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PROBS—Fair and very warm; a few
dermatoms, chiefly on Thursday.

The Toronto World

WEDNESDAY MORNING JULY 19 1916 —FOURTEEN PAGES

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VOL. XXXVI.—No. 13,034

BRITISH PERCELENDIST GERMAN ATTACKS
HEAVY FIGHTING AROUND LONGUEVAL AND DELVILLE WOOD
CANNONADING INDICATES ALLIES' OFFENSIVE IN BALKANS

GERMAN GAS SHELLS
PRECEDE HOT ATTACK

British Stoutly Defend Newly-Won Positions
in Vicinity of Longueval and Delville
Wood—General Results Achieved
by Sir Douglas Haig Afford
Keen Satisfaction.

LONDON, July 19.—The British official statement, issued at
Midnight, reads:
"After a bombardment with lacrymatory and gas shells, the
Germans commenced an attack against our positions in the vicinity
of Longueval and Delville wood. Heavy fighting is still in progress.
"Elsewhere there is nothing of importance to report."

While the adverse weather is com-
pelling a lull in the fighting on the
western front, military critics are tak-
ing stock of the situation.
They are agreeably surprised by the
large captures of heavy armament
Gen. Sir Douglas Haig, the British
commander in chief, has been able to
announce and point out how, altho the
British attacks have not been pressed with
the greatest rapidity, in order to give
the German no time to organize
formidable defences, at the same time
as was evidenced by the withdrawal of
the British from Fourcaux wood,
where they had reached the German
third line. Gen. Haig wisely resisted
the temptation to hold on to that
point, which would have incurred heavy
losses, with probably heavy
losses, in favor of a more methodical
advance.

Second Line Weaker
Evidence received from the front, as
well as the official map published here,
seems to prove that the German second
line of defences was far less strong
and elaborate than the first, hence the
military observers believe that the ob-
stacles are likely to be less difficult as
the entente allies advance.
Sir Douglas Haig's afternoon report
stated that the hampered by a heavy
mist and rain British troops last night
made material progress on a front of
1000 yards in the region of Oviliers.
The communication follows:
"Thick mist and incessant rain still
are interfering with our operations in
the neighborhood of the Somme, but
the north Oviliers we made sub-
stantial progress last night on a front
of 1000 yards. The enemy were driven
out of several strongly defended
positions, and we captured some prisoners
and six machine guns.
"Near Wytchate (Belgium) we
made a successful raid into German
trenches, and the German commander
what is known as a "dud," an army
term for a shell which has failed to
detonate.

Comparative Lull
With regard to the eastern front,
Gen. von Linsingen's retirement across
the Lipa is considered by the critics
as removing the last serious obstacle
to the advance of the Russians to-
ward Lemberg.
There was little fresh news from
the front today. Gen. Haig was able
to report substantial progress north
of the north Oviliers we made sub-
stantial progress last night on a front
of 1000 yards. The enemy were driven
out of several strongly defended
positions, and we captured some prisoners
and six machine guns.

There is no longer a case of
"shells," said a gunner who re-
membered the days of munitions
shortage. "It is no longer a case of
asking for more, but of somebody in
the rear asking over the telephone if
we have enough."

It cleared after yesterday's rain,
which did not interrupt the shelling
or the taking yesterday of 1500 yards
of a second line trench west of Poz-
ieres, which has been the centre of
interest for the last 24 hours. This
village sits on a high and commanding
position, and the British have now
established themselves on either side
of its ruins, into which they continued
today pouring a big volume of shell
fire.
The Germans were seen using for
the first time in this action a poison-
ous shell, which does not explode,
but emits an asphyxiating gas. At
first sight it may be mistaken for
what is known as a "dud," an army
term for a shell which has failed to
detonate.

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The French also experienced what they describe as a "relatively
calm day" on the front south of the Somme. They drove the enemy
out of some houses that they had occupied in Biaches Village. The
attacks which they adventured against La Maisonette the previous
night were not renewed yesterday, and they were content to let mat-
ters stand with the repulse. The Belgians, for the first time in
months, carried out a raid of German positions. They attacked the
enemy north of Dixmude, penetrated one of his trenches, killed the
greater number of the occupants, and brought back some un-
wounded prisoners.

