true, what do Canadians think of the fact that for twenty years four governments, representing two parties in this country, have aided and abetted Germany in grasping control of the nickel mines of Canada and of getting an unlimited supply of nickel for her own purposes to use against the empire! If this isn't affording aid and comfort to the enemy what else is there of so pronounced a character in this direction?

So David prevailed over the Philistine with a sling and with a stone, and smote the Philistine and slew him.

As far as we can divine the agreement from the limited statements that were given out last night, International Nickel is to be allowed to take as much ore as it likes into the States, and do what it likes with it there! Is that so? What about Hon. Mr. Ferguson's patent electrical process, which he announced only a few days ago was to be made compulsory in the treatment of all Canadian ore, and by that means to complete complete manufacture in this country, and as a consequence give the province an enormous revenue in the way of royalties on production?

And how the coon has come down! Sir Robert Borden was told that if they did put a plant in Canada it would have to be on the Atlantic coast, in Nova Scotia, where there were heavy and barrels of sea water necessary for the process. Now it is to be a fresh water port on the shore of Lake Erie in Ontario! Who brought this change about? Was it the Dominion Government or the Toronto government or the World, and those who like The World that the smelter place to smelt and refine Canadian nickel and manufacture nickel-steel in the province that produces the nickel ore?

And again we come back to the question of royalties on this production. We are awaiting the terms, and all this will be food for discussion in the legislature and in the press, and in the meantime Canada, and possibly in the British Parliament as well. Perhaps the Commonwealth of Australia will want to be heard in this matter.

But setting all this aside the great fact is that The World has won out in the campaign that it has carried on now for many years, and especially in the last month or so; and two governments are a great big trust have had a bow to public opinion and public criticism in a way that will make some of our cheap contemporaries, who have passed some very cheap bouquets at The World, rather feel ashamed of themselves this morning. We wonder whether Globe thinks about the deal, and whether it is satisfied with the privileges that are being given to the International Nickel Co., the keystone of all the armament trusts in the world; because without nickel the United States Steel, Bethlehem Steel and the armor plate monopoly and smaller concerns in Europe would be out of business as far as having the big end of the stick in dealing with the nickel ore. We wonder whether the building of warships, in building great guns and munitions and armor-plate.

So David prevailed over the Philistine with a sling and with a stone, and smote the Philistine and slew him.

### Evidence Offered in British Parliament That Germany Controlled All Nickel.

Yesterday we quoted from a speech delivered in the house of commons at Ottawa on Feb. 22, 1916, by Col. John A. Currie, M.P. for North Simcoe. Col. Currie had recently returned from England and the front. He knew what public men and the people of England were saying about the German metal trust, and the grip it had upon Australian zinc and Canadian nickel at the outbreak of the war. He also knew that the British people were appraising the bold and patriotic action of the Australian Government, which took possession of all the zinc mines and smelters in that country so as to prevent Australian zinc being switched to Germany. As a Canadian he must have felt that Canada should have done the same thing, and he therefore warned the government, the parliament and the people of Canada that it was being said in the British Parliament that our Canadian nickel deposits were largely controlled and manipulated by an international metal trust with headquarters at Frankfurt.

The official record is before us and we invite our readers to consider and reflect upon the debate which arose in the imperial parliament on Jan. 10, 1916. On that day Mr. Hewins, M.P. for Hereford, moved:

That with a view to increasing the power of the allies in the prosecution of the war, His Majesty's government should enter into immediate consultation with the governments of the dominions in order, with their aid, to bring the whole economic strength of the empire into co-operation with our allies in a policy directed against the enemy.

The resolution, our readers will see, was worded most diplomatically. It did not single out Canada or make any open complaint about the way in which the Canadian Government was handling the nickel situation. But everybody knew that it was not aimed at Australia, because Australia at one blow had vested her zinc mines and smelters, and had intimated the Germans who ran them, and possibly also a few Australian lawyers, editors and politicians who were willing to help evict Australian zinc to the munition plants of Germany. The Canadian situation was what was worrying the British Parliament. The resolution was passed and a copy of it was sent to Sir Robert Borden, together with a copy of the British Hansard, from which we are about to quote.

In moving the resolution Mr. Hewins, among other things, said: "Let me take one very important question which plays a very important part in the whole scheme of German finance—I mean the control of our raw material and especially the shipment of the ore produced in the British Empire. I do not wish to go into any lengthy details about this important scheme, but whether you take the zinc concentrates in Australia, nickel in Canada, or the whole series of metals,

## WAR SUMMARY

THE DAY'S EVENTS REVIEWED

ON the western front the British and French forces are pausing between the end of one phase of their great offensive and the beginning of another phase. The British official despatch last night said that the situation was unaltered and the French recorded only the capture of a German trench between Estrees and Belloy-en-Santerre, south of the Somme, a small operation. Consolidation of positions north of the Somme appeared to be occupying the energies of the Anglo-French troops.

The French report that they sustained remarkably small losses in their latest advance, and they say that the Germans made no fewer than sixteen regular counter-attacks on the new line between Hem Wood and the Somme. The fighting was desperate in Hem Wood and at the Monacq Farm. The wood changed hands four times and was finally taken by the French. The Hem railway station also changed hands four times and it now remains in the hands of the

## TO MOVE TO PROLONG LIFE OF PARLIAMENT

LONDON, Aug. 1.—Premier Asquith announced in the house of commons today that before parliament adjourns for 2 summer recess the government would introduce a bill further to prolong the life of the present parliament, and would at the same time announce the government's proposals regarding registration and the creation of a new register.

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(Continued on Page 2, Columns 1 and 2).

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