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WEDNESDAY MORNING AUGUST 9 1916—TWELVE PAGES

VOL. XXXVI.—No. 13,055

GREAT RUSSIAN VICTORY IN EASTERN GALICIA

French Take on Somme Front Nearly Four Miles of Trenches

British Advance at Guillemont Heavy German Attacks Repulsed

ITALIANS TAKE 10,000 AUSTRIANS PRISONER IN GORIZIA DRIVE

RUSSIANS WIN DNIESTER FIGHT TAKE TOWNS AND TERRITORY

Slav Armies Deal Enemy Crushing Blow, Advance on Fifteen Mile Front in Eastern Galicia, and Overrun Over Sixty-two Square Miles of Country.

Special Cable to The Toronto World.

PETROGRAD, via London, Aug. 8.—An important success, involving the overrunning of territory aggregating 62 1-2 square miles in area, and the occupation of many towns and villages, has been won by the Russians in an advance on a 15-mile front in eastern Galicia, south of the Dniester River, it was announced here tonight. The Russians built thru the defences of the enemy on the whole front attacked and they captured the Towns of Tlumach and Nizniow, 10 miles southeast and 15 miles northeast of Stanislau, the small Town of Ottynia, and the Villages of Bratchiv, Palchiche, Nadworna, Charnolocze, Krivotula and Neve. Parties of Russian troops are also on the left flank of the occupied region and they are approaching the River Vorone, on which is situated the Town of Tysmienitsa.

Take Great Many Prisoners.

A great number of prisoners and a great quantity of booty were taken, the totals of which have not yet been compiled.

Prior to the retreat of the Teutons the Russians heard many explosions at some points and they say that it is probable that the enemy blew up bridges and stores.

A ridge of heights east of the Dniester River was also captured by the Russians.

Used Chemical Gas Shells.

The Russians preceded their attack on the Austrian lines southwest of the Kolomea-Stanislau Railway by artillery fire and the discharge of chemical gas shells on the batteries of the enemy. Owing to the effects of the Russian gas the artillerists of the foe ceased firing and abandoned their guns. Russian Cossacks then pursued the enemy and forced him to flee in disorder. One Russian division captured 2000 Germans, several heavy guns and many machine guns.

South of Brody the Russians are still pursuing their offensive with great success on the River Sereth and they are consolidating their gains of ground. The total number of prisoners made by them on Aug. 5 and 6 is 166 officers and 8415 men. The booty captured includes four cannon, 19 machine guns, 11 trench mortars, many mine throwers and much other war material.

Foe Admits Reverse.

The German official communication admits the Russian success in circumlocutory terms. It says that strong Russian forces advanced yesterday against the Austro-German positions on the Tlumach-Dniester line, south of the Dniester River, in Galicia, and the forces of the central powers withdrew to previously prepared positions.

The Russians report that near

(Continued on Page 4, Column 2).

Lemberg's Early Surrender Indicated in Proclamation

LONDON, Aug. 8. —A proclamation foreshadowing the surrender of Lemberg, the capital of Galicia, was issued by the governor of the city on Aug. 4, says an Exchange Telegraph Co. despatch from Bucharest. On the same date, the despatch adds, the evacuation of the city by the civilian population was ordered. The proclamation declared the Austrians would return shortly to wrest Lemberg from the Russians.

RUSSIAN SUCCESS CUTS ANOTHER FOE RAILROAD

Austro-Germans Are Deprived of Use of the Stanislau-Tysmienitsa-Buczacz Railway and Tarnopol-Lemberg Line Runs Grave Risk of Capture From Brody.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 8, via London, 11.55 p.m.—Gen. Letchitzky, who a week ago, despite flooded rivers and heavy roads, began anew his hammering of the right flank of Gen. Count Von Bothmer's army and by a cavalry attack took Ezerzany, has scored a new victory by the capture of Tlumach, ten miles further to the northwest. There has been little news from that section, but it is apparent that Gen. Letchitzky has been following up his success along a front of ten miles south of the Dniester in the face of German reinforcements sent to stiffen Von Bothmer's right wing.

