

## JUTLAND BATTLE TURNING POINT

First of Allied Successes Begun With Naval Fight.

### FOE FLEET USELESS

Mr. Balfour Denounces Piracy and Murder of Fryatt.

(Continued from page one.)

There was an attempt to break the bars and burst the confining gates. It failed, and with its failure, the sea fleet sank again into impotence.

**Foe Admits Defeat.**

"The Germans claim Jutland as a victory, but in essence they admit the contrary, since the object of a naval battle is to obtain command of the sea, and it is certain that Germany has not obtained that command, while Great Britain has not lost it. Tests of this assertion are easy to apply. Has the grip of the British blockade relaxed since May 31? Has it not, on the contrary, tightened?

"The Germans themselves will admit the increasing difficulty of importing raw materials and foodstuffs and of exporting their manufactures, hence the violence of their investigations against Great Britain."

**Munitions Flow Abroad.**

Mr. Balfour says that if they had felt themselves on the way to maritime equality the Germans would not have so loudly advertised the Deutschland incident, the whole interest of which, in German eyes, was to prove their ability to elude the barrier raised by the British fleet, between them and the outer world. As further proof of the impotence of the German fleet, Mr. Balfour points to the ever-increasing flow of men and munitions from England pouring across the channel to France.

"It has reached colossal proportions," he continues, "its effects on the war may well be decisive. Yet never has it been more secure from attack by enemy battleships or cruisers than it has been since the German 'victory' of Jutland."

The first Lord refers to German exhortations to look at the map and see the extent of German successes, and adds:

"That depends on what maps you take. Even the map of Europe shows an ever-shrinking battle."

Mr. Balfour advises those requiring further proof of the value the Germans attach to their "victorious fleet" to study the German policy of submarine warfare, and says:

**Appeal to Brutality.**

"The advantage of submarine attacks on commerce is that they cannot be controlled by superior fleet power in the same way as attacks by cruisers; a disadvantage is that they cannot be carried out on a large scale consistently with the laws of war or the requirements of humanity. They make therefore a double appeal to German militarism—an appeal to its prudence and an appeal to its brutality."

"The Germans knew that their 'victorious fleet' was useless. It could be kept safe in harbor while the submarine warfare went merrily on its side. They knew that submarines could not be brought to action by battleships or battle cruisers. They thought therefore that to these new weapons they should add the old and tried destroyer of our merchant ships must fall an easy prey, unprotected by our ships of war and unable to protect themselves."

"They were wrong in both respects, and doubtless it is their wrath at the skill and endurance of the British merchant captains and British crews have defended the lives and property under their charge that has driven the German admiralty to the latest and stupidest act of calculated atrocity—the judicial murder of Captain Fryatt."

The first Lord contends that the case is not worth arguing, that it is useless to do the German military authorities the injustice of supposing they were animated by solicitude for the principles of international law and acedipally blundered.

"The illegality of their folly," he continues, "was of different kind. It flowed from a different source. They knew what Captain Fryatt was doing, and they resolved at all costs to discourage imitation."

"What blunders they are. They know how to manipulate machines, but of managing men they know less than nothing. They are always supposing that they behave like brutes that can cow their enemies into behaving like cowards. Small is their knowledge of men. I doubt whether one can be found who has not received some training in the art of managing men. It is not, I think, without material for forming a judgment about German freedom."

### CHEESE MARKETS.

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 3.—Ten hundred and thirteen white cheese boards and solid tonight at 17 1/2c.

BROCKVILLE, Aug. 3.—At the regular cheese board meeting, held here today, the offerings were as follows: 1801 white, 2000 colored and 1306 white at 17 1/2c. The street prices were the same.

KINGSTON, Aug. 3.—At the Frontenac cheese board meeting, 1801 white and 1001 boxes colored offered; 130 boxes sold at 16 1/2c, balance unsold.

### DROWNED IN WELLAND CANAL.

Special to The Toronto World.

ST. CATHARINES, Ont., Aug. 2.—Guiseppe Ruchio, an Italian employe on section 4, Welland Ship Canal, was accidentally drowned when he fell into the water of the old channel from the contractor's bridge. He was 38 years of age and leaves a widow and three children. The coroner's inquest into the circumstances surrounding the accident.

