

FOUR GERMANS IN EAST AFRICA ROUTED BY THE BELGIANS IN A SEVEN-HOUR BATTLE

(Canadian Press.)

Havre, France, July 18.—Belgian troops operating in German East Africa have reached the shore of Lake Victoria, and in a seven-hour engagement fought on July 7 they dispersed the Germans opposing their advance, taking the German commandant prisoner, and inflicting a number of losses on the Germans, according to an official statement issued by the Belgian war office today.

The review covers the operations of Gen. Tombeur's army during the period beginning June 25. Briefly, the statement says, these operations were as follows:

"After defeating the enemy on June 25, one day's rest was taken. The Belgian troops continued to advance eastward with the object of occupying the south-western shore of Lake Victoria and cutting the retreat southward of the last of the enemy's forces still holding out in the region between the upper Kagera River and Lake Victoria."

Enemy Dispersed.
"The Belgian troops on June 27

reached the shore of Lake Victoria at two points, Namirembe and Bahr. The enemy was dispersed. The Belgian troops continued to advance eastward with the object of occupying the south-western shore of Lake Victoria and cutting the retreat southward of the last of the enemy's forces still holding out in the region between the upper Kagera River and Lake Victoria."

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IT'S NOT WOMEN, LIQUOR, OR GRITS, THAT CAUSE TROUBLE BUT SAM HUGHES HIMSELF

This Is What Soldiers at Camp Borden Say in Letters to Advertiser on Trouble That Transpired There Last Week.

To the Editor of The Advertiser:

Sir Sam Hughes' statement that the riot was caused by women, liquor, tobacco and politics, is nothing but a childish effort to evade the just cause of the nation for his colossal mistake. He does not seem to hesitate to throw the blame on the soldiers and officers who are suffering together. He is quite willing to take any excuse, no matter how small, to escape the blame. The men were not excited by alcohol, but by righteous indignation. Nor yet did any seem to be thinking of the girls they left behind them. It was the fact that they were being treated as prisoners of war that caused the dissatisfaction. Everyone is completely at loss to see how tobacco could be the cause of a riot, either the absence or the presence of it. The men brought plenty of tobacco from London with them, but even Sir Sam's men could scarcely be excited by a few cigarettes.

Possibly the claim that politics played a part is weakest and most characteristic of the minister of militia. Nearly all officers did their utmost in restraining their men, and politics was farthest from the minds of all. The rioting was not a spontaneous one among battalions with Conservative officers as those with Liberal officers.

The dissatisfaction may have broken out into disorder in one battalion slightly before another, but it was entirely spontaneous. The battalions from the Niagara camp were marching through the camp before those from London started. The blame cannot be placed upon the men of the Niagara division; it rests solely upon Sir Sam Hughes.

If concentration at Borden were at all necessary the men would have borne it like soldiers, but to be made the toys of a man no better than themselves overtaxed their discipline. They were not thinking of their girls or their politics, but they remembered the good camps at Niagara and London, and compared it with Borden. Such a comparison resulted in an outbreak. The review of newly-arrived troops at mid-day in mid-July was useless, but it is much truer of those of the London division, for they had been reviewed only a couple of weeks before.

One of the men in writing to his mother described the camp as "the best place to hell" and although Sir Sam and his engineers may improve the camp until it approaches what it should be, nevertheless this is one of the best descriptions it will ever have. Men are deserting now and though it was better to die than desert when in London. Others claim that if they stay a month they will be crazy, and the action already seems to be starting. It is said that sixty men deserted the night of the riot, and hundreds attempted it the second night. For this reason Barris and even Borden despise it out of bounds, yet desperate men are finding their way back to the barracks and considering them more fortunate and sensible, not traitors as before. Many a soldier in Camp Borden has threatened to shoot Sir Sam, and while such murderous intentions are greatly to be regretted, they are a fair gauge of the sullen rage rife in the camp.

