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PROB— Moderate to fresh northwest winds; fair and cooler. Senate Reading Room 18 June 17. FRIDAY MORNING AUGUST 3 1917 —FOURTEEN PAGES VOL. XXXVII.—No. 13,414 PRICE—TWO CENTS.

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT DEMANDED FOR CONSCRIPTION'S ENFORCEMENT

BRITISH REPULSE ENEMY OFFENSIVE NORTHEAST OF YPRES

BRITISH HOLD GROUND GERMAN ONSETS FAIL

RUSSIAN ARMY FIGHTS BETTER ALONG ZBROZ

UNITED ACTION DEMANDED OF CANADA'S STATESMEN

Enemy Makes Many Violent Attempts to Recapture High Land Between Ypres-Roulers Railway and St. Julien--French Check Hun Movements.



A French observation post, in advance of the front line trenches on the Aisne, and its occupants. Note the heliograph in the shelter. This is used to signal results of artillery fire to the trenches, some distance back. The dog is a courier.

Forces Which Recently Ran Away, Brilliantly Repulse Germans. MORALE IMPROVES Units Refusing to Obey Commands Have Arms Taken Away.

Win-the-War Convention Tremendous Enthusiasm at Win-the-War Meeting Greets Statesmen Calling for Enforcement of Conscription Without Fear or Favor, the Formation of a National Government and More Effective Conscription of Wealth.

London, Aug. 2.—Heavy counterattacks by the Germans in the region northeast of Ypres between the Ypres-Roulers railway and St. Julien were repulsed by the British forces today, according to the war office communication issued this evening. The Germans sustained additional heavy casualties in the fighting. The text reads: "In the course of the morning and again this afternoon the enemy made a series of violent but unsuccessful attempts to recapture the ground lost by him northeast of Ypres. "Regardless of the increasing severity of his losses, strong bodies of his troops repeatedly attacked our position from the Ypres-Roulers railway to St. Julien. In every case his advancing lines were broken up and dispersed by our artillery barrage or repelled by the steady fire of our infantry. "Parties of our troops raided enemy trenches last night northeast of Gouzeaucourt and inflicted many casualties."

Incessant Rain. The text of the official statement reads: "A heavy, incessant rain has fallen throughout the past forty-eight hours. "In the neighborhood of the Ypres-Roulers railway, where the enemy yesterday afternoon had succeeded at great cost in gaining a foothold in our advanced positions, our counter-attacks launched late in the evening drove back the German infantry at all points and completely re-established our former lines. On the remainder of the Ypres battlefield there were no changes. "On the right of the British line southeast of Harkicourt our troops successfully recaptured the enemy's position and secured prisoners."

French Guns Dominate. The official statement issued by the French war office tonight reads: "In Belgium our artillery, dominating the German artillery, whose activity was manifested markedly east and north of Bixchoote, has prevented every attempt of the enemy to attack. Two German attacks east of Cerny were stopped by our fire. "In the Champagne, in patrol encounters, we took prisoners. There was reciprocal artillery action on the left bank of the Meuse. "Belgian communication: The bad weather considerably restricted the activity of the two artilleries."

German Version. A Berlin despatch says: The supplementary statement from German headquarters this evening reads: "On account of the rain there was an artificial battle of variable intensity in Flanders. The German day official communication says: "The German theatre of Crown Prince Rupprecht: On the battlefield in Flanders the heavy artillery duels did not recommence until the afternoon. From Langemark to the Ypres line, the enemy directed a drive against our line, which lasted several hours before he delivered a strong attack against this front. In the evening heavy fighting again developed in which the divisions led into our fire by the enemy were repulsed everywhere, while frequently our battle lines were moved forward during successful counter-attacks. "At no points did the enemy gain any advantage. On the contrary, he suffered casualties owing to our unrelenting defensive fire, in addition to several hundred prisoners which we

BRITISH AVIATORS FIGHT BRILLIANTLY

Huge Squadrons Lead Way Thru Thick Low-Lying Clouds, Carrying Out Destructive Fire With Machine Guns.

