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FRIDAY MORNING JULY 21 1916 —TWELVE PAGES

VOL. XXXVI.—No. 13,036

# BRITISH Penetrate 1000 Yards Hot Fighting Continues | FRENCH Make Sweeping Gains on Front of Four Miles

## GREAT BATTLES ARE RAGING IN VOLHYNIA AND CARPATHIANS

# BIG ALLIES' OFFENSIVE DEVELOPS IN EAST AND WEST

## GERMAN POSITIONS ON WIDE FRONT YIELD BEFORE ASSAULTS OF FRENCH

### Twenty-nine Hundred Prisoners Taken in Successful Drive Against Enemy's First Line of Defences from Estrees to Height of Vermandovillers — Number of Guns and Valuable War Material Were Gathered In.

PARIS, July 20.—The French forces have captured the entire first German positions extending from Estrees to the height of Vermandovillers, according to the official statement issued by the war office tonight. They have also taken on both sides of the river about 2,900 prisoners in today's engagements.

The latest success is south of the original line of advance and it extends from Estrees almost to the borders of the important railway junction of Chaulnes on the railway running southwestward from Peronne.

It represents a gain of three or four miles of enemy first line trenches south of Estrees, and it therefore widens the gap which the allies are making in the German defensive system.

**Advance on Combles.**

The French spent the afternoon in strengthening the new positions captured along the narrow gauge railway between Combles and Clery. The trenches captured extend from the river to Mamelon-Hardecourt and they carried their lines along this narrow gauge track clear to the east of Hardecourt.

They took about 400 of the 2,900 prisoners north of the river. They also captured in their operations, three cannon, about 30 machine guns and important war material.

**Success on Verdun Front.**

The afternoon statement from Paris recorded a notable gain in last night's fighting when the French captured a strongly fortified German work south of Fleury, northeast of Verdun, and taking 150 prisoners. Another French detachment made further progress west of the Thiaumont work in the same region.

The statement follows:

"In the Champagne we penetrated into a German trench to the north of Auberive, and took a number of prisoners.

"In the Argonne the Germans attempted yesterday toward seven o'clock a coup de main upon our small posts in the Bolante salient. After a lively hand-grenade battle the enemy was repulsed.

"Upon the left bank of the Meuse, the bombardment continued in the regions of Avocourt and Chattancourt together with hand grenade fighting on the slopes northeast of Hill 304.

"On the right bank of the Meuse we made progress during the night, west of the Thiaumont work. To the south of Fleury a powerfully fortified work held by the enemy was attacked and captured by our troops, who took prisoner several officers and 150 men.

"In the region of the Somme a German aeroplane was brought down yesterday by one of our pilots, east of Peronne. Another enemy machine attacked by one of ours was brought to earth near Gremilly in the Verdun region."

**Beyond Bray-Bapaume Road.**

The capture of trenches between Combles and Clery shows that the French have advanced beyond the Bray-Bapaume road.

Combles is about 6½ miles north of Peronne, and is scarcely less important than Peronne itself. It is on high ground at the intersection of many important roads which stretch away toward Cambrai, Bapaume, Albert, Bray and Peronne.

Clery is a little less than four miles south of Combles, just north of the Somme Canal, and at the bend of the Somme River.

The progress made north of the Somme was on a four-mile front.

They also captured during the day all the first line trenches of the enemy between Barleux and Soyecourt. This last operation represents an advance of 1000 to 2000 yards on a front of about five miles.

The text of the French official night communication is as follows:

"To the north of the Somme we are consolidating the positions conquered by us this morning.

