

Weather Forecast:
Mostly Fair

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CANADIANS SENT INTO BIG DRIVE

AUSTRIANS DOOMED BY RAPID ADVANCE OF RUSSIANS ITALIANS ENTERING TOLMINO—AUSTRIAN FLEET LEAVES TRIESTE

FRENCH TOOK TRENCHES ON MEUSE BANK DURING NIGHT

Capture Works 300 Yards Long
and 100 Yards Deep

IN THE VERDUN SECTOR

French Artillery Very Active
at Points on Somme
Front.

[Canadian Press.]
Paris, Aug. 15.—French troops captured German trenches on a front about 300 yards long and 100 yards deep north of the Chapel of Sainte Fine, at the intersection of the Fleury and Vaux roads, on the right bank of the Meuse, in the Verdun sector last night, says the war office statement today.

On the Somme front the French artillery was very active at Belloy, Estrees and Lihons. Elsewhere the night was calm.

Official French Report.
The announcement follows:
"On the Somme front our artillery displayed great activity in various sectors north of the river and in the districts south of Belloy and Estrees and north of Lihons. South of Belloy a German reconnaissance party was dispersed by our rifle fire.
"North of the Aisne an enemy detachment, after a lively bombardment, penetrated a small salient of our lines northwest of Euseigne. It was driven out by an immediate counter-attack.
"On the right bank of the Meuse (Verdun front) a series of minor actions was carried out brilliantly by our grenadiers north of Chapel of Sainte Fine, enabling us to carry some portions of German trenches on a front of 300 yards and a depth of about 100 yards.
"The enemy attempted to recapture them by a counter-attack, which was broken up by our machine guns.
"The bombardment continued with considerable violence in the sectors of Fleury and Vaux Le Chapitre. Everywhere else the night was calm."

ITALIAN BATTLESHIP SUNK BY EXPLOSION IN TARANTO HARBOR

Dreadnought Goes Down in
Taranto Port, 300
Perishing.

[Canadian Press.]
Paris, Aug. 15, 5:15 a.m.—The Italian dreadnought Leonardo da Vinci caught fire and blew up in the harbor of Taranto, Italy, and 300 of her crew were drowned, says a Turin dispatch to the Petit Journal. The date of the disaster is given only as a day in August.
The fire, says the dispatch, was discovered in the dreadnought's kitchen, and spread rapidly. The captain immediately ordered the magazines flooded and tried to beach the battleship, but one magazine exploded before this could be done. The vessel was turned over on her side, and a large number of the crew were thrown into the sea.
It is believed that the battleship can be righted and floated.

The Leonardo da Vinci was a sister ship of the Conte di Cavour and of the Giulio Cesare, and was launched in October, 1911. Her displacement was 22,000 tons, and she was 575½ feet long, 91½ feet beam, and carried a total company of 357 men. Her main battery consisted of thirteen 12-inch guns, and her secondary battery, to stand off torpedo attacks, was composed of eighteen 4.7-inch guns. Her engines were of 24,000-horsepower, designed to develop a speed of 22½ knots.

BUTTER COLORING KILLS MOTHER AND BABE

[Canadian Press.]
Broadview, Sask., Aug. 15.—The wife and babe of James Haken, a farmer living near here, are dead from drinking butter coloring.

Czar's Trap Is Closing On Armies of Austria; Both Flanks Hammered

Von Bothmer's Forces Caught in Narrow Corridor Between the
Russian Frontier and Carpathians and Are Losing All
Railways.

LEMBERG LIKELY TO BE ANOTHER "SEDAN"

Muscovite Armies Now Advancing Along a Front of Two Hundred Miles.

(Canadian Press.)

Petrograd, Aug. 15, via London, 3:10 p.m.—The rapid Russian advance in Galicia continues. Russian troops are crossing to the western banks of the Zlota Lipa and the Bystritsa-Solotvina, and are advancing along the Upper Stripa, the war office announced today.

ADVANCE CONTINUES.

