

TOOK STRONG SECTION OF TURKISH TRENCHES

Allies Capture 400 Yards of Strongly Fortified Positions.

Along Whole Front, and Repulse Counter-Attacks.

London Cable. — Gen. Sir Ian Hamilton, in command of the land forces at the Dardanelles, reports that on Monday the British right wing and right centre captured two lines of Turkish trenches to a depth of 200 to 400 yards. In the right section of the enemy his first and second trenches were taken, together with 80 prisoners. That night two counter-attacks were repulsed.

As anticipated, progress against the Turks is very slow owing to the natural and strongly fortified positions which they hold. But British military authorities express satisfaction with the gain of an occasional line of trenches, relying on breaking the morale of the Turks and on the exhaustion of their supply of ammunition. Germany's eagerness to have Roumania allow the passage of ammunition through that country to Turkey is taken to mean that the supply is running low.

The announcement is as follows: "Gen. Sir Ian Hamilton, commander of the allied forces at the Dardanelles, reports that on the 12th instant the forces under him made an attack at daybreak with their right and centre. After heavy and confused fighting, lasting all day, the troops succeeded in carrying two strongly held and strongly fortified lines of Turkish trenches opposite to them, the ground covered by the advance varying in depth from 200 to 400 yards.

"The second phase of the operation was then undertaken, and the right section of the enemy's lines was attacked. As in the former phase, the first line of trenches was easily carried, a preliminary bombardment having been successful. Following up this success our troops took the second line of trenches, capturing some 80 prisoners, and by nightfall the line was consolidated some 400 yards in advance of our original position.

"In this part of the field in the course of the night of July 12-13 two

counter-attacks were successfully repulsed. During the hours of darkness, however, it was found that the British right had pressed too far, however, and the Turks made a successful bomb raid and captured a section of the trenches.

POSITION RETAKEN.

"This position being vital to the safety of life a further attack was organized, and a brigade of the Royal Naval division, supported by French artillery, was sent forward, and with the support of 75's retook the trenches. In the meantime the French had pushed their extreme right down to the mouth of the River Kereves Dere, where it runs into the sea. This position was maintained without difficulty.

"During the night of the 13th-14th, as on the previous night, the enemy counter-attacked, but without success.

"Thus in these successful operations the whole of the original objective of the attack was attained, except on one small portion of about 300 yards, which still remains in the hands of the Turks.

"Four hundred and twenty-two prisoners were captured, of whom 200 were taken by the French in the first attack.

"The following report on the same operations was issued to-night by the French War Office:

"In the Dardanelles, July 12-15—The expeditionary corps of the Orient and the right wing of the British troops attacked the Turkish positions and carried several lines of works. A first line was occupied along the whole of that front on the morning of July 12, and a second towards the close of the day through a magnificent charge of Zouaves and the Foreign Legion.

"The following day fresh progress was made at several points and the lower valley of Kereves was occupied. We captured more than 200 prisoners and our allies 150. The losses of the enemy surprised frequently in the success of our operations, were extremely heavy.

"The warships co-operated efficaciously, shelling Achi Baba and the Asiatic coast."

FATHER'S CRIME

Bothwell Widower Tried to Poison His Children.

Bothwell, Ont., Report.—A widower named George Winters, with a large family, attempted to kill his three smallest children this morning with strychnine in candy. When he saw the poison was taken effect he told the oldest child he was going for the doctor, but instead struck for the woods, where he took a dose himself. Two doctors worked over the children for hours, and they will probably recover. They were in great agony for some hours. The people in the town hunted hours for Winters, and found him in the woods. He had evidently suffered terribly as the ground was torn up all around where he lay. He finally rallied, and was removed to Chatham in this afternoon, where he first tried the poison on the dog, which died, before he administered it to the children.

WRECK OF THE TOWN OF YPRES

To-day an Unearthed Imitation of Pompeii.

May Remain Monument to Hun Vandals.

Ypres, Belgium, Cable.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press)—The last tenacious inhabitants of Ypres were dragged from their underground refuges and taken by force to places of safety a fortnight ago; the cellars themselves had ceased to afford protection from the continual pounding of the German shells. The town to-day looks like an unearthed imitation of Pompeii; not one of its 12,000 houses is intact, and not a dozen of those that remain partly erect are repairable. The ancient pride of Flanders, if it ever existed from its ruins, must be entirely rebuilt from the foundations. Of the famous hall, which three weeks ago still showed a semblance of resistance, there remains nothing but a single little tower standing out against the sky like a gigantic finger raised in protest. The only part of the walls remaining is a battered breach on the side of the "Grand Place." Only here and there it is possible by close formation to discover any traces of the details of its former architectural beauty.