By R. T. Small, Staff Correspondent of the Associated Press. British General Headquarters, Flanders, August 2.—The work done by the British aviators in Tuesday's offensive has not been surpassed in efficiency and spectacular features since the war began. More unfavorable weather for aerial operations could hardly be selected. At dawn, when the infantry advance began, the whole country was blanketed by thick, low-lying clouds and by a heavy rain which had begun to fall. Despite the tremendous disadvantages huge squadrons of British airplanes led the advance into enemy territory and not only maintained constant contact with their infantry, but flying at such a low altitude they were often a few feet from the ground, they carried on a destructive warfare of their own with their machine guns. Many fights occurred between the rival pilots, but the British were completely outclassed, both in numbers and skill, and were forced to retire at most points after losing six machines. The majority of these air battles were at a height of 200 feet or less, and in at least one instance the two opposing pilots battled to within 50 feet of the ground, at which height the German side slipped and crashed to the earth. Under Heavy Fire. British planes were under constant and heavy fire, particularly from rifles and machine guns, owing to the low altitude at which they were flying, but through all this hurricane of lead and steel all but three came back safely. These were reported missing, and there is no indication of what befell them. Wonderful heroism was displayed by the British aviators, who performed remarkable deeds. One typical instance will indicate the nature of the important work they carried out. A British aviator crossed the Ypres salient just as the infantry attack began at dawn. For a time he patrolled the roads and canals, now and then running the

Petrograd, Aug. 2.—That some degree of order and discipline is being restored in the armies of the southwestern front as indicated by recent official communications, which show that resistance is being made along the Zbroz River, south of Husiatyn, is borne out by telegrams from army officers to the war department, and by newspaper despatches. "Civilian Commissioner Gobecha, one of several sent some time ago by the government to visit the various armies and endeavor to restore order, has sent the following message from the southwestern front: "I am happy to report that the army of General Korniloff, namely, the eleventh, which recently ran away, is now brilliantly repulsing the enemy in desperate fighting near Husiatyn. The seventh has also made heroic counter-attacks. There is a marked change in the spirit of the troops, which gives rise to the hope that they will fulfil their duty toward the revolution. "It is also reported that certain units of the fifth army, which refused to obey commands to advance

(Concluded on Page 2, Column 3).

CANADA'S LOAN SUCCESS

New York, Aug. 2.—J. P. Morgan & Company, head of the syndicate which recently purchased \$100,000,000 Dominion of Canada two-year five per cent. notes, announced today the notes have been successfully floated.

FLANDERS BATTLE FULLY SUCCEEDS

Field Marshal Haig Generally Attains All Objectives. RUSSIA DISAPPOINTS Otherwise End of War Would Soon Be in Sight.

London, Aug. 2.—"The battle in Flanders was an entire success," said Major-General P. B. Maurice, chief director of military operations at the war office, in his weekly review today. "General Sir Douglas Haig fixed a definite line of objectives, and, speaking generally, he attained it successfully. On the southern third of the front he attacked and gained his objective easily. On the northern third the enemy's resistance broke down so completely that General Haig felt justified in permitting his troops to go well beyond the objective. In the central third we fell a little short of the objective, owing to stubborn enemy resistance."

General Maurice said that the British (Concluded on Page 11, Column 5).

FRIDAY IS MEN'S HAT DAY. Friday is usually a "rush day" in the men's hat department at Dineen's. Those going out week-end jaunts are looking up hats for the event, and the day is busy, also, with the regular hat selling. There is always a bargain or two on the boards for the week-end. The midsummer clearance sale is now on. English straw and Panama hats greatly reduced in price. Dineen's 140, Yonge street.

There was a fine, broad spirit in the win-the-war convention yesterday, especially in the evening meeting, when 5000 people testified their practical unanimity on the questions of national or coalition government during the war, and the conscription of men and resources for the success of our arms, and the preservation of our national life and liberties. What was arrived at yesterday was the necessity, sufficiently clear, that if there is to be a union war government, then all who love the conscription and the maintenance of our forces at the front must co-operate in the choice and election of candidates who will be pledged to these issues and nothing else. As Mr. Rowell said, some people on both sides are more anxious to beat their political opponents than to beat the Germans. He was quite willing to postpone till the conclusion of the war and the victory of our cause any attempt to defeat his political opponents. The presence of Sir William Hearst, who made a special point of the necessity of co-operation in placing candidates so that conscription Liberals and conscription Conservatives would nowhere oppose each other, on the same platform with Mr. Rowell, indicated the consistent nature of his policy. Sir Arthur Currie's letter from the front expressing the hope that Canadians at home would not desert the men in the field, or leave our four divisions to be weakened, their Canadian character lost, and their glory forgotten, strangely moved the great audience. If Canada can forget these men she deserves to be forgotten among the nations. It is unthinkable that Canada should forget or desert them. But conscription is necessary if we are to maintain our forces at full strength. If we think we can support them by voluntary enlistment, as Mr. Rowell well said, we only delude ourselves, and we delude other people. The immediate operation of the Military Service Act when it is passed is necessary to get the needed reinforcements to France in time. Above everything else this is the idea that the win-the-war convention has to drive home, and last night's meeting showed that in Toronto, at any rate, there is patriotic force and feeling enough to move the political leaders. Their speeches showed that they were genuinely moved, and the nation will not fail to respond.

