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MONDAY MORNING AUGUST 21 1916—TWELVE PAGES

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VOL. XXXVI.—No. 13,067

The Toronto World

ALLIES CHECK TEUTON-BULGAR DRIVE TO GREECE
British Gain Important Ground Between Thiepval and Guillemont Russians Repulse Germans in Volhynia and Carpathians French Capture Wood Near Maurepas on Somme
GERMAN FLEET HASTENS TO PORT AT SIGHT OF BRITISH SHIPS

ALLIES CLASH WITH ENEMY ON EXTENDED BALKAN FRONT

Bulgars, Supported by Teutons, Seize Greek Forts Unopposed and Press Toward Kavala Seaport—Franco-British-Serbian Forces Fiercely Oppose Advance.

PARIS, Aug. 20, 2:30 p.m.—Bulgarian forces are occupying additional Greek territory. The war office announced today that their patrols are pushing toward the Greek seaport of Kavala, and that they have occupied two more Greek forts in the region of the Struma. Near Florina fighting between the Bulgarians and Serbians continues. The British repulsed Bulgarian attacks near Lake Doiran, and the French checked Bulgarians who attempted to advance west of the Struma.

The official report of operations on the Saloniki front, from the French army of the east, follows: Repel Bulgarian Attacks. "East of the Bulgarians have crossed the Nestos in small force and are sending patrols forward in the direction of Kavala."

"In the region of the Struma the enemy has occupied the Greek forts of Liasa and Starcista, on the right bank, and advanced some troops to the approaches to the river."

"West of the Struma Bulgarian attacks on Puroj Manion were stopped by our fire. Near Lake Doiran British troops repulsed Bulgarian attacks on Dodgeh. On the western bank of the Vardar there was rather brisk shelling, especially toward Kijajidj."

"On the eastern front, reports received from Saloniki show that the general engagement which began on Friday is continuing with intensity over an extended front, running from Florina near Monastir to the River Struma. This represents an irregular line, measuring upwards of 150 miles."

Gen. Sarrail is directing the united operations of the allies, with Gen. Cordonnier commanding the French troops. The operations have been long expected as a part of the coordinated offensive of the allies on all fronts. Its opening follows the arrival of Gen. Cordonnier after extended conferences with officials here. The advances received in Paris indicate that the Germans and Bulgarians

This successful action, split into several local combats, by reason of the strong nature of the German defences, is important as proving the ability of our forces to conquer ground after the lapse of fifty days; when the enemy, if ever, should have been capable of making a counter-concentration sufficient to arrest our progress. It also proves that our forces, are now immensely the stronger. It must be taken into account, too, that every successful blow dealt

British Lines Are Advanced Bulgarian Attacks Repulsed

British Forces Hold Tenaciously Ground Gained On Saloniki Front—Cavalry in Brush With Enemy on Struma.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—The British troops on the Saloniki front have advanced their line and have repulsed counter-attacks by the Bulgarians, according to an official statement issued by the war office. The text of the statement follows: "Our troops are established on a line west and north of Bekeri and Cidemil and south of Dolozetel where they repulsed counter-attacks with loss to the enemy. Artillery bombardment by both sides continues."

ENEMY LOSES SUBMARINES BRITISH TWO DESTROYERS

German Fleet Hurries Back to Port on Learning That British Are in Force—Two Light Cruisers Sunk, While German Subs Are Destroyed.

LONDON, Aug. 21, 1:24 a.m.—Two British light cruisers, the Nottingham and Falmouth, were sunk Saturday in the North Sea by German submarines while the vessels were searching for the German high seas fleet, according to an official announcement. Issued shortly before midnight. One German submarine was destroyed by the British, while another was rammed and possibly sunk, according to the admiralty statement, which follows: "Reports from our lookout squadrons and other units showed that there was considerable activity on the part of the enemy in the North Sea Saturday, Aug. 19."

"The Nottingham was a vessel of 5,400 tons and was built in Pembroke in 1912. Her normal complement was 350 men. The Falmouth was of 5,250 tons. She was built in 1910 and carried a crew of 376 officers and men. The Nottingham was 450 feet long and carried nine 6-inch guns, four 2-pounders and two torpedo tubes. She was designed to make about 26 knots. The Falmouth was 450 feet long and carried eight 6-inch guns, four 2-pounders and two torpedo tubes. In her trial trips she made slightly over 27 knots."

WAR SUMMARY THE DAY'S EVENTS REVIEWED

It is the British army that again comes forward with the chief battle gains of the past two days. That army advanced in the resumed battle of the Somme along a front of eleven miles from Thiepval to the extreme right of Guillemont. Its forward drive yielded most successful results. First our forces captured a ridge southeast of and overlooking Thiepval. Unofficial despatches mention this ridge as the remaining portion of the Leipzig Redoubt that held up our advance on July 11. Two British battalions, under strength, rushed this stronghold, for it was manned by 2000 Germans with a great many machine guns. Secondly, our men captured more ground northwest of Pozieres. This latest gain is situated on the northern slopes of the high ground and it is valuable, for it gives the British an extensive view to the east and the northeast. Thirdly, north of Bazentin-le-Petit, our soldiers gained a further portion of the German trenches. Fourthly, they captured the northern edge of High Wood and trenches made by the enemy and extending half a mile west of this point, and they later repulsed a counter-attack, ejecting Germans from portions of the positions where they had gained a footing. Fifthly, they advanced our line half way to Ginchy and to the edge of Guillemont. They now hold the outskirts of this village, including the railway station and the quarry. These two positions are of considerable military importance. Sixteen officers and 780 men were passed back by the British as prisoners. Furthermore, they made a further advance northeast of Pozieres on both sides of the broad highway between Pozieres and Bapaume.

