

TROOPS FIGHT IN MIST WITHOUT ARMEN'S AID

French Troops Rapidly Gain All Objectives—Cross Ground Terribly Churned With Shells—Overcome Machine Guns in Nests.

With the French armies in Flanders, Tuesday afternoon, July 31.—(By The Associated Press.)

An infantry battle in mists has followed upon the most sustained and most intense bombardment yet devised during the war, stretching from the coast of the North Sea to beyond Ypres. French foot soldiers "went over" this morning along a front of about 2,000 yards, and succeeded in taking an important German position from a point near the famous Ferrymans' House, which acquired a bloody reputation at the end of 1914, almost to Boesinghe to depth ranging from 2,000 to 2,500 yards.

The thick mists overlying the absolutely flat country prevented observers from watching the progress of the fighting. Even the armies were compelled to depend on their futile task. When the armistice ascended at an early hour to follow the advance they found thick blocks of fog hanging at an altitude of 100 yards, and could not even see their comrades in the air.

Rapid Advance.

News brought from advanced infantry units, however, told of a victory, despite obstinate resistance. All the objectives set for attainment of the French troops were rapidly gained. How many prisoners were taken cannot be ascertained at the present moment. The troops found the ground wherever they advanced terribly churned by shells. The deep craters had immediately filled with

water owing to the land being below the sea level, and in many instances the craters were joined together, forming a string of miniature canals which were difficult of negotiation.

Nevertheless the Frenchmen overcame these obstacles and also extensive fields of barbed wire amid an awful barrage fire and showers of machine gun bullets. The Germans had occupied for three years, the eastern bank of the Yser Canal, the western bank of which was in the hands of the allied troops. At the northern flank of the French line, the country was inundated as far as Dixmude, making operations virtually impossible in that vicinity.

Machine Guns Bristle.

On the enemy's side of the canal, and hidden in the woods a short distance behind it, machine guns bristled in scores of dozens, but the artillery preparation by the allies had accounted for many of them before the French attempted their advance. The machine gunners, as they advanced, were soon left behind by the French, who steadily pressed forward, only halting for a breathing spell when the first German line came into their possession.

Meanwhile hundreds of batteries roared incessantly, bringing replies from the powerful German artillery. In the second stage of the battle the French progress took them long before noon into and beyond the second line of German trenches and the troops halted only when the day's task set for them had been completed. They then set about to organize the captured ground.

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CASUALTIES OF FRENCH ARE SURPRISINGLY LIGHT

Germans Suffer Terribly From Bombardment of French Guns, Number of Battalions Being Almost Destroyed.

With the French armies in Flanders, Aug. 1.—(By the Associated Press.)—An extraordinarily small number of casualties was suffered by the French during yesterday's activities, notwithstanding the obstinate resistance. The sandy, hole-pitted ground of the front shows signs today of the nature of the combat, being covered with German dead and debris.

The Germans who held the positions were unable to get away from the terrific artillery bombardment, several battalions being destroyed, except for a few hundred men, who were captured. This morning was occupied in the organization of the positions gained, and the French artillery continued a very powerful cannonade. Heavy mists turned into a constant downpour, and rain water fell every crevice of the earth.

The principal fighting during the French advance occurred around Bizchoote and in two small woods further to the southeast, where the opposing infantrymen met hand-to-hand and struggled until all the Germans were killed or captured.

WAR SUMMARY

THE DAY'S EVENTS REVIEWED

The British on the Flanders battlefield yesterday lost St. Julien Village and part of Westhoek to furious German counter-attacks, but they retained the valuable high ground positions just captured in these parts and they advanced their lines slightly near the Zillebeke-Zandvoorde road. The French advanced further along the eastern bank of the Yser Canal. A fight is also proceeding near the Ypres-Roulers Railway with the Germans in possession of British advanced positions on a narrow front. The British took on Tuesday over 5000 prisoners, a few guns, and a number of machine guns. The Germans withdrew their artillery, apparently, when the allied charge began. The fact that the French troops are advancing to the north of the British plan to swing on a southern pivot, probably Menin.

Additional news from the front shows that the battle of Flanders was fought in thick mists, and, contrary to the usual order of operations, the aircraft could give little aid to the infantry or the artillery. The general direction of the drive is eastward. The enemy attributes it to an attack on the submarines near the coast. The enemy attributes it to an attack on the submarines near the coast. The enemy attributes it to an attack on the submarines near the coast.