Hundreds of men are suffering from poison ivy, poisonous snakes, stings, snake bites and other distresses, and expects to encounter in the jungles of Africa, but not while training in Ontario.

All these conditions unite to make 30,000 men reply to the question "Do you like Camp Borden?" "Like hell we do, and the creator of Camp Borden is a scoundrel."

Camp Borden, July 15, 1916.

ONE WHO KNOWS.

To the Editor of The Advertiser:

There is a paragraph in today's paper which I would like to comment upon.

The paragraph states "Women and liquor, tobacco and grits blamed by Hughes." I wish to give what a private in the ranks thinks about the affair, as there has been much said pro and con. I am a Conservative in politics, so you see party politics doesn't help me to smooth it over.

To say that "Women, liquor, etc." are to blame is extremely absurd. Besides it reflects upon the soldier who keeps his character equal to those who are called respectable.

Where are there women enough around this "God forsaken piece of land," as I have heard it called, thousands of times this week, to stir up a number of men to deeds equal to those of Monday night?

I took no part in the rumpus, although I did go around in the mob to see what was stirring, and not once did I see any man under the influence of liquor, nor smell any of his breath.

How would tobacco interests help to stir up a mob unless by treating men to cigars?

Politics might help to encourage a mob, but not one with the object those men had.

On Monday we started out onto our parade grounds at 8:15 a.m. without our water bottles to rehearse a march past, which was to be on orders next day, on the occasion of Sir Sam's visit to the camp. The most of us, especially those from the London district, were used to a clean parade ground. It was a very hot day, and the cloud of dust raised by the parade was thick enough to hide the men of the brigade ahead of us. The dust was like that of burnt grass.

Now, sir, do you wonder at men, who marched from 8:15 to 12:30 without water bottles, not expecting such conditions, being thoroughly disgusted with an order that wouldn't allow one to carry water bottles?

We haven't much prospect of returning to see our friends either, and being moved away so suddenly, all helped to get the boys "fired" up.

There were boys from all battalions in the camp, and although Sir Sam and his engineers may improve the camp until it approaches what it should be, nevertheless this is one of the best descriptions it will ever have. Men are deserting now and though it was better to die than desert when in London. Others claim that if they stay a month they will be crazy, and the action already seems to be starting. It is said that sixty men deserted the night of the riot, and hundreds attempted it the second night. For this reason Barris and even Borden despise it out of bounds, yet desperate men are finding their way back to the barracks and considering them more fortunate and sensible, not traitors as before. Many a soldier in Camp Borden has threatened to shoot Sir Sam, and while such murderous intentions are greatly to be regretted, they are a fair gauge of the sullen rage rife in the camp.

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ACT SAYS AUDITOR IS TO ACT FOR UTILITIES

Bears Out Part of A. H. B. Ashplant's Contention.

It would seem that A. H. B. Ashplant had scored when he insisted that the city auditor shall audit all books belonging to the utilities commission and the London Railway Commission.

A perusal of subsection 3 of section 41 of the public utilities act says that it is expected that Frank G. Jewell will be in full charge. It is doubted that the work will ever be done as cheaply again as it has been done in the past.

SAYS IT WAS 33RD THAT DID IT ALL

Barney Devlin Credits Former Comrades With Recapturing Trench.

In a letter to The Advertiser, Corp. Barney Devlin, late of the 33rd Battalion, and at one time captain of its victorious football team, throws some interesting sidelights on the career of his former regiment, after its departure from Canada. He states that although many of his comrades were drafted, what was left of the regiment was a name for it. He states that when the Canadians were driven from their trenches by an overwhelming German force, it was the 33rd which returned to the charge and recaptured them.

His letter, in part, follows:

"Being a private of the 33rd Battalion, I feel it my duty to tell you how the boys from Carling Heights. We were, as you know in England, but were transferred to other units 'much against our will.' However, we are here, just as happy as we were the evening we left London."

"When the Canadians lost their trenches, do you know who regained them? The 33rd Battalion, a strange land, into a strange country and compelled the Germans to take a strange course."

