

TURKISH ARMENIA ADDED TO RUSSIAN SPOILS OF WAR; GERMAN COUNTER-ATTACK ON BRITISH FRONT IN VAIN

RUSSIANS VIRTUALLY COMPLETE OCCUPATION OF TURKISH ARMENIA

Victors Made Advance of One Hundred Miles Within Week in Erzingan Region

Turkish Forces Reported Practically Demoralized—Great Checker Board of War Used to Advantage by Russians—Critic Warns People Not to Expect End of War Too Soon.

Petrograd, via London, July 27.—Russian troops covered a 100 miles in their advance on Erzingan within a week. The capture of that city means the virtual completion of the Russian occupation of Turkish Armenia, and gives Russia the benefit of the extremely fertile valley and an easy means of communication to Trebizond, for the western and southern Caucasus armies.

It is estimated that the Turks had between 25 and 30 divisions between the black Sea and Mush—approximately 350,000 men. Three months ago the Turks undertook a comprehensive campaign, intended to recapture Erzurum, and incidentally to draw troops from the Russian European theatre. General Eudenich, the Russian commander in the Caucasus, succeeded, however, in holding the Turks in the Erzurum district while delivering an effective blow at them in the Mush district. In order to counter this flanking from the south, and a similar effort from the north, the Russians were obliged temporarily to abandon Mamakhatun, fifty miles west of Erzurum. The Russians now have captured Trebizond, Baiburt and Gumish Khaneh and re-occupied Mamakhatun.

BLOCKED IN OTHER DIRECTION.

The Galician advance of the Russians has caused the Germans to withdraw troops from the Balkans, and Turks were sent there to replace them. The Russians, quick to see the advantage thus afforded, started a vigorous offensive toward Erzingan. Only a rear guard battle preceded the capture of the town, the Turkish main forces having been beaten and forced to retreat toward Sivas.

Colonel Shumakov, chief of the Russian General Staff, in an article on the victory of the Russians at Erzingan says:

This defeat of the best troops of the Ottoman Empire has quite broken the Turkish defense. No further serious offensive can be expected, since only parts of a division from the Constantinople, Thracian and Egyptian armies can be spared to patch up these broken units.

Discussing the energetic preparations of the Russians for the continuance of the war, General Chouvaloff, minister of war, in an interview with the Ruskaya Slovo says:

END NOT NEAR.

"It is necessary to dispel the illusion that the war can end in the autumn. The breaking down of the enemy's forces has already begun—a fact as well known to the Germans as to the Entente Allies—but Germany's technique is so high that in spite of her economic weakening and the lowered morale of her troops, Germany still has the power to resist, and we must look forward to a further struggle before the final victory.

"This explains the recent orders calling men, ordinarily exempt, to the colors. Russia already has a large reserve, but it is our intention that this reserve shall not diminish. It is fitting also that the foreign races in Russia, who ordinarily would not be obliged to serve, should be recruited, if not in the active army, at least in work connected with the conduct of the war, for all elements in Russia will receive the benefits of victory."

ITALIANS TAKE PRISONERS.

Rome, June 27, via London.—The official statement, given out by the war office today, reads:

"Yesterday on several sections of the front the enemy's artillery was particularly active against towns and villages in the Asdrago Basin, the Upper Botte and Degano Valley. Some places on the Lower Isanzo also were bombarded. The damage was slight, and only a few victims were reported.

"In the Val Arsa, and at the head of the Posina Valley, on the night of the 25th, the enemy attempted an attack on our position on the right bank of the Leno Torrent, and on the slopes of Cornedo Coston. On the Tonesse plateau the enemy is stubbornly resisting our advance in strongly entrenched positions in the woods north of Monte Cimone. Yesterday, however, we succeeded in making some prisoners. In the Trivigno Valley enemy artillery is active against our new positions.

"The remainder of the front is unchanged."

ITALIAN AERIAL ATTACK.

New York, July 27.—A cable from Rome to the Journal says:

"Official announcement was made today that Italian aircraft yesterday bombed Durazzo, in Albania, across the Adriatic. The planes dropped bombs on the Austrian aero hangars, and landing stations, and then returned safely to their base."

Turkish Regiment Mutinies.

