

FOE DRIVEN TO THIRD LINE

HAIG'S MEN FOUR MILES BACK OF GERMAN FIRST LINE
10,000 PRISONERS AND HUGE SUPPLIES FALL TO BRITISHDOWNFALL OF
AUSTRIANS IS
NOW ASSURED
ALLIES THINKRussian Opinion Favors a
Separate Peace.

GERMANS GROWING BITTER

Berlin Seems to Expect Ally
to Surrender.

[Canadian Press.]

London, July 15.—According to the Petrograd correspondent of the Morning Post there is a strong feeling in many influential quarters in Russia that if Austria again throws out feelers for a separate peace they should be welcomed by the Allies, none of whom feels toward Austria as they all feel toward Germany.

The Petrograd correspondent of the Daily Mail reports that about a quarter of a million Germans have been detached from the other fronts to try to stop Gen. Brusiloff's advance.

AUSTRIA'S END NEAR.

New York, July 15.—A cable to the Herald from Paris says:

The early elimination of Austria from the war is now regarded as so certain that the chief subject of debate in the newspapers of the allied countries is the policy of Germany in relation to it. That Germany has discounted the surrender of Austria is regarded as evident.

The recriminations in the German press against the allied empire have become so open and pointed that the motive for their tolerance by the German newspapers is freely discussed. The fact that newspapers which, like the Frankfurter Zeitung, are considered as semi-official organs of the German foreign office, should indulge in continuous criticisms of Austria, and even cynical gibes at her, hardly can be without a political motive.

The most interesting feature of the situation is that there is not merely an outburst of sharp comment against Austria in the allied press, but that in the Austro-Hungarian empire there are open and acrimonious disputes between the Austrian and Hungarian sections. These disputes are seemingly being fostered by the same semi-official organs in Germany, and this circumstance is considered as extremely significant.

The conclusion drawn among the Allies is that, with the Austrian "debacle" admitted as imminent, arrangements should be made in Germany to draw the greatest profit from it. With the Continued on Page 13. Col. 2.

HEAVY FIGHTING ON
THE TRENTO FRONTAustrians Report Repulsing Ten At-
tacks of Italians.

Berlin, July 15.—Via Seville.—The repulse of heavy attacks by the Italians on the Austrian front in the Trentino, between the Brenta and the Adige, is announced in the Vienna headquarters report of July 14. The statement says:

"Intense activity continues between the Brenta and the Adige. Strong Italian forces repeatedly attacked between Cimadue and Monte Rasta. The enemy ten times attacked northeast of Monte Rasta, being in each case repulsed by our troops, who maintained all their positions. The enemy sustaining the heaviest losses."

THE WEATHER

TOMORROW—FINE AND WARM.

Toronto, July 15.—8 a.m.

Forecast.

Moderate to fresh easterly winds; fine and warm today and on Sunday.

Temperatures.

The following were the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours previous to 8 a.m. today:

Stations.	High.	Low.	Weather.
Victoria	76	52	Clear
Calgary	74	46	Clear
Winnipeg	88	70	Cloudy
Port Arthur	79	58	Cloudy
Parry Sound	84	58	Clear
Port Stanley	82	64	Clear
Toronto	78	65	Clear
Kingston	78	60	Cloudy
Ottawa	76	52	Clear
Montreal	74	58	Clear
Quebec	80	50	Clear
Father Point	88	58	Clear

Weather Notes.

The area of high pressure has spread eastward to the Maritime Provinces, and except for a few scattered thunderstorms in the West, the weather has been fine throughout the Dominion.

SLATED TO RETIRE
FROM COMMAND OF
PERTH BATTALION

LIEUT.-COL. T. G. DELAMERE.

MORE TROUBLE
IS IN BREWING
FOR COALITIONAsquith Will Have Difficulty
Settling the Irish
Question.

OPPOSITION IS STRONG

Carson, Churchill and Dal-
ziel Are Now on Com-
mon Ground.

LIGHT ON MESOPOTAMIA

Serious Situation Over Alleged
Scandals and Failure to
Advance.[Canadian Press.]
New York, July 15.—The London correspondent of the Tribune cables as follows:

According to information gained today, the internal political situation is likely to be exceedingly interesting in the next fortnight. The Irish settlement and the Mesopotamia situation furnishing two questions of immediate interest to all Britons.

A Turkish Situation.
Lord Lansdowne's reply to Redmond has not improved the already tenuous Irish situation. With the help of David Lloyd George and Bonar Law, Premier Asquith has been able to negotiate difficult political hurdles in the last year, but the best option is that he is up against a stiff proposition in the latest battle placed in his path. In any case it is believed that the government will lose no time in trying to pour oil on Ireland's troubled waters.

