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PROBS—Light winds; thunderstorms, but generally fair.

THURSDAY MORNING JULY 27 1916 —TWELVE PAGES

VOL. XXXVI.—No. 13,042.

BRITISH CAPTURE OF POZIERES OPENS WAY TO BAPAUME

GERMANS LOSE LAST OF SERIES OF STRONGLY HELD VILLAGES

RUSSIANS MAKE FURTHER PROGRESS ON WAY TO LEMBERG

RUSSIANS OPEN ENCOUNTER TO SECURE BRODY

Central Army Reaches Point Only Twelve Miles From Important Town.

START FOR LEMBERG

Four Thousand Prisoners Fall Into Czar's Hands at Slonevka.

Special Cable to The Toronto World.

LONDON, July 26.—The success of General Sakharoff in crossing the Slonevka River near the border of northeastern Galiacia, has brought him within twelve miles of Brody. This town guards the approaches to Lemberg, and the advance of the Russians in that direction places the army of Count Von Bothmer in danger of envelopment and destruction.

The Russians are attacking the army of Von Boehm-Ermolli, ten miles north of Brody, it is announced. Details of this action are lacking.

In all the Russians took 63 officers and 4000 men in crossing the Slonevka River. They also captured five guns, 6 machine guns, and 12 cases of munitions.

A sort of see-saw battle is being fought on the Riga front with both sides taking the offensive at many points. The Germans report that Russian patrols have greatly increased their activity on the front of Field Marshal Von Hindenburg. They also claim that west of Riga German reconnoitring detachments penetrated Russians advanced positions and destroyed them.

Claim Attack Repulsed.

South of the Dniester River and west of Obertyn a Russian attack broke down under our fire, says a statement issued today by the Austro-Hungarian headquarters. Russian reconnoitring attacks southwest of La Baczowka were repulsed.

All attacks on the Italian front were repulsed by the Austrians, the statement adds.

Forced Foe Back.

Today's Russian official statement says:

"In the region of Kemmern, after artillery preparation, the Germans made two attacks and were on the point of forcing back our front line detachments, when, owing to our concentrated fire, the enemy was compelled to fall back, leaving many dead and wounded. During these battles the Germans used explosive bullets and tear-producing shells.

"In the region northwest of Baranovichi a fierce artillery battle was waged on both sides, together with engagements between front line detachments. During these our detachments succeeded in making small advances at some points.

ALLIES STRIKE HARD BLOW BY THE TAKING OF POZIERES

Lloyd George Points Out That Germans Attached Great Importance to Retention of Several Villages Now in British Hands—Lull in Fighting Reported.

LONDON, July 26.—The allies are able to congratulate themselves on another good day's record with the capture of the important position of Pozieres, on the western front, while in the fighting on the Slonevka River the Russians captured another 4000 prisoners and five guns.

The British secretary of war, David Lloyd George, in a published statement tonight, shows the importance the Germans attached to the retention of Pozieres by quoting from a German divisional order, issued in Contalmaison on July 11, as follows:

"Furthermore, the conversion of villages into strong points is of the greatest importance. Such villages are Pozieres, Contalmaison, the two Bazentins and Longueval."

Took Chain of Villages.

Secretary Lloyd George points out that with the capture of Pozieres the last of these villages has fallen into the allies' hands. He further points out that today's German claim of the repulse of an attack on Trones Wood must be a clerical error, as Trones Wood has been in British possession since July 14.

The British official statement issued tonight says:

"With the exception of occasional artillery duels and sharp local encounters at varicus points, there was no important incident today."

Greatest Obstacles Overcome.

The opinion of the military critics in London is that no positions so strong as the British are now successfully attacking will be found between Pozieres, and Bapaume; otherwise, they argue, the Germans would not have risked bringing troops and guns from the Verdun sector to defend Pozieres, and it is inferred from indications in the official despatches that the British are already beginning to establish themselves on both sides of the road from Pozieres to Bapaume.

The British afternoon statement said:

"The whole Village of Pozieres is now in our hands. West of the village our territorial troops made a further advance and captured two strong trenches and a number of prisoners, including five officers. Elsewhere on the battle front there is no change."

NICKEL TRUST REFINERY TO BE BUILT IN ONTARIO

Work on Plant To Be Started in September and Refining by May—North Bay Delegation at Parliament Buildings Today.