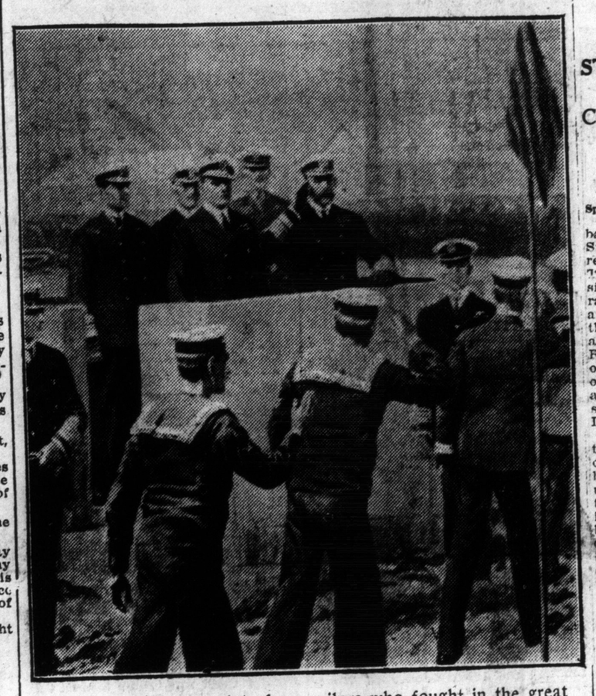
"South of the Somme we extended our front of attack in the course of the afternoon and captured the entire first German position from Estrees as far as the height of Vermandovillers.

"In the course of the fighting today we captured on the two sides of the river about 2900 prisoners, of whom 30 were officers. Three cannon, about 30 machine guns and important material likewise remained in our hands.

"On the right bank of the Meuse we continued to progress by the use of the grenade west of the Thiaumont work. The total number of prisoners taken by us this morning in the sector of Fleury was 300, including eight officers.

"Aviation: Our bombing aeroplanes carried out numerous operations in the night of July 19-20. The stations at Thionville, Montmedy, Brieulles and Bivouacs near Azannes (region of Verdun), and the station at Roisel (region of Amiens), were bombarded with numerous projectiles. Another of our aeroplanes similarly dropped eight shells of large calibre on the military establishments at Lorrach, northeast of Basel."

## KING GEORGE VISITING FLEET



His Majesty taking salute from sailors who fought in the great Jutland battle.

## BATTLE RAGES UPON STOKHOD BEFORE KOVEL

### Russians Repulse Two Strong Austro-German Attempts.

### STRUGGLE FOR PASSES

### Combat Opens in Carpathians With Initial Success for Ally.

**Special Cable to The Toronto World.**

PETROGRAD, July 20.—A great battle is raging on the front of the Stokhod River with the Russians repulsing Austro-German attacks. The Teutons have brought up considerable reinforcements to defend the railway system leading to Lemberg and to Kovel, and they tried to arrest the Russian pressure by attempting advances in at least two regions. The Russians speedily put an end to the offensive launched near the Villages of Outnil and Arsonovitchie, and they also checked an advance of the enemy southeast of Gorokov and west of Lutsk.

In the south the Russians report that the floods of the Dniester are increasing and that valleys in the neighborhood of the stream are being inundated by the overflowing of the tributary rivulets. The high water is impeding the Russian operations, but they continue to shove forward their artillery over heavy roads. The slopes of the heights have become so slippery as to make them almost impossible for scaling and bridges have been swept away at many points.

It is reported that a great battle is raging at Jablonitza with the opening results redounding to the profit of the Russians. The fighting is on the line of advance from Kolomea to Transylvania thru the Carpathians.

It was a cavalry detachment that crossed the Carpathians and entered Hungary, according to advices from the front. The horsemen passed thru a defile near Kilrlibaba and wheeled westward to attack the left flank of the Austrian army, presumably to strike at its communications.

### FOURTEEN-YEAR-OLD BOY KILLED BY MOTOR CAR

John Patrick Stephenson, 14 years of age, 316 Berkeley street, was so badly injured yesterday afternoon, when struck by a motor car, driven by Robert V. Russell, 35 Prospect street, that he died in the General Hospital two hours after admission.