## A Story of the Second Year of the GREAT WAR

WILL APPEAR IN THIS WEEK'S ISSUE OF

## THE SUNDAY WORLD

Every student of the great conflict will read with interest this interesting summary of the happenings covering the operations of the armies of the allies with the mighty Hun forces.

The thousands of World readers who have followed the graphic war summaries which have appeared in The World from day to day, will be gratified to learn that W. H. Stewart, the gifted descriptive writer, has prepared this review.

## The Sunday World

is for sale by all newsdealers and newsboys at 5 cents per copy. It can be purchased on all railway trains; at the principal summer resorts, and all hotel news stands. If you will ensure obtaining a copy of this week's Sunday World

## ORDER NOW

### CASEMENT MET

#### HIS FATE COOLLY

Cheers and Groans Came From Crowd Outside Prison Gates.

### DRAMATIC SPECTACLE

Irish Group Dropped on Knees and Prayed When Bell Sounded.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—Roger Casement, former knight and consul, was hanged at 9 o'clock this morning in Pentonville jail for high treason. He was convicted of conspiring to cause an armed revolt in Ireland, and with having sought German aid to that end.

Two hours before the execution a crowd of men, women and children gathered before the prison gates. Twenty minutes before Casement mounted the scaffold the great prison bell commenced to toll. The sound was greeted with cheers from the crowd, mingled with some groans. At 9 o'clock the crowd had swollen to such proportions that it extended for two blocks from the prison front. At one minute after nine a single stroke on the big bell announced that the trap had been sprung. It was the signal for another yell from the crowd, which suddenly died away into dead silence.

Casement met his death with calm courage, according to eye-witnesses. Early in the morning two priests of the Roman Catholic Church administered the last rites in the cell of the condemned man, and shortly afterwards a little procession, headed by the warden, with Casement following, passed the execution shed, only five yards away. The priests recited the Latin of the dying Casement, responding in low tones: "Lord have mercy on my soul."

As the party reached the shed where the gallows was erected, the special executioner, a hairdresser, named Ellis, approached Casement and quickly plied him. The two chaplains, the under sheriff of Middlesex, and the under sheriff of Middlesex, then took their positions in front of the scaffold. Casement mounted the gallows steps firmly and composedly, his spirit to God as he stepped on the trap. A moment later the lever was pulled.

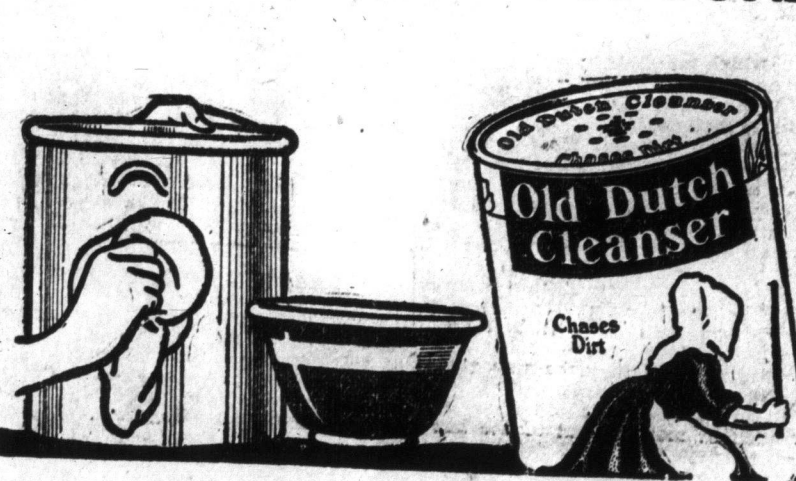
Immediately after the trap was sprung the prison engineer and physician descended into the pit, where, after the application of the usual tests, Casement was pronounced dead at nine minutes after nine. According to the custom in the case of prisoners hanged for crimes similar to that of Casement, his body will be buried in quicklime in the prison yard, but probably no decision as to the burial will be made until after the inquest.

An affecting incident took place outside of the prison wall as the execution was in progress. At the back of the prison, a little distance from the crowd about the gates, was a group of about thirty Irishmen and women. When the dull clang of the prison bell announced that the doomed man had paid the last penalty, this little group bowed their heads and with hands joined remained for some moments silently praying for the repose of the soul of their dead fellow-countryman.

**In cleaning earthenware crocks and bowls**

**Old Dutch**

**saves a lot of work**



## JAMES A. NORRIS GETS NOMINATION

But Will Not Support Hearst Government on Prohibition.