Corp. Devlin was himself transferred from the regiment, and is now with the Canadian Engineers.

NO MORE EXTENSIONS OF CANADIAN LEAVE

Men Home on Furlough Return When It Is Over.

No more extensions of leave for men home on furlough from battalions at the front is the latest order. It is a sign that the British offensive will soon extend to the Canadian front, when every available man will be required.

BELGIANS UNDERFED.

Amsterdam, Netherlands, July 18.—A commission of American doctors has been appointed by the American commission investigating whether an increase of the Belgian population's bread ration is necessary. Should it decide in the affirmative, the American commission for relief in Belgium will ask the British Government to consent to the supply of wheat from the United States being proportionately increased.

Commenting on the subject, a Brussels correspondent writes that the present position is one of "general national under-feeding."

DEVELOPING JAPAN.

Tokyo, July 18.—The Japanese government has inaugurated an exhaustive investigation into the industrial and commercial conditions of the empire, including the condition of the culture in population, the occupation change in population, the occupation of the people, the classification of the number of persons in the public service and in independent occupations, and an inquiry into the problem of the unemployed. The underlying idea is that of devising means to develop Japan's industrial and commercial forces.

U. S. BARS CASTRO.

Washington, July 18.—Immigration bureau officials have abandoned their idea of giving a transit privilege that would permit Gen. Cipriano Castro to enter the United States.

It was explained at the bureau today that exclusion of former Venezuelan president from the U. S. would operate to bar him from Porto Rico or other insular possessions.

Castro's appeal from the ruling of the New York immigration office denying him entry had not reached here today it is said.

RUSSIAN ATTACKS WERE ALL REPULSED, SAYS FOE

[Canadian Press.]

Berlin, July 18.—The official statement on operations along the eastern front follows:

"Army Group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg: The Russians continued their strong attacks south and south-east of Riga. These broke down with sanguinary losses before our positions. As places where the Russians entered our trenches they were ejected by counter-attacks."

"Army Group of Prince Leopold: There were no incidents of importance. The situation generally is unchanged. The Russian attacks west and south-west of Lutsk were completely repulsed."

"Army Group of Gen. Count von Bothmer: There have been minor outpost engagements."

JUST ONE OF THE COMMON HERD, WILLING TO DIE FOR THE CAUSE OF THE GREAT.

P. S.—Perhaps if the men of the Ottawa Press would put on the khaki they might not say "The London boys want to go home to their mothers."

And, sir, please don't say women, liquor, etc. is the cause. It hurts our feelings. One can count on one hand out of our company that might say anything by such things—remember, nearly all of us were civilians once, and tried to live respectably then, as we do now.

If you wish to make any of my statements public you may do so. Use your own judgment as to that. A soldier must sometimes be dumb, and have "Grit and Bear It" as a motto. I must close. Yours very truly,

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FORMER LONDONER DIES AS RESULT OF WOUNDS

Pte. Hugh McKay of 60th Well Known Here.

Pte. Hugh McKay of the 60th (Montreal) Battalion, son of the late Hugh McKay, cigar manufacturer of this city, died of wounds received in France on July 9.

Word to this effect has been received from her mother at Kingston by Mrs. Cal Parker of 212 Ridout street south. Mrs. Parker had a letter from her brother which was dated June 20, after the big fighting at Ypres, and he had come through safely at that time. His death occurred before the letter reached its destination.

Pte. McKay, who was about 30 years of age, had been residing in Chicago for some years, and enlisted in the company commanded by the late Capt. Shughnessy of Montreal. He was stationed at Talbot street south and spent his boyhood in the city, where he had many friends.

He is survived by his mother, Mrs. Hugh McKay, of Kingston, three brothers, Ralph of this city, Blake of Chicago, and Tom of Kingston, and two sisters, Mrs. Parker of this city, and Marjory of Kingston.

TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

July 18. Asked. Bid.

American Cyanamid, 40 37 1/2

Ames-Holden, 20 19 1/2

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