The Germans are sending out carefully edited despatches con-
cerning their defeat southwest of Lutsk. They assert that they retired
because the Russians had brought up greatly superior forces over
double-tracked railways and two excellent military roads. They refer
to the operations as being eastward and southeastward of Lutsk,
and thereby they confess that they are concealing the whole truth

CAPTURE FOUR
LINES LEADING
INTO HUNGARY

Russians Achieve Three Im-
portant Advances at Wide-
ly Separated Points.

WIN CAUCASUS FIGHTS
Success in Volhynia May
Open New Way of
Attack.

PETROGRAD, July 18, via London,
11:26 p.m.—Altho the issue of the
struggle between the opposing forces
in the region of the Stokhod River
has been during the last few days no
essential change in the situation along
the main Russian front, the Russians
have achieved three important
advances at widely separated points in
the eastern war theatre.
The first is the successful drive
southwest of Lutsk. The second is
the advance of the extreme southern wing
of Gen. Brusilov's forces along the
high road leading to Hungary, and
the third is the improved situation in
the Caucasus resulting from the tak-
ing of Balburt. In the first region
the Russian operations are now being
directed against the left wing of Gen.
Ehrlich-Ermolli's army near Svinitsky,
which has already yielded ground be-
hind the fierceness of the Russian ad-
vanced groups employed against Brusilov's
forces. Bohm-Ermolli's group had
been the least affected by the Rus-
sian offensive, and after its initial
withdrawal from Dubno at the be-
ginning of the Russian campaign, he
held his ground firmly against all
Russian attempts to push the advance
to the Galician frontier town
of Brody. The beginning of the fur-

DRIVE GERMANS
FROM BIACHES

Dislodge Germans From
Houses in Outskirts of
Village.

BELGIANS MAKE RAID
Penetrate Foe's Trenches and
Kill Most of the Occu-
pants.

Special Cable to The Toronto World.
PARIS, July 18.—The French ejected
the Germans from a few houses in
the eastern outskirts of Biaches Vil-
lage this afternoon. The Teutons had
penetrated into these in the confusion
of their night attack.
The official communication issued
by the war office tonight reads:
"South of the Somme the day was
relatively calm. The enemy did not
renew his attempts against La
Maisonette. We drove the Germans
from some houses which they held in
the Village of Biaches."
There is no event of importance to
report on the rest of the front.
Belgian communication:
"Last night a Belgian detachment
carried out a raid in the direction
of the enemy trenches north of Dix-
mude. It succeeded in penetrating
the trenches, killing the greater part
of the occupants and bringing back
unwounded prisoners.
"During the day the artillery was
active."
The French afternoon communi-
cation said that the Germans made an
attack on the French front of the
preceding night and that they gained some
ground in the vicinity of Biaches. The
French positions extending from
Biaches to La Maisonette and on the
bank of the Meuse, in the direction
of the enemy, had with heavy losses
to the enemy. But groups of Germans
spread along the canal on the east
side of Biaches and fighting was pro-
duced.
French infantry also broke up a
German raid on Hill 304, on the west
bank of the Meuse, in the Verdun
region. Grenade fighting near the
Chapel of St. Fine and west of Fleury
east of the Meuse resulted in favor of
the French.

COSSACKS TAKE TURKS
IN IMPETUOUS CHARGE

Capture Over Six Hundred Men
in Advance in Caucasus.
PETROGRAD, via London, July 18,
11:09 p.m.—An official communication
issued this evening reads:
"By the Caucasus our Cossacks in
an impetuous advance in the region
of Platousty took prisoners to the
number of 34 Turkish officers and 808
men, and captured two machine guns.
"Later information states that a
Turkish flag was taken in a fight
near Balburt by Nicholas Brounenok,
a mounted orderly belonging to one
of our regiments of Caucasian sharp-
shooters."

TO ASSIST FLAVELLE
ON MUNITIONS BOARD

Edward Fitzgerald, Formerly of
C. P. R., is Given Appoint-
ment.

By a Staff Reporter.
OTTAWA, July 18.—Edward Fitz-
gerald, late of the Canadian Pacific
Railway purchasing department, has
been appointed assistant to the chair-
man of the Imperial munitions board,
Mr. J. W. Flavell.

WEST JUBILANT
OVER PROSPECT
OF GREAT CROP

Sir Donald Mann, Back From
Trip, Says Outlook is
Remarkable.

BIG BUSINESS REVIVAL
New and Abounding Prosper-
ity Coming—Much New
Ground Broken.