New York, July 27.—The Journal has the following dispatch from Athens:

"Reports received here today from Smyrna state that a Turkish regiment mutinied at Sevekeny and took refuge in the forest of Mount Simolou. Turkish forces pursued the mutineers and set fire to the forest. Many of the mutineers were burned to death."

Glass House Pretext.

Berlin, July 27, via wireless to Sayville.—"The Austro-Hungarian government," says the Overseas News Agency today, "has protested to neutrals against repeated criminal attacks of enemy submarines upon Austro-Hungarian merchant ships. It cites as an example the



OFFICIAL BRITISH PHOTO OF WORRGESTERS GOING INTO ACTION ON WESTERN FRONT.

DESPERATE FIGHTING ON BRITISH FRONT

"Nothing Standing—Nothing Living" Was Motto of Britishers as They Charged Devil Wood Again Today—Germans Beaten Back.

With the British Army in the Field, July 27, via London, July 27.—The British Army today charged Devil Wood again today, and took it.

The German had been quiet because the British made no infantry attack, but all the while the machine guns had been rattling and the artillery had kept up a thunderous drum beat in what before this offensive would have been referred to as a violent artillery duel. So common-place has the continued bombardment become that one officer, whose post of duty is with the transport, just out of the range of the shells, complains that he is awakened when there is a hull at night.

This morning the British put on Devil Wood the heaviest concentration of shell fire in a given area ever directed against field fortifications. Ryan, the gunner, was amazed when they computed its volume per minute in preparing the way for the infantry.

The purpose was to leave nothing standing—nothing living—not a single German sniper in a tree, not a single German machine, but was to be put out of business by the tornado of blasts. Devil Wood has left Trones Wood with a tame reputation. The infantry of both sides have no doubts. Their only protection is shallow trenches, such as are dug in open fields, and a shell which tears a hole among the roots of a tree, killing a man, makes some protection for his neighbor who survives. Snipers and machine guns watch for any head that shows itself up. Patrols who go out in the night engage in hand-to-hand encounters. The flash of a bursting shell may reveal one patrol to another and give it the advantage.

Austrian Statement.

London, July 27.—An Austrian official communication, as received by Reuters' Telegram Company, says:

"Repeated enemy attacks yesterday afternoon between Badstuf and the Styrl collapsed.

"On both sides of the road from Lesne the Russians continue their efforts, but were repulsed, after bitter fighting, leaving 1,000 prisoners in our hands.

"Italian theatre: Strong Italian attacks, first with artillery and then with infantry, made from 7 o'clock yesterday morning until 2 o'clock in the afternoon southwest of Panerogevy are all repulsed. The Italians, with fresh troops, then renewed their heavy attacks until 11 o'clock at night, but our brave troops maintained all their positions."

WILL TAKE STEPS TO PROMOTE NICKEL INDUSTRY.

Toronto, July 27.—Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, minister of mines, lands and forests, informed an influential deputation from northern Ontario, which waited upon him today to urge upon the government the advantages of North Bay as a location for a nickel refinery, that he was thoroughly in accord with the view that the refinery should be established at some point in Northern Ontario, where it legitimately belonged, and that his influence would be exerted in that direction.

The minister declared that at the next session of the legislature, after the report and recommendations of the nickel commission had been brought down, the government would enact legislation which would not only amply safeguard the nickel industry, but allow the people of Ontario to get a fair share of the profits accruing from the commercialization of Ontario's nickel ores. He declined, however, to express himself in favor of any particular locality.

The deputation, fifty strong, was representative of boards of trade and township councils as far north as Cochrane, east to Mattawa, north to Sudbury and south to Burke Falls.

STRENGTH OF ARMIES ON EASTERN FRONT

New York, July 27.—A despatch from Lausanne, Switzerland, to the Journal says:

"Carefully sifted information today shows that the Germans have on the eastern front about 900,000 men and the Austrians 800,000, of whom they are said already to have lost some 300,000.

"The total of the Russian forces under the orders of General Kuropatkin and General Brusiloff equals 137 divisions of infantry and thirty-five divisions of cavalry, or 2,740,000 bayonets and 162,000 sabres, or a total of 2,902,000 men. General Brusiloff's army alone equals 1,375,000 men."

HAS SECOND GERMAN UNDERSEA BOAT ARRIVED?

What Appeared to be Submarine Passed Sandy Hook Last Night—U. S. Officials Set at Rest on Receiving British Admiral's Statement.