The opposition is forming into an organization showing the most strength since the coalition took the helm. The Unionist group, headed by Sir Edward Carson, whose health is now fully restored, with Walter Guinness as active organizer, and the Liberal followers of Winston Churchill and Sir Henry Dalziel, are coming together on a common ground.

This opposition is commanding the attention of the government in both the Irish and Mesopotamia questions. The latter has awakened a greater public anger and apprehension than anything else in the war. The known fact that the relief force was once within two hours' march of Kut added to the uncontradicted medical scandals, some of which occurred just recently, have stirred the whole country to its depths and determined it to insist on a ruthless investigation of the entire business. The non-publication of dispatches has added to the fuel of popular agitation, which, unless dispelled by a satisfactory explanation, is likely seriously to affect the personnel of the present administration.

SPAIN PUTS THE LID

ON ALL PRESS NEWS

[Canadian Press.]

Madrid, July 15.—The Government has established a military censorship of all press dispatches.

Martial law was declared throughout Spain on Thursday as a result of the railway strike which seriously affected operation of lines of the northern system. A Madrid dispatch on the night of July 13 said that a general strike had been announced for July 16.

JOFFRE'S "SEVENTY-FIVES"
STOP GERMAN ATTACKS
IN FOREST FIGHTINGGerman Attempts to Advance in the Fleury, Avocourt and
Apremont Sectors Repulsed by the French.

[Canadian Press.]

Paris, July 15, 12:30 p.m.—A violent artillery duel continues in the Fleury sector, the war office announced today. A German attack on a trench northwest of the Avocourt redoubt was repulsed, the official statement asserts, and German attempts to undertake attacks in the Apremont Forest were checked by a curtain fire.

The statement follows:
"On the left bank of the Meuse a German attack with hand grenades against one of our trenches northwest of the Avocourt redoubt was repulsed. On the right bank of the river the artillery fighting was sustained and in-

tense in the sector of Fleury. We dispersed with infantry fire reconnoitering parties of the enemy in Chapire Wood. In the forest of Apremont several attempts of the Germans to make attacks were broken up by our curtain of fire."

HUGHES' ATTEMPT TO SHIFT
RESPONSIBILITY FOR RIOT
CAUSES WIDE INDIGNATIONAccusations of Conspiracy
Hotly Resented by Officers,
Men and City.

DENIAL OF DRINK CHARGE

Soldiers Back From Camp
Borden Say Not One Man
Was Drunk.

SAM CAUSED TROUBLE

Failure to Give Men Decent
Treatment Sufficient Cause
for Disturbance.(FROM THE TORONTO MAIL AND
EMPIRE.)

Ottawa, July 14.—Gen. Sir Sam Hughes stated tonight that he had got to the bottom of the much-advertised riot at Camp Borden. Since his return to Ottawa he has been in receipt of considerable information from various sources, showing, he says, that the trouble was the result of an organized effort, having its origin with certain tobacco, liquor and allied interests in the city of London.

The principal trouble was with the troops from London, and these men, according to the minister, were primed by the interests above mentioned, with the object of making the Western Ontario battalions so unwelcome at Camp Borden that they would speedily be returned to London, and would spend their money there. Gen. Hughes has been informed as to the identity of the officers upon whom rests the immediate responsibility for what occurred at the camp, and is preparing to deal with them.

"The liquor men had no more to do with the trouble than the Angel Gabriel," said an officer of the Licensed Victuallers' Association. "The soldiers, when they were here, could use the hotel only three hours a day, and then they could drink nothing but beer. The hotelmen all over the country were in favor of antecosts for the men on their Continued on Page 13. Col. 3.

GREEK CAPITAL IS IN PERIL
OF FIRE FROM THE FORESTSConflagration Which Destroyed Royal Villa is Spreading in
Direction of Athens.

[Canadian Press.]

Paris, July 15.—The fire which destroyed the summer residence of King Constantine of Greece, situated at Tatoi on the outskirts of Athens, is still raging in the forest in which the royal chateau stood. A Havas dispatch from Athens says it is feared the flames will reach the city. Among those who lost their lives in the fire were Col. De La Porta of the Engineers; M. Chrysospathis, the head of the royal secret service, and twenty soldiers. Fifty soldiers were injured while engaged in rescue work.

HURON SOLDIER
WAS BAYONETED
DURING TROUBLEDisplays 11 Wounds Received
From Guards at Camp
Borden Riot.

FORCED ON FROM BEHIND

Toronto Men Drove 161st
Against Fixed Bayonets of
170th, He Says.

GREATER THAN REPORTS

Disturbance at Big Camp Far
More Serious Than at First
Indicated.

That the recent riot of the soldiers at Camp Borden was more serious perhaps than press reports indicated was indicated today when a member of the 161st (Huron) Battalion exhibited eleven wounds which he said he received from bayonets during the trouble.