It is now generally understood that the Canadian nickel refining plant of the International Nickel Company of New Jersey will be located in Ontario, the province that has the supply of raw material. Letters of incorporation of the new company have been prepared, and the capital will be about $5,000,000. Work on the new plant will be started by September and refining by May. The capacity of the plant will be about 15,000,000 pounds per year, or sufficient to supply the needs of the British Empire in conjunction with the production of the Mond plant in Great Britain.

A big delegation from North Bay and surrounding municipalities, headed by Mayor McIlvenna of North Bay, will wait upon Hon. Howard Ferguson, minister of lands, forests and mines, in his office at Queen's Park at 10 o'clock this morning for the purpose of discussing the location of the proposed provincial nickel refinery in New Ontario.

Deutschland Afraid to Leave

BALTIMORE, July 26.—Carl A. Luederitz, German consul here, said tonight that the Deutschland would not leave for a week. When asked why her departure was further delayed after clearance papers had been taken out, the consul would vouchsafe no explanation.

RUSSIAN BLOW DOES TEUTONS GREAT DAMAGE

Crossing of Slonevka River Directly Menaces Brody and Lemberg.

OVERCOMES DEADLOCK

Pressure Exerted is Expected to Force Austrian Retirement.

PETROGRAD, via London, July 26.—The brilliant blow struck by Gen. Sakharoff along the River Slonevka, north of brody, has injected a new element of surprise into the constantly changing situation on the northwestern front.

The original attack against Brody, which followed the fall of Dubno fortress, came to a sharp halt before the swamps and thick forests, which offered a strong barrier to any direct advance along the Dubno-Lemberg railroad, and, since the beginning of Gen. Brusiloff's drive, the Russian forces have been compelled to rest on the Russian side of the Galician frontier near Radziviloff.

Makes Flank Attack.

When it became evident that Brody could not be taken from the west, Gen. Sakharoff began a rapid extension of his front southward from the Lutsk region and is now making a strong flank attack on the Brody-Lemberg line from the north.

The River Slonevka offered a difficult obstacle on this line of advance, but it has already been successfully forded and the Russian forces in this group are now scarcely ten miles distant from Brody.

The joint pressure of these forces and those stationed at Radziviloff, now definitely threatens the Brody-Lemberg line and is likely to bring about the retirement of the Austrians from Brody in the direction of Lemberg.

Foe Reply Repulsed.

The Austrian answer to the Russian attack has been renewed attempts to advance in the region 50 miles to the north, on the Vladimir-Volynski road, with the hope of withdrawing Gen. Sakharoff's troops northward and lessening the pressure on Brody. But it is announced that this attempt to advance has been repulsed by the Russians without the necessity of sending reinforcements from other points.

Events are still developing on the extreme southern flank, where the Cossacks are engaging the Austro-German rear guard in the Carpathian passes. At several points the Russians are only 10 or 12 miles from the Hungarian frontier.

In the Caucasus the Russians have closed in and taken Erzingan. The full flight of the Turks before the triple Russian advance from the north, the northeast and the east, is expected by the military authorities here in the near future.

MORE CANADIAN TROOPS HAVE REACHED ENGLAND

OTTAWA, July 26.—It is officially announced thru the chief press censor's office that the following troops have arrived safely in England:

The 118th Canadian Mounted Rifles, British Columbia; 98th Battalion, Ontario; 93rd Battalion, Ontario; 105th Battalion, Prince Edward Island; 106th Battalion, Nova Scotia; cavalry, artillery and infantry drafts and details.

MAY CONTEST RIDING

ALD. SAMUEL McBRIDE, who will probably run in Southwest Toronto as an Independent Conservative.

GERMAN AIR RAID ON RUSS AERIAL STATION

Berlin Claims Success of Attack Off the Gulf of Riga.

BERLIN, July 26, via wireless to Sayville.—A German admiralty report today announces a successful raid by German aircraft on the Russian aerial station at Oerelon, Island of Oesel, off the Gulf of Riga. The statement says:

"A German air squadron on July 25 attacked and bombarded the Russian aerial station at Oerelon, Island of Oesel. Aerial sheds and aerial planes, which were ready for flight, were struck. Althc heavily shelled by the enemy's torpedo boats and battleplanes, the German attack was methodically carried out and all our aircraft returned undamaged."

FRENCH CAPTURE ESTREES HOUSES

Sudden Attack Masters Strongly Organized Group of Buildings.

BRING IN WAR SPOILS

Eleven Guns in All Taken From Germans in Recent Action.

Special Cable to The Toronto World.

