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SATURDAY MORNING JULY 29 1916—SIXTEEN PAGES

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RUSSIANS BREAK LINES—TAKE BRODY

Czar's Troops Win Two Important Victories by Severely Defeating Austro-German Armies Defending Brody, Later Capturing Town and Breaking Thru First Line of Teuton Defences in Centre of Big Salient West of Lutsk, Taking Forty Guns, Two Generals and Thousands of Prisoners—Turks Sent To Defend Hungary.

BRITISH ARE NOW UNDISPUTED MASTERS OF LONGUEVAL

RUSSIANS BEAT ENEMY AGAIN CAPTURING BRODY JUNCTION

Czar's Armies Take Important Town on Road to Lemberg, and Defeat Austro-Germans West of Lutsk, Making Nine Thousand Prisoners.

LONDON, Saturday, July 29, 1 a.m.—The Russians have occupied the important railway junction of Brody, 58 miles northeast of Lemberg, in Galicia, broken thru the entire first line of the Teutonic allies west of Lutsk and driven the Austro-German forces from the line of the Rivers Slovevka and Boldurovka, southern Volhynia, according to the official communication, issued last night by the Russian War Office.

While the battle of the Somme is continuing with methodical success for the British forces, the Russians are able to announce another important victory in the capture of Brody. This Galician town, 58 miles northeast of Lemberg, is a great railway junction and it had been expected the Austrians would retain it at all costs. The swiftness of the new Russian stroke was unexpected and may lead to the capture of Lemberg itself.

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SEVENTY THOUSAND TURKS ARE ON HUNGARY'S PLAINS

LONDON, July 29, 3.29 a.m.—A Turkish army estimated at 70,000 strong, is now concentrated on the Hungarian plains for the defense of Hungary, says a despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Co. from Lauzanne, Switzerland.

The despatch adds that the Austrian emperor has gone to Budapest, where intense excitement prevails.

An unsuccessful attempt was made recently to assassinate Count Tisza, the Hungarian premier, according to a report from Budapest, says a Vevey, Switzerland, despatch to The Daily Mail.

Capt. Fryatt's Execution Was Deliberate Murder

Execution of Capt. Fryatt Was Without Shadow of Excuse. INDIGNATION IS HIGH

GERMANS SET ALL LAW ASIDE as in the Cavell Case. All Efforts Taken by Britain Failed to Prevent Hun Atrocity.

LONDON, July 28, 5.35 p.m.—News of the execution of Capt. Fryatt of the British steamer Brussels caused a painful impression at the British foreign office. Under the instructions of Viscount Grey, the foreign secretary, a note was despatched immediately to the American embassy requesting that James W. Gerard, the American ambassador at Berlin, procure complete details of the affair.

(Continued on Page 7, Column 5).

BRITISH HAVE CAPTURED LONGUEVAL STRONGHOLDS

Gaining of Full Mastery of Important Village Follows Complete Success in Expelling Brandenburgers From Delville Wood—Hard Fighting Around Pozieres.

LONDON, July 28, 11.40 p.m.—The last German strongholds in Longueval have been captured by the British troops, according to the official statement given out tonight by the war office.

Stand-to-hand fighting continued throughout the day in the vicinity of Pozieres, the statement adds. The afternoon statement recorded the capture of Delville Wood in its entirety, a Brandenburg division having been driven out.

The final capture of Delville Wood is very gratifying to the British people. It was first taken July 17, but was afterwards abandoned. For many days the wood and the village of Longueval have been the scene of some of the heaviest fighting of the whole campaign.

The possession of this wood and of Longueval is expected to facilitate greatly the further progress of the British forces.

Official statements: "Continuing their success of yesterday, our troops captured the last enemy strongholds in Longueval, together with a number of prisoners, in the vicinity of Pozieres hand-to-hand fighting has continued throughout the day.

GERMAN AIRSHIPS BOMB EAST COAST OF ENGLAND

Reports of Raid Come From Yorkshire and Lincolnshire—Submarine Attacks Fishing Fleet.

LONDON, July 29.—German airships raided the east coast of England early this morning, according to an official statement just issued.

"The number of raiders," says the statement, "has not yet been established. The reports as to the raiders crossing the coast come from Yorkshire and Lincolnshire. Bombs were dropped, but details are lacking."

A German submarine has raided a British fleet of herring fishing boats. Eight of the vessels were sunk. The crews were landed today at the North Sea port of Tynemouth.

(Continued on Page 7, Column 6).

WILL THE NICKEL ISSUE HURRY ON AN ELECTION?

Three notable contributions to nickel trust literature appeared in last evening's papers. They recall the "nickel novels" of bygone days. One is a denial from James L. Ashley, treasurer of the International Nickel Co., of an interview published a couple of weeks ago.

