

HUNS WERE IN AWFUL PLIGHT

When British Centred Their Fire On Contalmaison.

No Food—Fleeing Foe in Deadly Fire Curtain.

With the British Armies in France, July 11, via London, July 12.—Contalmaison village is again in British possession. It was already hemmed in on both sides, and by bombing attacks Mametz wood, to the right, has been almost cleared of Germans.

The Germans in Contalmaison knew their position was hopeless. When the British guns were lifted they heard the cheers of the British infantry on both sides of the village, and many of them streamed out of the village in a disorderly retreat, only to be caught behind by extended barrages, so their rout became a shambles.

The British were sent quickly into the village, and made a thorough search of the machine-gun emplacements and dugouts. The men left in Contalmaison were in a dreadful state, having suffered to the very brink of human endurance and beyond. They were surprised to find themselves alive enough to be taken prisoners.

One man told a tragic tale. With the other men of the 122nd Bavarian Regiment he went to Contalmaison five days ago. Soon the rations they had brought were finished, and owing to the ceaseless British gunfire, it was impossible to get fresh supplies. They suffered great agonies from thirst, and the numbers of dead and wounded increased steadily.

"There was a hole in the ground," said this German, whose head was bound with a bloody bandage. "It was a dark hole, which held twenty men, all lying in a heap together, and was the only dugout for my company. So it was necessary to take turns in the shelter, while outside the British shells were bursting everywhere."

"Two or three men were dragged out to make room for others. Then those who went outside were killed or wounded. Some had their heads blown off. Some both legs torn off, and some their arms, but we went on taking turns in the hole, although those who went outside knew that it was their turn to die, very likely."

"At last most of those who came into the hole were wounded, some badly, some were lying in blood. There was only one surgeon. He bandaged some of us, until he had no more bandages."

"The last night we knew the end was coming. Our guns began to fire all together—the dreadful 'drum fire' as we call it—and the shells smashed upon the earth about us."

"We stayed down in the hole waiting and then we heard the British soldiers shouting. Presently two came down into the hole. They had their pockets full of bombs and some in their hands also, and they seemed to wonder whether they would kill us, but we were nearly all wounded, and we cried 'Kameraden,' and now we are prisoners."

Other prisoners said the effect of the British fire was terrible at Contalmaison, and at least half of the men holding it were killed or wounded, so that when the British soldiers entered they walked over bodies.

Those who escaped were in a pitiful condition. Many lay on the ground, utterly exhausted, with their faces to the earth to blot out the vision of the things they had seen.

Documents captured in the dugouts tell the full horror of the bombardment.

"We are quite shut off from the rest of the world," wrote one German soldier the day before the attack. "The British keep up such a barrage fire on our approaches. It is terrible."

"To-morrow morning it will be seven days since the bombardment began. We cannot hold out much longer. Everything is shot to pieces."

Many men speak of the torture of thirst they suffered during the bombardment. "Every one of these five days became a year. Hunger and thirst contributed their share. Hunger can be well borne, but thirst makes one almost mad. Luckily it rained yesterday. The water in the shell holes, mixed with the yellow shell sulphur, tasted as good as beer."

BRITISH PATROL BOATS ARE SUNK

Berlin Cable.—(By wireless to Sayville)—The Austrian Admiralty announced to-day that an Austrian cruiser had sunk four or five British armored patrol boats. Only nine men from the British vessels were rescued. The announcement follows:

"Our cruiser Novara met a group of four, or, according to the declarations of prisoners, five, armored British patrol boats of Otranto road (at the lower end of the Adriatic). All the patrol boats were destroyed by artillery fire. All the steamers sank in flames, three of them after the explosion of their boilers. The Novara was able to rescue only nine members of the British crews."

The Novara is a scout cruiser of 3,384 tons displacement. She has figured in several engagements in the Adriatic. The Strait of Otranto is between the heel of Italy and the Albanian coast, connecting the Adriatic and Ionian seas.

It's all right to be considerate of your friends, but many a man has lost his health drinking to other people's.

CANNOT OBTAIN CANADA NICKEL

Dominion Government Says Huns Will Get None.

Merchant Sub's Supply is From Elsewhere.

Ottawa Report.—A Government statement issued to-day asserts that there is no foundation for the statements appearing in the press to the effect that the German merchant submarine now at Baltimore will include in her return cargo nickel refined in the United States, from Canadian mines. The German submarine may possibly take back nickel to Germany, but it will not be refined from the Canadian mine; it will be from some ore refined by companies other than the International Nickel Company, which is alone licensed to handle the Canadian ores, and which supplies nickel only to Great Britain or the Allies or United States users manufacturing guns, rifles and munitions for the allied nations.

