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WEDNESDAY MORNING JULY 12 1916 —FOURTEEN PAGES

VOL. XXXVI.—No. 13,027

BRITISH GAIN EIGHT MILES OF TRENCHES MORE THAN 7500 GERMANS TAKEN

Official Report States Germans' First Line of Defence, on Front of 14,000 Yards, Has Been Taken By Assault---German Forces Have Been Almost Entirely Driven From Trones Wood, Which They Had Retaken in Monday's Fighting---Number of Guns Fall into the Hands of the Victors---Steady Advance Continues on All Fronts.

FIVE VILLAGES AND MANY STRONG REDOUBTS IN VICTORS' HANDS

SWEEPING ADVANCE MADE BY BRITISH AFTER TEN DAYS OF FIERCE CONFLICT

Methodical Capture is Effected of Elaborate System of Fire Trenches—British Not Only Have Regained Greater Part of Mametz Forest But Have Virtually Driven Enemy From Whole of Trones Wood—Striking Successes Achieved Also on the Eastern Front.

LONDON, July 11, 10.37 p.m.---The capture of the whole of the Germans' first system of defence on a front of 14,000 yards (nearly eight miles), after ten days and nights of continuous fighting, is announced in the official report from British headquarters in France. The number of prisoners taken exceeds 7500.

The British today recaptured nearly the whole of the Trones Wood, the war office announced tonight. All but the northernmost end of the wood is again in British hands.

The text reads:

"After ten days and nights of continuous fighting our troops have completed the methodical capture of the whole of the enemy's first system of defence on a front of 14,000 yards. The system of defence consisted of numerous and continuous lines of fire trenches, support trenches and reserve trenches, extending for various depths from two thousand to four thousand yards. It included five strongly fortified villages, numerous heavily wired and entrenched woods, and a large number of immensely strong redoubts. The capture of each of these trenches represented an operation of some importance, and the whole of them are now in our hands."

"The German success in the recapture of Trones Wood after costly casualties was of short duration. Today we recaptured nearly the whole of this wood. All but the northernmost end is again in our hands.

"Apart from the number of guns hidden in houses and buried in the debris, we have, in the course of these operations, brought in 26 field guns, one naval gun, one anti-aircraft gun, and one heavy howitzer, while the number of German prisoners captured exceeds 7500."

LONDON, July 11.—This was another good day for the allies, who are making a steady advance on all fronts. A striking illustration of the difference in the relative positions of the allied and Teutonic forces and of the remarkable change from the monotonous defensive trench warfare which characterized the allied operations for so many weary months until the present summer, is found in the number of prisoners and guns taken. These for the battle of the Somme amount to 22,000 prisoners and 104 guns, captured from the Germans, while the official figures for the Russian General Brusiloff's drive to July 10 are 271,620 prisoners, 312 guns and 866 machine guns.

Today's news is of sustained and heavy fighting on almost all the fronts, the allies making consistent progress, with only occasional setbacks. The British have finally captured the fiercely contested Town of Contalmaison after desperate day and night fighting, and are now holding the town against all the German counter-attacks.

British Successes.

The importance the Germans have attached to this position may be measured by the fact that they recently threw the Prussian Guards into the fighting at this point.

The British are also in possession of the greater part of Mametz Wood and have recaptured nearly the whole of Trones Wood. The British commander-in-chief, Gen. Sir Douglas Haig, thus summarizes the results of the ten days' operations:

"Our troops have completed the methodical capture of the whole of the enemy's first system of defence on a front of 14,000 yards."

Progress in East.

The news from the eastern front is equally satisfactory from an allied point of view. The German official communication at last admits that the fighting on the Stokhod line is approaching Kovel on both sides of the railway, and claims that the Russians have been driven back near Huleviche.

Much comment was caused here today by the German denial of an alleged Russian claim that Pinsk had been evacuated, as no such claim has yet been made in the Russian official despatches.