It will probably be found that the allies have adopted the brilliant strategy of Marlborough as their strategy. This calls for briefly a movement to rest behind the pressure on the Zeebrugge harbor by British aircraft for several weeks, the enemy, like several students of the British believed that the next move would have as its object the seizure of the northern flank. Field Marshal Haig, who is out for full military success in making his objective the German army and not the German U-boats. Zeebrugge has paid a certain dividend on the submarine warfare campaign, but it would be idle to pretend that the submarine warfare campaign, which the enemy dispatches these vessels from Emden, Bremen, Wilhelmshaven, and other ports and he uses the Kiel Canal as a training vehicle, will not only recapture the Belgian coast, but liberate France and, perhaps, Belgium from the iron heel of the invader.

As in all of the great attacks in the west, this one has certain elements of deception. Owing to the attention paid to Zeppelin, with British aircraft for several weeks, the enemy, like several students of the British believed that the next move would have as its object the seizure of the northern flank. Field Marshal Haig, who is out for full military success in making his objective the German army and not the German U-boats. Zeebrugge has paid a certain dividend on the submarine warfare campaign, but it would be idle to pretend that the submarine warfare campaign, which the enemy dispatches these vessels from Emden, Bremen, Wilhelmshaven, and other ports and he uses the Kiel Canal as a training vehicle, will not only recapture the Belgian coast, but liberate France and, perhaps, Belgium from the iron heel of the invader.

The German mines and submarines destroyed, in the past week, 18 British vessels of over 1600 tons and three of under that burthen. This is a reduction of the large ships from last week. Sir John Jellicoe, first sea lord, in an interview, said that the allies had no antidote yet for the submarine. The German sea lord, he said, had more submarines at sea than they had last February and March, but with the help of the United States they had prevented them from reaping the harvest that they had anticipated.

The Russians have opened a partial offensive at Trembowla in Galicia in order to relieve the pressure on their lines in Bukovina. The Germans have made further gains in their attack against the Russians in this front between the Putna and the Casin Valleys. They have already taken 25 guns and 4500 prisoners and advanced ten to twelve miles.

FAILURE OF U-BOAT TO TERMINATE WAR

Germans Have More Submarines at Sea Than in February.

London, Aug. 1.—Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, first sea lord, in an interview with the Associated Press today, discussed the submarine menace and the naval situation at the end of the third year of the war.

"You ask me to say something of the submarine menace," he began, "is serious because all the allied armies and civil population are, in varying degrees, dependent on sea transport. But, viewed broadly, the recoupy by the Germans of the losses of piracy is encouraging. They did not adopt it until they had lost hope in the victory of their armies. They did not the war and concentrating on themselves the loathing of all other neutral states, until they conceived that they could not put a keel on the world's seas and by legitimate means, interfere with the growth of the military strength of the allies."

"For three years naval power has been in process of translation into military power. The Germans in the period covered by the war, by ruthless submarine warfare in the confident belief that it would prove a fatal stroke. In February, according to their own confession, it was 'the best and only means of a speedy and victorious ending of the war.'

"March, April, May, June and July have passed and their early hopes are still unrealized.

U-Boat Not Mastered.

"The Germans have not mastered us, but on the other hand, we have not mastered the submarine. We have not yet discovered the effective anti-submarine warfare. There is no reason to doubt that the Germans have at sea, at least in large numbers, the submarines that we have, and that with the invaluable assistance which America has rendered, we have prevented their turning the harvest which they anticipated.

"Combating the submarine demands the utmost effort on the part of all countries which have joined forces to defeat Germany. She has staked her all on the submarine and if we defeat it we win the war."

The two urgent needs of the moment are more patrol ships for hunting down submarines and an increased number of merchant ships, so that the losses suffered at sea may be made good. Germany's condition must be made worse week by week. It is our hope of the success of the submarine warfare. Once its failure is demonstrated, there is no doubt whatever may be the case with the German Government, will recognize that defeat stares them in the face.

The German bodies lay every effort be concentrated on destroying what the prime minister, Lloyd George, calls 'the bacilli of the seas.'

RUSSIANS LAUNCH COUNTER-STROKE

Ally Attacks Germans in Region of Trembowla, Taking Height

London, Aug. 1.—Altho the Austro-Germans continue to press the Russians in Galicia and Bukovina, having taken further positions from them along the Horodenska-Czernowitz railway and north of the Dniester-River, the Russians southeast of Tarnopol in the vicinity of Trembowla have taken the offensive in an endeavor to prevent the Germans from the direction of the north and east of their line in Galicia from being pushed back further toward the Russian frontier. Full details of this movement are lacking, but it is known that the Russians have been successful in capturing one enemy village point.

