

## ANOTHER DAY OF HARD FIGHTING; RUSSIAN WAR MINISTER SAYS WAR CANNOT END IN FALL

### TERMS OF NEW HOME RULE BILL MADE PUBLIC

Bears Out Redmond's Contentions About Retention of Irish Members in Imperial Parliament.

Clause Regarding Ulster Counties Doesn't Say Whether or Not Exclusion is to be Permanent.

London, July 27.—In accordance with Premier Asquith's promise, an official paper giving the details of the agreement arrived at recently between David Lloyd George and the Irish leaders in the Irish negotiations was issued tonight. It bears out the contention made in debate in the House of Commons by John Redmond with regard to the retention of the Irish members of the Imperial parliament, inasmuch as clause four, merely says that "the Irish representation in the Imperial parliament shall remain unaltered, namely, 103," and says nothing concerning any substantial reduction in their number.

With regard to the duration of the new bill the official paper confirms Premier Asquith's statement of July 16, namely, that if parliament had not, by twelve months after the war, made a further permanent provision for the government of Ireland, then the duration of the operation of the bill shall be extended by an order-in-council for such time as may be necessary to make such provision.

Exclusion of Ulster. The clause referring to the exclusion of Ulster counties merely defines the excluded counties, but says nothing whether the exclusion is to be permanent.

An interesting clause in the agreement, not previously mentioned, gives the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland power to summon conferences between members for constituencies in the excluded area and members for the rest of Ireland.

The only new feature in the Irish situation today is that a petition is being largely signed in the House of Commons asking for a renewal of the negotiations for an Irish compromise on the lines suggested by John Redmond and Sir Edward Carson.

### 14 BAVARIANS LEFT OUT OF WHOLE COMPANY

Held Species of Fort in Centre of Pozieres for 12 Hours—Over 150 Machine Guns Destroyed.

Paris, July 27, 4.30 p. m.—The capture of the village of Pozieres from the Germans, puts the British in complete possession of this line in the Somme region.

The fight for Pozieres lasted 11 days—from July 14 to July 25. The place was defended by 200 machine guns, of which all but 30 were destroyed or put out of action by the British artillery.

A species of fort in the centre of the village was defended by a company of Bavarian infantry. These troops resisted for twelve hours, and at the end of that time only four men were found alive. In a dugout, close by, a heap of bodies remained unburied.

The last defenders of the village were the men of a Bavarian battalion, who were decimated as they crossed the 300 yards between the village and a cemetery, where they made their last but unsuccessful stand.

### BRITISH TESTING ENEMY'S STRENGTH BEYOND POZIERES BY SERIES OF SHARP THRUSTS

Further Consolidate Ground Won and Improve their Positions in Vicinity of Longueval and Delville Wood—Considerable Artillery Action.

French Make Progress East of Estrees—Germans Win Trenches in Champagne, but Quickly Driven Out Again.

London, July 28.—Since the completion of the capture of Pozieres, the news from the British front in France is mainly of artillery actions and testing encounters at various points on the German line. The comparative lull and hot, hazy weather, it is assumed, has given the Germans an opportunity to bring up further troops and guns with a view to renewed attempts to recapture Pozieres, where, however, according to unofficial reports, the British troops have further consolidated their positions.

Tonight's official report shows that there has been hard fighting all day, with some fluctuations of fortune, but that in the end the British improved their positions northeast of Pozieres and in the vicinity of Longueval and Delville Wood.

Similarly, from the eastern front there is little fresh news. There is much comment in the European capitals on the effect of the loss of the last great Turkish fortress in Armenia from which place the Turks are said to be fleeing, owing to exhaustion of their ammunition supplies, is likely to have in Constantinople, and also as to the influence this defeat, conjoined with the success of the Russians towards Brody, in opening the road to Lemberg, will have in Greece and Roumania.

The Associated Press correspondent at Athens learns that there is no longer any likelihood of an attack on the Allied forces at Saloniki.

The Russian war minister, according to an interview in the Russky Slovo, desires to dispel the illusion that the war can end in autumn. He admits that the German technique is so high that Germany can still offer a long resistance.

Hard Fighting Northeast of Pozieres. London, July 27.—The official statement issued by the war office tonight reads: "Today there has been hard infantry fighting in the northeast of Pozieres and in the vicinity of Longueval and Delville Wood.

"North of the line of Pozieres-Bazentin-Le Petit we succeeded last night in capturing about 200 yards of an important enemy trench, which hitherto had successfully resisted all our attacks.

"This morning, after an intense artillery fire, the enemy succeeded in regaining possession of the whole trench but our troops immediately re-attacked and have regained a footing in the southern end."

"On our right flank, after hard fighting, we have driven the enemy from the east and northeast of Delville Wood. Heavy fighting still continues in this vicinity, including Longueval, where we regained a portion of the northern part of the village.