Sandy Hook, July 27.—A craft, which appeared to be a submarine, and which observers believed might be the German underwater merchantman Bremen, passed Sandy Hook at 9:03 o'clock tonight.

Did Not Come Within Limit.

Washington, July 27.—Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British ambassador, informed Acting Secretary of State Palk today that he had received a message from the admiral commanding the British squadron on the Atlantic coast denying that a British warship had entered Chesapeake Bay, as reported by the commander of the battleship Louisiana.

The admiral had reported that these instructions had not been violated at any time.

The statement of the ambassador will be accepted by the state department, but the commander of the Louisiana is being pressed by the navy department for further details on his report that a craft which passed him at Lynnhaven Inlet signalled "English cruisers."

Officials do not know what to make of the case, but some are inclined to believe that the American officer was the victim of some kind of hoax.

Captured in Neutral Waters.

London, July 27.—The Wilson line steamer Edimo, 8,200 tons, has been captured by a German auxiliary cruiser, according to Reuters' Christianand correspondent. "The seizure," says the correspondent, "occurred in Norwegian territorial waters, according to the crew of a Norwegian guardship while the Germans claim that the vessel was five miles from land."

Huns Seize Danish Ship.

London, July 27.—The Danish steamer Nordmandet has been seized by a German torpedo boat, says a Copenhagen despatch to Lloyd's. The vessel was bound from Skelleftea, Sweden, for La Pallice, France, with a cargo of wood pulp.

CANADIAN AVIATORS ARE IN ACTION ON WEST FRONT.

Ottawa, July 27.—A squadron of Canadian aviators is now in action at the front and doing good work in a successful series of raids upon the enemy's lines and reconnoitering over German territory. Word to this effect was received today at the naval service department, when the men were enlisted. Two hundred Canadian aviators have so far gone overseas.

WILL HOLD BY ELECTION TO FILL VACANCY.

Toronto, July 27.—At a cabinet meeting this morning it was decided to have a writ calling for the holding of the southwest Toronto by-election on Monday, Aug. 21, with nomination day Aug. 14. The vacancy was caused by the death of Hon. J. J. Foy, formerly attorney-general.

PROMINENT BASEBALL PLAYER DIES SUDDENLY.

Newark, N. J., July 27.—William E. (Kid) Mahling, widely known several years ago as a shortstop in what is now the International Baseball League, dropped dead of heart disease at his home here today. Mahling, who was born in Cleveland, 37 years ago, was voted the most popular player in his league in 1908.

GERMANS STRIVE HARD TO RETRIEVE LOSSES ON WESTERN FRONT

Bring Up Further Troops and Guns But British Stick Fast and Consolidate Positions

Severe Fighting All Day, at Nightfall Allies Had Made Sensible Gains; Only Four of Company of Bavarian Regiment Holding Fort in Centre of Pozieres Left Alive When British Finish the Assault.

London, July 28.—Since the completion of the capture of Pozieres, the news from the British front in France is mainly of artillery actions and testing encounters at various points on the German line. The comparative dull and hot, hazy weather, it is assumed, has given the Germans an opportunity to bring up further troops and guns with a view to renewed attempts to recapture Pozieres, where, however, according to unofficial reports, the British troops have further consolidated their positions. Tonight's official reports show that there has been hard fighting all day, with some fluctuations of fortune, but that in the end the British improved their positions northeast of Pozieres, and in the vicinity of Longueval and Deville Wood.

Similarly, from the eastern front there is little fresh news. There is much comment in the European capitals on the effect the loss of the last great Turkish fortress in Armenia, from which place the Turks are said to be fleeing, owing to exhaustion of their ammunition supplies, is likely to have in Constantinople, and also as to the influence this defeat, conjoined with the success of the Russians towards Bredy, in opening the road to Lemberg, will have in Greece and Rumania.

The Associated Press correspondent at Athens learns that there is no longer any likelihood of an attack on the Allied forces at Saloniki.

ONLY FOUR GERMAN LEFT.

Paris, July 27, 4:30 p. m.—The capture of the village of Pozieres from the Germans puts the British in complete possession of this line in the Somme region.

The fight for Pozieres lasted eleven days—from July 14 to July 25. The place was defended by 200 machine guns, of which all but thirty were destroyed or put out of action by the British artillery.