### FAVORED REFERENDUM

Declares Workman Has Right to "His Glass of Lager."

(Continued from page one.)

ville, Fred G. McBrien and David Spence being present. Mr. Spence was present and his name was withdrawn. Mr. McBrien withdrew his name in a sentence in which he declared himself in favor of the referendum. Mr. Somerville, however, the large audience listened forward eagerly to listen. It was reported for an hour that morning with Premier Hearst, and he was supposed to be charged with a message to the convention from Queen's Park. He declared emphatically that every loyal Conservative must support the referendum and its entire program, including prohibition. The Frenchman, he said, was entrenched in Quebec, in Manitoba and in Nova Scotia, and let the Frenchmen who would not fight get into power. Coming a little closer to the question before the convention, Mr. Somerville said that he had supported Mr. Norris on last Monday night, but at that time he did not know his views on the liquor question. Had he known, he would not have supported him. Then, somewhat illogically, Mr. Somerville withdrew his name and brought about the immediate unanimous nomination of Mr. Norris.

**Whitney Was Right.**

The Somerville effort was interpreted to mean that the Conservative government does not approve of Mr. Norris and his views, but is quite satisfied to have him named as the Conservative member from Southwest Toronto. After having made Mr. Norris' nomination absolutely certain, Mr. Somerville stood up when the chairman called on the meeting to ratify the Norris nomination by a standing vote.

Before the ballot of the convention was cast for Mr. Norris that gentleman for the first time had no doubt of his election, and he was loudly praised the Hearst government for its hydro policy and other achievements.

**MARQUIS INOUE HAD BUSY DAY YESTERDAY**

Toured City in Afternoon and Dined With Premier at Night.

His Excellency the Marquis Inoue, ambassador of the Japanese at the Court of St. James, had a busy day yesterday attending the various functions provided for his entertainment. In the morning he was taken for a motor ride about the city and was filled with admiration for the finest of the Dominion. At 1:30 he was taken to the harbor, where he was met by the harbor master and escorted to government house and in the afternoon he was taken for a long boat ride about the harbor. At night he dined at the York Club in company with Premier Hearst. Today he will probably attend the memorial services at 11 a.m. in St. James Cathedral, and leave for Vancouver, where he will embark for Japan.

**Civic Holiday Week-End Trips—Bala, Bobcaygeon and Point au Baril.**

For the convenience of those visiting the above resorts for the week-end, the Canadian Pacific will operate week-end and holiday service from Toronto as follows:

"Bala week-end train" will leave Toronto 12:15 p.m. Saturday, Aug. 5, arriving Bala 4:30 p.m.; returning will leave Bala 7:50 p.m. Monday, Aug. 7, arriving Toronto 11:10 p.m.

"Bobcaygeon week-end train" will leave Toronto 1:30 p.m. Saturday, Aug. 5, arriving Bobcaygeon 4:30 p.m.; returning will leave Bobcaygeon 8 p.m. Monday, Aug. 7, instead of Sunday, Aug. 6, arriving Toronto 10:50 p.m.

"Point au Baril week-end sleeper" will leave Toronto 9:40 p.m. Friday, Aug. 4, and may be occupied until departure of steamer. Returning will leave Point au Baril 1:27 a.m. Monday, Aug. 6, arriving Toronto 10:50 p.m. Tuesday morning, Aug. 8 (may be occupied Sunday evening), arriving Toronto 8:20 a.m.

Further particulars from Canadian Pacific Ticket Agents, or W. B. Howard, District Passenger Agent, Toronto.

**Protest Against Deal.**

"I never have been and never will be," he said, "a party to any political deal. My attitude is right before the public. I am not a party to a deal against anything in the nature of a protest. From the first day to this day my attitude has been to let Mr. Norris have his chance. There was no talk with Norris or anybody else about what was going to happen. I met Mr. Armstrong at the door and he asked me he was going to support Norris. I said, 'all right, so will I.' But what happened outside?" called a delegate.

"We believed that Mr. Norris would endorse the government program," the delegate continued. "We had not been advised to the contrary until after the nomination was made. It was his intention to come and place his views before you and ask your support. He indicated that it was his intention to advocate some changes in connection with the government's policy. And I could not support any program that was not an endorsement of the government program."