The announcement follows:
"On the evening of August 14 a German Albatross appeared over the town of Nesvizh. Staff Captain Kruten, who brought down an enemy aeroplane at Nesvizh on Saturday, ascended with his machine, which is armed with a machine gun. He engaged the hostile aeroplane and drove it to earth in the vicinity of Nesvizh. The pilot, who was wounded, and the observer, were captured.
"Our advance westward in the region of the Upper Stripa, is continuing. On the rivers Zlota Lipa and Bystritsa-Solotvina, our troops are crossing successfully to the western bank."

AUSTRIANS IN TIGHT FIX; LITTLE CHANCE OF ESCAPE

[Canadian Press.]
London, Aug. 15.—A dispatch to the Daily Telegraph from Petrograd says: Russia's great advance continues.

The enemy is retreating up the corridor between the Russian frontier and the Carpathians, a corridor which becomes narrower and narrower the further west he goes. While this gives the Russians a shorter line to hold, at the same time it cramps their freedom of action, more particularly in view of the constant pressure which the Russians exert on their flanks, and also in view of the loss of important railway lines owing to General Letichitsky's Stanislaw coup.

A 200-Mile Advance.
How far they have already retreated may be seen from the line of the front occupied by them at the present moment. The Russians are advancing along the whole front from Berestek to the Galician frontier, from Brody, to Delatyn, in the Carpathians.

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BRITISH RETAKE TRENCHES LOST TO FOE SUNDAY

Once More Hold Nearly All
Ground Gained in Last
Assault.

FEINT UPSETS GERMANS

Starts Great Commotion
Which Gives Haig's Artillery a Chance.

[Canadian Press.]
Berlin, Aug. 15.—(Via London, 5:06 p.m.)—After attacks of the greatest violence on the Somme front, continuing until late last night, the British obtained a footing in first-line German trenches on the Thiepval-Pozieres front, the war office announced today.

[Canadian Press.]
London, Aug. 15.—Nearly all of the remaining trenches northwest of Pozieres, on the Somme front, in which the Germans gained a footing on Sunday, have been retaken, the war office announced today.

The announcement follows:
"As a result of local fighting northwest of Pozieres during the last two days we have retaken nearly the whole of the remainder of the trenches in which the enemy gained a footing early Sunday. Last night we also forced entry into the enemy's trenches near Moquet farm, returning to our lines with eleven prisoners.
"On our right flank two attempts by small hostile detachments to raid our trenches were repulsed with loss to the enemy.
"Northwest of Hulluch the enemy exploded a small mine. We occupied the crater. Last night a feint raid on the enemy's trenches south of Arrancourt caused a commotion in the enemy's lines, of which our artillery took full advantage."

On the Somme front the British artillery was very active at Belloy, Estrees and Lihons. Elsewhere the night was calm.

RAILWAYS CONCEDE EIGHT-HOUR DAY TO THE BROTHERHOODS

Reported Wilson Has Secured
Important Concession.

ARBITRATE THE BALANCE

Unofficial Reports of Washington Conference Indicate
Settlement.

[Canadian Press.]
Washington, D. C., Aug. 15.—After the committee of railroad managers had another conference with President Wilson early today, it became known that a proposal was under consideration by which the railroads would accept the principle of an eight-hour day and leave the working out of its application to the interstate commerce commission, or some body formed for the purpose.

A Candid Discussion.
The president's secretary, Mr. Tamm, issued the following statement: "The president spent an hour and a half this morning with the representatives of the railway management. After the conference he said that it was impossible as yet to report on the result, all that he could say was that a very candid and honest discussion was in progress about practicable bases of settlement."
Whether this plan can be worked out will not be known until President Wilson presents it to the brotherhood leaders. The railroads are understood to be ready to concede the principle of the eight-hour day providing concessions be made by the employees so too heavy a burden will not be placed upon the railroads.

What Men Want.
The men take the stand that they principally want the eight-hour day on conditions that it shall be enforced wherever possible. The railroads are said to believe it impossible to accept the eight-hour day unless a workable system of application can be built up. Members of the management committee said they had no plans for the future, and did not know whether they would be called to the White House again. The management took the position that the eight-hour day and the collateral issues are inseparable and that it would not be practicable to accept the eight-hour day and submit the other question to arbitration. All of the issues are interwoven, they contend, and must be decided together.

Representatives of the brotherhoods heard of the proposal with interest, but insisted the proposal was not a new one. None of the brotherhood officials would commit himself on what the attitude of the employees would be toward such a proposal, but they did not appear optimistic over the likelihood of it proving acceptable.