PARIS JULY 26.—In a sudden attack the French captured a strongly fortified group of houses about 166 yards to the southeast of Estrees today. The enemy had been keeping up a constant sniping and his presence there was a thorn in the side of the French. He was taken completely by surprise by the suddeness of the French action. Some of the garrison were taken prisoner. It is announced that five four-inch cannon were captured south of Estrees on Monday. A total of 117 prisoners was taken in this action. Six other pieces of artillery in addition to the five four-inch guns were taken and added to the list of trophies.

In the Champagne a rather violent artillery action was fought in the sector west of Prosnes. Before Verdun an artillery action was engaged in about Fleury, and German detachments north of the Chapel of St. Eine were dispersed. An important German munitions depot near Dun was bombarded with 38 shells. The railway stations at Vilosnes and Brieulles and the bivouacs near Dennevoux were also made targets for 29 shells from French aeroplanes in nocturnal raids.

The official communication issued by the French war office tonight reads:

"South of the Somme a sudden attack made by us made us masters of a fortified house about 150 metres to the southeast of Estrees. We took some prisoners.

"Five cannon, of 105-mm., taken in a battery captured by us the day before yesterday, south of Estrees, are added to the material already reported as taken.

"On the rest of the front the day was calm except in Champagne, where a rather violent artillery action occurred in the sector west of Prosnes."

Belgion communication:

"There has been some artillery activity."

FEARS FOR SAFETY OF YACHTING PARTY

Steam Yacht Wild Rose, Owned By Quebec Man, is Missing.

PORTLAND, Me., July 26.—Inquiries were received here today regarding the pleasure steam yacht, Wild Rose, of Quebec, which touched here on Saturday on the way, it was understood, to Bar Harbor. A message from Bar Harbor said that the craft had not reached there this afternoon and confirmation of her sailing from this port was sought.

The Wild Rose is said to be owned by a son of George A. Drummond, of Quebec, but nothing further regarding her or the party on board was known here.

The weather has been thick along the Maine coast the last few days.

COOLING PRICES FOR SUMMER HATS.

Now is the time for summer straw hats and Panamas—the time both as to season and opportunity. All hats reduced to one-half, or better, in price. Our clearing sale of summer hats for men has been advanced a full six weeks, as it is generally in the second week of September that we begin to sacrifice our stock. Most particular bargains in Panamas. Dineen's, 140 Yonge street, Toronto, and 13 Hamilton, 20-22 King street west.

Ontario's Federal Ministers Must Cut Loose From the Nickel Trust

Someone has suggested that we should not single out Hon. Mr. Cochrane for censure when we are condemning the nickel policy of the Dominion and provincial governments. Prior to the fall of 1914 he was, no doubt, more to blame than anyone else for the economic blundering that characterized the nickel policy of Canada. But after the war broke out more than an economic question was involved. A national peril was upon us, and treason lurked in our midst. From that time on to the present Mr. Cochrane's colleagues, especially those from Ontario, shared with him the responsibility. Will they be enveloped with him in the shadow of dishonor?

From at least January, 1915, to date, all the members of the Borden government have been publicly notified and privately warned that Canadian nickel was being taken out of Canada and sent to Germany. They know that is the state of affairs today. Do they approve of it? We would like one by one to call the roll of our federal ministers from Ontario.

The eldest first. Sir George Foster is minister of trade and commerce, and should know more about the international currents of trade than any other member of the government. He represents in parliament the loyal City of Toronto. He is probably the most advanced imperialist we have in Canada. No man can speak at more length and with greater eloquence of loyalty, patriotism and Canada's duty to the empire. Does he believe that Canadian nickel should be refined in the United States and later on find its way to Germany? Does he believe that we should give aid and comfort to the King's enemies?

But, if Sir George is in England, and has forgotten about affairs Canadian, let us appeal to another member of the government, another Toronto M.P. Hon. Mr. Kemp is a near-knight, a knight in petto, as it were. Surely, before he feels the touch of the King's sword upon his shoulder, he should declare himself on the King's side. Does he favor shipping Canadian nickel to Germany and having it brought back in the dead bodies of our soldiers? Is he lined up with Hon. Wallace Nesbitt, K.C., and the nickel trust? Does he endorse the Cochrane policy, which has been the policy of the Borden government?

Then there is Sir Thomas White. He may have a future before him, and cannot afford to go into the Haldane and Meighen class. He is a hard worker and enjoys the respect of the people. He may for a long time take refuge in silence, but, sooner or later, he must get on the King's side or the kaiser's side of the Canadian nickel question.

