

The Toronto World

FOUNDED 1855.
A morning newspaper published every day in the year by The World Newspaper Company of Toronto, Limited.
WORLD BUILDING, TORONTO.
NO. 40 WEST RICHMOND STREET.
Telephone 1144.
Main Office—40 West Richmond Street, Toronto.
Branch Office—40 South McNab Street, Hamilton.
Telephone 1144.
The Circulation of THE TORONTO DAILY AND SUNDAY WORLD is authenticated by the
ABC
Audit Bureau of Circulations

In advance will pay for The Daily World for one year, delivered in the City of Toronto or Hamilton, or by mail to any address in Canada, \$10.00 per year. Delivery outside of Toronto and Hamilton, \$11.00 per year. Delivery outside of Canada, \$12.00 per year. Delivery outside of the British Empire, \$13.00 per year. Delivery outside of the Empire, \$14.00 per year. Delivery outside of the world, \$15.00 per year. Postage extra to all foreign countries.

It will prevent delay if letters containing "subscriptions," "orders for papers," "complaints," etc., are addressed to the Circulation Department.
The World promises a before-noon delivery in any part of the City of Toronto and Hamilton. World subscribers are invited to advise the circulation department in case of late or irregular delivery.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 12.

Ocean Submarining

A report from Amsterdam last night stated that the second merchant submarine, the "Bremen," had left Germany a month ago and so far nothing more had been heard about it. There was no insurance on the "Deutschland," the captain of that vessel asserts, and probably the risks were not underestimated before the boats left their home ports. If they got over the Atlantic it would be a fine thing. If they failed to get over it would not be the first failure of the war. One has been taken, perhaps, and the other left. Will the one that was left get back, or will she also be taken on the home journey?

Of course the Amsterdam report may not yet have started across the ocean. But if it has, and been gone for a month, it will be impossible to refrain from speculating on its fate. If the British navy should have happened to run across it there would be no tidings. The British navy does not talk. The policy of silence is exceedingly exasperating to the enemy. The Germans would prefer to hear the worst, for they can, in the absence of facts, imagine the worst.

It was said some time ago that 31 armed submarines had been accounted for by the navy, but there are no details, and the German Admiralty has great skill in concealing losses. The convincing evidence is circumstantial, in the fact of the cessation of submarine warfare. It did not pay, to keep building submarines to be gobbled up by the silent Britannic dragon.

We must wait till the records are published to hear what happened to the "Bremen" and the absence of news will not cheer the crew of the "Deutschland" when that boat heads east again.

Where Does the Nickel Come From?

There are contradictory reports about the satisfaction of the British and Canadian authorities over the shipment of nickel which the "Deutschland" is to take over from Baltimore to Germany. In the Ontario Government there is a sublime confidence in the regulations of the department backed up by the authorities at Ottawa. The Washington Government says that it has nothing to do with a private agreement such as this must have been between the Canadian governments and the nickel trust, and of course the Washington Government would have nothing to do with enforcing it.

Another report declares that the British authorities in the United States are investigating how the large quantities of nickel stored at the Deutschland pier could have been accumulated in the hands of the Germans. It leads one to wonder whether the regulations have been so reliable and close as the Ontario Government professes they have been.

Then also the question arises whether the confidence of the British Government arose from the supervision of their own officials, or from the assurances of the Canadian governments at Ottawa and Toronto. Has the British Government been depending upon the Ontario regulations and the assurance of their adequacy, and has the Ontario Government been depending upon the satisfaction based on assurances of the British Government with the regulations?

It might be just possible that between the two a leak exists which would account for the pile of nickel which is to furnish continuous cargoes for the "Deutschland" and the "Bremen" or their successors. Or again, may we ask, is there a nickel mine in New York anywhere?

Camp Borden

There is no doubt that the row at Camp Borden started with the local dissatisfaction in London about the change of camps. It is regrettable from one point of view that any such row should have occurred, but it ought to reassure those timorous Americans who

fear an invasion from Canada, that there is not the slightest danger of militarism growing up in this country. Our people are not built for militarism. Even in the middle of a big war, when the country they belong to is fighting for its life, they would rather turn round and await the authorities on a comparatively trifling local issue than take their medicine and get into harness like the other chaps.