FOUR CANUCK DIVISIONS TRANSFERRED TO SOMME FOR GREAT OFFENSIVE

COMMANDS FIRST
CANADIAN DIVISION
COMMANDER OF THIRD
CANADIAN DIVISION



GEN. TURNER.



GEN. LIPSETT.

ENEMY LEAVING TOLMINO; ITALIANS ARE IN SUBURBS; DRAWING CLOSE TO TRIESTE

[Canadian Press.]
Paris, Aug. 15.—4 p.m.—Italian troops have entered the suburbs of Tolmino, which is under continuous shellfire, according to a dispatch to the city from Turin today. The Austrians, says the dispatch, are evacuating the city.

TOLMINO BURNING.
[Canadian Press.]
Geneva, Aug. 15.—According to a message from Buchs today, the southern and western suburbs of Tolmino are burning, and the fall of the city is expected at any moment.

CLOSE TO TRIESTE.
[Canadian Press.]
Geneva, Aug. 15.—Via Paris, 4:45 p.m.—The Italian advance guard moving southwest from Gorizia is within thirteen miles of Trieste, whence the greater part of the Austrian fleet has sailed for an unknown destination, according to a telegram from Buchs, Switzerland, today.

[Canadian Press.]
Rome, Aug. 15.—(Via London.)—On the Carso plateau and to the east of Gorizia, along the Isonzo front, the Austrians have suffered further reverses at the Italians' hands, today's official statement says. Austrian entrenchments in both these regions were captured.

The statement follows:
"On the Carso during the night of August 15, the gallant troops of the 11th Army Corps repulsed several counter-attacks, and attacked the enemy's lines to the west of Monte S. Maria, in the Trisiz Valley, on the Forane river, at Felizola, Bolite, Monte Colombara, on the Asiago plateau, at Monte Selogio, near Astico, in the Posina basin and the Pasubio. He was unsuccessful everywhere.
"Enemy aircraft dropped bombs on Montebelluna, Ronchi, Saint Canziano and Pieve. No casualties or damage resulted."

Believe Conflict Will Terminate by Spring at the Latest.
London, Aug. 15.—Lloyd's brokers are not reducing quotations on the ending of the war in the near future. Ninety per cent (9 to 10) was quoted today on the possibility of its ending by December 31, which was held to be a prohibitive rate, and the possibility of its ending by May or June of next year was quoted at 45 per cent (4½ to 10). Information reaching American business circles here from representatives in Holland, Scandinavia and other neutral countries indicates the growing belief that marked consideration of economic matters foreshadows the apportioning of the war, although a majority of the prognostications of the actual date still lean toward the spring of next year. Termination by this November, however, is not a rare speculation. In the meantime, however, neutral business interests are losing no time in perfecting arrangements for the problems after the war.

ONE SMALL ENGAGEMENT ON THE BALKAN FRONT

[Canadian Press.]
Berlin, Aug. 15.—(Via London, 5:06 p.m.)—Another small engagement on the Balkan front, of which there have been several recently, has occurred south of Lake Doiran, northwest of Saloniki, the war office announced today.
South of Lake Doiran, the statement says, enemy forces, consisting of about a battalion, attacked Bulgarian advanced positions. The attack was repulsed.

ITALIAN STEAMER AND SAILING VESSEL SUNK

[Canadian Press.]
London, Aug. 15.—2:35 p.m.—The Italian steamer San Giovanni Battista, of 1,067 tons gross, and the Italian sailing vessel Rosario have been sunk.

Militia Department Announces That the First, Second, Third and Fourth Canadian Divisions, Heroes Who Barred the Great Rush on Calais, Will Take a Place by Side of Austrians in Haig's Smashing Advance.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Ottawa, Aug. 15.—The militia department this morning announced that the Canadian troops at the front have been transferred from the Ypres salient to the Somme. The Canadians have held a position on the Ypres salient for more than a year, and on that position they have successfully fought five great battles. In April, 1915, in the battle of St. Julien, and the second battle of Ypres, the Canadians barred the German rush to Calais after the French African troops had been forced out of their trenches on the left of the Canadians. The fight lasted four days, and the Canadian casualties numbered about eight thousand men.

