

Weather Forecast:  
Showers

# The Dominion Post

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HOME  
EDITION

## ENEMIES LOSE 15,000 MEN TO RUSSIAN FORCE ALL GERMANS IN SOUTHWEST AFRICA HAVE SURRENDERED

### PREMATURE OPERATION COSTLY FOR ONDION AND PORT STANLEY

Green Motormen, By Lack of Training, Are Said To Have Caused Thousands of Dollars Damage To the Expensive Electric Locomotives.

Although the secret policy of the London and Port Stanley Railway does not permit the public to know anything about its property, excepting in the form of sugar-coated excuses, it is stated on good authority that the premature operation of the road means a loss of many thousands of dollars to the city.

A Westinghouse expert who was here following the continued breakdowns of the new equipment, is said to have estimated that it would cost the city in the neighborhood of \$12,000 to make the necessary repairs to the electric locomotives.

Expert's Criticism.  
It is stated that the management for having permitted green motormen, whose only experience with electricity was the handling of controllers on street cars, to operate locomotives which cost many thousands, and which have delicate mechanism. His advice was to get trained men at once, and to pay them wages running as high as \$160 per month. The men who operate electric locomotives in the United States are not only well trained but have taken a special course in electrical engineering.

The damage done to the locomotives consisted in the burning out of armatures and the general destruction of the equipment. Quite a number of pantographs have been ruined. Considerable damage has been caused to equipment, according to those in close touch with the road.

Employees Leave Road.  
Several other employees besides Mr. Guy, who was traffic manager for a few days, and who left without making public his reasons, have left the road. Mr. Guy is back with the Pere Marquette, and so far no successor has been appointed, although several have been asked to take the place.

It is stated that the automatic time clocks fastened on the trees surrounding President Wilson's summer home at Cornish, N. H. An unceasing patrol of watchmen and secret service men has been instituted, and these safety signals are rung in at short intervals to a central office.

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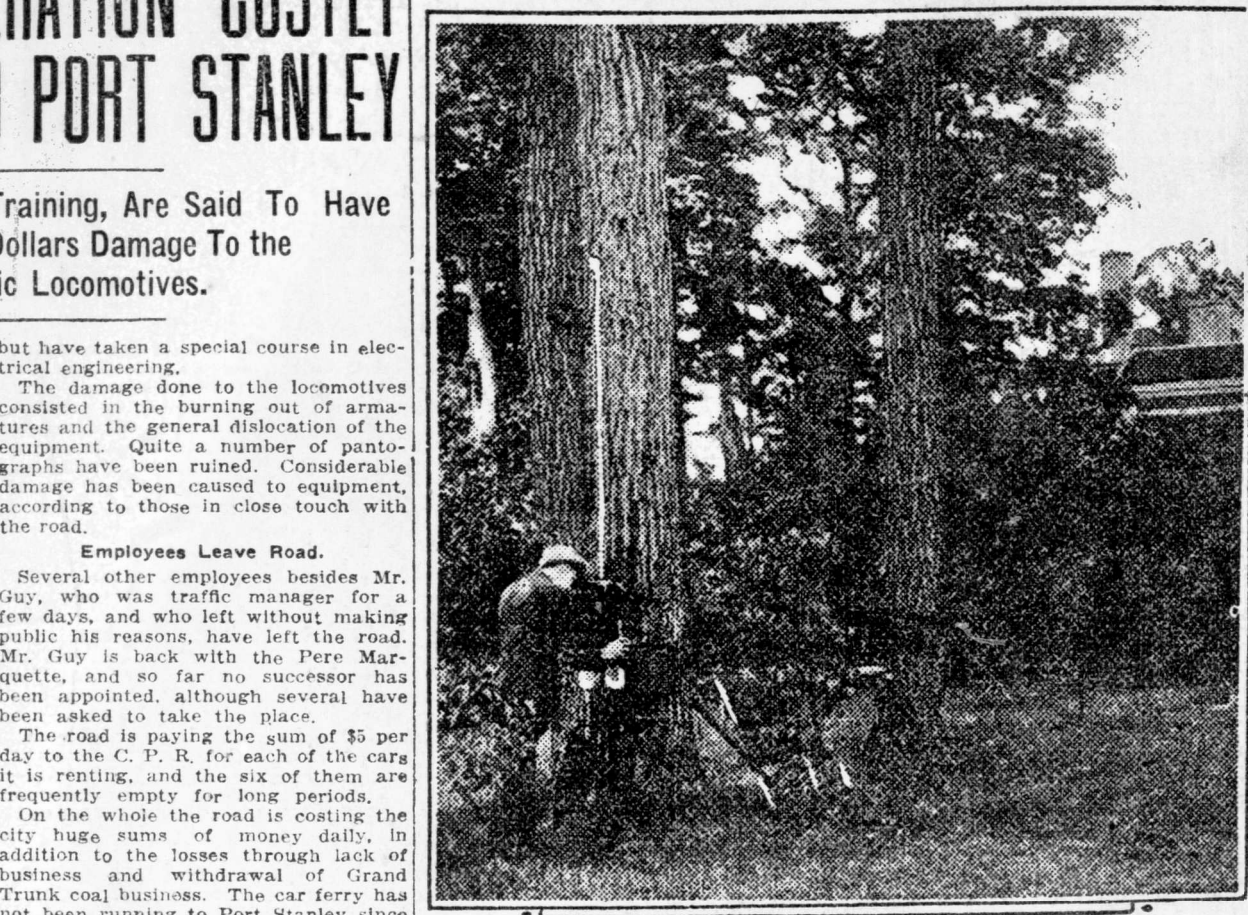
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### Guarding Woodrow Wilson From Crauks