"I have been building railways in
the Canadian west and have been thru
the western country every summer for
27 years, but I never saw the crops
look so good as they do at this time
or promise a harvest so abundant,"
declared Sir Donald Mann, vice-pres-
ident of the Canadian Northern Rail-
way system, to a World reporter yester-
day upon his return from an in-
spection tour that carried him to the
Pacific coast. "I went out by the
northern route thru Edmonton," he
continued, "and back by the southern
route thru Calgary. I was over the
grain-growing districts of Manitoba,
Saskatchewan and Alberta. Every-
where indications are for the biggest
crop in our history. It seems hardly
possible, of course, that we can ex-
ceed the wonderful crop of 1915, but
we certainly will not fall below it.
The 1916 crop today looks better than
the 1915 crop did a year ago."
Breaking New Ground.
"Which is even more promising and
significant," Sir Donald continued, "is
the breaking of new ground in the
prairie provinces. Our agents report
that in the territory served by the
Canadian Northern system this will
amount to at least 800,000 acres, and
possibly run up to the million mark."
"Is the grain held over the winter
from last fall's harvest getting to
market?"
"Quite surely. Just now it is going
forward from our stations at the rate
of 80,000 bushels a day, making a total
up to July 12th, of 115,000,000
bushels. Never have the western
provinces been more buoyant and con-
fident than they are today.
"A truly wonderful change has come
over the western country since the
Canadian Northern began to build."
continued Sir Donald reflectively.
"Twenty years ago the rates charged
by the transportation companies were
150 per cent. higher than they are
today."
Continued on Page 2, Column 4.

TWO NEUTRAL VESSELS
TORPEDOED AND SUNK

Dutch Ship and Swedish Schooner
Sent to Bottom.
COPENHAGEN, July 18, via Lon-
don.—It was announced today that
two more neutral vessels had been
torpedoed. The Ritzma News Agency
says they were the Dutch ship
Denusa and the Swedish schooner
Bertha, and that their crews were
landed at Nyborg.

HEAVY FIRING
MAY PORTEND
BALKAN DRIVE

Cannonading is Reported in
Progress Along Entire
Saloniki Front.

OFFENSIVE IS COMING?
Despatch So Indicates, But
Allies' Plans Are Closely
Veiled.

PARIS, July 18.—Official advices re-
ceived from Saloniki under date
Monday say that cannonading is in
progress along the entire Saloniki
front.
"Allied aeroplanes burned part of
the Bulgarian camp in the region of
Monostir," the statement says.
"There is cannonading along the
whole front."
May Mean Big Drive.
The information given out by the
French authorities in regard to the
situation at Saloniki is not sufficiently
explicit to indicate whether the on-
coming offensive movement
such as would be preceded by a
general bombardment. A drive from
Saloniki is expected in July
for some time during the summer. A
Saloniki despatch of several weeks ago
said that an allied offensive in Mac-
edonia had been arranged for the
middle of May, but that it had been
postponed and might be expected in
September. There are some 150,000
Serbian troops on this front, several
hundred thousand French and British
soldiers. It is generally understood
that the allies have withdrawn troops
to be men for a campaign. Opposed
to them are the Bulgarians with unknown
numbers of Turks, Germans and Aus-
trians. It has been reported that Bul-
garian allies have withdrawn troops
recently on account of the offensive
campaigns in the French, Russian and
Caucasus fronts.

The Nickel Show Is Mr. McGarry's
Limit--Not Nickel Trusts

The interest in the nickel situation
widens in every direction. They're talk-
ing about it in New York, where there is
a lot of trading in the shares of the
International Nickel Co. They credit a
slump in the value of the stock to the
agitation going on in Canada. Some weeks
ago a lot of the stock was sold here. But
that is neither here nor there; the real
point is the decision of the two govern-
ments at Ottawa and Toronto when
presented in parliament and in the press
to stop the export of the ore, or to limit
it absolutely to export on condition that
the nickel refined from it is returned to
Canada for distribution as imperial war
materials and the necessity of war dicta-
tes.