Camp Borden is no picnic. It may at once be admitted, especially in sultry July weather. But no one supposed that a military camp was going to be a summer school assembly ground. It was not chosen for its fishing and shooting, nor apparently for its bathing, that is a matter which might be remedied if it was not primarily considered. The camp is a sand lot and a bad place to march or drill in on a hot day.

Valcartier was objected to for its mud and wet. When the troops went to Salisbury Plain they discovered that there were degrees of discomfort deeper than Canadian camps had presented. We might ask the boys what went they out for to see? If they do not like a summer camp in Canada what do they think of what the boys at the front went through ungrudgingly for the sake of those who stayed at home?

It may be objected that it is all very well to put up with inconvenience and discomfort at the front, but that it is unnecessary in Canada. But is it unnecessary? Drill and discipline and the enduring of hardness, the training of the body, the reducing it to a condition of fitness in which no physical discomfort matters to it, is exactly what camp life is intended to bring about. Our men go over to England, and are then kept there for months and given further drill and discipline to harden them against the very things about which they make an outcry at Camp Borden.

After all Camp Borden is a sandy spot and dry accordingly. There is no mud there, and no damp. In winter it will be an ideal place compared with thawing mud. Had it been on a clay location the grumbling about mud would have been equally loud. It is the British privilege to grumble, but it is the British glory to endure.

Probably when the boys in camp think over what they have had to suffer in comparison with what others have had to endure, they will take a more reasonable view of the matter. The day when their condition will fit them for service over-seas.

Night's Shadows Falling.

With the record of over 270,000 prisoners, which General Brusiloff has to his credit, it is no wonder that the Kaiser and his Austro-Hungarian "cousin" are asking "Cousin" Ferdinand of Bulgaria to come to their assistance. The "Teutonic powers" are beginning to need help badly, and they are going to need it more. They will also find now that no one else will help them and they must rely on their own resources.

Those resources are not altogether dependable. The German troops evince an unusual eagerness to surrender, and those who become prisoners seem glad to be out of the fight. This is the beginning of the break-up. It may take a lot of wearing down yet, and there may be an ebb and flow in the tide which now makes for the entente allies. But the great fact is generally admitted that the crest of the German power has been reached, and that now the Kaiser is consciously fighting a losing game.

This may make him more desperate, possibly more brutal, if that be possible. But he ought to understand that his policy of "frightfulness" has always done him more harm than good, and that to pursue it, much more to increase it, will only render him better hated. If he is trying to sue for peace on favorable terms, defeat in prospect ought to moderate his methods.

In any case we may feel that a decision is coming our way. It may be two years as Major Hunter declares. It may be another year, or it may be less, as Lord Kitchener was reported to have believed possible in the week before his death. All we have to do is to "stick it," and fill our ranks as fast as they are depleted by the heavy offensives. Do our young men understand this, and do they still hang back?

SOLDIER DIED IN ENGLAND.

KINGSTON, July 11.—Word has been received of the death of Pte. Henry Edgar Walker, eldest son of Edgar Walker, Wellington, Ont. He enlisted at Kingston about a year ago, and was later transferred to the 8th C. M. R. in Hamilton, going overseas last spring. While in England, he was taken ill with rheumatic fever and died on June 8.

EXPORTS FROM KINGSTON.

KINGSTON, Ont., July 11.—For the first six months of the year exports to the value of \$1,082,661 were shipped from this consular district to the states. This is an increase of \$788,735 over the same period last year. There has been a big increase in cattle exports.

MET DEATH ACCIDENTALLY.

KINGSTON, July 11.—The coroner's jury found that Henry Chapman, Bedford Mills, met death while working on the fire alarm system, and attached no blame to any person. Chapman was electrocuted when he accidentally knotted against a live wire with his foot.

KINGSTON FIRE FIGHTER DEAD.

KINGSTON, July 11.—Assistant Fire Chief John Elmer died this evening after a lengthy illness, aged about 62 years. He was chief of the department for a number of years, and was a very capable fire fighter.

THROW BACK FOES BY HEAVY STROKES

Russians Defeat Austrians Northwest of Kimpolung, Bukovina.

RESIST ON STOKHOD

Germans Bring Up Reinforcements of Men and Artillery.

Special Cable to The Toronto World.