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### SOUTHWEST AFRICAN GERMANS SURRENDER

All Give Up to Botha, Who Has Conducted Masterly Campaign of Invasion in Enemy's Territory Despite Terrible Difficulties.

German Southwest Africa is located on the west coast of Africa, extending from the Orange River to the Cunene River, about 200 miles. It lies between Portuguese West Africa and Cape Colony, extending eastward to the British sphere. The area is 32,450 square miles. The population is 72,556, chiefly Hottentots and Bushmen. The European population in 1913 was 14,816, of whom 12,292 were Germans. The military force, including police, is given in the latest reports as 2,925.

After suppressing the rebellion against British authority in the Union of South Africa, Gen. Botha took command of British operations against German Southwest Africa and headed an invasion of that territory late in February. His operations were reported to be uniformly successful.

Terrible Marches.  
The forces under his command captured Olymbingue on May 4. Two days later it was announced that he had captured the important railway junction of Karibib and other stations after a march of 35 miles over a waterless waste, during which the troops suffered severely from heat, thirst and hunger.

The road to Windhoek, capital of the German territory, was opened by the occupation of Keetmanshoop. Windhoek was taken on May 13 without opposition on the part of the German forces. Martial law was proclaimed throughout the conquered territory.

Was Expected.  
Reports from London recently have stated that the surrender of all the German forces was expected soon. British military experts have contended that Gen. Botha had conducted a masterly campaign.

UNCONDITIONAL.  
Pretoria, July 9.—Via London, 2:03 p.m.—The Germans surrendered unconditionally following the issuance of a (Continued on Page Three.)

MINNEHAHA SAFE  
IN HALIFAX PORT  
Steamer Set on Fire by an Explosion Tied Up at Quarantine.

CAREFUL PREPARATIONS  
Band of Fire Fighters Met the Vessel, Which Is Kept From Piers.

BRITISH POWDER  
MILLS BLOWN UP  
One Hundred Men at Work—Casualties Not Yet Announced.

### RUSSIANS HAVE ENEMY FORCES IN WAR-RAVAGED DESERT

Situation Exactly Suits Czar's Strategists, Says the Post's Correspondent.

London, July 9.—The German position on the eastern front now exactly suits the Russian strategists, according to the Post's Petrograd correspondent. "Grand Duke Nicholas has got the enemy into the same positions strategically as he occupied last August," says the correspondent, "but with this difference: Then the enemy had all the advantages of the smiling land, rich villages and great cities throughout his line of march, while today the enemy is in a desert ravaged by twelve months of warfare, with the roads cut up beyond all semblance of highways, while towns and villages are mere piles of rubble. The task of feeding and manning three millions of men two hundred miles from their bases must appal even the German organization, yet the enemy must continue to advance, for a pause or backward step spells ruin. Altogether matters look most promising for the Russians."

RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE.  
Petrograd, July 9.—Via London, 2 p.m.—In spite of the military distractions along the northern and western fronts, which include vital activity between Suwalki and the Kojari River, and the effort at Warsaw from the west, the main efforts of the forces arrayed against Russia are concentrated between the River Nistau and the River Bug and are aimed at Lublin.

In this region, however, the Russians are in a position to make a temporary stoppage of the Austro-German advance and they are even beginning a new offensive movement of their own between the River Vistula and the River Bug, striking south from Lublin against the German positions near Ourezendorf, Krasnik and Kraski.

Rich Territory.  
Pretoria, July 9.—The capture of Windhoek, capital of German Southwest Africa, by Gen. Botha was understood that the German forces, consisting of seven thousand men, including regular troops and colonials, had retired to the north. With his force of British colonials, Gen. Botha pursued them, and has apparently fought them to retreat to the north.

UNCONDITIONAL.  
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OFFICER KILLED  
as King Leaves  
Narrow Escape of Victor Emmanuel, Who Shares Dangers With Men.

Rome, via Paris, July 9.—King Victor Emmanuel, who is on the firing line with his troops, is risking his life every day like an ordinary soldier, according to reports received from the front. The Tribune prints a story, vouched for by "a trustworthy" source, that the monarch has had a narrow escape. The monarch has had, while directing artillery fire against Austrian positions, the King asked an artillery officer in charge of a battery: "Do you suppose you can get at that hut over there from which comes the fire against the contingent directly below us? It seems to me impossible."

A moment later the hut was a heap of ruins. "Now I can go," exclaimed Victor Emmanuel, as he grasped the officer's hand. "That officer was killed by a shell a half hour ago just where you left him, your majesty," gasped the general.

THE WEATHER  
LOCAL TEMPERATURES.  
Following were the highest and lowest temperatures recorded in London during the week ending July 8, 1915: Highest, 76; lowest, 57. The official temperatures for the 12 hours ending 7 a.m., today were: Highest, 73; lowest, 48.

TOMORROW—SHOWERS.  
Toronto, July 9.—8 a.m. Forecast: Today—Light to moderate winds; fine and warm. Tomorrow—Light to moderate winds; fair, showers by night.

Botha's Victory a Democratic Triumph  
[Special to The Advertiser.] New York, July 9.—J. W. T. Mason, war expert of the United Press, says today: "G. N. Louis Botha, who fifteen years ago was the leader of the Boers in the war against Great Britain, has made his name today as one of the saviors of the British Empire. This triumph of the democratic principle of government is the most notable lesson of the conquest of German Southwest Africa."

Botha's premier dependency, Germany, which are centred the Teutons' plans for a great colonial empire, has surrendered to the Boer leaders, who were so largely encouraged by Germany during the South African war. The granting of complete local self-government to South Africa by Britain has been completely vindicated. The British democracy will see in Gen. Botha's success a full justification of the governmental system for which Britishers are fighting.

The practical effect of the Boer conquest will be to heighten the value of the imperial tie to Britain, and will lead to a larger voice in imperial questions being given to the colonies.

### AUSTRIANS TRAPPED; LOSSES TOTAL 15,000

Archduke, Thinking the Russians in Full Retreat, Lost Touch With Mackenzen—Suddenly Attacked from Wood.

[Canadian Press] London, July 9.—A Petrograd dispatch to the Daily Mail says: "The Austrian army under Archduke Joseph Ferdinand, hurriedly pushing forward Monday on the highroad from Krasnik to Lublin under the impression that the Russians were in full retreat, lost touch with Field Marshal Von Mackenzen's army on the right. The Russians, who were nearer than the archduke supposed, took advantage of his blunder in allowing the flank of his force to be uncovered. Field Marshal Von Mackenzen at Lublin have gone away."

[Canadian Press] Paris, July 9.—The French war office today gave out the following statement: "From the sea to River Aisne there was reported last night but one artillery salvo from the vicinity of Souchez. This was quite spirited. There was also a slow but continued bombardment of Arras and a violent cannonade between River Aisne and the River Somme, on the plateau of Nouvron. In the Champagne district there was an encounter with machine guns in the morning, during which we had made ourselves master of the evening before. They were successful in occupying about 100 yards on a total front of eight hundred yards of our gains."