According to the police, the boy was trundling a hoop on Berkeley street and did not notice the approach of the motor car. Suddenly he shot out directly in the path of the car, and was struck. He was carried into his home, and attended by a doctor, who, however, did not think his injuries were serious. Later he was removed to the General Hospital. The driver was not held by the police. It is not likely an inquest will be held.

## BRITISH MAKE ADVANCE OF ABOUT 1000 YARDS

### Good Progress Made North of Bazentin-Longueval Line Despite Stubborn Resistance—Heavy Fighting in Longueval Village and Delville Wood.

LONDON, July 21.—The official statement issued about midnight from British headquarters in France, reads:

North of the Bazentin-Longueval line we advanced about 1,000 yards in the face of stubborn opposition. Heavy fighting still continues in the northern outskirts of Longueval Village and in Delville wood.

On the remainder of the main battle front there is no change.

"Yesterday our aeroplanes carried out successful bombing enterprises by day and night. Many tons of explosives were dropped with marked success on railway centres, enemy aerodromes and other important points. One hostile aeroplane was destroyed; several other machines were forced to the ground in a damaged condition.

"Since July 16, four of our machines have failed to return to our lines."

**Earlier Statement.**

Gen. Haig's afternoon report recorded the capture of some additional ground from the Germans at Longueval and in Delville Wood. The communication follows:

"At 2.30 o'clock in the afternoon, in Delville Wood and Longueval, we regained a little more ground. The struggle in these areas still continues.

"North of our Longueval-Bazentin position we this morning pushed forward our line, capturing some prisoners and a gun.

"East of the Leipsic redoubt our bombing parties made a substantial advance last night.

"Elsewhere in the main battle area there has been only artillery fire since the last report and no alteration in the positions already reported.

**Bavarian Losses.**

"A captured diary belonging to a German commanding officer shows that in the fighting from July 1 to July 6 a Bavarian reserve regiment, which was opposed to us at Montauban, suffered 3000 casualties out of a total strength of 3500.

"Another document shows that one battalion of the 190th Regiment lost 980 men out of 1100, while the other two battalions of that regiment each lost more than half their effective strength.

"Yesterday evening, south of Armentieres, we carried out some important raids on a front of two miles, in which the Australian troops took part.

"About 140 German prisoners were captured."

**Simultaneous Onslaught**

LONDON, July 20.—While a strong but unsuccessful German counter-offensive is still being fought out on the British front, the Teutonic armies find themselves again the objective of a simultaneous attack on bot heastern and western fronts. The recent successful advance having brought the British into line with the French at Hardecourt, the French offensive, which has been for some time in preparation, has been renewed energetically on both sides of the Somme on a considerable front—thus far successfully.

Official despatches from the British and French headquarters tonight show a further advance by both armies.

The British pushed forward their line about 1000 yards north of the Bazentin-Longueval sector, and are still fighting fiercely with the Germans in the outskirts of Longueval and in the Delville wood.

The French, having renewed their offensive, captured a considerable stretch of German trenches in the neighborhood of Estrees, and in engagements on both sides of the river have taken nearly 3000 additional prisoners.

## TEN MILE ADVANCE MADE BY RUSSIANS

### Considerable Gains of Territory Realized by Caucasus Army.

### TOWN OF KUGI TAKEN

### Large Collection of Military Stores Captured Southeast of Mush.

**Special Cable to The Toronto World.**

PETROGRAD, July 20.—An advance of nearly ten miles has just been made by the Russian right wing in its offensive in the Caucasus, according to an official report issued tonight. "Some of our detachments have successfully fought their way forward a distance of 15 versts, taking some prisoners," says the communication.

In the region of Dzweglik the Russians have driven the Turks from some previously prepared positions and their Siberian Cossacks, operating west of Balburt, sabred and lanced a great many Turks.

The town of Kugi, an important junction of the roads from Erzerum, Lhaupti and Khrindjtna, has been occupied by a Russian force.