LONDON, July 11.—Up to June 10 the operations of General Brusiloff have resulted in the taking of 5630 officers and 266,000 men, according to totals given out by the Russian war office today, advices from Petrograd announce. The Russians also captured 312 guns and 866 machine guns. It is estimated that the total casualties suffered by the enemy are well over 900,000.

The Russians report that fighting continues in the region of the Stokhod River. The enemy has received reinforcements, and bringing up a powerful artillery he is offering a desperate resistance.

In south-west Bukovina, northwest of Kimpolung, the fighting has also been fierce and it has resulted favorably for the Russians. It started with the Austrians attacking the Russians with considerable forces on the Kriaza-Fondul-Moldava front, with the result that the enemy was thrown back after fighting violent engagements at various points. Unable to resist the mighty Russian blows the Teutons took to flight.

In the region of the Pripiet marshes Teuton aviators have been active, dropping 66 bombs at the Zambir station on the Minsk-Baranovichi railway.

FORCE AUSTRIANS TO RECALL TROOPS

Italians Compel Enemy to Attend to Western Front.

TAKE ANOTHER PEAK

King Victor Emmanuel's Soldiers Still Win Successes.

ROME, July 11, via London.—The pressure exerted by the Italian forces in the Trentino has resulted in the recall of several divisions of Austrian troops which were about to be sent to the eastern front according to the official statement issued today. The Italian offensive continues. The statement follows:

"In order to withstand the pressure we continue to exert in the Trentino and our counter-offensive activity in the Boite and But valleys and on the lower Isonzo, the enemy has been obliged to recall to this front troops which were sent to the eastern front. This is ascertained in the cases of the third corps and the sixth, twenty-second and twenty-eighth divisions, which were on the point of departure, and the nineteenth division and the 18th Landsturm Brigade, which were already on their way."

"Yesterday there was an intense artillery duel in the Adige Valley. Violent Counter-Attack. On the Pasiubio front we captured positions north of Monte Corno, but the enemy succeeded in obtaining partial repositioning of them by a violent counter-attack. We took 34 prisoners. On the Asiago plateau Alpine detachments successfully renewed their attack on the enemy's positions in the Monte Chiesa region."

"On the front of Monte San Giovanni, we occupied Monte Degli Uccelli at the head of the Cia valley. In the Tofana the enemy attempted a surprise on the positions we had taken on the 9th, but were repulsed with heavy losses and left thirty prisoners and one machine gun in our hands. On the Isonzo front the artillery was active and there was also bombing."

CAPTURE TURK POSITION TO SOUTH OF BAIBURT

Russians Continue to Make Important Progress in the Caucasus.

Special Cable to The Toronto World. PETROGRAD, July 11.—Capture and consolidation of a powerful Turkish position by the Russian army south of Baiburt in the Caucasus is announced in an official communication issued tonight. Thirty officers and 350 men were taken prisoner. Russian scouts east of Baiburt also captured a height and took a machine gun in a night operation. Russian advanced guards also easily repelled a Turkish attack in the region of the Boyunkova valley, in the direction of Diarbekr.

SENTENCED FOR FORGERY.

Special to The Toronto World. KINGSTON, July 11.—A charge of forgery Pte. C. D. Foke, 156th Battalion, was given nine months in the Central Prison by Magistrate Farrel. He cashed a cheque for \$8 for a friend at the camp, raised the amount to \$13 and then passed it at the battalion canteen.

WASHINGTON QUITE UNAWARE OF RESTRICTIONS ON NICKEL

State Department in Dark As to Arrangement With Canada That Nickel Imported Must Not be Sent to Enemy Countries.

Special to The Toronto World.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Counselor Polk, of state department, said this afternoon that the matter of carrying nickel back to Germany by a merchant submarine had not come before the department, but was expected to be a subject for serious consideration.

Collector Ryan, port of Baltimore, reported today that in company with Captain Hughes of the navy, the Deutschland had been thoroughly inspected and found to be a merchantman. There was no evidence that the ship could be armed, he said, except with extreme structural changes. Upon this report the submarine was unquestionably held to be a merchantship. Counselor Barclay, of the state department, said that the acceptance of a submarine as a merchantman, but if overruled in that the embassy is preparing to contest the character of cargo.