It is now clear that thte Russian drive in the direction of Kovel has brought the German offensive at Lutsk to a standstill, and, according to the Russian communication, the Germans have brought up strong reinforcements to defend the Stokhod line and Kovel. General Brusiloff, however, now has the impassable Pinsk marshes covering his right flank and is in a position to outflank the German defences of Kovel.

Huns Apply Torch.

Two huge conflagrations, noted in the Russian communication, south of the Kovel Railway, are regarded in Petrograd as having been caused by the Germans to cover their retreat and impede the Russian advance, which is within 20 miles of Kovel. The capture of 34,000 prisoners by the Russians in the Stokhod and Galician battles from July 4 to July 8 seems to indicate that the Germans have been unable to throw reinforcements in sufficient strength to stem the Russian advance.

According to a report from Berne, Switzerland, the Austrians are hurriedly transferring the landsturm from Serbia and Montenegro in an attempt to hold back the Russians. The difficulties confronting the central powers in meeting the all-round attack are indicated in the Italian official statement tonight, in which it is stated that the Austrians have been obliged to recall to the Italian front troops which were about to be sent to the eastern front.

PLAN TO RULE IRELAND WITH STRONG HAND

British Authorities to Maintain Big Garrison in Island.

TO PRESERVE ORDER

Government to Allow No Arms to Be Carried Without Permit.

LONDON, July 11.—In the course of a discussion in the house of lords today on the report of Baron Hardinge, head of the commission which investigated the Irish rebellion, and in which several members urged that Augustine Birrell, former secretary for Ireland, ought to have been censured as the one responsible for the Sinn Fein outbreak, Lord Lansdowne outlined a system for the provisional government of Ireland when martial law is abolished there and until a new government can be established. An Irish secretary with a capable military adviser would be appointed. There would also be a new chief of the Royal Irish Constabulary, who would be a well-known soldier.

To Keep Strong Garrison.

Nobody would be allowed to carry arms without a permit, and there would be no grants of amnesty. A garrison would be maintained in Ireland strong enough to preserve order, and special safeguards would be created for the loyalists in the south and west.

Lord Lansdowne said he understood the Sinn Fein movement was waning, and that he had anticipated the passage of a bill embodying the Irish settlement would occupy considerable time.

GERMANS GAIN SUCCESSES IN VERDUN FIGHT

Secure Footing in Damloup Battery and Fumin Wood.

FELL FOE AEROPLANES

French Slightly Extend Positions in Operations on Somme River.

PARIS, July 11, 11.05 p.m.—While relative calm prevailed on both sides of the Somme, according to the official communication issued by the French war office tonight, heavy fighting occurred on the right bank of the Meuse, in the Verdun sector, German forces succeeding in gaining a footing in the Damloup battery and in some sections of the French line in the Fumin Wood. The text reads:

"On both sides of the Somme the day was relatively calm. Small detached operations enabled us to clear completely the wood north of La Maisonette and to occupy some underground passages between Estrees and Belloy-en-Santerre. We made prisoners.

"On the right bank of the Meuse, the Germans this morning renewed their attacks on the front of the Fleury station, the Vaux Wood, Chapitre and Chenois.

"After several fruitless attempts, which cost him heavy losses, the enemy succeeded in gaining a footing in the Damloup battery and in some elements of our line in the Fumin Wood. The bombardment is being maintained intensely in the whole region.

"On the left bank there was less artillery activity. The usual cannonading on the rest of the front.

"In the region of the Somme, our aeroplanes were engaged in fourteen combats yesterday. Four enemy machines, seriously hit by our mitrailleuses, were compelled to plunge abruptly. One of our pilots was able to bring back his machine after to our lines and to make a landing without accident.

"Our bombing squadrons have been active. On the night of July 10-11, two hundred and twenty shells were dropped on various railway stations, where activity was reported particularly on those at San La Fere and Chauny."

Belgian communication: "In the region of Pervyse, there was an artillery duel this afternoon. The German positions at Dixmude and Woumen were taken today under the fire of our heavy guns, which proved very efficacious."

DINEEN'S $5.00 SILKS.