In battles southeast of Mush, where a newly arrived Turkish division was defeated, the Russians captured a large collection of military stores at the entrance to Kulpin gorge.

Rowanduz has been evacuated and new positions occupied by the Russians in the face of an advance of a great force of Turks from the direction of Mosul.

In Persia a lively engagement was fought with Kurds, skirmishes are being fought east of Kermanshah, and a considerable aggregation of Persian nomads hostile to the allies were defeated and dispersed near Ispahan.

### BRITISH FIND HEAT IN MESOPOTAMIA INTENSE

LONDON, July 20.—The following official report from the British expeditionary force in Mesopotamia was given out today:

"Since the last communique of the 13th nothing interesting has been reported. The heat has been excessive. For some days the temperature in the shade has been over 120 degrees."

## TORONTO WOMEN WERE DROWNED

### Mrs. Edgar Fletcher and Half-Sister, Ola Ellis, Victims.

### WADED BEYOND DEPTH

### Bodies Have Not Been Recovered From St. Clair River.

**Special to The Toronto World.**

SARNIA, Ont., July 20.—Caught in a treacherous current of the St. Clair River, while bathing near Corunna today, two Toronto young women lost their lives by drowning. The victims are Mrs. Edgar Fletcher, wife of the manager of the Edgar Fletcher Soda Water Company of Toronto, aged 27, and Ola Ellis, 25, of 673 Euclid avenue, Toronto. Up to a late hour tonight neither body had been recovered, tho every effort is being made.

The tragedy occurred before the eyes of Mrs. Edith Ellis Clemens, aunt of the young women, and also in sight of their grandmother. They were powerless to help, tho Miss Clemens followed down stream some distance and endeavored to reach the struggling form of Mrs. Fletcher.

**Made Heroic Attempt.**

Miss Ellis, who was a teacher in one of the Toronto public schools, came to Corunna to the home of her aunt a few days ago to spend her holidays. Her sister, Mrs. Fletcher, was holidaying there. They had been to the river a few times, it is said, and believed their bathing place to be safe.

When Mrs. Fletcher got beyond her depth and appealed for help, Miss Ellis waded toward her, but could hardly keep pace with the swift current that was carrying her sister away. She had gone only a short distance when she stumbled into a deep hole and did not reappear.

Mrs. Fletcher repeatedly rose and sank, making desperate struggles to approach the banks. For a distance of about 250 yards, she managed to keep on the surface, but finally sank from view some distance from the shore, along which her aunt had run in the hope that she might be able to reach her. She waded out at one point, but the current was dangerously swift. The tragedy occurred about noon today.

## RUSS WARSHIPS IN ENGAGEMENT WITH GERMANS

### Heavy Cannonading Off West Coast of Jutland and in Baltic.

### HEARD ALL THRU NIGHT

### Teuton Submarines, Torpedo Boats and Zeppelins Were Previously Seen.

LONDON, July 21, 3.15 a.m.—Heavy cannonading has been heard off the west coast of Jutland and in the Baltic Sea between Landsort and The Gottska Sands by vessel men arriving in Danish ports, says a despatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Copenhagen.

"Those from the North Sea," says the correspondent, "saw a large number of German submarines, torpedo boats and zeppelins sailing northwesterly from the Jutland coast and then heard firing. The cannonading in the Baltic continued thruout Wednesday night, the returning vessel men say. They added that they saw a small German warship sailing southward and expressed the belief that the Germans had an engagement with the Russians."

### MINE-LAYING U-BOAT CAPTURED BY BRITAIN

### Submarine to Be Placed on Public Exhibition in London.

LONDON, July 20.—The first official announcement that Great Britain had captured a German mine-laying submarine of the U-35 class was made in the house of commons today by Thos. James MacNamara, financial secretary of the admiralty, who said that one of these vessels would be brought to London to be viewed by the public.