The allegation that any nickel carried by the German submarine from the United States must necessarily be the product of Canadian ore is based on a misconception of the facts. Major Graham A. Bell, who since the early months of the war has been entrusted under arrangement of the British and Canadian Governments with the duty of supervising the despatch and use of all nickel refined in the United States from Canadian ore, has made the following report to the Government:

"There is a considerable quantity of nickel ore obtained through various copper zinc in the United States. This ore is refined principally by the American Smelting and Refining Co. There is also nickel ore obtained from New Caledonia, which is refined by the United States Nickel Company of New Brunswick, New Jersey. The quantity, of course, does not compare with the tonnage manufactured from Canadian ores, but there are some hundreds of tons of refined nickel produced yearly from these sources."

The Government's statement adds that the British Government is satisfied that the precautions taken are sufficient to prevent the enemy from receiving nickel supplies derived from the Canadian ores.

ENEMY GAINS UPON VERDUN

Get a Foothold in the Damloup Battery,

And Fumin Wood—Gun Duels Continue.

London Cable.—A day of furious fighting has brought the Germans closer to Verdun. On a front of three miles northeast of the fortress, extending from Fleury past Damloup, the Crown Prince, after a four-day bombardment, this afternoon threw forward his infantry. Under a fire which cost them serious losses, the Germans broke through the French lines, gaining a foothold in the Damloup position and in the Fumin Wood, where their wedge makes its closest approach to the Verdun citadel.

The Crown Prince then renewed with increased violence his bombardment of this region, the climax coming this afternoon. The new attack was launched with stronger forces.

The Germans now have under fire the French second line on the whole front of attack, apparently in preparation for another attack.

FRENCH REPORT. Paris Cable.—Tuesday night's official communication reads: "On the right bank of the Meuse the Germans this morning renewed their attacks on the front of the Fleury Station, the Vaux Wood, Chapitre and Chenois."

"After several fruitless attempts, which cost them heavy losses, the enemy succeeded in gaining a footing in the Damloup Battery and in some elements of our line in the Fumin Wood. The bombardment is being maintained intensely in the whole region."

"On the left bank there was less artillery activity. The usual cannonading occurred on the rest of the front."

"In the region of the Somme our aeroplanes were engaged in fourteen combats yesterday. Four enemy machines, seriously hit by our mitrailleuses, were compelled to plunge abruptly. One of our pilots was able to bring back his machine afire to our lines and make a landing without accident."

"Our bombing squadrons have been active. On the night of July 10-11, 220 shells were dropped on various railway stations where activity was reported, particularly on those at Han le Pere and Chammy."

HUN ADMIRAL DISGRACED. London, July 12.—A wireless despatch from Zurich states that Admiral von Holtzendorff, recently retired, has been recalled and attached to the German Admiralty Staff.

This appointment, the despatch adds, is regarded in Berlin as a rebuke to the Admiral's conduct in the recent battle with the British fleet off Jutland, and an official admission that the outcome was not a German victory.

Well—Mrs. Bargainhunter is terribly afflicted. Belle—Dear me! I hadn't heard. What has happened? Well—She has always been passionately fond of shopping, and now she finds she is suddenly color blind.

SAYS AUSTRIA NOT ROUTED

British Correspondent On the Italian Offensive.

Teutons' Failure Was in Time Chosen.

London Cable.—(New York Herald cable).—In an article entitled "Why Austria Struck," a Times correspondent, presumably Colonel Repington, writes from the Italian front:

"I have not seen anywhere in the Italian or foreign press an appreciation of the Trentino according with my views. The popular view is that the Austrians have been fools, and their armies routed. Austria certainly has made two very great blunders in this campaign of 1916 so far."

"The first was her under-estimation of the recorded power of Russia, one of those fatal mistakes apt to ruin both an army and a cause. The blunder was probably of German inspiration."

"The second blunder was the moment chosen for the Austrian blow. One must give the Austrians full credit for the skill of their organized forces in the Trentino, and the vigor of the blow. What was the object? It was generally supposed to be the invasion of the plains and the interruption of the lines of communication with the Isonzo."

"Consequently, when the plains were not invaded, a shout of triumph was raised. In Italy, as abroad, persons spoke of the 'Austrian rout.'"