"About one Wednesday morning, a small enemy party entered our trenches immediately west of the Ypres-Pillen road, but were immediately driven out.

"Further south, after artillery preparation, a party of British troops raided the enemy's lines. The Germans were encountered in front of their own wire and sustained a loss of some 30 killed. The British infantry then fought their way into the trenches, in which we found many Germans killed by our bombardment.

"Some good work was accomplished by the Royal Flying Corps Wednesday in locating enemy batteries and newly constructed defenses. Owing to the clouds and mist our machines had to fly very low, two of them are missing.

### ARMIES OF KURPATKIN AND BRUSILOFF TOTAL NEARLY 3 MILLION MEN

New York, July 27.—A despatch from Lausanne, Switzerland, to the Journal says: "Carefully sifted information today shows that the Germans have on the eastern front about 800,000 men and the Austrians 800,000, of whom they are said already to have lost some 300,000.

"The total of the Russian forces under the orders of General Kurpatkin and General Brusiloff equals 137 divisions of infantry and thirty-six divisions of cavalry, or 2,740,000 bayonets and 162,000 sabres, or a total of 2,902,000 men. General Brusiloff's army alone equals 1,175,000 men."

### NO BRITISH WARSHIP WITHIN 3 MILE LIMIT

Believed Commandant of U.S. Battleship who Saw Cruiser Enter Chesapeake Bay was Victim of Hoax.

Washington, July 27.—Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British ambassador, informed Acting Secretary of State Polk today that he had received a message from the admiral commanding the British squadron on the Atlantic coast denying that a British warship had entered Chesapeake Bay, as reported by the commander of the battleship Louisiana.

The ambassador said the British ships had strict orders not to enter the three-mile limit of American territorial waters, to waylay the German submarine Deutschland, or for any other purpose, and the admiral had reported that these instructions had not been violated at any time.

The statement of the ambassador will be accepted by the state department, but the commander of the Louisiana is being pressed by the navy department for further details on his report that a craft which passed him at Lynnhaven Inlet signaled English cruiser.

Officials do not know what to make of the case, but some are inclined to believe that the American officer was the victim of some kind of hoax.

### WAR ORDERS FOR ALLIES TIED UP

Attachment Proceedings Begun in Dayton, Ohio, Courts Against the Canadian Car and Foundry Co.

Dayton, Ohio, July 27.—Thousands of dollars worth of ammunition in process of manufacture for European nations in Miami Valley factories, was tied up today in attachment proceedings instituted in the local county courts by the Brownell Company and the Platt Iron Works Company, both of this city, against the Canadian Car and Foundry Company, and its New York agencies.

The sum of \$722,974 is claimed by the plaintiffs on the ground of breach of contract.

### Mutiny Breaks Out in Turk Regiment

New York, July 27.—The Journal has the following despatch from Athens: "Reports received here today from Smyrna state that a Turkish regiment mutinied at Sevelkeny and took refuge in the forest of Mount Simolou. Turkish forces pursued the mutineers and set fire to the forest. Many of the mutineers were burned to death."

### PICK OF TURKISH ARMIES DEFEATED, NO FURTHER BIG OFFENSIVE LOOKED FOR

Czar's Armies Covered 100 Miles Within a Week in Their Advance on Erzingan—Turks Had 350,000 Men Between Black Sea and Mush.

Russian War Minister Says War Cannot End this Autumn—Germany's Technique so High Further Struggle Must be Looked for Before Victory.

Petrograd, via London, July 27.—Russian troops covered a hundred miles in their advance on Erzingan within a week. The capture of that city means the virtual completion of the Russian occupation of Turkish Armenia, and gives Russia the benefit of the extremely fertile valley and opens an easy means of communication to Trebizond, for the western and southern Caucasus armies.

It is estimated that the Turks had between 25 and 30 divisions between the Black Sea and Mush—approximately 350,000 men. Three months ago the Turks undertook a comprehensive campaign, intended to recapture Erzurum, and incidentally to draw troops from the Russian European theatre. General Eudenich, the Russian commander in the Caucasus, succeeded, however, in holding the Turks in the Erzurum district while delivering an effective blow at them in the Mush district. In order to counter this flanking from the south, and a similar effort from the north, the Russians were obliged temporarily to abandon Mamakhatun, fifty miles west of Erzurum. The Russians now have captured Trebizond, Balbur and Gumush Khanesh and re-occupied Mamakhatun.

The Gallian advance of the Russians has caused the Germans to withdraw from the Balkans, and Turks were sent there to replace them. The Russians, quick to see the advantage thus afforded, started a vigorous offensive toward Erzingan. Only a rear guard battle preceded the capture of the town, the Turkish main forces having been beaten and forced to retreat toward Sivas.