## EXPEDITION TO PERSIAN GULF SAVED EMPIRE

### Marquis of Crewe Answers Critics of Mesopotamia Campaign.

### FORESTALLED REVOLT

### All Islam Was in Danger of Being Deflected to Foe.

LONDON, July 20, 9.31 p.m.—Replying to severe denunciations of the Mesopotamia campaign by Lord Wemyss, in introducing his motion in the house of lords demanding an investigation, the Marquis of Crewe, lord president of the council, said that in the critical moments of August, 1914, it was imperative for Great Britain to reassert her paramount position in the Persian Gulf and prevent the declaration of a holy war.

"Our presence there," he continued, "I believe, saved the empire from the approach of a great disaster. We had to consider the great Moslem population of Africa also, and if we had not shown our strength, Islam as a whole might have been deflected against us."

He referred to the difficulties confronting the Indian Government and said that from December, 1914, to September following, there had been no less than seven separate attacks, some of a very formidable character, upon India's northwest frontier, and he contended that before passing final judgment on the Indian officials it would be necessary to consider the particular system of military organization there.

Lord Crewe then made a statement similar to that of Premier Asquith in the house of commons.

**Lord Cromer is Censorious.**

Lord Cromer, who followed, admitted that the Marquis of Crewe's statement changed the aspect of the debate. He did not desire to stir the embers of a rather heated controversy of a few years ago. He thought that Earl Kitchener had made a mistake in the military changes he had introduced in India, and, while it would be a great exaggeration to say that the misfortune of the Mesopotamia campaign was the outcome of these changes, he could not help thinking that they largely contributed to that misfortune.

## LIBERALS TAKE UP NICKEL QUESTION

### Agree on Advisability of Stringent National Control of Ore.

### WILL FRAME POLICY

### Problem Will Be Given Further Study Before Embodied in Program.

**By a Staff Reporter.**

OTTAWA, Ont., July 20.—The more adequate control and development of Canada's nickel resources, especially with a view to preventing their being made use of by the enemy, was one of the leading questions discussed at the concluding meeting today of the national Liberal advisory committee.

It was agreed that the submarine policy of the Germans, which may enable them to take nickel cargoes out of the United States under water, demanded more effective safeguards than had been provided by the government.

After considerable discussion it was agreed that the whole question should be studied more closely, and later on a general policy to meet with the situation will be announced by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

## : WAR SUMMARY :

### THE DAY'S EVENTS REVIEWED

STRIKING out towards Bapaume, about four miles or so to the north of their present outposts, British soldiers advanced about 1000 yards north of Bazentin-Longueval line. Their progress encountered stubborn opposition from the Germans. As it is vital for the safety of the enemy to protect Bapaume, it may be safely presumed that any ground gained towards that point is well earned by hard fighting. Here in this uphill work is being given a supreme test of the fitness of German and Briton to bear the palm of empire, and it is the German that has to go. As the Bazentin-Longueval line is about four miles in extent it is inferred from the despatch of Sir Douglas Haig that the thousand-yard advance was made on this entire four-mile front. A little more ground has been retaken in Longueval and Delville Wood, but late last night heavy fighting was still proceeding in the wood and in the outskirts of the village.

* * * * * * *

The British advance north of the Somme having brought their lines on a level with the French, our ally started out yesterday to make some tactical gains and he did so. The French, south of the Somme, wrested from the enemy all his first line positions between Estrees and the height of Vermandovillers, and they are, therefore, extending their grip on the German defensive system in the direction of Chaulnes, in a move to seize the railway line connecting Chaulnes with Peronne. North of the Somme, to the point of contact with the British army, the French drove forward on a front of four miles between Mamelon-Hardecourt and the river, carried their line clear to the east of Hardecourt, and progressed along the narrow gauge railway between Clery and Combles. This advance will eventually carry them to Combles, if persisted in, and it will give them control of an important system of roads, of which it is the converging point. They also carried trenches of the enemy east of

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