The correspondent says he did not see any rout, much as he admired the excellent dispositions of Gen. Cadorna. He adds:

"The Austrians retired mainly at night. It is like that they expected to invade Italy with fifteen divisions, when they must have known that Gen. Cadorna had some fifty? Why did the Austrians retreat? Because they had effected their object, which was to compel Gen. Cadorna to make fresh dispositions, and so prevent the delivery of a serious attack on the Isonzo simultaneously with the Allied offensive."

"Where the Austrians failed was in the time chosen. Had General Conrad waited until Gen. Cadorna was deeply committed to the attack on the Isonzo, I think the effect of the Trentino sortie might have been serious. It is a blessing disguised, not deferred."

"I think the Austrians are playing for time in order to wait for their main objective. If they can hold the Italians in the hills another two months, the snow will begin to fall, and the best of the season of 1916 will be passed."

The correspondent does not consider the Trentino unconquerable, but thinks it is not worth cost. He believes in the wisdom of General Cadorna's original scheme, and thinks Italy strong enough to block the Trentino and continue the general scheme of the war concerted between the Allies, to redeem the southern Tyrol at Vienna, and not at Trent."

"We British, he concludes, 'dearly love Italy and the Italians. When we see the Italian armies with light heart and swift stroke chasing the Tedeschi out of Italy, our enthusiasm is unbounded. But war is a serious business, and the head must rule, not the heart.'"

DEUTSCHLAND WAS CONVOYED

Neutral Merchantman Shielded Her in Passage.

Allies May Request an Investigation.

Washington Report.—Diplomats of the allied countries received information during the day indicating that to the Chesapeake Capes by a neutral merchantman, presumably Norwegian, the German submarine Deutschland was convoyed from Bremen almost Swedish or Dutch, which aided in shielding her from detection by enemy warships and also acted as a tender. This information may be communicated later to the State Department and investigation requested. Allied warships are said now to be searching for the convoy ship.

Various rumors indicating that the submarine might have had a convoy have reached the State Department, but none of them was ever given credence. One was that a British steamer which put into the Madeira Islands had sighted on June 23 in the Atlantic a large submarine bound eastward in convoy of a steamer.

The State Department already has begun consideration of questions involving the departure of the Deutschland. To prevent violation of neutrality by forwarding of military information from this country regarding the Deutschland's movements, officials are considering whether the Government should prevent dissemination of news of her sailing.

U. S. METHODS FOR AUSTRALIA. London Cable.—The Government of the Commonwealth of Australia has decided to appoint a commission to go to the United States to investigate methods of manufacture and production and conditions of employment, says a Reuter despatch from Melbourne.

To make Australia independent of outside sources for cables and metal ropes, the despatch adds, it is proposed to establish a Government cable works.

VERDUN GAINS ARE USELESS

Three French Forts Sweep Damloup Battery.

Troops Being Moved to Somme Front.

Paris Cable.—Although the battle in Picardy, which has been raging for ten days, is absorbing most of the attention of the German commanders, they were able to-day to revive the struggle at Verdun, making some advance there, and delivering several sharp local attacks in the Lorraine and Vosges sections, probably to conceal the transfer of troops to the Somme region.

Having maintained their grip on the Thiaumont work, but failed to debouch therefrom, the Germans now are trying to push forward their left flank. Their artillery was busy all day yesterday, all night, and this morning they worked up the bombardment to a pitch equal to any that has gone before. Then the bombardment ceased, making way for the infantry.

One column fought to work its way along the railroad which runs around Hill 230 towards the Fleury station, situated in the eastern extremity of the village, but it melted away before the French fire, as did another column attacking Chapitre wood.

Columns debouching from Vaux fort, however, succeeded in getting a bare footing after intense fighting in the Fumin wood to the west, and in the ruined Damloup battery, one of the subsidiary outer defences of Verdun, which lies three-quarters of a mile southwest of the village, on the edge of the Lauffe plateau.

The advantage which the Germans obtained was not great, since the battery is swept by guns from Souville, Trévannes and Bourvaux. The day's operations on the Somme were confined to completing the work of Sunday and yesterday of clearing the Germans out of these few isolated positions they still held in the bend of the Somme opposite Peronne. The French troops on the north of the Somme are continuing their preparation for the next move.

HUNS LOST 2 DREADNOUGHTS

Washington Report.—An Admiralty cablegram to the British Embassy here says positive proof has been found that two great German Dreadnoughts, Kaiser and Kron Prinz, were sunk by torpedoes during the battle of Jutland, and that they now have been added to the official list of German ships destroyed.

The Kaiser was of 24,700 tons displacement, and carried ten 12-inch, fifty calibre guns.