"There were ten thousand people here three weeks ago, and it was still possible to enjoy a cup of tea at the cafe on the 'Grand Place' while contemplating the agonizing 'Halles'; to-day the only living creatures that remain are two cats sticking to the debris of their homes in the Rue de Thourout. No one knows what they live on, and the British soldiers have been unable to capture them.

"The dead silence that has fallen here is broken only by the occasional shell that strikes up the ruins, by the German guns firing over the town at Poperinghe, and by the musketry and machine gun fire from the trenches close by to the south. The silence is oppressive toward dusk, when the artillery fire becomes desultory.

"Protected by the ruins, one may approach so close to the first line as to get a vivid and lurid impression of what is going on in the trenches. The 'Bang! bang! bang!' of the rifles, with intervals of the 'Bang-a-bang-a-bang-a-bang' of the machine guns, become more intermittent as night falls, and then comes from the trenches the surprising contrast of the refrain 'It's a Long Way to Tipperary,' when the accompaniment of a piano that the Germans dug out of the ruins and requisitioned for evening diversion.

"The final destruction of Ypres followed the attack with asphyxiating gas. It is the common belief in Belgium that the wiping out of the town was a premeditated revenge for the failure of the effort to occupy it. Shells intended for the British lines or for the batteries in the town, but they say, the aim of the Germans is good enough not to waste in that way the thousands of tons of ammunition required to reduce the place to a stone heap.

"The only military importance of the town is its proximity to the battle front. Counting the shots that went wide of any structure, it is estimated that more than a hundred thousand of different calibres were spent on Ypres. Thousands more were used during the gas attack along the route from Ypres to Furnes by which the Allies were expected to send reinforcements. All along the road for a few miles, deep funnel-shaped holes, some on one side, sometimes on the other, and often full in the centre, still show how seriously the operation was organized. One of them lies directly in front of an enclosed plot above which rise fourteen crosses. Here were buried the remains of a little detachment of British troops that were sought out by one of the 16-inch German shells while resting in an abandoned cottage on the edge of Ypres.

"The eventual restoration of Ypres raises conflicting views, all of which have long ago lost all commercial importance. The attachment of the inhabitants to the soil calls for restoration, and to this is opposed the feeling that Ypres must remain as it is—a monument to the suffering of Flanders. If the town is rebuilt, say many of those who loved it for its traditions, let it be along the banks of the Yser, while the ruins of the ancient town remain enclosed within monumental walls for the world to see in ages to come.

RUSSIA READY FOR THE HUNS

Fully Prepared to Deal With Attack on the Narew.

Opinions Differ as to the Drive on Warsaw.

London Cable.—"Experts differ," says the Times Petrograd correspondent, "whether the new German move on the Narew River is preparatory to an advance on Warsaw from the north, or merely a demonstration to guard their communications with Courland, after the check sustained by them in the south and west."

The Morning Post's Petrograd correspondent says:

"The Germans have begun an advance on the Narew on a front of one hundred miles in extent. This momentous event has been expected for some weeks past, and Russia is perfectly prepared to deal with it on much the same lines as have become familiar in the Galician adventure. The German plan is to catch the Russian armies like a nut between a nutcracker, but the Germans have an incalculable amount of fighting to face before they win to the area enclosing the nut. And then the cracking is done. It is all sheer frontal fighting. The Russians have been so disposed to take advantage of their natural strongholds that wherever the Germans attack they must break in by frontal attack."

STUBBORN RUSS RESISTANCE.

London Cable.—Reinforcements have been sent to the German troops and Kovno, with the result that vigorous military operations have been resumed in that section. The Russians are offering a stubborn resistance, and are holding strategic positions, according to an official statement issued yesterday at the headquarters of the general staff in Petrograd, and telegraphed to the Central News and Exchange Telegraph Company here. The text of the communication follows:

"The enemy, having received reinforcements in the region of Riga and Shavli, began on the 14th an advance from Hapzenol on Goldingen, and the sector Shrudon-Popelary. Our cavalry and advance guards are holding the enemy at the passages of the Windau and Venta Rivers, and at other favorable positions.

"In the region across the Niemen Wednesday night there was artillery and rifle fire on a broad front, but the offensive undertaken by small infantry sections was easily repulsed.

"A partial enemy attack the same night in the direction of Lomza also was repulsed.