These wounds, although none of a serious character, being all abrasions, show to what extent the men went in their protestations against conditions at Camp Borden.

"We were charged with being the ring-leaders in the riot, but on the other hand were forced into it by Toronto battalions from behind, who drove us against the 170th men stationed as guards," said this soldier.

The fact of so many wounds having been sustained by one soldier indicates that the 170th men were forced to use the most drastic measures to quell the trouble.

The wounds exhibited today to an Adjutant-General, who is principally on the legs and arms, with one on the top of the head that had removed the hair as cleanly as if shaved by a razor.

The soldier claimed that other members of the 161st had received similar cuts, but none, to his knowledge, had proved serious.

The wounds had all been cauterized by the medical officers of the battalion to guard against infection.

The fact that the wounds were merely abrasions rather than deep wounds may be accounted for by the fact that in all likelihood the bayonet was not used, but on the other hand protected by the leather scabbard. This would inflict only an abrasion, and was no doubt used so as not to cause more serious wounds.

UNCLE SAM RULES
THAT DEUTSCHLAND
IS MERCHANT SHIP

[Canadian Press.]

Washington, July 15.—The state department reported today that the German submarine Deutschland is a merchant vessel and entitled to treatment as such.

In announcing the ruling, Acting Secretary Polk said it was not to be taken as a precedent and that any similar cases arising in the future would be dealt with on their own merits.

ALL RESISTANCE OF
MOSLEMS AT MECCA
BROKEN BY REBELS

[Canadian Press.]

London, July 15.—The revolt against Turkish rule in Arabia is making progress, having resulted in the complete wiping out of all traces of Turkish resistance at Mecca, according to a Reuters dispatch from Cairo today.

After the fall of Mecca on June 31, says the dispatch, certain elements of the garrison continued their resistance in forts near the city. In order to avoid bloodshed the grand shérif, in command of the Arabian forces, suspended attacks. The forts have now surrendered, according to today's advices, the captures of the Arabians including 28 officers, 150 unarmoured men, 150 wounded, four guns and large quantities of material and munitions.

Since the proclamation of Arabian independence, the total captures from the Turks include ten field guns, ten mountain guns, fifteen machine guns, 100 officers, 2,500 soldiers and 150 civil functionaries.

LOCAL TEMPERATURES.

Following were the highest and lowest temperatures recorded in London during the 24 hours previous to 8 o'clock last night: Highest, 85.5; lowest, 62.

The official temperatures for the 12 hours previous to 8 a.m. today were: Highest, 72; lowest, 64.

HAIG ROLLS BACK THE GERMANS
TO THIRD SYSTEM OF DEFENCE;
REPORTS ALL IS GOING WELLDIRTY CARS AND
DANGEROUS LOADING
SHAME ST. RAILWAY

London's internal transportation problems have been settled, it would appear, in so far as the question of service and extensions is concerned.

But there are other questions as vital, if not more vital, than increased mileage and double tracks. The two principal concerns of those who ride the cars at present are:

(1) The lack of a system to keep cars clean, inside and out.

(2) The lack of a safe and adequate system of loading cars at Springbank Park.

The first question is one that embraces an attitude on the part of citizens which is hard to understand.

London seems reluctant to insist on fresh paint on its street cars, the upper stories of its stores and its storehouses along the railway right-of-ways.

Some store fronts in London have not had a painter within striking distance for ten years. Take a glance above the store windows some day, you will notice this.

You will also notice, with gratification, we hope, the ones that have been painted. Just as some persons, unenlightened as to the cleanliness-next-to-godliness philosophy, never wash "below the neck," so it would appear that some landlords never paint above the first floor!

Many of the street cars are spick and span with varnish and striping, but there are others—the original trolley inhabitants that displaced "animal power" back in 1895—which would break through the end of the car barns and run amok if they saw the man with the white suit and paint pail coming.

Inside, many of the cars are described by only one word—disgraceful. Dust lies thick in the spaces of the wooden mats, heaps of dirt are often piled under seats and against stanchions, and when the sun shines through a car the air is literally thick with agitated filth. A census of germs by the medical officer of health would reveal something of more vital concern, perhaps, than the condition of the milk supply. What this may mean for the health of London is a matter for the serious consideration of Dr. H. W. Hill.

The arrangements for loading passengers at Springbank are chiefly remarkable for the lack of arrangements.

A car runs to an open cinder "platform"; the lights are so poor as to prove an argument for daylight saving; the crowd is waiting, and as the car proceeds to its "point" the people rush along beside it, clambering and clambering, rising life and limb to save a few precious minutes of the time they held so cheaply a few minutes before.