Careful Inquiry. Polk said the state department had no knowledge of any arrangement with Canada that nickel imported here was not to be sent to enemy countries. This doubtless will be the subject of very careful inquiry, as it is understood the board of foreign trade advisers, a body operating under the authority of the state department and on its payroll, made such agreement. Department officials claim it never reached the state department and there is no record of its approval.

When this government attempted to get England to raise the embargo on dyestuffs from Germany several months ago, arrangements were made to promote the dyes to American and Canadian mills. Canadian authorities, according to a state department official tonight, previously had placed embargo on nickel ore, which is largely smelted in the United States. This, it was said here tonight, was made a part of the dyestuff agreement and nickel ore permitted to be imported only under agreement with trade advisers that its transshipment to Germany should be absolutely prohibited.

This was agreed to by American manufacturers filling large orders for Russia were required to use this nickel in the manufacture of rifles. The state department officials tonight were endeavoring to ascertain the real facts to meet any representations that may be made. One official stated tonight that the agreement, if made by trade advisers, could not be enforced, as it would be an unenforced act. The whole question eventually probably will come before the neutrality board.

RUSSIANS BLOCK GERMAN DESIGNS

Drive on Both Sides of Kovel-Sarny Railway Checks.

CROSS STOKHOD RIVER

No Natural Barriers Exist Between Russian Line and Kovel.

PETROGRAD, via London, July 11.—The Russian drive on the German line on both sides of the Kovel-Sarny Railroad had the desired effect of stopping the German offensive against Lutsk from the directions of Kovel and Vladimir-Volynski, and it has enabled the Russians to take the offensive and to drive the enemy across the Stokhod to the northwest and westward towards Vladimir-Volynski.

A furious hand-to-hand combat followed, ending in a victory for the French. The extent to which the hill was fortified can be judged by the fact that at one earthen half way up the slope 11 mitrailleuses in working order were captured, while 20 others had been destroyed by the French bombardment.

"CANADA WARD" FOR GREENWICH HOSPITAL

It Will Be Memorial to Canada's Generosity Toward Seamen.

By a Staff Reporter.

OTTAWA, Ont., July 11.—The Dominion Government some time ago contributed \$5000 towards the upkeep of the Seamen's Hospital at Greenwich. Lord Devonport, in a letter to Hon. J. D. Hazen, expresses gratitude. With Canadian seamen ill or friendly, the hospital is a place of refuge and recovery. As a result of the gift, a "Canada ward" will remain in the Greenwich Hospital not only as a memorial to Canadian generosity, but as a permanent home for sick and suffering seamen from Canada.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS ARE STILL ON STRIKE

Contractors Held Conference Last Night, But No Agreement Was Reached.

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Object is to Protect Plants Against Enemy Plotters.

BOULEVARD CLOSED

Will Isolate Upper Section of Victoria Park, Niagara Falls.

Special to The Toronto World. NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., July 11.—Work on the construction of barbed wire entanglements which will isolate the power house zone in Victoria Park, is now under way. The object of the entanglements is to protect the power plants against plotters. According to present plans the entanglements extend from the Ontario Power Company's plant to a point above the Dufferin Islands, and this will isolate all the upper section of the park and the rock house. The administration building will, it is believed, be permitted to remain open.

Trolley cars will be allowed to pass through the park after the entanglements are in place, but they will be escorted by armed guards and no person except regular employees of the power company will be permitted to get on or off the cars while they are in the forbidden territory. This will prevent the Ontario Power Company from carrying out its plans for a third pipe line and may cause a delay in the improvements now being made to the Canadian Power Company.

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THE WONDERFUL FRUIT MEDICINE

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"FRUIT-A-TIVES," the marvellous medicine made from fruit juices—has relieved more cases of Stomach, Liver, Blood, Kidney and Skin Troubles than any other medicine. In severe cases of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Pain in the Back, Impure Blood, Neuritis, Chronic Headaches, Chronic Constipation and Indigestion, "Fruit-a-tives" has given unusually effective results. By its cleansing, healing powers on the eliminating organs, "Fruit-a-tives" tones up and invigorates the whole system.

50c a box, 6 boxes for \$2.50, trial size, 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-tives, Limited, Ottawa.

FRENCH TAKE HILL IN STORM OF FIRE

Pass Thru Barbed Entrenchments Well Defended by Foe.