Turks' Defense Completely Broken. Colonel Shumsky, military critic of the Bourse Gazette, in an article on the victory of the Russians at Erzingan says: "This defeat of the best troops of the Ottoman Empire has quite broken the Turkish defense. No further serious offensive can be expected, since only parts of divisions from the Constantinople, Thracian and Egyptian armies can be spared to patch up these broken units."

"Discussing the energetic preparations of the Russians for the continuance of the war, General Chouvaev, minister of war, in an interview with the Russky Slovo says: "It is necessary to dispel the illusion that the war can end, in the autumn. The breaking down of the enemy's forces has already begun—a fact as well known to the Germans as to the Entente Allies—but Germany's technique is so high that in spite of her economic weakening and the lowered morale of her troops, Germany still has the power to resist, and we must look forward to a further struggle before the final victory."

"This explains the recent orders calling men, ordinarily exempt, to the colors. Russia already has a large reserve, but it is our intention that this reserve shall not diminish. It is fitting also that the foreign races in Russia, who ordinarily would not be obliged to serve, should be recruited, if not in the active army, at least in work connected with the conduct of the war, for all elements in Russia will receive the benefits of victory."

34,000 Prisoners in Nine Days. Petrograd, July 27, via London, July 28.—The official communication from general headquarters issued this evening reads: "Western front: During the battles between July 16 and 25 General Sakharoff's troops captured 34,000 Germans and Austrians, 45 cannon and 71 machine guns.

"Caucasus front: At Sapker, 20 kilometres north of Erzingan, we took 5,000 hand-grenades, 1,000 shells and 800 caissons of cartridges. At Hasiahan we captured a hospital of 800 beds. At Erzingan we captured a depot of rifles, revolvers, bayonets and artillery munitions, together with 1,000 pounds of petrol and benzine. The town of Erzingan was not damaged."

Has Broken Shaft. The shaft of the Governor Carlton is broken, was the word received at 3.30 o'clock this morning from the ferry superintendent, the water having gone down far enough for them to ascertain that fact but not far enough to tell what other damage was done.

Laurence Ginnell Refused to Leave House when Ordered by the Speaker Until Urged by Brother Nationalists.

London, July 27.—Laurence Ginnell, a stormy Nationalist, whose opposition to the government has grown more and more aggressive since the Irish insurrection last Easter and who, in questions to the cabinet ministers, made the most serious charges against the government, caused a short suspension of the sitting in the House of Commons today owing to his refusal to withdraw when ordered to do so by the Speaker of the house.

Mr. Ginnell refused to budge when approached by the sergeant of arms, who was ordered to remove him, and not until the sergeant had summoned assistance and his brother Nationalists had advised him to do so, did he obey the command of the Speaker.

The Nationalist member had asked Herbert Samuel, secretary for home affairs, whether the military authorities at the time of the insurrection at Dublin had the sanction of the government for "bombing the headquarters of the Cumannannan nurses, cutting the Red Cross off the dresses and imprisoning them as criminals."

Mr. Ginnell alone voted against the motion.

### CASUALTIES AMONG BRITISH OFFICERS 4,433

For First 3 Weeks of July—Total Since the War Began 10,105 Killed and 21,290 Wounded.

London, July 27.—The severity of the fighting since the beginning of the present offensive on the western front is indicated by the list of casualties among officers, issued by the war office, showing for the first three weeks of July, 1,108 killed, 2,824 wounded, and 491 missing, a total of 4,433. This makes the aggregate losses since the beginning of the war, 33,857 of which 10,105 were killed, 21,290 wounded, and 2,462 missing.

The proportion of killed to wounded is still about two to one, although it was rather less than this during the first fortnight of July.

### NORTH BAY, ONT., BIDDING FOR THAT NICKEL REFINERY

Toronto, July 27.—Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, minister of mines, lands and forests, informed an influential deputation from Northern Ontario, which waited upon him today to urge upon the government the advantages of North Bay as a location for a nickel refinery, that he was thoroughly in accord with the view that the refinery should be established at some point in Northern Ontario, where it legitimately belonged, and that his influence would be exerted in that direction.

The minister declared that at the next session of the legislature, after the report and recommendations of the nickel commission had been brought down, the government would enact legislation which would not only amply safeguard the nickel industry, but allow the people of Ontario to get a fair share of the profits accruing from the commercialization of Ontario's nickel ores.

He declined, however, to express himself in favor of any particular locality.

The deputation, fifty strong, was representative of boards of trade and town and township councils as far north as Sudbure, east to Mattawa, north to Coburg and south to Burk's Falls.

Montreal, July 27.—Mr. F. P. Galtus, manager of government railways, who was operated upon for appendicitis in the Western Hospital here about two weeks ago, has so far recovered he will probably leave for his home in Moncton, N. B. tomorrow evening.