"On the right bank of the Pissa and on both banks of the Skwa the situation is unchanged. The enemy captured several trenches, but did not repeat his attacks, because of heavy losses suffered in the fighting Wednesday.

"Between the Orzye and the Wkra fronts, south of Przasnysz, several enemy attacks were repulsed on Wednesday.

"On the Bug and on the Zlota Lipa there was no fighting of any significance. On the left bank of the Vistula there has been no change. Between the Vistula and the Bug on the 14th the enemy made numerous separate attacks, all of which were repulsed by our fire.

"On the evening of the 13th Austrian troops took the offensive in the sector Neviska-Okna. The enemy attacked our bridgeheads on the right bank of the river in the region of Koumohove and Colanki. He crossed the Dniester in the region of Ivanjola, Kozhiki and Sinkov. Our artillery on the 14th bombarded the enemy successfully at many points during the crossing of the river, and compelled him to some places to abandon the attempt to cross. The fighting continues."



HARRY K. THAW, Court Upholds Decision of the Jury That He is Sane.

SURE GERMANY TO BE WHIPPED

Detroit Back From Europe Says All Nations So Believe.

Even People of the Fatherland Are Showing Fears.

Detroit Report.—Justice R. Pearson, real estate operator, returned to Detroit Tuesday from a two months' business trip to Europe, which took him through Germany, Switzerland, France and Italy, and contributed generously to his store of experience and reminiscence.

Mr. Pearson quotes a former United States consul whom he met abroad, Dr. John Jones, of Washington, recipient of decorations from Emperor Franz Josef and King Victor Emmanuel for distinguished Red Cross service, to the effect that the war will end August 29 of this year.

"Dr. Jones told me he had positive information regarding this," said Mr. Pearson. "His prediction carries some weight in view of his connection with foreign military affairs. Some time ago he ventured a similar prediction relative to the probable date of Italy's Italian declaration of war, and the Italian declaration came the day after that named by Dr. Jones."

But Mr. Pearson's views as to the probable duration of the war do not coincide with Dr. Jones'. On the trip home, he said, his ship passed an armada of British vessels steaming eastward through the Straits of Gibraltar for the Dardanelles. There were cruisers, transports, destroyers, colliers, mine sweepers, supply ships and other luxuries in the grim company, Mr. Pearson said, and in his opinion a movement of sufficient magnitude to justify such a mobilization will have no termination by the date named by the Red Cross man.

"This war will not end," said Mr. Pearson, confidently, "until Germany is thoroughly whipped."

"Is it a foregone conclusion that Germany will be whipped?" he was asked.

"It is the conclusion you find everywhere, outside of Germany," he qualified, "and I may say the people of Germany are not now of the same temper and optimism as in the early part of the struggle. The Germans are becoming restive; it is a sober, solemn country to-day. While I was in Berlin an order was issued threatening imprisonment for the publication of casualty lists.

"I watched several regimental trudge affid from the cities. It was an impressive sight, but a solemn one. There was no jubilation demonstration as in Italy. The soldiers seemed very earnest; their expressions were not in keeping, somehow, with the festal appearance of their ordnance, which was decorated with flowers and greens. Many, many wives and children marched alongside of husbands and fathers to the city limits, and all looked ahead soberly.

"There have been published in Germany, too, many protests against the burden of the war; these are stamped out as soon as they appear, but it shows the feeling. There have been even criticisms of the Kaiser, and it all goes to show that Germany is restive under the load of the war and its cost. But the Germans are just as courageous as they are sober, and because of this I believe the fighting will continue for some time longer than Dr. Jones expects."

SHORT ITEMS OF THE NEWS OF THE DAY

Princess Arthur of Connaught Will Train for a Nurse and Go to the Front.

TWO LYNCHED

British Aviators Do Heavy Damage to German Stations in Belgium.

The new abattoir at Berlin, Ont., was formally opened.

Ten thousand Canadian Freemasons are fighting for the Empire.

King George gave formal assent to the national registration act.

Sir J. A. M. Atkins, M. P. for Brandon, was chosen by the Manitoba Conservatives as their new Provincial leader.

Wallaceburg, with 1,500 inhabitants, raised \$28,000 for the Patriotic Fund in two days' canvassing. It added at \$20,000.

A big recruiting campaign was inaugurated in connection with the civic welcome of Col. John Currie, M. P., in Toronto.

Prod. Dane, of the Ontario License Commission, is the latest nominee for the position of Fire Commissioner of Toronto.

Capt. John Munro, of Southampton, a veteran Great Lakes sailor, was drowned while trolling for trout; he was 73 years of age.