Aug. 4, 1914—War Declared

Aug. 4, 1916—Allies Winning

# ORGANIZE for Victory!



THE THIRD YEAR OF THE WAR calls for the organized co-operation of every citizen of the Province of Ontario. ALL must help to hasten the day of final triumph. For the sake of those who have made the Great Sacrifice, and of those now overseas or in training, every citizen must give the best service possible. No one need feel "out of it" when the great day of Victory comes, but everyone must qualify now by sharing in the sacrifices which the War demands.

### Suggestions for Organization

In many Municipalities there are already active patriotic organizations, such as Recruiting, Red Cross, Soldiers' Aid and Patriotic Fund Committees. In such cases, one of these, or, better still, a joint committee of these and the citizens generally, might undertake to co-operate with the Central Committee at Toronto.

Where there is no active representative organization, it is suggested that one be formed at the earliest moment. It should be non-partisan (in the broadest sense), and represent every interest affected by war conditions.

### What Organizations Should Do

1. Find more men for Overseas service.
2. Help in keeping our munitions plants working to full capacity.
3. Induce every possible worker, men and women, to serve on the farm and in other essential industries.
4. Find money for the coming WAR LOAN and war funds.
5. In short, assist in the organization of Ontario's resources to meet war conditions and after-war conditions.

**THRIFT and ECONOMY**, and a careful consideration and preparation for our problems are essential if we would meet the present and future needs. For further suggestions and information you are cordially requested to write at once to **ALBERT H. ABBOTT, Ph.D., Secretary, Organization of Resources Committee, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.**

*John S. Hendrie*

LEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF ONTARIO

Chairman of the Organization of Resources Committee

under the party system the party must stand or fall by its government. If you were making a test of the bilingual question you would not go before the people in East Ottawa. And if you wanted to try the prohibition issue you would never put it before South-west Toronto, for which the liquor people have big interests. The government, he said, have adopted a policy whether right or wrong. If it is a mistake it was at least an honest mistake, and no man could be criticized for that kind of error. Any change in the details of the legislation a referendum. For these reasons, he said, he would not extend his support to Mr. Norris.

**Candidate's Views.**

James A. Norris complimented the government on practically everything it had done before he touched the liquor question. He wasn't going to let Mayor Church think he was any stronger supporter of Sir Adam Beck than he was. And the government by purchasing the Seymour power interests and hastening the Chippewa development work had proven its endorsement of the hydro policy. He complimented Hon. Dr. Pyne and Hon. G. Howard Ferguson on their firm stand on the bilingual question. On all these things he was a strong government supporter.

But on the liquor question he pointed out that in 1914, Sir James Whitney had gone to the country practically on the policy of a licensed liquor system with the aim of ultimately restricting the drink evils. He was sustained. But then came the great war and economic pressure.

**Favors Referendum.**

"It was the original intention of the government," he said, "to solicit the wishes of the people as to the extent of the liquor restrictions, and with all due respect I think they would have been well advised had they done so. While I am and will continue to be a supporter of the Hearst Government I will reserve to myself the right to urge upon the government and its supporters my prohibition views, pending the taking of the referendum on prohibition, beer and wine licenses or our present licensed system be enforced, or that some legitimate and easy means be opened up to allow the workingmen to get a glass of lager."

**Silent on Prohibition.**

A. H. Birmingham in a few words said the gathering to get behind Norris and elect him. He said nothing about prohibition.

Dr. Forbes Godfrey said that in spite of Mr. Norris' temperance views he would do anything he could to help elect him. Open criticism, he said, was not the thing calculated to hurt the party so much as "whispering," of which he had seen and heard a great deal at North Perth.

"If you let a Liberal win this seat," he said, "he will be in at the conference of Messrs. Durnham, Macdonald, Pinard and Evans. There must be one language for this province and that English."

**HORWOOD TELLS ABOUT CAISSONS**

Says Eighteen or Twenty Rest on Hardpan Instead of Rock.

### ADVISED HONESTLY

Witness is Too Zealous in Blaming Himself, Says Counsel.

WINNIPEG, Aug. 2.—A. J. Andrews, chief counsel for the defense, told V. W. Horwood, crown witness, during the trial of the ex-minister, this afternoon, that he was "too zealous in trying to fasten some blame on himself," and thru him on the ex-minister. A minute later Mr. Andrews added:

"I think that when all the facts are proved it will be shown that you are not nearly as bad as you paint yourself."