The taking of Tlumach cuts the railway between Stanislaus, Tysmienitsa and Buczacz which has been utilized by the Austrians for supplying the southern end of Von Bothmer's front, and gives the Russians another direct attack on Stanislaus.

The Austrians tried to offset the force of Letchitzky's assault by fierce counter-attacks along the Koropice River, northward, but without avail. At the same time a Russian offensive is being launched against Von Bothmer's left, south of Brody. A group of vollages centring about Zalocze, on the headwaters of the Sereth, have been captured and each day's developments show a further advance westward, the evident intention being to tap the railway between Tarnopol and Lemberg, which offers an easier line of advance, with fewer rivers and natural barriers to the Galician capital.

MAJOR MACPHERSON TESTIFIES AT REGINA

Tells Wetmore Commission of Inauguration of Highway Board.

REGINA, Aug. 8.—Major A. J. MacPherson, 195th Battalion, was on the stand before the Wetmore commission today and was examined with regard to the inauguration of the board of highway commissioners, of which he was the first chairman, having held the position from 1912 to 1914, when he became chairman of the local government board. The examination this morning was largely of a formal nature. Later, it is expected, Major MacPherson will be questioned with regard to the R. J. Leckie Co. contracts, in which he had one-third interest, and to which as chairman of the highway board, he awarded 12 bridge and other contracts.

HENDERSON RESIGNS CABINET POSITION

Criticism of His Administration of Educational Department is Responsible.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—Arthur Henderson, president of the board of education in the British Cabinet, has resigned his portfolio. Mr. Henderson recently had been strongly criticized, both in parliament and by the newspapers, much dissatisfaction being expressed over his administration of the education department, in which he was declared to have failed to meet the present demand for a reform of the nation's educational system.

BELIEVE RUSS VICTORY GREATER THAN TOLD

Londoners See Indications of Disaster in Frank German Admission.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—Russia's new victories south of the Dniester and southwest of the Stanislau-Kolomea railway afford great satisfaction here, and the prompt admission in the Berlin official statement of the retirement of the Austro-Germans south of the Dniester is taken here to indicate that the Russian victory in this quarter is weightier than yet announced by the Russian official despatches. According to an unofficial report the evacuation of Lemberg, the Galician capital, has already been ordere.

GOWGANDA FIRE BURNS BUSINESS AREA DOWN

Telephone Exchange and Postoffice Destroyed by Flames.

NORTH BAY, Ont., Aug. 8.—The total loss by fire at Gowganda included the principal business section. No lives were lost, the lake being handy to the town. The telephone central was burned, hence communication was cut off temporarily. Among those suffering loss were Dr. Crain's private hospital, the postoffice and principal stores doing business. With the exception of the O'Brien mining property, Gowganda has practically been at a standstill for the past two years.

WAR SUMMARY

THE DAY'S EVENTS REVIEWED

FROM every theatre of the war except Saloniki, where serious war business has not yet begun, comes news of the great progress for allied arms. On the Italian and Russian fronts yesterday's announced successes have been the more spectacular. On the French and British fronts the successes, tho less spectacular, are none the less substantial. The greater gains are being won over Austria-Hungary for the reason that she has gone further downhill than her Prussian partner on the road to exhaustion.

* * * * * *

The Russian success was won in eastern Galicia and it was sudden. Starting their artillery to work with a new type of shell, described as a chemical gas shell, the Slavs speedily put the batteries of the Austro-Germans out of action on a front variously described as ten and fifteen miles in extent. When the Teuton gunners deserted their cannon the Russians seized the moment as opportune and let loose their Cossacks. These rode in among the gunners and trampled over the infantry of the central powers like furies and the forces of the enemy could not stand the shock, but fled precipitously, leaving behind guns, maimed and slow runners among the unwounded to be gathered in by the Russians when they had time. Two thousand Germans, who had been sent to this front to stiffen the resistance of the Austrian troops, made themselves conspicuous by surrendering in a body to one Russian division.