Ontario farmers have been swindled out of thousands of dollars by a dealer in Toronto, who gave them worthless cheques for their produce and then fled.

British aviators destroyed a German ammunition depot near Rollegempe, Belgium. Seven bombs were dropped upon the casino at Menin, killing several German officers.

Intense heat caused the death in Detroit of Thomas Martin, a laborer, who dropped dead while at work on a sewer on Ironwood avenue. Martin's wife lives in London.

It is confirmed in Rome that a disagreement between Enver Pasha and the two German envoys at Constantinople, Gen. von der Goltz and Gen. Linan von Sanders, has resulted in the departure of the latter for Berlin.

There are over 150 students in attendance at Queen's University Summer School, the largest attendance since the school was established five years ago.

J. J. Callahan, of the Southern Counties Traction Line, Montreal, was today named operating manager of the London and Port Stanley Railway, which is now being run by Hydro power by the city of London.

Two negroes, suspected of having murdered Peter Jackson, lynched for the murder of three white men near Cochran, Ga., Tuesday night, were lynched near Hawkinsville, Ga., by a posse of citizens. One was Jackson's brother.

A tornado, followed by a heavy hail swept over Nanton district, south of Calgary, wrecking farm buildings and tearing down the school house. Nobody was injured. The hail did extensive damage to the crops.

Princess Arthur of Connaught has entered St. Mary's Hospital, London, to be under a Red Cross nurse. It is understood she plans to go to the front as soon as her training has been completed.

WOMEN EAGER FOR WAR WORK

Mrs. Pankhurst Names Demands to be Made.

By Great Deputation to Lloyd-George.

London Cable.—Mrs. Pankhurst, speaking to a great women's meeting to-day, formulated the demands which the women's deputation will make to Minister of Munitions David Lloyd-George on Saturday.

First, the Government must provide means whereby the women will be able to be trained so that their services will be of equal value to the State as the men's. For this it is asked that all colleges and technical universities be placed at the women's disposal during vacation.

Secondly, the Government must take upon itself the responsibility of opening special factories for women's munition work.

Thirdly, the Government, without exception, must replace all men engaged in munition work, but capable of military service, by women, paying the latter union wages.

Mrs. Pankhurst stated that she believed that a good arguement for the success of these demands was the fact that Mr. Lloyd-George was going to give reply not merely to the deputation, but to the entire body of professionalists. She said later: "We have an inexhaustible supply of women workers. We want to convince the men that this is our war as much as theirs.

"Our parade will be the greatest known to England. We are going to have 700 banner-bearers, 90 bands and 200 marshals. We expect quite a quarter of a million women to march with us. The British women are just as anxious to make munitions as French and German women, being forty percent of the total workers. Ours is a real demand for national service."

GERMAN YARN OF CANADIAN WAR PRISONERS

'News' From the Enemy of Our Soldiers Now Captives There Looks Fishy.

TEUTON ANGELS

Or Thereabouts, According to the Tales Forwarded as From Our Boys.

Goettingen, Germany Cable.—Late in February the Fifth Royals, one of the crack Canadian regiments, eleven hundred strong, left Montreal, en route for England and the great European war. Less than four months later, after weeks in the trenches at Ypres, only thirty-seven of those eleven hundred men were known to remain alive, and they are prisoners in the great military camp here.

Overpowered by the gases wafted toward their positions, deserted by colored troops supposed to come to their support, all but decimated by the deadly German fire, the little band of four anti-commissioned officers and 33 privates, were easy prey. Before they regained consciousness they were in captivity.

The 37 at Goettingen hope that some of their brave regiment may have escaped and may still be fighting, but they do not believe it. They were on the outskirts of the gas columns that swept over the trenches, and they escaped with their lives because they did not have to breathe the noxious fumes in their full strength.

Many of them have not as yet been able to communicate with their families in far-off Canada, and are not sure whether mothers, wives and sisters know that their lives have escaped death.

Here is the little roll of survivors. Except where otherwise indicated, the men are privates:

J. Trainer, C.M.S. (Q.M.S.); A. F. Lee, corporal; A. Sullivan, lance-corporal; C. S. Oglvie, lance-corporal; J. Anderson, Harry Anning, J. Boggo, T. B. Bloy, G. C. Bolan, S. Campbell, S. Cameron, W. Cowell, W. Culp, J. H. Carr, G. Davidson, J. Dunn, L. Dowar, D. Duce, R. Evans, W. Grant, C. D. Goldsmith, H. F. Green, C. Holdway, T. Harker, W. Holden, C. Hare, M. K. Night, S. Matheson, A. McGregor, McEldownie, J. O'Keefe, J. Patterson, J. Rankin, Snowdon, A. Strefford, Templeman, L. Wynn.