This afternoon Horwood began his second week in the witness box. It was the tenth day of the trial. The jury made a request that court sit on Saturday, that they might get away a little more quickly, and the judge agreed.

Horwood agreed under cross-examination that there must have been some understanding with Contractor Kelly that he should proceed with the erection of caissons, terms of remuneration to be fixed later. The witness said there were 18 or 20 caissons, he was told, where rock could not be found, and he assisted in a test at one of them which demonstrated the ability of the hard pan to carry the load of the building. One caisson had been dug 70 feet, and a rod thrust down 22 feet further did not strike rock. An attempt to pump the water out of the other caisson failed, Horwood wrote a recommendation that in such cases as these the caissons be rested on the hard pan, and Mr. Coldwell agreed. The witness said that his recommendation was as to the caissons were honestly made, and so far as he knew they had been honestly carried out by Kelly.

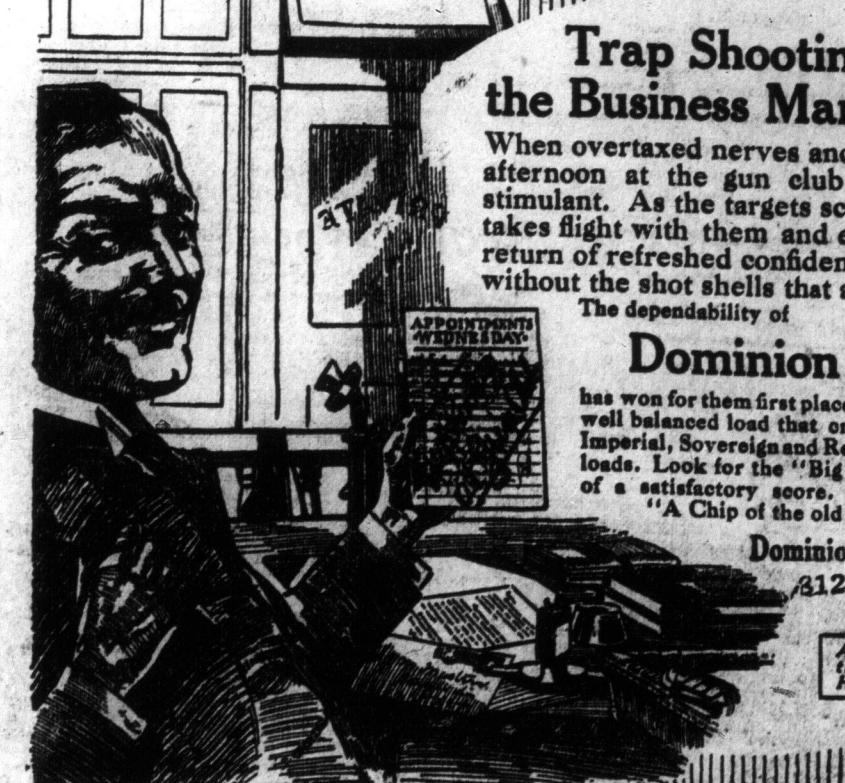
**BERLIN GETS PROTEST FROM KITCHENER, B.C.**

Special to The Toronto World.

BERLIN, Ont., Aug. 3.—A protest against the name of "Kitchener" has been forwarded from British Columbia, which province has a cross-road by the name of Kitchener, with a population of 75.

R. P. Green, M.P. for Kootenay B.C., in a telegram from Victoria, B.C., to Mayor Hett, this morning, protests on behalf of his constituents, because it would naturally lead to a confusion to have a second Kitchener in Canada, he says.

The postmaster-general today wired notice that the city desired to change its name, so that the matter might be considered. It was forwarded this afternoon.



## Trap Shooting—the Business Man's Tonic

When overtaxed nerves and brain need a rest an afternoon at the gun club traps proves a great stimulant. As the targets scale through the air worry takes flight with them and each "break" registers the return of refreshed confidence. The tonic is incomplete without the shot shells that assure the breaks.

### Dominion Shot Shells

has won for them first place at the traps. The Canuck is a speedy well balanced load that creates confidence and high averages. Imperial, Sovereign and Regal are other "full value" Dominion loads. Look for the "Big D" trade mark, it's your assurance of a satisfactory score. Send for free colored hanger "A Chip of the old Block."

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