Under which king, Sir Thomas?

But, after all, is it not Sir Sam Hughes, as minister of militia, who should either assert himself in the cabinet or appeal against the cabinet to the people? Sir Sam could retrieve many lost opportunities by seizing the helm at this time. We regret that he should be associated in the public mind with Hon. Wallace Nesbitt, K.C., who represents the Ross rifle, as well as the International Nickel Company. Sir Sam must have some information about people in high places at London and Ottawa alike in respect to nickel, which makes him a dangerous man to cross. That information for personal advantage he should not with cynical disdain withhold from the people. He should speak up, and if the pillars of state crumble, he will be found in the ruins undismayed.

Into his keeping our boys at the front have been committed, and the fathers and mothers of Canada have a right to appeal in this crisis to General Hughes. They're up against Canadian nickel in dead earnest.

And how about Hon. Mr. Carruthers? He is a lawyer and is able to weigh evidence. Surely he has investigated and come to some conclusion upon the nickel export. Does he think that Mr. Cochrane is right and The World wrong? Does he think that Canadian nickel should be controlled by a German trust and exploited for the benefit of Germany in this war? Why does not Mr. Carruthers speak up? Has he, like Zacharias of old, been suddenly stricken dumb?

Last, but not least, we come to Hon. J. D. Reid. Mr. Reid has been an industrious administrator, has kept on good terms with all his colleagues, and has taken charge of the political end in Ontario, so far as the government is concerned. Mr. Reid expects to become minister of railways some day, and to manage Sir Robert Borden's campaign for re-election. True, Mr. Rogers will work west of Lake Superior, but if the Borden government is to go back it needs an almost solid Ontario. It is up to Mr. Reid to get Sir Robert a solid Ontario.

It is a big job for Dr. Reid, and we fear that he is not tackling it in the right way. Does he really think that the people are paying no attention to this nickel question? Is he and the government going to brush aside the popular agitation against arming the Germans with Canadian nickel with which to kill and maim Canadian soldiers?

Let us warn Dr. Reid that if he thinks that furnishing munitions to the enemy in war time is a laughing matter, he and his colleagues will laugh on the other side of their mouths when the casualty lists come in, and every lintel in the land is touched by the angel Death.

Dr. Reid had better speak up and speak quick. He is credited with putting Mr. Ferguson in office at Queen's Park, as Mr. Cochrane is credited with discovering Mr. Hearst. Indeed, Mr. Reid and Mr. Cochrane came together from Ottawa and put the deal thru jointly. Is Mr. Reid in the Cochrane-Nesbitt-Meighen class? Surely he is not deaf and dumb. The people are anxious to hear him speak. Let the honorable gentleman speak up.

How different from the namby-pamby, mealy-mouthed stuff given out to our newspapers by our officials is the way Premier Hughes of Australia talks about the German metal trust. No Australian zinc has been going to Germany since this war commenced. He seized the mines and did the smelting himself, and the German metal trust will never again control Australian zinc. The special correspondent of The Montreal Gazette, in a sympathetic description of Premier Hughes and the impression he has made in England, says:

"He asserted that he had driven German trade from Australia, and he proposed a plan for keeping the key industry of smelting which is of equal importance to Australian mining industry and the British consumer, in the hands of British companies."

International nickel officials were at Welland the other day looking for a site on which to build a refinery and were made much of by Welland, which hopes to become the centre of a great electric smelting industry. A big deputation from North Bay, headed by his worship the mayor, will be at Queen's Park this morning, hoping to have the provincial-owned refinery located in their city. Hamilton might be reaching out for something of the kind, but then The Hamilton Herald is so well pleased with things as they are in the nickel industry that it might regard any proposal to transfer the nickel refining businesss from the United States to Canada as a mistake, if not an impertinence.