The men portray the fight at Ypres as one of indescribable horror; they are at confinement and the lack of space that England is winning; progress in varying degrees sur-

GERMAN SYSTEM SPLENDID

rise that the Germans are not the 'barbarians' they had believed them to be.

Harry Anning, a Montreal boy, serves as well as any other member of the little group to describe their feelings as they now loaf about in captivity.

"There is not any question," he said, "but that we have all had to revise our opinion about the Germans, though not all of us were prepared to believe all we had heard and read about them. The worst thing about being in a prison camp is the inactivity, and for that the Germans naturally are not responsible.

"The food is fair, though, as a matter of course, monotonous. I, for one, haven't any complaint, though I manage to get a good many extra things from England to piece out with. I imagine that the man who hasn't any friends and who doesn't get any extra food gets a certain amount of suffering."

"GERMAN SYSTEM SPLENDID.

"But mail, money and packages come regularly and reasonably quick. We all have to admire the thoroughness of the German system in vogue here. Those of us who are able to take matters philosophically appreciate that though being prisoners of war is far from being a joke, we are well treated on the whole. Those who are the least unhappy are the ones who are able to sit back, confident that England is going to win, and that this can't last forever."

Another member of the Fifth Royals gave a brief glimpse into the relations among the allies. He said:

"Let me tell you that the French as fighters have proved a big disappointment to us. Whenever the two have been together—French and English and Canadians—it has been the latter two who have had to bear the brunt of the work.

"The Belgians, on the other hand, have proved the finest little fighters in the world. If the French were anywhere near as good, with their numbers, the war would be over."

"What do you people think of the colored troops?" the Canadian was asked as two oddly-clad soldiers, rife with fagony of French, sauntered by the barracks.

"They're cowards.

"At Ypres they sent up a lot of those so-called soldiers to relieve us and they promptly turned and ran. We had to shoot a lot of the beggars ourselves to prevent demoralization."

Aside from the Fifth Royals, the Canadian troops now imprisoned at Goettingen belong to the 48th, Highlanders, of Toronto, and the Second Buffs (Queen's Own Rifles). There are 135 of the former left out of the original 1,100, and less than that number of Buffs.

PRO-GERMAN PROPAGANDA.

Ottawa Report.—Officials of the Militia Department, when shown to-night the despatch from Goettingen, Germany, received by the Associated Press, characterized the story as part of the pro-German propaganda, and stated that the losses credited to the Fifth Royals by the Germans were not anywhere near the mark. The regiment suffered severely, but is still in its place in the firing line.

One official said this was probably the sort of news the German people were given, and branded as improper

QUIET NOW ON WESTERN FRONT

Argonne Struggle Dwindles to Fight With Bombs.

French Take German Trenches North of Arras.

London Cable.—Comparative calm, in the words of the French official report, prevailed along the western battle front to-day, after the fierce engagements in the Argonne early in the week. The accounts of the latest fighting in this region from Paris and Berlin are as contradictory as usual, but it is clear that no great offensive movement has been undertaken by either side, and that there has been no change in the line during the last couple of days of a magnitude that could be observed by a layman.

It is stated by the French War Office that the conflict in the forest has degenerated into a struggle with hand bombs and grenades. The only fighting of importance has been in the western outskirts of the Argonne. The Germans have regained a footing in the Beaurain wood, but two other German attacks have been repulsed.

The French troops have seized a line of German trenches at one point in the region to the north of Arras, Elsewhere on the western front, however, the fighting during the last 24 hours has been confined to artillery duels.

SPY IS SHOT

Robert Rosenthal Executed in London.

London Cable.—The Press Bureau to-night announced that the spy, Robert Rosenthal, who was sentenced to death by a court-martial, was executed this morning. Robert Rosenthal had an American passport, issued in Berlin, when he was arrested as a spy. The passport had been obtained by forgery, in which a certain Berlin official, whose name was not divulged, was said to be implicated.

According to Scotland Yard, Rosenthal confessed that he was instructed by the German secret service to go to London and pass himself off as an American citizen, and obtain information regarding the movements of the British fleet.

THE U. S. MEAT MARKET.

London Cable.—It is understood here that the American representatives to Great Britain for the release of neutral meat cargoes, will insist that orders-in-council or municipal legislation with regard to this matter cannot be recognized by the United States, and that the rights of Americans to carry on business with neutral countries must be recognized.