The Kron Prinz carried ten 12-inch forty-five calibre guns. She displaced 25,575 tons.

BIG RUSS GAIN.

Turks Driven From Heights East of Baiburt.

Petrograd Cable.—Important successes for the Russians in the Caucasus are announced in the official communication issued by the War Office to-night. The text of the statement follows:

"After hand-to-hand combats the Turks were driven from heights east of Baiburt, and are now retreating. Our offensive west of Mamakhatun continues successfully. After a violent night battle we occupied a series of heights southeast of Mamakhatun. The Turks attempted to take the offensive, but were thrown back. Pressing closely upon the enemy, we took the villages of Djetjett and Aimali."

TWO GIRLS DROWN.

Whitby Ladies Lose Lives While Bathing.

Whitby, Cable.—A double drowning accident that has cast the town into gloom occurred this afternoon at Storey's Point, on the lake shore, near here. Two young girls, Evelyn Elvidge, aged about 16, daughter of Public School Principal and Mrs. W. L. Elvidge, and Clara Nevill, of Windsor, a granddaughter of Mrs. Bath, of Whitby, with whom she was visiting, were the victims. The accident occurred during a picnic held by a Sunday school class. The girls were all in swimming, and Miss Nevill, who was a good swimmer, was out farther than the others. She evidently took a cramp or became nervous, for she called for assistance, which was at once proffered by Evelyn Elvidge, though herself not a very good swimmer. They were only about ten feet from shore when both went down. Their comrades, being unable to swim, could not go to their help.

15 WARSHIPS REPAIRING

Terrible Punishment of Germans in Jutland Battle.

Many Months Before Most Can Fight Again.

Rotterdam Cable.—From reliable sources information has been received proving that tremendous punishment was inflicted upon the German fleet in the naval battle off Jutland.

The following fifteen warships are repairing in various shipyards:

The dreadnoughts Koenig, Grasser, Kurfurst, Markgraf, Kaiserin and Kaiser.

The older battleships Rheinland and Hessen.

The battle cruisers Seydlitz, Moltke, Derflinger, Von Der Tann.

The light cruisers Regensburg, Stettin, Kohn and Frankfurt.

It is also stated that the Stuttgart and Munchen are repairing, but no confirmation of this can be obtained. Every one of these vessels was more or less battered. It will be months before most, if any, of them will be ready to seek another such "victory."

MANY SHARKS ON N. J. COAST

Seven Seen Together in Raritan Bay.

Summer Resorts Are Being Deserted.

New York Report.—A flock of seven sharks was seen by fishermen this morning in Raritan Bay. The utmost consternation that has reigned in all of the nearby bathing resorts and along the entire Jersey coast assumed panicky proportions since the killing yesterday of two men and an attack on a boy by two men-others. Six of the monsters were to-day seen speeding into the bay while another was found struggling in the meshes of a net.

One of the two sharks that yesterday caused the death of two men and nipped away the calf of a boy's leg is believed to have been trapped in Matawan Creek, where the tragedy took place. One of a party of shark-hunters reported to-day that he saw the shark's fin within twenty feet of the spot where the attacks took place.

Two big charges of dynamite were dropped at once, and men, armed with rifles, stood ready along the banks of the creek to shoot the sea monster in case he was blown to the surface.

Beaches famous for their bathing advantages were deserted to-day. The great damage to the seashore establishments. At many places wire barriers are being erected and the shore is patrolled by armed men.

HEROIC RESCUE.

Niagara Falls Man Brings Swimmer From Whirlpool

Niagara Falls, Ont., Report.—Probably the most heroic action which has taken place in this district in some time occurred on Sunday afternoon, when Lawrence Kelly of this city rescued P. A. Sanson, a Bridge Street barber, from death in the whirlpool. There has apparently been an effort made to keep the occurrence a secret, as it was heard of only to-day Sanson was in swimming with several other men, when he was overcome by a cramp. The swift current carried him out into the pool, and when Kelly went to the rescue he was about one hundred feet from shore. He went down twice and was gradually losing consciousness when Kelly reached him and towed him to shore.

There is a movement under way to secure a Carnegie hero medal and the Royal Canadian Humane Society medal for Kelly.

BACK ASQUITH.

British Press Approves Home Rule Statement.

London Cable.—The very general approval which is expressed in regard to Premier Asquith's Home Rule statement is another indication of the extent to which the external struggle has obliterated internal strife. With certain reservations, the London Press acquiesces in the main argument that this is an opportune moment to remove the peril of future strife.