What a hustle the International Nickel Co. has suddenly developed! It is all over Ontario looking for sites for a refinery; and the hustle seems to have developed since The World took this matter up and brought it to the notice of the electors of North Perth and before the citizens of Canada generally, not to mention the citizens of Ontario, where this great body of nickel ore is located. In fact there is so much nickel ore in Sudbury that the greatest mineral experts known to science have declared that there is more wealth in the nickel ore bodies at Sudbury in Ontario than in any other area in the mineral world! But The World has not only been exposing the actions of the International, but it has been exposing politicians and prominent citizens of Canada, who have been connected with it. In fact the uncovering of the Hon. Wallace Nesbitt, who has been its chief representative in this country, and of the armament trust as represented by the Ross Rifle Co. and the German metal trust traveling under the guise of the International Nickel Co. of the United States, the Standard Oil Co. and a whole raft of power companies and other foreign concerns more or less entrenched under special privileges of one kind or another in Canada—the uncovering of this sedulous and active worker in our midst has aroused the people in Canada as no other revelation ever has aroused them. And so the International has decided to come down—like the coon—and locate in Canada and locate even in Ontario, notwithstanding their perfunctory undertaking of some time ago that they might put up a refinery somewhere on the Canadian Atlantic coast, where there was lots of sea water! Now they are toying with Welland and with Hamilton and with North Bay and with Toronto, and a dozen other places. And Hon. Howard Ferguson, up in the Queen's Park, we are glad to notice, is becoming unusually active in the matter, and he makes the bold claim that the Nickelers have got to locate in Ontario and must start refining right away; that it was the enterprise of the Nickel Commission appointed some two years ago by the Hearst government that has really brought this about. He might have given just a little credit to The World, but he didn't. But we are not looking for credit; we are looking for results and somehow we think we are going to get them.

In fact, the Hon. Howard has become so energetic in the good cause that The World has been trying to be energetic in that he is reported in last night's Telegram to the following effect:

GOVT. TO CHARGE ROYALTY ON REFINING PROCESS

Hon. G. Howard Ferguson Says That Province Will Not Engage in Business.

"We do not purpose going into the nickel refinery business ourselves," said the Hon. G. Howard Ferguson

: WAR SUMMARY :

THE DAY'S EVENTS REVIEWED

ARTILLERY DUELS and sharp local encounters marked the proceedings on the British battlefront yesterday, after the Australians had expelled the last German soldiers from Pozieres and had extended their gains beyond this important village. The military value of Pozieres, which is one of those positions conferring great advantage on its possessors, lies in the fact that it crowns the highest point in the Albert ridge and it affords an observation post that will enable the British to train their guns on the communications behind the German lines and to correct their fire. It is, therefore, not surprising that the Germans devoted great attention to the defence of this village. David Lloyd George, British secretary of state for war, cites a German divisional order, issued at Contalmaison on July 11. That order said that the conversion of villages into strong points was of the greatest importance. Such villages were Pozieres, Contalmaison, the two Bazentins and Longueval. Since that order was issued all those villages have been torn from the Germans.

* * * * * *

The British army on the Somme is now emerging from the country especially adaptable to trench warfare. For the past twenty months the rival armies have confronted each other from lines of trenches, as they did in the days of Marlborough. By pressing across the Albert ridge the British army should soon get into the open field and resume the war of motion, with which the war began. It was by sheer accident and not by design of the Germans that the war ever became one of trenches, for such a turn given to it served to prolong the issue, and such extension of decision obviously worked to the disadvantage of the enemy by giving the allies time to develop their resources. It happened that the Germans had provided themselves with a great number of heavy guns for an altogether different purpose, and that these siege guns came in handy for trench fighting. Talk about the allies learning anything from the Germans in the matter of armament is incorrect. The British navy was arm-

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

BITTER CHARGES MADE BY HEALY

Home Secretary Samuel Accused of Causing Sinn Fein Rising.

LONDON, July 26.—An exciting scene, indicative of the strong feeling which prevails among the Irish members, took place in the house of commons tonight, when Timothy Healy charged the government with arresting 2000 innocent persons in the course of the Irish rebellion, and treating them with a cruelty and ferocity which even Germany has not shown to Belgium. The home secretary, he added, had started the Sinn Fein organization in Ireland and, therefore, was father of the movement.

The Speaker here called Healy to order for irrelevance, but did not refuse the request of Herbert L. Samuel the home secretary, for permission to reply to the charges made by Healy. Secretary Samuel characterized Healy's charges as utterly unfounded and denied vigorously that prisoners had been illtreated or placed in solitary confinement, as alleged. The home secretary said he would leave the house to judge the value of Healy's allegations.

Premier's Announcement.

Premier Asquith announced that he would give Monday next for discussion of the motion on Ireland, to be moved by John Dillon. The motion follows:

"In view of the announcement of the government that they do not intend to produce the long-promised bill to settle the government of Ireland, it is vitally necessary and urgent that the government should immediately disclose their plans for the purpose of government of Ireland during the continuance of the war."