* * * * * *

The battlefield was south of the Dniester and the retreat of the enemy exposed to capture the Towns of Tlumach and Nizniow, 10

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

ITALIAN VICTORY DOOMS FOE TENURE OF GORIZIA

Ten Thousand Austrians Surrender in Opening Stage of Offensive—Dominating Bridgehead Falls to Victors and Town is Now Being Shelled.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—Before the echoes have died of the mutual congratulations of the allied sovereigns, statesmen and generals on the auspicious opening of the third year of the war, comes news of a splendid victory for the Italian arms on the Isonzo front.

The surprising success of the Italians, who in two days have captured 10,000 prisoners, suggests that in addition to transferring Gen. Konvess, an able Austrian general, from the Trentino front to Galicia, the Austrians also ventured to transfer troops from the Isonzo to the Russian front in an endeavor to stem the Russian advance.

Foe Still Surrenders.

Gen. Cadorna's victory has caused in London great rejoicing as one of the most promising successes in the new allied operations and a demonstration of the constantly growing power of the allied offensive on all fronts.

Prisoners are still surrendering by the thousands as a result of the Italian operations, says a Central News despatch from Rome. Over 10,000 prisoners have been captured in two days, the despatch adds.

Took Strong Points.

In the opening stages of their offensive on the lines of the Isonzo the Italians captured the Gorizia bridgehead after a stubborn resistance of more than a year, they also took the commanding positions of Monte Sabotino and Monte San Michele, strongly fortified, and they made 8000 prisoners on Sunday and Monday, Aug. 6 and 7, it was officially announced today. Among the prisoners are 200 officers.

The offensive is being continued and the Town of Gorizia is being shelled, it is reported, to drive out the Austrians. Italian artillery is demolishing houses held by the Austrians just west of the town and its fall is believed to be imminent. Eleven guns and about 100 machine guns were captured.

The Isonzo lines, on which the main operations of the Italians have been conducted, have been the scene of tremendous fighting for upwards of twelve months. The Austrians clung tenaciously to their positions. These were naturally strong and they had been buttressed by fortifications of immense strength. The signs of the

(Continued on Page 6, Column 4).

BRITISH FORCES ADVANCED LINES AT GUILLEMONT

Gain of Four Hundred Yards Made and Fighting Continues.

FOUR GERMAN ATTACKS

Enemy Secures Foothold in Trench by Using Liquid Fire.

Special Cable to The Toronto World.

LONDON, Aug. 8, 11.26 p.m.—Further progress by the British forces southwest of Guillemont and east of Trones Wood, is reported in today's communications from Sir Douglas Haig. In the Guillemont region the British line was pushed forward about 400 yards. The importance attached by the Germans to the recovery of positions lost at Pozieres, was freshly emphasized by a series of four attacks in which the enemy again employed liquid fire and succeeded in gaining a small foothold.

Tonight's official statement says:

"Southwest of Guillemont we advanced our line about four hundred yards. Fighting continues near Guillemont station.

"Northwest of Pozieres the enemy made four attacks on our trenches again using flammenwerfer (liquid fire). Three attacks failed completely, but in one he managed to occupy about 50 yards of our trench.

"The enemy shelled Longueval, High Wood and Pozieres heavily and also the vicinity of Mametz.

"Elsewhere along the front it was a quiet day except for some artillery activity in thte Loos salient and near Givenchy."

Gains East of Trones.

The afternoon statement said:

"The enemy after his five fruitless attempts yesterday north and east of Pozieres, has not made any fresh infantry attacks, but is maintaining a heavy artillery bombardment on this front and on other portions of the battle area.

"Last night our troops pushed forward in places east of Trones Wood,

(Continued on Page 4, Column 2).

FRENCH OCCUPY BIG STRETCH OF FOE'S TRENCHES

Full Success Achieved on a Front of Nearly Four Miles.

A GAIN AT THIAUMONT

Trench Rewon and Works Entered—Other Gains on Verdun Front.

PARIS, Aug. 8.—In the two battles now waged by the French, they won successes today both on the Somme front and before Verdun.

North of the Somme River they increased their gains of yesterday by capturing a small wood and a trench strongly fortified by the enemy north of the Hem Wood. This success completed the capture of a line of German trenches on a three and three-quarter-mile front, and of a depth of more than 300 to 500 yards. They also made an advance east of Hill 139, and they repulsed two attempts of the Germans to retake some trenches east of Monacu farm.

