

The Toronto World

THURSDAY MORNING AUGUST 3 1916—TWELVE PAGES

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PROBS—Moderate winds; fair, but some local storms at night or on Friday.

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RUSSIANS FORCE TEUTONS BACK ON LEMBERG AND KOVEL FRENCH GAIN GROUND AROUND VERDUN—BRITISH FRONT QUIET Renewed Outbreak of Forest Fires Causes Fresh Anxiety

FRESH BUSH FIRES IN NORTH THREATEN GREAT DAMAGE

Series of Outbreaks in Various Sections of Country Reported Last Night—Kirkland Lake and Other Mining Properties Threatened—Nushka Death List Reduced.

By a Staff Reporter.
COBALT, Ont., Aug. 2.—A new fire has started in the region of Kirkland Lake, but no mining property there is reported burned as yet, although it is along the Teck-Label Township boundary where a number of mines are being operated.

The fire reported at Sesekinika is going north and it is feared Bourke will go. Another fire is near Charlton Town and the Boston Creek territory is threatened. Still another fire is reported south of here at Timagami.

MORE FIRES REPORTED.

NORTH BAY, Ont., Aug. 2.—The T. & N. O. officials announce tonight that serious bush fires have broken out in the vicinity of McCool, a small hamlet situated at Mileage Four, on the Elk Lake branch, near Earlton. The village of McCool is reported later as being entirely wiped out. Loss of life, if any, is at present unknown.

Fire broke out today near Tomiko, about 30 miles north of North Bay, on the main line of the T. & N. O. No particulars yet received as to the extent. There are several mining concerns operating in the immediate vicinity.

More Victims Identified.
The following list of casualties was received at 6 o'clock tonight from officials of the T. & N. O.:

Cochrane—Baby Meralla, Baby Palmer, unknown baby.
Larocque—L. Proux, wife and four children, Mrs. John Pearce, Mrs. W. Roy and two children.
Crocus Mine, Matheson—Clifford Cox, A. McNeil, Mr. Dupont, wife and two children, B. Joind, Norman Throp and wife, George Woods.

Porcupine Junction—John Saunders, wife and two children, A. McGinnis, Frank Oteman, wife and baby, Miss Wilkinson, visitors from Toronto.
Missing—A. McLaughlin, Mr. and Mrs. Stupp, son and grandmother, Baby McWaters.

Injured at Nushka—George Little, Mrs. W. Brown, C. Cummings, A. Shortin, Mr. Quickenbush, wife and two children, Edna Bannerman, A. Dusehne, Ed Rouschin, O. Clement, Joseph Curacz, J. G. Stoez, W. A. Thompson and wife, G. R. Kealey and wife, A. Small.
A number of the injured at Nushka were first reported dead.
Total number of known dead at Nushka 150, injured 20, missing 7.

ZEPPELINS AGAIN ATTACK ENGLAND'S EASTERN COAST

LONDON, Aug. 2.—German airships have again flown over the eastern counties of England, dropping bombs. An official communication just issued says:

A number of airships crossed the coast of the eastern counties shortly after midnight. Their objective has not yet been definitely ascertained, as the raid is still proceeding. Some bombs were dropped at various places.

Many Bombs Dropped

Another official communication, issued early this (Thursday) morning, says: "The raid appears to have been carried out by six or seven airships. A considerable number of bombs are reported to have been dropped at various places on the eastern and southeastern counties, but no definite reports have been received. No military damage has yet been reported. Many anti-aircraft guns were in action and at least one of the airships is reported to have been hit."

A zeppelin was seen traveling seaward in a badly damaged condition, according to The Morning Telegraph's correspondent in an east coast town.

British Shell Asia Minor Port

MITYLENE, Greece, via London, Aug. 3.—A British fleet has bombarded Moulbit, on the coast of Asia Minor, and landed a small detachment.

QUIET PREVAILING ON BRITISH FRONT

Artillery, Aided by Airmen, Destroys Number of German Emplacements.