On the northeastern frontier of Rumania the combined Russo-Rumanian forces are keeping up their advance against the Austrians and Germans. In their smash at the entrance between the Putna and Casin Valleys they have penetrated to a depth of more than 15 miles and captured 25 guns and in the neighborhood of 4,500 prisoners.

A Petrograd despatch says: "The beginning of a partial offensive by the Russians in Galicia, in the direction of Trembowla, is announced today by the Russian war office. A hostile position has been captured at the entrance between the Putna and Casin Valleys towards the southern end of the fighting line. The Russians were forced back somewhat in the region of Negrey.

"The allies have too great stakes to retire to some extent to the east of Germany, between the Dniester and the Pruth region.

The statement says the Russians suffered great losses when they were forced to retire across the Zbrocz yesterday.

MACDONELL TO ENTER SENATE

His Appointment, With That of Clyde Pringle, K.C., is Announced.

Ottawa, Aug. 1.—Two new senators were appointed by the government today, Messrs. Clive Pringle, K.C., and Angus Claude Macdonell, M.P. for South Toronto. Mr. Pringle is a well-known parliamentary counsel, and Mr. Macdonell has been a member of parliament since 1904. The government majority in the senate is now eight, with one vacancy. However, some defections are expected on the conscription issue.

A. C. Macdonell, M.P., was born in Toronto in 1861 and obtained his education in the Toronto Model School, Trinity University and the Ontario Law School. He was married to a K.C. in 1905. He has represented South Toronto in the Dominion House since 1904.

FURTHER ADVANCE BY THE BRITISH

Man's Land, Crumbling Cottage Walls and an Occasional Roofless Church Rose Above the Plains.

Neither side feared a surprise attack or trench raid. Since Duke Albrecht's Wurtemberg troops were swallowed up in the flood, let loose by the opening up of the sluice gates in October, the enemy had not tried to cross the marshes nor had they tried to get over the Yser since the Belgians, in the spring of 1915, after sanguinary fighting, threw them back across the bridgehead at Lizerne.

The Ypres salient itself furnished as natty a problem as could be presented to an attacking army. The country here is saucer shaped and the Germans had held the lip of this saucer. All the lower lying land was dominated by the enemy who could pour a stream of shell and machine gun fire into the troops and supply columns advancing across the salient.

Brilliant Bridging feat.

The situation was rendered more difficult by the presence within the saucer of a large number of waterways, which might at any moment be destroyed by gunfire. This difficulty, however, was overcome, by a brilliant feat of the British engineers, who threw seventeen bridges across the waterways for the advancing troops in the face of a terrific gunfire. Similar and equally remarkable work was done by the French engineers, who were forced to bridge the Yser for this attack.

The Germans little feared apparently that the British would turn in the direction of the right wing. It was early in June that rumors of the impending attack began to find their way to German ears and were voiced in Berlin. Gradually the rumors assumed certainty, and the Germans began feverishly to strengthen their lines, pouring large numbers of fresh troops into Flanders and bringing up all available guns. The surrounding country was evacuated of civilians and stripped of the conflict.

Thoroughness of preparation is one of the characteristics of the British methods, and it is safe to say that there is no one man but had rehearsed the part he was to play in the opening stages of the great conflict.

Rain Interferes.

Heavy rain, which continued in an unceasing downpour since last night, transforming the battleground in Flanders into sea of mud, had formed a complete lull in the operations this morning at most points within the zone of the entente allied offensive.

Awful Effect of Fire.

The reconquered territory about the Ypres salient has yielded its details of the awful effect of the British artillery fire. The German bodies lay thick in many places and in instances too numerous to escape comment, fully accoutred soldiers were found arms away from the direction of the British attack, indicating that they were retiring when struck down. Large numbers of the dead were mere youths who looked as if they might have recently come from the schoolroom for they were slight of build and physically unfitted to bear the strain of war.

Most expressive was the comment on the bombardment made by a German officer who was found badly wounded in a shell hole, where he had crawled for refuge. Addressing a British officer, he said: "I am a British officer, I am English and with a quiet smile, he said:

Some Good Shooting.

"Good morning; you see you have played the devil with our defenses. Our position has been doing some good shooting."