The Times says that the war has made civil war unthinkable, and hopes that this new solidarity of the Ministers will mark the end of some mischievous attempts to make unnecessary trouble. It also warns against attempts to confound this special emergency measure for Ireland with the normal development of self-government in the dominions overseas.

The Telegraph, in a guarded editorial, finds the lack of enthusiasm to be the best proof that no party gain has been obtained by either side. The Morning Post alone is irreconcilable. It talks about "Asquith's soft soap," and asserts that the proposal, so far from bringing peace, can only bring a sword to Ireland.

In a letter to the Post, Canon Isborne Troop expresses the hope that the union may be perpetuated, but if some Home Rule must come, he suggests that the Canadian plan of provincial and Federal Governments be adopted.

A broken engagement demonstrates that even where the exits are concerned, love will find a way.

INFANTILE PARALYSIS

Provincial Health Officer Issues a Warning

With Advice for Combatting an Epidemic.

Toronto Report.—Observing the legend that "an ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure," Dr. J. W. S. McCullough, provincial chief officer of health, yesterday issued a warning bulletin urging citizens throughout Ontario to guard against the possibility of an outbreak in Ontario of the epidemic of infantile paralysis which is raging in some cities in the United States. Major McCullough stated that in one town in Ontario—the name of which he did not care to disclose—several cases had been reported, while others are suspected.

"While the cause of the disease is as yet unknown," said Major McCullough, "it is believed that infantile paralysis is spread from one child to another by means of the secretions of the nose and mouth by direct transfer. It is possible also that it is spread by flies which have been in contact with intestinal discharges. It may become widespread in country as well as in crowded city districts, and persons who have been in contact with cases of the disease may harbor the contagion and give it to others without contracting the disease themselves. That is, they are 'carriers.'"

DR. McCULLOUGH'S SUGGESTIONS. Major McCullough suggests that the following methods be adopted to avoid an epidemic:

1. Every case must be quarantined for a period of six weeks.
2. All children who have been in contact with a case must be quarantined and kept under observation for a period of two weeks.
3. Adult members of the family who are wage earners may be allowed to go about their work subject to the regulations of the Provincial Board and on the discretion of the medical officer of health.
4. Where there is an outbreak, gatherings of children, such as picnics, picture shows and playgrounds, should be prohibited.
5. The source of origin of each case should be carefully inquired into in order that proper quarantine may be maintained.
6. In houses where cases appear, all doors and windows should be screened, the premises kept clean and no accumulation of garbage or waste permitted.
7. All cases should be at once notified to the medical officer of health and by him to the chief officer of the provincial board.
8. Mild cases, showing slight headache, rise of temperature and vomiting persisting for a few days, with slight muscular weakness and absence of paralysis, should be quarantined. These are probably one of the chief sources of contagion.
9. As infantile paralysis is a most serious disease and in the present epidemic giving a high death rate, the public is urged to second the efforts of the authorities in every way in order to prevent a severe outbreak in the province.
10. All materials, such as cloths, etc., carrying secretions and discharges from patients should be burned, boiled or disinfected.

If the disease shows any tendency to spread special quarantine measures may be necessary.

30,000 ALIENS IN EASY LIFE

Interned, Idle, in Britain, Owing to Workers' Views

Will be Grave Problem When War Ends.

London Cable.—Baron Newton, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, explaining in the House of Lords to-day how 20,000 German prisoners of war are being employed in timber camps and quarries, in making roads and other duties, and how others had been sent to France to be employed in accordance with the provisions of the Hague convention, said that as a reprisal Germany had sent some British prisoners into captured territory, where they were badly treated. He said that officials of the United States Embassy in Berlin had been barred from visiting their camps.

Lord Newton also commented on the "spirit of stupidity and ignorance fostered by a certain section of the press." All attempts to employ the more than 20,000 interned aliens in Great Britain had proved hopeless, he declared. Baron Newton said he had tried to induce the Government to employ some of these men, but was immediately threatened with a strike of something like 100,000 men.

Unless a more intelligent spirit prevailed, Baron Newton asserted, the end of the war would find Great Britain with thousands of these aliens still behind barbed wire, demoralized and broken in health, and constituting a serious problem after peace.

VILLISTAS FIGHT CARRANZISTAS.

Chihuahua City, Mex., Report.—Heavy fighting is in progress between de facto Government troops under General Ernesto Garcia, and a large force of Villa bandits at Cerro Blanco, a few miles below Parral, according to despatches received to-day by General Jacinto Trevino.