GAIN NEAR POZIERES

LONDON, Aug. 2.—A day of comparative inactivity on the British front followed sharp fighting during the night, in which further progress was made by British troops east of Pozieres, Sir Douglas Haig reported tonight. The communication follows:

"There is no change in the situation. The day was comparatively quiet except for hostile artillery activity against Trones Wood.

"During the last 24 hours our artillery, in co-operation with the flying corps, destroyed seven gun emplacements and six ammunition dumps near Grandcourt and also further emplacements on the other parts of the front.

A few hostile aeroplanes crossed our lines for a short distance, but were quickly driven back. One was brought down and another damaged. The enemy appears anxious to avoid aerial combats."

DROWNING VICTIMS BURIED.

The funeral of the late David Godfrey, his wife and little son, all of whom met death by drowning in the river near Poziere on Sunday evening, was held yesterday to the local cemetery, Rev. Mr. Hamilton of the Pefferlaw Presbyterian Church conducting the services.

GERMAN CRAFT PASSES OUT TO WIDE ATLANTIC

Deutschland Quits American Territorial Waters Last Evening After Dark.

BRITAIN WATCHES HER Is Determined Not to Recognize Submarine as Merchantman.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The navy tonight received a report from the destroyer Sterrett in Hampton Roads, saying that the tug Thomas F. Timmins had reported "that the submarine had passed out of the cape and passed the three-mile limit at 8:30 tonight."

The Deutschland was accompanied to the cape only by the tug Thomas F. Timmins, which had conveyed her down the bay from Baltimore, and by a newspaper despatch boat.

Whether she submerged before reaching the three-mile limit is unknown. The two accompanying boats only know that she disappeared unharmed, and that all appearances she had a clear field ahead to a point where she could completely submerge in safety.

Half an hour after the last light of the Deutschland had disappeared the Timmins turned back and headed up Chesapeake Bay in the direction of Baltimore.

The Timmins' message was picked up by the destroyer Sterrett, who relayed it to the Norfolk navy yard. "The destroyer was then outside the three-mile limit to see that the submarine's outward passage was not interfered with by the allied cruisers off the territorial waters of the U. S."

The commandant of the Norfolk yard, sent the following to the navy department: "U.S.S. Sterrett reported he submerged the Deutschland, a German submarine, in the Chesapeake Bay, on August 2, 1916, at 8:30 A.M. outside the three-mile limit."

What the Sterrett's report does not mention the Deutschland by name, naval officials had no doubt that the reference was to her. The Sterrett, which was ordered to intercept the armored cruiser North Carolina, it was pointed out, were doing nothing to help the Deutschland, and the possibility of the Deutschland's liner not getting away safely, declared that the British navy had no policy to announce in regard to the operations against her, except the determination to arrest her if possible.

He declined to discuss the question whether the Deutschland would be put forward in this country. He stated the statement that Great Britain was determined not to recognize the boat as an ordinary merchantman.

DELEGATES TO CONSIDER DEFENCE OF EMPIRE

Overseas Representatives to Attend Important Conference in London.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The overseas delegates who are conferring with the imperial authorities on various important matters, will tomorrow consider the question of naval and military defence of the empire. Sir Sam Hughes will be present on behalf of his department and General Sir William Robertson and the war minister and military representatives of Australia and New Zealand will also attend the proceedings. These will be presided over by the British minister in London, Sir Sam Hughes.

TWELVE-YEAR-OLD BOY KILLED BY MOTOR CAR

Twelve-year-old Stuart B. Oliver, who lived on Yonge street about half way between Richmond Hill and Eglinton Mills, was struck by a motor car while riding his wheel on Yonge street shortly before noon yesterday and fatally injured. He died about 11 o'clock last night. Young Oliver was proceeding north on the east side of the street and in attempting to cross to the west side failed to notice the approach of the motor car in a northerly direction. He was struck and hurled a considerable distance, and when picked up was in an unconscious condition. He was removed home and attended by Dr. Langstaff. The driver of the motor car, after giving his name and address, was allowed to proceed. An inquest will likely be held.