Many German infantrymen fell victims to their own artillery at the outbreak of the attack, for the observers had lost their view of the targets and in a confused, frenzied attempt to stem the onslaught, the German gunners unwittingly dropped shells among their own men. Again stories are heard of German batteries being withdrawn without the knowledge of the infantry, leaving the latter to face attacks without the protection of their artillery.

According to reports from special correspondents the great majority of the new scheme of defense which appears to be English, altho there are some Scotch, Welsh and Australians.

It is said the Germans are employing a new scheme of defense which apparently depends principally upon organization for counter-attack.

Their lines are dotted with garrisons and by the same amount increase the strength of their supports and reserves who hold their lines in force, and who are organized for immediate attack.

As an instance of the terrible pounding by the British artillery it is said that in one of the attacks of one German battery had to be replaced nine times and the guns thereof five times.

Berlin's Report.

The Berlin version follows: "The fighting in Flanders began in a way that it is known that the German army, says today's army headquarters statement, and the further battles which must be expected are looked forward to with confidence.

The intense attack, it is declared, was intended as an annihilating blow at the German submarines. The Ger-

KAISER TRIES TO CHEER HIS TROOPS

Utters Platitudes of Optimism at Close of Third Year of War.

Berlin, August 1.—(Via Copenhagen to London).—Emperor Wilhelm has issued a proclamation to the German army and navy and the German colonial forces. The proclamation reads:

"The third year of the war has come to an end. The number of our advances has increased, but their prospects of victory have not improved. You crushed Rumania last year. The Russian Empire once more trembles under your strokes. Both countries sacrificed themselves for the interests of others, and are now bleeding to death. In Macedonia you fortify withstood the enemy's assaults. In mighty battles on the western front you remain the masters of the situation. Your lines are firm, protecting your beloved homes against the terrors and devastations of war."

"The navy has achieved good results. It has threatened the enemy's command of the sea, and has given us again by our own side and on that of our allies. Ours will be the final victory."

"With a deeply moved heart I thank you in my own name and in that of the fatherland for what you have achieved in this last year of the war. With renewed vigor I remember the fallen who gave up their lives for the safety of the fatherland. The war goes on. It is still being forced upon us. We shall fight for our existence in the future with firm resolution and unflinching courage. As our problems multiply so does our strength increase. We are invincible. We shall be victorious. The Lord God be with us."

"William."

"In the Field, August 1."

HAMILTON NEWS

Hamilton, Aug. 1.—That the Daughters of the Empire of Hamilton and the surrounding district, will be holding a convention, not only of man power, but of food, money and everything else that will aid in the cause of the world's peace.

A charge of stealing \$1240 from the Sanford Manufacturing Company, Berden, was committed by a Hamilton man yesterday afternoon.

The defendant's name is Joseph J. McLaughlin, a Hamilton man, who was committed to the Hamilton Jail yesterday.

McLaughlin was committed to the Hamilton Jail yesterday.

The Hamilton Jail yesterday.

The Hamilton Jail yesterday.

The Hamilton Jail yesterday.

The Hamilton Jail yesterday.

HEAT CAUSES DEATH

A man about 70 years of age collapsed from the heat at 9 o'clock last night in front of the Metropolitan Hotel, and after being removed to St. Michael's Hospital, died a short time after being admitted. The body was removed to the morgue to await identification. It is thought by the police that the old man was a resident of the house of industry.

BELGIANS MUST REPORT.

Consul-General Issues Instructions For Registration at Consulate Here.

The following telegram regarding the enlistment of Belgians living in Canada was received yesterday by the Consul-General, Mr. George S. B. Smith, at Toronto, from Mons, Belgium:

"The Belgians: It is hereby recalled that all Belgians born between the 30th of June, 1876, and the 1st of July, 1913, must register for military service. By virtue of a proclamation of the 1st of May, 1915, moreover, all Belgians born between the 30th of June, 1893, and the 1st of January, 1899, are called upon to serve. Such Belgians must register before the 15th of August, 1917, with the nearest Belgian consul, who will furnish them with the proper registration form on application. Those who enlist with the expeditionary force before the 15th of August, 1917, are exempt from registration."

ACADIAN SENATOR FOR CONSCRIPTION

Hon. Pascal Poirier Declares French-Canadian Misguided and Misdirected.

Ottawa, Aug. 1.—Hon. Pascal Poirier, one of the few remaining senators appointed by Sir John Macdonald, made a strong patriotic speech in the senate today in favor of the national service bill. Opposed, like many others, to the principle of conscription, he yet was willing to repudiate his own views when he saw danger facing the country. It was a carefully prepared and astute speech, in which the senator showed why Canadians, and particularly French-Canadians, could not ignore the call to arms.