The best quality of silk hats that decorate any function in Toronto, come from Dineen. The latest English block, five dollars and upwards. The Dineen five-dollar silk is exclusive value. Today's event will call for a glossy Dineen. 140 Yonge street, corner of Temperance street.

SULLEN TROOPS JEERED HUGHES DURING REVIEW

Great Military Event at Camp Borden Marred by Demonstrations.

HUGHES UNPERTURBED

Sir Sam Complimented Officers on Efficiency —Proud of All Soldiers.

Special to The Toronto World.

CAMP BORDEN, July 11—Camp Borden today witnessed the most imposing military spectacle seen upon this continent in the past half century. Eight brigades, numbering nearly forty thousand men, were reviewed by Major General Sir Sam Hughes and staff. The massed bands played splendid music and the troops marched with the drilled precision of seasoned veterans. They first marched by the reviewing stand in columns of companies and later on returned in column of fours. A distinguished party, including Senator Sproule, Mr. Justice Lennox, and many of the Dominion parliament members, witnessed the manoeuvres and applauded heartily as the various brigades marched by. General Sir Alexander Bertram, Judge Advocate General Smith, Quarter Master General McDonald, and General Logie, commandant of the camp, stood in a group near the minister of militia who took the salute on horseback.

Battalion's Outcry.

Owing to rumors about the riot last night there was much interest manifested in the London battalion. The battalion was cheered as it went by but attracted somewhat unenviable notice on the return march by making an outcry which was evidently intended to be disrespectful to the minister. General Hughes, however, made no comment upon the incident beyond sending one of his mounted aides to inquire what company was responsible for the disorder.

Some members of the London battalion were at the station when the minister's special train pulled out for Toronto. He addressed the men briefly from the rear of his car but was several times interrupted. Indeed both in the march past and at the station a number of the London battalion men "booed" the minister of militia.

"You will be better pleased with the camp by the time I come to see you again," said the general, and one of the soldiers called out "We will not be here when you come back."

Wilderness of Sand.

Camp Borden is a vast, slightly rolling wilderness of sand which looks like a typical Sahara. The intense heat told heavily upon the troops and a number of them were prostrated. The feeling among the men, if one could judge by their remarks after they broke ranks and were returning to their tents, is one of extreme dissatisfaction with the camp. At the same time it must be admitted that wonderful

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1).

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.

HAMILTON, Wednesday, July 12.—A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury last night into the death of Fred Waller, who was killed on July 5 by being struck by a train at the junction cut near the high level bridge.

WILL NICKEL MAKE A CANADIAN CRISIS?

Let us state the nickel question in all its baldness and yet in all truth.

The International Nickel Co. that controls the nickel ore of Canada and refines it in the States was organized under German direction and is today owned and controlled by Germans—and we believe by the Government of Germany. The Krupps are in it. This has been all clearly proven in the speeches of Mr. Tavenner in the house of representatives at Washington.

This International Nickel Co. interlocks with the great steel and metal companies of the United States that control the armor trust of that country. President Wilson and his government absolutely believe this and they are fighting the demands of this extortionate monster today, and are putting it out of business as far as the new policy of preparedness and the construction of a great United States navy is concerned. Congress will have nothing to do with Schwab, with Garry, with Monell, with Colonel Thompson or any others of this group of exploiters of metals and of the needs of the American nation in connection with war.

Again we repeat that the International Nickel Co. is a German institution at bottom, and in its United States alliances it is the main factor in the interlocking of the metal interests of that country to take extortionate toll from the new American navy and the new American armaments, including munitions. The president of the United States, and the congress of the United States, and the press of the United States, as represented by papers like The New York World, constitute our authorities for this statement, and all these facts have been brought out in the discussion in the British Parliament as well.