ENEMY BEGINS REAR AT UPON BUG DEFENCES

Germans Start Retirement From Kovel Thru Russian Pressure.

LEMBERG ROAD OPEN

Czar's Forces Start Encircling Movement to Trap Foes.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 2, via London, 10:15 p.m.—The ultimate Russian occupation of Kovel and Lemberg and the retirement of the Austro-German line of defence beyond the Bug River are now regarded here as a foregone conclusion. The armies of General von Boehm-Ermolli and Von Listingen, which have been badly crippled in their efforts to hold back the advancing right wing of Gen. Brusiloff's forces, have been forced to retreat to a point which leaves open the approaches to these two important centres, and the Russians in both regions have begun an encircling movement, which is slowly, but apparently irresistibly closing in upon the two cities.

The German loss of the Stokhod crossings and the recently announced Russian crossing of the river leaves no room for doubt that the German line of defence before Kovel except a natural barrier consisting of a wide swamp, which undoubtedly will retard the Russian progress. But this movement from the west along the route midway between the Sarny-Kovel and Rovno-Kovel railways, in conjunction with the Russian pressure brought from the south in the region of Vladimir-Volynski, both of which are successfully developing, despite all German efforts to delay the advance, is making the outcome assured.

The operations against the Germans are also having an important effect in facilitating the advance against the Austrians defending Lemberg, since they enable the Russians to cut off the German retreat routes to the south, where Gen. Letichak's troops are successfully traversing the flooded Dniester region and are threatening the Galician capital along the route leading thru Stanislaw and Halicz.

It is unofficially reported that the Germans have already begun preparations to fall back on Brest-Litovsk, Cholm and the line of defence following the Bug River.

CASEMENT MUST PAY THE PENALTY

His Guilt Greater Than That of Rebels Taken With Arms.

HIS ENMITY INTENSE

Lord Robert Cecil Makes Statement—Execution to Be Private.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—Lord Robert Cecil today authorized the Associated Press to state that Roger Casement will be executed tomorrow. There will be no reprieve, Lord Robert declared. Gavin Duffy, counsel for the former knight, is responsible for the statement that the condemned man has embraced the Catholic religion since the passing of the death sentence, having received instructions and daily ministrations from a priest visiting his cell.

The execution, set for nine o'clock tomorrow morning, will be private. In explanation of the government's refusal to reprieve Roger Casement, Lord Robert Cecil, parliamentary under-secretary for foreign affairs and minister of war trade, gave to the Associated Press the following statement:

"No doubt of Casement's guilt exists. No one doubts that the case and jury arrived at the right verdict. The only ground for a reprieve would be political expediency, a difficult ground to put forward in this country.

"This country never could strain the law to punish a man for the same reason that it could not strain the law to let one off."

"The Irish rebellion began with the murder of unarmed people, both soldiers and police. No grievance justified it and it was purely a political movement organized by a small section of Irish people who still hate England, and was assisted by Germany."

"There was and is in this country the greatest possible indignation against the execution of a man who had been deliberately anchored on the trade route by a German submarine."

Still Keep Your Eye on the Deal and the Deutschland

So far we've got something under way in this nickel discussion—a start, more or less significant, but a start in what may be national policy in dealing with the greatest metal asset located in any one country, now alienated from the public, but still here; and if properly directed may yet be a source of great wealth to our people, of supreme importance to the empire. What we've got to see to it that the new deal is not used to further entrench a monopoly now in foreign hands.

The regrettable thing so far has been the neglect of the Conservative opposition in these days, to make any fight for the public interests. The opposition was always disposed of as the special agents of the nickel trust were busy with the government party in obtaining special privileges. Next to Hon. Frank Cochrane is helping the nickel trust to tie up to private and foreign interests all our nickel wealth, in hither and yon comes N. Wesley Rowell, leader of the opposition, and his great newspaper aid and advocate, The Toronto Globe. Wallace Nesbitt enjoyed their undivided service.