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

BRITISH MAKE ADVANCE ON ELEVEN MILE FRONT

Important Ground on Summit of Albert Ridge Falls Into British Hands, Giving Artillery Control of Much Country—Troops Enter Guillemont.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—Important gains of ground along and near the summit of the Albert ridge were made by the British who advanced their lines on an eleven mile front in a series of sharp combats, it is announced in British official communications from the front. At one point, northwest of Pozieres, the British have captured and passed the summit on which a ruined sugar mill stands, and they are now going down hill. From this ridge, they command a view over a wide stretch of country, both to the north and to the east, and this is very important, for artillery observation, for the Germans can now be detected miles away moving troops, and these can be brought under the fire of the British batteries in 20 seconds. The British followed up this advance by making another advance on Sunday along the Albert-Bapaume highway, running thru Pozieres.

Another important gain was made on the extreme left of the British at Thiepval, where they carried the remaining portions of the Leipzig redoubt, which was held by 2000 Germans after the British were checked here on July 10. Gain Round High Wood. High Wood, another important position, was also a centre of British gains. They captured positions west of this wood and now hold trenches taken from the Germans on a half mile sector west of this wood. They have also advanced their line half way to Ginchy and are now about 400 yards west of this village. It has been turned by the Germans into a strongly fortified point of support. Guillemont, which has held out for

several days, is now on the verge of falling into British hands, for they have captured the railway station and stone quarries in the outskirts. Took Thousand Prisoners. A despatch from the Reuter correspondent on the British front in France says: "The week-end fighting developed into one of the most important and successful battles of the western offensive. Not only is our progress towards the complete mastery of the ridge highly satisfactory, but we have captured about a thousand officers and men, many machine guns and a good deal of material. Several strong points have been destroyed and the way has been prepared for further progress."

"In the neighborhood of the Leipzig redoubt, the Mousquet farm and Martinpunch we met with much success. The enemy organized several strong counter-attacks, which, with one exception, were dispersed with heavy losses." "The text of the British communication follows: "Operations carried out yesterday at various points along our front from Thiepval to our extreme right, north of Guillemont, a distance of about 11 miles, were most successful. As a result we captured a ridge southeast of and overlooking Thiepval, and northern slopes of high ground north of Pozieres, from which we get an extensive view of the east and northeast. We are holding the western edge of High Wood and trenches made by the enemy extending some half mile west of the wood. We have advanced our front to Ginchy."

Strongly Organized Position Between Guillemont and Maurepas Falls. Slavs Capture Heights and Villages in Stubborn Engagements. SEIZES MUCH BOOTY GAIN IN CARPATHIANS

Ally Also Repels Fierce and Sustained Attacks at Fleury. Czar's Columns Press Back Enemy Across Hungarian Frontier.

PARIS, Aug. 20, via London.—The French have carried a strongly organized wood between Guillemont and Maurepas, taking a large quantity of war material, according to the official statement issued by the war office tonight. The French have also driven the Germans out of the portion of the trench north of Maurepas into which they penetrated in their counter-attack Friday night. The Germans made several violent attacks on the Verdun front last night, in an effort to recapture the Village of Fleury, taken last week by the French. The war office announcement of today says these attacks were repulsed. Took Wood From Foe. The text of the French statement tonight is as follows: "North of the Somme we carried a wood, strongly organized by the enemy, between Guillemont and Maurepas."

SECURE YOUR FURS NOW. Furriers are generally prepared for the fall business some months in advance, so that orders that are now placed for furs may be selected from a stock that is at least complete as to the styles for the coming winter. Dineen's have on display complete varieties in models of Hudson seal and Persian lamb coats and mink sets. Your selection made during August and September will be stored free of charge until required. W. & D. Dineen Company, 140 Yonge street, Toronto, and 29 and 23 King street west, Hamilton.

NOTED AVIATOR KILLED. PARIS, Aug. 19.—Aviator Lieut. Bonnier, the hero of the Paris to Cairo flight, has been killed on the Russian front, according to advices received here today.

THE NICKEL QUESTION WILL NOT DOWN!