THREE PIERCE FIGHTS.

The fierce fights of Festubert, Givenchy and crater battle of St. Eloi followed. At the last there were five thousand Canadian casualties. The last great fight was at Zillibekke, where the Germans took trenches from the 3rd Canadian Division and a part of the 2nd Division, and lost them again to the 1st Canadian Division at the end of a four-day fight. The Canadian casualties numbered almost fifteen thousand.

FOR GREAT OFFENSIVE.

With the exception of Festubert, all these actions have been defensive. Now the announcement of the transfer to the Somme of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Canadian Divisions is taken to mean that the Canadians have been called upon to join the British, Australian and New Zealand troops in the great offensive at that point in the battle which has already raged more than a month.

BYNG IN COMMAND.

The Canadian 1st Division is under the command of Gen. Turner, and is now one of the second divisions of the British army. The 2nd Division, under Gen. Currie, and the 3rd Division, under Gen. Lipsett. Both have seen serious service. The 4th Division has but recently arrived on the firing line and is under the command of Gen. Watson. The four Canadian divisions are under Gen. Byng. It is understood that Gen. Hughes, minister of militia, who is now in England, will go to the continent to observe the transfer of the Canadians in their new station on the battle line.

AUSTRIAN AIRMEN SHELL THE ITALIAN POSITIONS

[Canadian Press.]
Berlin, Aug. 15.—By Wireless to Sayville.—Austrian airmen are keeping up their active bombardment of Italian positions at the mouth of the Isonzo and in neighboring territory. An admiralty statement from Vienna today says:
"Austro-Hungarian naval aeroplanes on the night of August 12 bombarded most effectively hostile batteries at the mouth of the Isonzo, the aeroplane station at Borgo and aerial platforms near Montebelluna. The aeroplanes returned undamaged in spite of the most violent shelling."

GERMANY PROMISES TO USE ZEPPELINS TO SLAY INNOCENT

Officially Announces Launching of Reprisals on British

OVER BARALONG AFFAIR

Refuses to Arbitrate, But by Murder Will 'Make England Remember.'

[Canadian Press.]
Berlin, Aug. 15.—(Via Sayville Wireless.)—The German government has transmitted to the Reichstag a White Paper in regard to the case of the British patrol boat Baralong, members of whose crew are alleged to have killed Germans from a submarine sunk by the British a year ago. The White Paper contains official German and British documents. The final report, according to a statement given out today by the Overseas News Agency, says:
"The German government, replying to the declaration of the British government in regard to the German memorandum of January 10, 1916, on the Baralong case (in which Germany requested the case to the neutral board) to submit the case to the neutral board, said that it had decided, on account of the Government's attitude, that it was impossible to continue negotiations. At the same time the government announced that it would take reprisals of a nature corresponding with the provocations, adding: 'Of course the government has declined to respond to the crimes committed by the British seamen by carrying out similar reprisals; for instance, the shooting of British prisoners of war. But German men-at-arms will convince the English people that Germany has the means of preventing from going unatoned the cruelties of the officers and crew of the Baralong.'"

REPRISALS WITH ZEPPELS.

The German reply points out that formerly particular consideration was given, in employing reprisals for military purposes, to the civilian population.

Continued on Page 3, Col. 2.

COAL BOAT TOPEKA SUNK BY COLLISION IN DETROIT RIVER

Rammed by Freighter and
Goes Down in 40 Feet—
Crew Saved.

[Canadian Press.]
Detroit, Aug. 15.—The Topeka, a small coal boat, was rammed by the steamer Christopher in the Detroit river off Sandwich, Ontario, early today. The Topeka sank in 40 feet of water after her crew had been rescued. The Christopher is the property of D. Sullivan & Co. of Chicago.

THREE TRAINMEN KILLED.

[Canadian Press.]
Pittsburg, Pa., Aug. 15.—Three trainmen were killed, three seriously injured and four slightly hurt, when two heavy freight trains, each drawn by two engines, came together in a head-on collision on the Pittsburg and Wheeling division of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Vance, Pa., early today. All traffic was tied up for several hours. The dead are: J. W. Dutton, engineer; C. D. Hutchinson and C. R. Wright, firemen, all of Pittsburg.