TRENCHES RETAKEN.  
"Between the River Meuse and the River Moselle the night brought considerable activity. Between Fevrières and the forest of Le Prieux, French troops, supported by hand grenades, were successful in retaking about 150 yards of the trenches lost by us July 4. At Croix Des Carnes the enemy delivered an attack yesterday evening along a front of 350 yards. This action followed a bombardment by aeroplanes which threw down torpedoes, and the hurling of burning liquids. After having been successful in gaining a footing in our first line of defenses, the Germans were driven out of these positions by an immediate counter-attack. They were able to maintain themselves only in some few of our most advanced trenches."

NOTABLE SUCCESS.  
"In the Vosges in the region of Banté, at Fontvieille, we gained a notable success. After having driven the enemy from that portion of our old positions which they captured on the 2nd of June, we took possession of all the defensive positions of the Germans reaching from the hill to the south-east to the north-west. The total gain represents an advance of 700 yards along a front of 200 yards. We took the following prisoners: 15 officers, including one battalion commander; 2 doctors and 767 men, none of whom was wounded, and belonging to seven different battalions. Our ambulances picked up one officer and 32 wounded German soldiers. We captured also one machine gun, several bomb throwers, and ammunition in great quantities."

MORNING REPORT.  
[Special to The Advertiser.] PARIS, July 8.—10:25 p.m.—The following official communication was issued by the war office tonight: "In the eastern sector, our troops directed against the trenches, which the British troops occupied on July 6 to the south-west of Pihen, was taken under the fire of the British artillery and our field guns and dispersed with very heavy losses. Between Arras and Souchez the enemy made a night attack this morning about 6 o'clock, during which they were repulsed with heavy losses. On the right bank of the Aisne, in the region of the forest of Fontvieille, the enemy has developed to our advantage. In Champagne, in front of the small fort at Beaumont, we seriously damaged the enemy's trenches by the explosion of a mine."

GERMAN STATEMENT.  
Berlin, via London, July 9.—The German army headquarters staff today gave out the following official statement: "The French war office today issued a statement that north of the sugar refinery at Souchez was repulsed. Small bodies of men, who penetrated into our positions were killed."

TOOK TRENCHES.  
"East of Ally, unsuccessful Italian attempts took place. We captured by storm several French lines of trenches extending over a width of 250 yards and joining our newly captured positions in the forest of Le Prieux to the south. On this occasion we captured 200 prisoners and four machine guns."

"Otherwise, only unimportant partial engagements took place between Ally and the Moselle."

"After artillery preparation the enemy attacked Hill 621, near Ban-Berthe, which was captured on June 27 by our troops. We were forced to evacuate the destroyed trenches on top of the hill. "In the eastern sector, our troops directed against the trenches, which the British troops occupied on July 6 to the south-west of Pihen, was taken under the fire of the British artillery and our field guns and dispersed with very heavy losses. Between Arras and Souchez the enemy made a night attack this morning about 6 o'clock, during which they were repulsed with heavy losses. On the right bank of the Aisne, in the region of the forest of Fontvieille, the enemy has developed to our advantage. In Champagne, in front of the small fort at Beaumont, we seriously damaged the enemy's trenches by the explosion of a mine."

FULLERON CLOSES CASE FOR TORIES  
SUPERINTEND ALL RECRUITING

None of His Fourteen Clients Were Put in the Box.  
[Canadian Press] Winnipeg, July 9.—C. P. Fullerton, who made charges on behalf of fourteen Conservative members of the Legislature, and who was granted a royal commission to investigate allegations of a bargain and money payment between political parties, closed his case before noon today. He had called former Cabinet ministers and present ministers, chief justices and lawyers, and others, but none of the fourteen members were brought into the witness box. There was no argument on closing his case, and the case for the Liberals was immediately begun.

That Stonehouse Loan.  
Stephens, was recalled when the royal commission resumed this morning, and was questioned further regarding the loan made him by members of the three thousand dollars from the twenty-five thousand turned over to Chambers by Newton. The witness' bank books were produced. He said he took the money to Windsor to make payments on a property, but did not use it, and only paid about two hundred dollars, issuing checks on a Winnipeg bank. (Continued on Page Three.)

KILLED IN DARDANELLES.  
[Special Cable to The Advertiser.] London, July 9.—The death is announced in action at the Dardanelles of Capt. Adrian Taylor, Dublin Fusiliers, son of Reid Taylor, Montreal.