Senator Poirier is an Acadian, and far the Acadian Conservatives are standing by conscription.

Nationalist Speech.

Senator Poirier made a regular Nationalist speech, in which he took the ground that Canada needed men at home rather than at the front. He would leave the fighting, so far as this country was concerned, to the United States for the rest of the war. His speech was featured by a rather significant attack upon N. W. Rowell, opposition leader in the Ontario legislature, whose name has been mentioned as a cabinet minister in the proposed union government. He described Mr. Rowell as "a dreamer and visionary." He held him responsible for the idea that Canada should place in the field an army of half a million men.

Senator Beaudin spoke one way and announced that he would vote the other way. He made a most eloquent plea for conscription. It was a speech that was roundly applauded by the government members, and led them to think that he was supporting the bill. He closed his speech amid silence with the anti-climax that he felt constrained to support Senator Beaudin's amendment.

Says Dandurand Wrong.

Senator Poirier disputed the contention of Senator Dandurand, that the government's action was not so much a matter of free choice as because they had been 200 years in Canada. The reason they had not volunteered their troops, he said, was because they had been misguided and misdirected.

He would refrain from stating who was responsible for that, but he held it a pity that a fine and gallant race should have so directed in the affairs of the war that they were now subjected to the adverse criticism of the remainder of Canada. He denied that statement of Senator Dandurand that Sir Hugh Graham had bought 20,000 rifles for the people of those ridings were not to be bought.

Senator Dandurand rose to say that he had not stated that Sir Hugh Graham had bought the 20,000 rifles referred to, but had endeavored to do so, and had sent \$2,000 to each of them.

Senator Choquette, in a speech against the bill, adjourned the debate.

WILL DISCUSS RATES.

A. O. F. Lodge Will Meet to Talk Over Proposed Advance in Insurance Premiums.

Court Hope of Canada, No. 3604, A. O. F. met last evening in St. George's Hall, the chair being taken by F. Bauche, chief ranger. An enthusiastic welcome was given to a returned member, Pte. J. McAllister, who was wounded in the right arm at Vimy Ridge. The final arrangements to discuss the proposed raising of twenty Quebec ridings to \$2,000 each, were discussed. The speaker, Pte. J. McAllister, who was wounded in the right arm at Vimy Ridge, the final arrangements to discuss the proposed raising of twenty Quebec ridings to \$2,000 each, were discussed. The speaker, Pte. J. McAllister, who was wounded in the right arm at Vimy Ridge, the final arrangements to discuss the proposed raising of twenty Quebec ridings to \$2,000 each, were discussed.

WIN-THE-WAR CONVENTION TODAY

Today—7 p.m. Convention meets. Tonight—8 p.m. Meeting and Rally. Band Concert, Queen's Own, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and the Hamilton High School Band.

Tomorrow Morning—10 a.m. Convention meets. Women of Ontario hold a meeting. ALL AT ARENA. Musical, Vocal, and Dramatic. See large announcement on Page 5.

EARLY SATURDAYS

The World is in a most critical situation; it is the politicians of the world, Nobody is safe, Nobody is safe, Nobody is safe, Nobody is safe.

If there is an end of the regulation of Ottawa, the world is in a most critical situation; it is the politicians of the world, Nobody is safe, Nobody is safe, Nobody is safe, Nobody is safe.

If there is an end of the regulation of Ottawa, the world is in a most critical situation; it is the politicians of the world, Nobody is safe, Nobody is safe, Nobody is safe, Nobody is safe.

F. E. LUKE OPTICIAN

167 Yonge St. (Upstairs) Opposite Simpson's

BANK OF HAMILTON
Established 1872

Capital Authorized, \$5,000,000
Surplus, \$1,500,000

What is Luck?

DEPOSIT one dollar a week in the Savings Department of the Bank of Hamilton and watch it grow. If you put off saving until some future time, you will probably never make a start. Luck is largely a matter of forethought.

Main Toronto Branch, Cor. Yonge & Colborne Sts.
M. C. HART, Manager.
Other Branches in Toronto:
College & Ossington
Queen & Spadina, Yonge and Gould,
West Toronto

Some Fr Bar
Bld
A large number of advertisements on the far right edge of the page, including mentions of 'Some Fr Bar', 'Bld', and 'A large number of advertisements'.