Independent of the discussion in Southwest Toronto on nickel, and that election is only an incident as far as this supreme issue is concerned, the public will be more interested than ever to know what the arrangement is between the governments at Ottawa and Toronto in regard to the treatment of ore mined by the International Nickel Co. at Sudbury and not required either by Canada, the Empire or the Allies. We are told that some kind of an arrangement has been made whereby the International Nickel Co. will only be required to refine in Canada sufficient for the requirements of this country and Britain; and apparently that that great concern is to continue to take the bulk of its ore out of Canada, refine it in the United States and sell it to whomsoever it pleases! How serious this question is and how unsatisfactory the answers given are may be gathered from the following letter received on Saturday: Editor World: I must congratulate you on the able manner in which you have conducted this campaign on the nickel question. The governments of Canada and the United States are responsible for that twenty years ago when Queen's Park have been sleeping and run things as they liked, the International Nickel Co. was the only nickel company to time and make them the switch and let the nickel go to the Government required. Then we find out any more nickel from the International Nickel Co. Why? What will International Nickel do with the nickel they are going to refine in Ontario if the British Government does not refine much nickel here. Hon. Mr. Ferguson was told before the nickel commission was appointed, also before the Government required, that nickel could be refined in Ontario; that was the big stick; this was the carrot.

All our nickel must be refined in Ontario if we are going to have any control over this nickel. International Nickel won't refine all the nickel here, then let us force the Dominion Government to confiscate the whole of their international nickel. Why don't we do the same? Then we would refine it at Sudbury or close by. If our government were alive to the fact they would realize they were giving away one of the greatest resources of the world. Look what we are missing here. What are the Germans doing in taking everything back to their own country refined within its borders.

The everlasting question will not down! Why has our nickel ore been allowed to go to the States for now two years since the war began and no effort made to stop it, only when The World and a few others have made a fight to that end? Why have our politicians on both sides been practically silent; and the very best we can get is that hereafter some ore will be refined in Canada, but the great bulk of it is to be let go out as it goes out now? And Mr. Ferguson says The World is only raising the question now! Let him turn up, say, The World of Dec. 25, 1914, and see what we said then and how like it is to what we are saying now. But on that date Hon. Mr. Hearst declared on his responsibility as a minister that the matter was out of his hands, that it was up to the Dominion Government.

In the meantime the United States Congress has just put thru a bill that provides for a big new navy; and makes an special vote for armor plant to roll her own armor independent of the International Nickel Co. She intends, we believe, to buy her nickel in Canada by some above-board arrangement with our government. We would long ago have controlled the nickel market of the world if our hand had not been paralyzed in our own home. And the German agents and their aids still walk thru our public offices, thru our editorial rooms, in the very halls of legislation!

DEWART CONFIDENT ON ELECTION EVE. Last Message to Electors in Southwest Toronto Constituency. When asked Sunday night for a last message to the electors before election, Hartley Dewart, K.C., in reply, said that he was most appreciative of the way in which the electors had received the discussion of the issues in the campaign. It was an augury of success, he believed. He felt that the silent voter would be heard today, and also that the independent Conservatives would send a message to the seven sleepers on the hill. It was rumored last night that some eleventh-hour roorback statements would be issued against Mr. Dewart. He wanted to warn the electors against any such roorbacks. This, he declared, was a fight for all the people, and he was fighting the battle for all classes of the electorate. Mr. Dewart also expressed confidence that the soldier vote in the riding would be mainly with him. He has been particularly careful to see that the necessary leave is granted to the soldiers who have the right to vote. It was Mr. Dewart's telegram to Col. Labatt, O.C., at Niagara Camp, which brought the following telegram of assent on Saturday: "Hartley Dewart, K.C.—Members of units here who have a vote in Southwest Toronto have permission, if they so desire, to come to Toronto on Monday to record their vote. I also received instructions from the militia department to the same effect. Any other information you require, wire us.—Col. Labatt."

GOVERNMENT UNABLE TO ANSWER DEWART. Three Ministers on the Defensive in Regard to Nickel Question. H. Hartley Dewart, K.C., will work for the restoration of Palestine to the Jews under British protection if he is elected today. He promised it at his wind-up meeting on Saturday night. The hall was packed with men and women, while children ranged round the door. Rev. John Bennett Anderson raised a storm of enthusiasm when, waving his coat on one arm, he cried that war time was no time for disunion and that Mr. Dewart was the "union candidate."

"I appeal to you not as a Liberal candidate merely, but as the people's candidate," said Mr. Dewart, amid applause. Jews Are Enthusiastic. It was the most enthusiastic meeting Mr. Dewart has addressed in this campaign. "What do you think of our candidate?" asked one Jew of another after the meeting. "If he only gets fifty per cent. of the Jewish vote he will go in," said another. Time and again the Jews in the meeting assured Mr. Dewart that he would get their votes. When he rose to speak they stood to cheer him. "Three cheers for the coming premier," cried one, and the applause was instantaneous. "We have only just begun the campaign," said the candidate later. "Do you think Sam Hughes is a robber?" This was the only interruption. Mr. Dewart replied that he was.—Col. Labatt.

AUSTRIANS COMPELLED TO WITHDRAW TROOPS After Fierce Fighting Foe Admits Retreat Before the Russians. VIENNA, via London, Aug. 20, 10:28 p.m.—The official statement from Austro-Hungarian headquarters says: "Westward of Zabie (45 miles southwest of Kolomoja) we withdrew our advanced troops, after fierce fighting, towards the Chornabaia ridge."

1 p.m. aned, 49c Clearance A new hat now sailors and 49

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