In that interview given to the United Press and published in all the leading American newspapers, including The Christian Science Monitor of Boston, Mr. Ashley quite clearly stated that the nickel company could not refuse to sell its product to whoever wanted to buy.

The second contribution to the nickel novel series comes from The Toronto News, which pleads for sanity on the nickel question. Those who object to Canadian nickel going to Germany during the war for the manufacture of guns and munitions to be used for the destruction of Canadian troops are considered by The News to be insane.

But let us put the acid test to the claims of the government and the assertions of The Toronto News. Let us put the question this way: "Suppose that Germany has a monopoly of some material without which the allies would be helpless to carry on the war, how much of that material would Germany allow to be exported to the United States?"

It is said that we are helpless in the matter because we have no refinery in Canada and Canadian ore must be refined for the allies. Let us examine this statement and see what it amounts to. The war broke out two years ago and yet not a step has been taken toward building a refinery in Canada.

SWEDEN RESORTS TO MINE LAYING

Channel Between Bredgrund Light and Cape Falsterbo Designated. BELLIGERENTS WARNED

LONDON, July 28.—The Swedish Government has decided to lay mines beginning Saturday, in the channel between the Bredgrund Light and Cape Falsterbo, says a Reuter despatch from Stockholm.

Bredgrund Light is south of the island of Landsort, south of Stockholm, while Cape Falsterbo is on the southern extremity of Sweden, south-east of Malmö. The distance in nautical miles from the light to the cape is probably more than 200 miles.

A despatch from Stockholm, dated July 24, said that as a result of a royal decree the Swedish naval and military forces has been ordered to attack foreign submarines in Swedish territorial waters unless they were recognized as merchant ships. The decree excepts certain parts of the sound.

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NICKEL COMPANY OBTAINS CHARTER

International Corporation Has Capital of Five Million Dollars. TORONTO HEAD OFFICE

By a Staff Reporter, OTTAWA, Ont., July 28.—The International Nickel Company of Canada, is the title of a new company which has just been incorporated at Ottawa. The capital stock is \$5,000,000 and the head office of the company is to be at Toronto.

By that is not all. When the war broke out we had nickel refineries within the British Empire. True they were not owned by the International Nickel Co., but they were located in England or Wales. Surely those refineries could have been made big enough to refine the total output of Canadian nickel ore.

We are not now in August, 1914, but on the eve of August, 1915. If the war caught us unprepared without a refinery in Canada, why did not somebody do something during these twenty-four months to build a refinery? Will The News tell us what either the Borden or Hearst governments have done in that direction?

LIBERALS TO SELECT CANDIDATE. At the meeting of the Toronto Reform Association last night a committee was appointed to decide upon a candidate for the coming election and to recommend him to the convention to be held on Monday evening. The following are the committee: A. E. Dymont, C. C. Leckie, W. J. O'Reilly, Stewart Lyon, H. M. Moraw, A. Benion, A. E. Hecker and J. E. Adkins.

The people of this country will not be satisfied until this policy is adopted, until the International Nickel Company and the old gentlemen were one of the original founders of the national policy in this country.

WAR SUMMARY: THE DAY'S EVENTS REVIEWS

THE most important war news of the day is the news of the Russian successes against two sections of the Austro-German front in Volhynia and the capture of the important railway junction of Brody, 58 miles northeast of Lemberg. Not one, but two important successes have, therefore, been won by the latest Russian achievements. The first of these successes was gained west of Lutsk by the breaking thru of the whole first line of the Austro-Germans and the inflicting of severe losses on them.

The second Russian success, resulting in the capture of Brody, began with the defeat of the Austro-Germans along the whole line of the Rivers Slovevka and Boldurovka, in southern Volhynia, and the effective pursuit of the demoralized fugitives in the direction of Brody. Explosions were heard in that town and fires were observed. Dense columns of freight trains were seen moving out and the Rus-

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

DUTCH ARE INDIGNANT OVER HUN BRUTALITY

LONDON, July 28.—The execution of Captain Fryatt has caused great indignation throughout Holland, says a Reuter's despatch from Amsterdam and it is generally compared with the execution of Miss Edith Cavell.

The Amsterdam Telegraph says: "The execution causes no surprise but excites horror and indignation at a crime which was as mean as the shooting of the brave English nurse. It is a burning shame which calls for vengeance."

DINEEN'S SATURDAY NIGHT BARGAINS.

Store open until 10 o'clock Saturday night for the selling of hats at prices that need no advertising. Every straw and Panama hat, reduced to a third or half price, as well as other special lines at fifty cents for a hat regularly worth one dollar. Six to ten o'clock in the evening is the bargain time. Most of the selling is in the basement. Dineen's, 140 Yonge street, corner Temperance.