THIRD ATTACK WINS

Multitude of Machine Guns Fails to Stop Assaults.

LONDON, July 11, 4.30 p.m.—The capture of Hill 97, south of the Somme, with the farm called La Maisonette on the summit, was a particularly brave piece of work on the part of the French. After receiving the signal to attack the soldiers crossed four lines of trenches, virtually without pause, but it was then that the great difficulties had to be overcome. The farm at this point was guarded by a whole series of barbed wire entanglements, defended by mortars, machine guns, automatic rifles and bomb throwers. Twice the assaulting forces penetrated to the farm. Twice they were thrown back, and when they got into the farm itself it was to find themselves in front of a number of machine guns.

A furious hand-to-hand combat followed, ending in a victory for the French. The extent to which the hill was fortified can be judged by the fact that at one earthen half way up the slope 11 mitrailleuses in working order were captured, while 20 others had been destroyed by the French bombardment.

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POSITION CONFERRED ON EARL OF CRAWFORD

Scotch Nobleman Becomes President of British Board of Agriculture.

LONDON, July 11, 7.51 p.m.—The Earl of Crawford has been appointed president of the board of agriculture to succeed the Earl of Salisbury, it was announced officially today.

PUBLIC SAFETY FOR PEDESTRIANS

Representatives of Various Organizations Discuss Safer Traffic Regulations.

COMMITTEE OF SEVEN

Appointed to Inquire Into Cause of Every Accident.

Representatives of a dozen organizations discussed safer traffic regulations and prevention of accidents to the council chamber last evening, and finally appointed a sub-committee of seven to enquire into the causes of accidents of every description. The committee are to report back to another meeting, and the members are James Forrest, Toronto Street Railway Company; T. L. Phelan, Ontario Motor League; David Clarke, Retail Merchants' Association; J. M. Conner, Canadian Manufacturers' Association; Dr. Doolittle, Ontario Motor League; W. A. McLean, Provincial Department of Highways, and R. B. Morley of the Ontario Safety League.

Mayor Church acted as chairman and described conditions as intolerable. There were altogether too many accidents on Toronto streets recently, he said. He did not blame anybody particularly. He knew the motorists as a whole were careless and the police certainly were exerting all their energies to prevent accidents. There must be some solution and he wanted the representative meeting to discuss matters.

Advocate More Playgrounds. T. L. Stevenson, Trades and Labor Council, did not agree with one of the suggestions of the safety league that children must be kept off the streets. More playgrounds, he said, "is the solution of the problem. If the children can't play on the streets they simply have to stay in the house and discuss matters."

Dr. Doolittle of the Ontario Motor League said that Toronto was peculiarly situated as regards traffic regulations. The main city streets, he said, were narrow affairs, more suitable for back alleys than thoroughfares. And another contributory cause to the numerous accidents recently was that numbers of the most efficient chauffeurs, drivers and street railway motormen were at the front. The standard of efficiency was much lower than it was previous to the war. He also believed the police should control pedestrian traffic.

Arthur Hewitt, board of trade, believed carelessness was the great accident cause. He thought any would lend all its machinery to correcting any of the evils at present existing.

The Careless Few. Chief of Police Grassett urged them not to construct a new host of by-laws. The trouble, he believed now was that there were so many unwieldy by-laws that the people could not remember half of them. "The great majority of people that drive motor cars," he said, "are law-abiding citizens and try to follow the regulations laid down. It is a few fools who persist in driving recklessly and spoil the whole business." He thought any citizen should secure the number of any motor car breaking the law and report it to the police. Pedestrians, he thought, could be well regulated at some intersections but not at every street corner. Bicyclists, he believed, were a law unto themselves and should be regulated some way. But they were the poor man's motor car and must not be regulated out of existence. T. L. Phelan, Ontario Motor League, said that a pedestrian should not step off the curb and close his eyes, expecting everybody else to watch out for him. People would not look, he said.

James Forrest, Toronto Street Railway Company, said that so far as the trolley lines were concerned not a fatality in three years was laid to the doors of the company. The people as a whole were careless of their own safety.

David Clarke urged that every vehicle carry a tall light. George H. Gooderham, M.L.A., thought boys pushing cars and hooking on motor cars should be taught differently.

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After hearing the report of the committee, the council will meet again to consider the recommendations of the committee.

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