CONSCRIPTION DEBATE IN SENATE IS HEATED

Conservatives From Acadia and Robertson, Labor Senator, Loyal Support Measure--Choquette Makes Violent Speech in Opposition.

By a Staff Reporter. Ottawa, Aug. 2.—The Conservative Acadia senators from New Brunswick are standing loyally by the government and in favor of conscription as P. J. Robitoux, the Acadia member of the commons, did. Senator Lorrain on Wednesday announced that he would support compulsory service, as did Senator Bourque, the recently appointed New Brunswick Acadia, and Senator Giroux, another Acadia, also spoke vigorously in favor of the military service bill. Earlier in the day a report was circulated that Senator Bourque would oppose the bill, but this proved to be a canard. The Acadia men have responded splendidly to the call to arms and have enlisted most satisfactorily. Conscription therefore appears to them with favor. Expect Small Majority. There were ten speakers in the senate today, five against the bill and five in favor of it. Only three of the Quebec Conservatives have gone over to the opposition on this issue. Senator Landry, Montplaisir and Beaubien, and as no Liberals are expected to vote against the Bostock amendment, the government will be able to defeat it with a small majority. The party majority is eight, but with three defections it is reduced to two. However, three of the Liberal senators are on the sick list, and may not be able to vote for the division, so that if all the other senators are in their places the Bostock amendment will be defeated by five votes. The division may not take place until late tonight or Saturday. Senator L'Esperance, another French-Canadian Conservative, came out in favor of conscription today. Senator McLaughlin, the Labor senatorial representative, Senator G. P. Robertson of Welland, vigorously supported conscription. Senator McLaughlin also supported the bill, and the opponents today were Senators Power, Legris, Tessier, Lavergne and Choquette.

He was proud that Sir Wilfrid had considered it his duty to hold the government to that pledge. The Province of Quebec could not be secured into supporting conscription by exaggeration of the German menace. "If anyone feels any anxiety about Mr. Flavelle's bacon or Mr. Cochrane's mines or Sir Herbert Ames' shoe factories he is not to be found in Quebec." Senator Choquette said that at the time of the first enlistment for Valcartier, French enlistments had been discouraged by the English officers. French officers had been insulted there. General Lussard and Colonel Landry had been set aside. Compulsion Essential. Senator Giroux, of Nova Scotia, held that the development of events had rendered compulsory service essential. To many the idea was distasteful, but surely the country should make the effort to meet the need. The country was not being asked to accept conscription permanently, but merely for a time, that it might not be permanently forced upon Canada by Germany. It could not be said that the success of the allies was certain or that England was not in danger. The country was in favor of immediate application of the bill under consideration. Labor for Measure. Senator Robertson said that he was associated with organized labor labor. Canadian labor was largely affiliated with organized labor of the United States. There, before the declaration of war, a labor leader had been called to a conference at Washington. He had attended and had agreed on behalf of the 2,400,000 members of the American Federation of Labor to agree to conscription. It was the view of his organization, that had 7000 members in Canada. He had letters that asked that something be said to counteract the statements of some of the leaders of labor, which had sent out reports that organized labor in Canada was against conscription. Sir James Loughheed said that there was a desire to complete the debate on Friday, and he therefore proposed that the senate should meet an hour earlier. Senator Landry adjourned the debate.

GO TO FLYING CORPS. Canadian Associated Press Cable. London, Aug. 2.—Lieut. T. E. Garfield, W. B. Mackay, infantry, and W. E. Stone, artillery, are gazetted to the Flying Corps. (Concluded on Page 4, Column 1).

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