But the evil thing has been exposed—our effort to be made toward reform in our policy. But the reform is largely in promise rather than performance. In the meantime our nickel ore is going to a foreign country to be there refined and disposed of as the foreign owners see fit. No royalty is to be collected toward paying a part of the cost of the war. Another Deutschland is free to go into another United States port and load up with our nickel. But the public conscience has been aroused and the voters will make short work of politicians or parties that seek to perpetuate the scandal.

The country is finding out that politicians and newspapers often use the "drink evil" to cloak their more drastic services for private corporations at the expense of the public rights. When we look at Mr. Hearn and Mr. Rowell on the public temperance platform we might better look at them in their secret relations with private monopoly.

For the future we must go on with the agitation and further drive into the records and transactions of the past, more carefully scrutinize the present and the future. The people will try to get the politicians and the political parties concerned as each opportunity presents itself. As these, from now on, if properly used, will yet bring the country into its own again.

The Globe in an editorial upon "The Nickel Pull in Europe" thinks we should go to England and investigate the sinister relations existing between British officials and the International Nickel Co. and in this connection it says:

It may be that the assurances now so frequently made that no Canadian nickel-bearing lands of Ontario had passed into the possession and control of private corporations. That is a question of fact which we cannot pretend to decide; but, at any rate, it was not until 1906 that the government of Ontario proclaimed itself helpless to deal with the nickel situation.

Since then practically nothing has happened, until yesterday's announcement that at least some Canadian ore was to be refined in the near future in Canada. In Mr. Wilkie's article, to which we have already referred, the federal and provincial governments, present and past, are savagely arraigned for the way in which they permitted Canadian resources to be exploited by and for the benefit of foreigners.

Will Hold Securities of Foe as Contraband
British Government Waives Just Right in Order Not to Damage Neutral Interests Unjustly, and Releases Some of Those Seized.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—Without waiving the right it claims to seize international securities as contraband, the government has decided to release a number of such consignments and permit them to be forwarded to their neutral destination. The foreign office has given out the following explanation of this action:

"In recent months His Majesty's government has detained and placed in the prize courts a large number of consignments of securities of enemy origin amounting to several million dollars, passing in the mails between Holland and certain houses in the United States.

"Various representations have been received from the Government of the United States as well as from other governments concerned. His Majesty's government believes they have the right to treat such securities when found in the mails, in the same way as any other enemy exports, and they understand from the note regarding mails addressed to them from the Government of the United States that the latter does not claim that these securities are entitled to special immunity as postal correspondence.

Waive Strict Rights.
"In view, however, of representations received regarding the damage caused genuine neutral interests by seizures made in the mails, His Majesty's government has decided to waive what they believe to be their strict rights and to release a number of these consignments and forward them to their destinations. The allied governments maintain their right to intercept such securities in the future, but they have concluded arrangements whereby neutral business will be safeguarded from inconvenience and neutral transactions may be made with certainty of freedom from seizure."

WAR SUMMARY

THE DAY'S EVENTS REVEALED

WHILE the British and French armies are now chiefly engaged in artillery work on the Somme front and in the driving of the Germans from odd positions, the Russians have started on the last lap of their advance on Kovel and on the home stretch of their advance on Lemberg. They have forced the armies of a German and an Austrian general back till these leave open the approaches to Lemberg and Kovel and they have begun an encircling movement in the direction of both towns. This last operation is subjecting the Teutonic lines to extremely severe pressure and the defence of Kovel now relies chiefly on a wide swamp, the only natural barrier remaining for the Russians to overcome. Russian progress will be slow till this morass has been left in their rear. It is along a central road between the Sarny-Kovel and the Rovno-Kovel railways that the Russians are marching. At the same time pressure is being exerted against the right flank of the Austrians. Once Kovel is lost the Germans would have to fall back on Brest-Litovsk, Cholm and the line of the Bug River.

After making some progress beyond Pozieres during the night the British infantrymen rested on their arms yesterday and did not march forth to battle. The British artillery, however, kept up its ceaseless roar and it made good practice against gun emplacements

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

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