The people cannot be blamed; they always rush for conveyances after their playtime, perhaps in the spirit of playing to the hilt and then getting home as quickly as possible. It is up to the street railway to load those cars as cars are loaded by modern systems, safely and without crowding. The street railway is responsible for public safety within reasonable bounds. At any rate, something better than a couple of obsolete carbon lamps should be provided.

The writer offers this criticism in no unfriendly spirit. He "knocks around" on street cars a good deal, and realizes that most people who ride are ready to demand a car every minute to everywhere, and capacity for a crowd of any size in every car.

But dirty cars and dangerous loading are indictments which can fairly be laid at the door of the system. It is time that the company bucked up and delivered service in their point of personal contact with the public.

Enemy Swept Back at One Point Four Miles Beyond His
Original Line—2,000 Prisoners Taken in Last 24 Hours,
and Large Quantities of War Material.

[Canadian Press.]

London, July 15, 2:18 p.m.—The British offensive was resumed today. The war office announced that at one point the Germans were forced back to their third line positions. More than 2,000 prisoners were taken.

The statement from the front, timed 12:50 p.m., follows:

"All continues to go well on the British front, and at one point we forced the enemy back to his third system of defence, more than four miles to the rear of his original front trenches at Fricourt and Mametz."

"In the past twenty-four hours we have captured over 2,000 prisoners, including a regimental commander of the Third Guards' Division, and the total number of prisoners taken by the British since the battle began now exceeds 10,000. Large quantities of war material also have fallen into our hands."

GERMANS ADMIT BRITISH GAIN.

[Canadian Press.]

Berlin, July 15.—Via London.—The continuation of the British attack on the German lines between Pozieres and Longueval, penetrating the German lines and effecting a gain of territory, the war office announced today. The British also have occupied Trones wood. The fighting is continuing, although the attack has been stemmed, adds the statement, which says:

FIGHTING IS HEAVY.

"British attacks which followed the first sanguinary repulse suffered by them north of the Somme, led to heavy fighting. By his forces massed between Pozieres and Longueval the enemy, in spite of the most severe losses, succeeded in penetrating our lines and gaining some ground. He also occupied Trones wood. The attack has been stemmed, but the fighting is being continued."

FOE TAKEN BY SURPRISE AS
BRITISH SWEEP UP SLOPES

[By Frederick Palmer.]

British Front in France, July 14.—10 p.m., Via London, July 15.—At the end of a long day's unbroken struggle the indications are that the British are holding their gains of the morning, when along a front of about four miles they attacked the German line, capturing several important positions.

The infantry which went into action shortly before dawn anticipated a most determined resistance, and expected to pay a heavy toll in casualties. Their experiences during many nights' trench raids had served as excellent preparation for their daring midnight assault, where co-ordination was necessary for success. An unexpectedly small number of wounded came into the clearing stations during the morning hours. Many were borne by German prisoners, who acted as litter bearers.

A Complete Surprise.
These prisoners said that no attack had been expected, and that the assault before daylight came as a complete surprise. The British rushed the shambles in the Trones wood, where the Germans had previously regained part possession. Through the tangle and over fallen tree trunks they swept in the face of persistent sniping and machine gun fire under conditions where it was considered amazing when they could discern friend from foe.

The Germans, building barricades and digging for shelter among roots, refused to yield, confident that coming counter-attacks would effect a rescue. Among them were wounded who, unable to stand, still could fire their rifles. The British advance was made on a frontal sweep up slopes into the German second line, and the villages of Bazentin-Le-Petit, Bazentin-Le-Grand and Longueval. At this hour tonight it appears that there is only one point in these German trenches where the machine guns have not been put out of action and demolished completely.

Beyond Second Line.

For a space of 300 yards the British swept past a section of the trench where the Germans, refusing to yield, held out desperately for some time in a fashion characteristic of the fighting on the Somme.

Some of the prisoners taken today belonged to a battalion of different

GINNELL ARRESTED

Irish M. P. Accused of Posing as An-
other to Enter Barracks.

[Canadian Press.]

London, July 15.—Lawrence Ginnell, Irish member of Parliament, who addressed many questions in the House of Commons to ministers during the Irish rebellion and invariably alleged that his countrymen who had been arrested were mistreated, was himself arrested this morning. The charge is that he attempted by false pretences to obtain admission to the detention barracks at Knutsford, where Irish prisoners are being held.

Mr. Ginnell was arraigned in the Bow street police court and remanded until July 23. He was released under bond.

Prosecutor Bodkin said, in outlining the case against Mr. Ginnell, that he had been found at the detention camp, when asking permission, under the name of McFingie, to see Irish prisoners.

Mr. Ginnell protested to the magistrate against his arrest, saying there was no case against him. The name McFingie, he said, was Irish for Ginnell, and the whole incident could be explained easily.