And yet it is this International Nickel Co. that both the Ontario Government and the Ottawa Government have taken into their protection, if not their confidence, as against the demands of the Canadian people for absolute Canadian control of the nickel mines and the nickel product of Canada; and we have the authority of Hon. Mr. Cochrane at Ottawa, minister of railways, and of Hon. Mr. Hearst of Toronto, and of the minister of crown lands and mines, of Toronto, that of this German company, of this foreign company, they have agreed to take its word, that no Canadian nickel shall get to Germany; and we further have the authority of prime ministers and cabinet ministers of Canada and Ontario that a special board of experts, including the controller of the department of railways at Ottawa, and a whole host of special agents, representing the secret service of England and the British Admiralty, are required to watch and see that metal produced by the International Nickel Co. is not sent to Germany.

IN OTHER WORDS THE ONTARIO GOVERNMENT AND THE OTTAWA GOVERNMENT ARE IN ALLIANCE WITH A NICKEL TRUST THAT IS GERMAN IN ITS ORIGIN AND GERMAN IN ITS CONTROL, AND IS DISCREDITED AND NOT TRUSTED BY THE PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES!

And this is the company that Sir Robert Borden some months ago asked that it try and establish a plant in Canada for the refining of Canadian nickel ore, and which company, thru an assistant to the manager, was good enough to reply that it would try and meet the views of the prime minister of Canada. We don't know of a more humiliating correspondence than the letters which passed in this respect, and which were published in parliament not long since.

And we say further that the Canadian representatives of this International Nickel Trust of German origin, without standing in the United States, has had more to say in selecting ministers and prime ministers in governments in this country than the whole Conservative party.

We have one thing further to say, that apparently both the government at Ottawa and the government at Toronto are bent on brazening out these facts as they are here presented by us, and we have also to say that Liberal newspapers and Liberal politicians are associated with the nickel trust in defying the public opinion of Canada!

This country was never so near a great political revolution as it is at this moment.

THE GOVERNMENT'S DEFENCE

OTTAWA, July 11.—The Government of Canada professes here today that it is not worrying over the submersible Deutschland taking back a cargo of Canadian nickel. In an official statement it points out that a considerable quantity of nickel ore is refined in the United States apart from what comes from Canada, and reiterates that the precautions taken to prevent supplies from this country reaching the enemy are satisfactory, both to the British and Canadian Governments. The statement is as follows:

The attention of the government has been directed to the statement that nickel, which it is said will be conveyed by a German submarine from Baltimore to a German port, is from Canadian mines. This allegation is based upon the statement that no nickel is refined in the U. S. except what is derived from Canada. That this statement is inaccurate is shown by the following report from Major Graham Bell of the Canadian department of railways, who, since the early months of the war, has had the duty of examining and supervising the destination and use of all nickel refined in the United States from Canadian ore. Major Bell's statement follows:

"There is a considerable quantity of nickel ore obtained thru various copper mines in the United States, and this ore is refined principally by the American Smelting and Refining Co. There is also nickel ore obtained from New Caledonia, which is refined by the United States Nickel Co. of New Brunswick, N.J. The quantity of course does not compare with the tonnage manufactured from Canadian ores, but there are some hundreds of tons of refined nickel produced yearly from these sources."

Measures taken by the Government of Canada to control the destination and use of nickel refined from Canadian ores have the complete approval of the British Government, so the authorities here say. It should be added that the Canadian Government has always been prepared to take any further measures for this purpose which the British Government might suggest; but the last named government is satisfied that the precautions taken are sufficient to prevent the enemy from receiving supplies from this source. As a matter of fact the factories in the United States which are manufacturing guns, rifles and munitions for the allied nations depend for their supply of nickel almost wholly, if not altogether, upon the Canadian production. The munition plants in the British Isles and in other allied countries are also supplied from the Canadian output.

The World still refuses to accept this explanation and this defence of the German-controlled International Nickel Co., as shown in congress and acted upon by the United States Government. Nor should Premier Borden be in the hands of Hon. Frank Cochrane of Sudbury and Hon. Wallace Nesbitt of Toronto in reaching so perfunctory a conclusion. The Canadian people who are in this war up to the neck, and who are recruiting their sons and have seen them shot down by Canadian nickel, refuse to accept these explanations or to accept the assurances of the British Government in regard to a metal taken from Canada and the control which ought to