On the Verdun battlefront the French not only held their own in a furious struggle on the entire Thiaumont-Fleury front, but they regained a trench that the Germans had taken, and re-entered the Thiaumont work. They also captured an entire line of German trenches and at some places two lines of these on the Vaux-Chapitre-Chenois front, and they took 200 unwounded prisoners in the various actions.

A French pilot also brought down in flames a German machine north of Auberive.

Yesterday a German aeroplane dropped four bombs on Nancy. Five of the civilian population were wounded, three of them grievously.

Belgian communication:

"In the region of Dixmude the artillery duel lost its intensity. At Boesinghe and Het Sas bomb fighting was spirited."

Success Summed Up.

The French night official communication is as follows:

"North of the Somme we increased

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1).

British and French Airmen Succeed in Muelheim Raid

LONDON, Aug. 8.—An official statement issued here tonight reads: "On July 30, in conjunction with the French, an attack was made by British naval aeroplanes on benzine stores and the barracks at Muelheim. The machines met with a very heavy anti-aircraft fire, but succeeded in gaining their objective and carried out a successful bombardment. Our machines returned safely."

The Nickel Situation Still Occupies the People's Thoughts.

Let us begin this morning's discussion of nickel with some letters:

W. F. Maclean, M.P.

Dear Sir: Merely to congratulate you upon the information furnished the citizens of the Dominion of Canada, thru the columns of The World, on the Ontario nickel and Quebec asbestos questions. The information you have given to the people is, no doubt, news and a surprise to thousands. Go to it, and don't let up until such time as you compel both governments to do the same as Australia did at the commencement of the war. Subscriber.

London, Aug. 7.

Editor World: I have been much interested in your campaign against allowing Canadian nickel to reach our enemies, and in the effectiveness of your suggested remedy, so I determined to write you to the end that you may be encouraged in your good work.

It is idle now to discuss which political party is responsible for the present conditions; let us rather at once join hands to remedy these conditions.

The provincial legislature is supreme in respect to property and civil rights and can, if it sees fit, confiscate all nickel mines within the province; the Dominion Parliament has full power in respect to fixing the amount of and enforcing the payment of any export duty on matte or the refined nickel; it would therefore seem as if one or other or both would, if a serious and honest attempt were made, be able to evolve a remedy.

I see by the press that 77 per cent. of war profits is being taken in Britain for war purposes; and as the International Nickel Co. has made immense profits out of this war, both before and since its declaration, much more, no doubt, than its total (more than likely watered) capitalization, I cannot see than any injustice would be done to the shareholders should the provincial legislature determine to confiscate all nickel properties.

The legislature might provide that British, allied or bonafide neutral shareholders should be recompensed in some degree; in any event take them, even if we should pay for them.

The proposition I make will be denounced as a suggestion to attempt to legalize robbery. Admit it is. What then? Is such taking away of the property rights of a few, principally our enemies or enemy sympathizers, to be compared with the murder of our bravest sons and the loss of the personal liberty and property rights of all of us, as would surely have followed a German victory?

May you succeed in your endeavors is the earnest wish of C.

Editor World: Allow me to again compliment you on the able manner in which you have exposed the unpatriotic, if not treasonable, conduct of the International Nickel Co.; and the acquiescence in their manipulations by both the Borden and Hearst governments, and also their predecessors, the Laurier and Ross governments, both in Ottawa and Queen's Park. However, it is said "the last straw breaks the camel's back"; and a great philosopher once said "there are epochs in the history of the human race when the decayed branches fall from the tree of humanity, and when institutions, grown old, corrupt and exhausted, sink and give place to new institutions full of sap, renewing the youth and recasting the ideas of a people." Let us hope one of these epochs is dawning in Canada, for unfortunately it must be obvious to anyone of ordinary intelligence that for a number of years Canada's immense natural resources of timber and minerals, the property of the people, should have been utilized to promote the best interests of the commonwealth by reducing among other things the heavy load of direct taxation imposed on the masses. But instead of that policy a combination of high, get-rich-quick financiers and soulless corporations have dominated the representatives of the people and secured legislation permitting them to go on plundering the people's property and piling up ill-gotten millions. But the rule and reign of those exploiters of the people's property is nearing its end, as all observers of current events have lost faith in both the old political parties who have misgoverned Canada for at least the last twenty years; and the masses are determined to send honest, righteous, unselfish men to represent them, men who have the courage of their convictions and are not afraid to express them. It is the opinion of thousands capable of forming a judgment that if Ontario sent half a dozen representatives of untrammeled, independent men, this epoch of corruption and acquiescence in the fanatical ideas of certain self-styled moral reformers in Toronto and elsewhere would be ended, and sane government by the people's representatives for the people again established.