A species of fort in the centre of the village was defended by a company of Bavarian infantry. These troops resisted for twelve hours, and at the end of that time only four men were found alive. In a dugout, close by, a heap of bodies remained unburied.

The last defenders of the village were the men of a Bavarian battalion, who were decimated as they crossed the 300 yards between the village and a cemetery, where they made their last but unsuccessful stand.

British Official.

London, July 27, 11:23 p. m.—The official statement issued by the war office tonight reads:

"Today there has been hard infantry fighting for the possession of Pozieres, in the vicinity of Longueval and Deville Wood.

"North of the line of Pozieres-Basentin-Le Petit we succeeded last night in capturing about 300 yards of an important enemy trench, which hitherto had successfully resisted all our attacks.

"This morning, after an intense artillery fire, the enemy succeeded in regaining possession of the whole trench, but our troops immediately re-attacked and have regained a footing in the southern end."

In East Africa.

London, July 27.—The following official statement on the progress of the British campaign in East Africa was given out tonight:

"Brig-General Northey reports that on July 24 he drove the main German southern detachment of the enemy from strongly organized positions astride the Langenburg-Itang road at Malangit, abandoning a 4.1-inch howitzer and two machine guns.

"Among a number of German-European captives previously was Dr. Stir, late governor of the Neu Langenburg district. Dr. Stir has since died of wounds. A majority of the surviving members of the crew of the German cruiser Koenigsberg form a part of the German forces in the area taken."

Germany Must Agree.

London, July 27, 9 p. m.—Well-informed persons in war relief circles here are greatly interested in the offer of the British government to permit the rationing of the civilian population of areas occupied by the Germans and Austrians, but appear little inclined to be hopeful that Germany will concur in the proposal, which was contingent upon the agreement of the Central Powers not to remove native food supplies.

Reports received from Poland indicate that Germany has been planning to take grain, eggs and eggs from districts where the production is in excess of local needs, and it is not believed here that Germany will forego this chance to feed her nationals with food grown in the occupied areas.

Abandonment Casement's.

Washington, July 27.—An adverse report was ordered today by the senate foreign relations committee on all resolutions proposing intervention with Great Britain in behalf of Sir Roger Casement. "It was the opinion of the majority of the committee," said Senator Stone, "that such action not only would be rejected by Great Britain, but also that it would do Casement's cause more harm than good."

Berlin, July 27, via London, 4:40 p. m.

—British hand grenade attacks against German lines to the west of the town of Pozieres, in the Somme region, were repulsed yesterday, according to the announcement by German army headquarters today. South of the River Somme a French attack launched at a point northeast of Barleux, failed, the statement adds.

In the Verdun region several strong French attacks were carried out by the region of Froide Terre and Fleury, but they were repulsed. Fighting continues at some points. The text of the German official statement follows:

"Western theatre: Between the Ancre and the Somme intense artillery activity on both sides lasted into the night. Enemy hand grenade attacks were repulsed west of Pozieres.

"South of the Somme a French attack carried out northeast of Barleux failed.

"During the night several strong French attacks were made in the region of Froide Terre and Fleury were repulsed. Fighting continues at some points. Strong reconnoitering detachments attacking on the front southwest of Warmonet, and patrols near Richbeours, were repulsed.

"A French coup de main north of Vienne Le Chateau failed.

"Near Villeaux Bols and northwest of Prunay our patrols made about fifty prisoners in the French position. A French biplane was shot down in an aerial fight."

Russian troops last night made a futile storming attack against the German positions on the Schitshars river, northwest of Baranovitch, it was announced by the German general staff today. The Russians, it is added, also were sanguinarily repulsed in the region west of Berestechko.

"Eastern theatre: The Russians yesterday evening made a futile storming attack against our positions on the Schitshars, northwest of Baranovitch. They also were sanguinarily repulsed west of Berestechko. Otherwise, apart from outpost fighting on the Komara, south of Viday, which was only productive of severe enemy losses, there is nothing to report.

Balkan theatre: The situation is unchanged.

Man Sentenced to Death.

Berlin, July 27, via wireless to Sayville.—"A French military court at Marseilles, on May 18," says the Overseas News Agency, "sentenced a woman named Pfadt to death for treason and espionage. The supreme court, having rejected the appeal, the sentence of death against the woman has been made valid."