There was a great cry in the Toronto
press yesterday over the nickel trust
which the Ontario government has
employed such influential men to head
off any and every attempt to locate a
real nickel industry in Ontario, which has
a monopoly of the ore? And the readers
of The Globe don't want to know about
these things as much as they want to
know why The Globe doesn't favor the
location of the industry in Canada, and
why it has not attacked the Borden gov-
ernment and the Hearst government for
the way in which they have allowed Ger-
mans to get possession of our nickel ore,
and to take it out of the country and to
do what they like with it, and give it to
the enemies of the allies; and why didn't
they see that Mr. Rowell took a strong
position against the easy ways of the
Borden government in dealing with the
nickel trust in the payment of its just
taxes?
The Globe, you will remember, has been
howling like a derelict against the armor
of trust of Europe; but it doesn't say a word
about these things now that it knows that
the nickel trust is the linch pin of the
armament trust in America, and there-
fore, the institution likely to help on the
war, because of the sales it can effect
more than any other force.

And then The Globe goes off as usual
and talks about betterments, and the
social uplift that the nickel trust is pro-
viding for its workmen up at Sudbury.
But very little about fair treat-
ment to the nation and to the cause of the
empire.

Why the Dominion Government should
have selected an accountant in the de-
partment of railways and canals, and
ignored the department of mines or the
department of trade and commerce,
when the shipment of nickel to the
enemy called for investigation, does not
seem to be very clear. Political patron-
age is a blight on Canada. It has ro-
bbed the overseas forces of munitions
the government should have
used. It is helping to supply munitions
to the enemy by special privileges con-
ferred on the International Nickel
Trust?

Everyone is entitled to three guesses as
to why an officer from the railways de-
partment at Ottawa was sent to New
York. Surely the reason is not to be
found in the fact that that department is
presided over by Hon. Frank Cochrane
and George P. Graham has always kept a
friendly eye out for his big constituency
at Sudbury. By the provincial legislation of
1907 the collection of taxes from mining
companies was given to the minister of
forests, lands and mines, and when the
provincial treasurer, Mr. Cochrane, and
his successor was Hon. W. H. Hearst, also
from New Ontario, it was Mr. Hearst
who commuted the tax on the
American Nickel Trust at \$40,000 per an-
num, so that \$40,000 will be paid this
year; when, according to some authori-
ties, ten times that amount should be
paid.

Mr. McGarry, the energetic provincial
treasurer, is not allowed to raise money
by going after the nickel deposit at Sud-
bury. He may take coppers from children
going to nickel shows, but that is as near
as he is allowed to get to the Canada
Copper Company or the American Nickel
Copper Company or the American Nickel
Trust.

But here is something that requires
explanation. This commutation or
compromise was made several years ago.
The World sent a reporter to Queen's
Park two years ago to find out how much
the American Nickel Trust or the Canada
Copper Company was paying in the way
of taxes and he was refused all informa-
tion beyond the statement that the com-
panies were paying three per cent. tax
on net profits. We do not think the
public attention until last season. Is it
possible that N. W. Rowell never knew
that it made this \$40,000 arrangement
with the nickel company Mr. Rowell
would say little or nothing about it? Ed
Simcoe County, July 15, 1916.

CHARLES BEARDMORE IS
DEAD AT PHILADELPHIA

Charles Beardmore, a son of the late
Walter Beardmore, leather merchant,
Toronto, died suddenly yesterday from
heart failure in Philadelphia, where he
was visiting his mother. The late Mr.
Beardmore, who had only recently re-
turned from a trip to England, was 36
years of age, and besides his connection
with the business of his father he
was a student in architecture. His educa-
tion was received in Switzerland. He was
unmarried and is survived by his mo-
ther and three brothers, William, Lis-
sant and Kennel.

BIG RAILWAY STRIKE
IN SPAIN TERMINATED

Men Satisfied With Arbitration
Plan Proposed by the
Government.
MADRID, July 18.—The striking
railway employes agreed today to re-
sume work immediately. It was de-
cided that their interests would be
safeguarded by the plan of arbitration
proposed by the government.

Tuesday
interest in this
away out of the
reduced price.

Silk, 63c.
Inches wide; guar-
anteed.

Ray, 12 1/2c.
and gray shade; 30
colors. Regular 20c.

Fabrics, 95c.
They're guaranteed
fancy weaves. Regu-
lar 1.25.

Lustres, 59c.
Guaranteed black; rich
shades. Regular
1.00.

Sport Shirts
\$1.00
They're Sport Shirts, made
of fine white shirting
material. The most com-
fortable shirt for warm
weather. These are of
particularly good quality
at the price. . . . 1.00

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(Continued on Page 4, Columns 1 and 2)