Among many other blessings let us hope that Canadians will never again be humiliated or their old-time respect for the judiciary lessened by witnessing the descent of an honorable judge of our supreme court from his exalted position to become an advocate and sharer in the exploitation of the natural resources and property of the people. "Canada wants men, men who their duties know; who know their rights and knowing dare maintain. Prevent the long-aimed blow and crush those tyrants while they rend the chain." P.B.P.

Simcoe County, Aug. 7.

The writer of the second article is an out and out Liberal, not long ago had a seat in the legislature, is one of the soundest lawyers in the country. He would find a legal way of taking over the nickel trust's property in Sudbury in the interests of the empire, with compensation.

We have little space to give to The Globe's or The Star's articles of yesterday. They both will meet with the approval of Hon. Wallace Nesbitt. Neither of these papers has yet noticed the fact that the British Government have closed out with International Nickel and made a ten years' contract for metal with the new British-American Company! The Star tries to help Mr. Nesbitt by throwing doubts on the sanity of W. F. Maclean and of The World. In other words that paper is more than concerned in helping International Nickel and defending Wesley Rowell: for what holds against Hearst and Cochrane holds against Rowell and Laurier. The Globe is simply beating the air about nickel, but not dealing with the real issue: the continued shipment of our ore into the States and the German control of International Nickel. So The Star! They haven't even heard about the asbestos scandal in Quebec.

They say that the undersea boat, Bremen, that was coming to the States for a cargo of nickel, has been lost. Perhaps this is to throw the British off the scent. But the Canadian nickel is there piled up for her to take on board if she gets across. In the beer saloons of Germany they are singing the praises of the Deutschland and the Bremen and the cargoes of Canadian nickel they are after.

Under the caption "Canadian Money for the Deutschland," The Calgary Herald vouches for an interesting story respecting Mr. Heckscher, president of the New Jersey Zinc Co., of whom we have already spoken in these columns. Mr. Heckscher, it appears, represented the Canadian group that recently sold the Alaska Northern to the United States Government for one million one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The odd one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, it is said, represented Mr. Heckscher's commission. For some reason Uncle Sam did not pay the entire one million one hundred and fifty thousand dollars at one time. Six hundred thousand dollars was paid in the summer of 1915 and the remaining five hundred and fifty thousand only a few weeks ago. Presumably Mr. Heckscher got his commission from the Canadians out of the last payment, and so pleased was he with the success of the deal that he at once despatched $10,000 to the captain of the Deutschland. Mr. Heckscher may have argued that there could be no harm in his giving $10,000 of money received from his Canadian clients to the captain of the German undersea boat when that boat was being loaded up with stores of nickel valuable to the Germans above all price, shipped to them from Canadian mines with little let or hindrance from the Government of Canada.

PRUSSIAN MUNITIONS' SUPPLY BLOWN UP

KOENIGSBERG, East Prussia (via London), Aug. 8.—An explosion of ammunition which was about to be shipped from the depot here caused the death of thirty men and twenty women. Fourteen other persons were injured severely and 58 received minor injuries. The explosion caused a fire which was soon brought under control.

SUGGESTIONS FOR THESE SUNNY DAYS.

Hats for the out-of-doors; lightweight helmets for fishing; linen caps for bowling, motoring and sailing caps. A complete assortment to make the head comfortable in the warm days. Fifty cents and one dollar covers the choice. Linen dusters for motoring, three to six dollars. Dineen's, 140 Yonge street.