

COTTON IS DISCUSSED BY CABINET

Unionists Wish Government to Declare it as a Contraband.

Special Wire to the Courier.

London, July 16.—The parliamentary correspondent of The Daily News says this morning:

The cabinet, it is understood, have before them the question whether cotton should be added to the list of contraband articles, and it may be that in the next few days they will be called to come to a decision. Ministerial opinion is divided on the subject. Some Unionist ministers have such a declaration on the part of this country would have an effect on direct imports of cotton into Germany, whereas there is a strong case on the Liberal side that no effect could be produced on Germany's cotton supply, while the delicate negotiations between this country and the United States would be prejudiced by such action. It is well to remember, in view of the difference of opinion that prevails in ministerial circles, that to put cotton on the contraband list would be merely a bit of show-window dressing. At present, under the order-in-council of March 11, we examine all ships with cotton cargo and when suspected we take them into port. The matter is taken up with the consigner and the consigner.

(Continued on Page 4)

LAST RESERVES ARE NOW BEING CALLED UPON

Germany is Sending Every Available Man to the Firing Line.

Zurich, July 15.—It is becoming more clear that Germany has called up her last reserves and that every available man is being sent to the fighting line. Germans of 45 years of age residing in Switzerland have now been called to the colors. The most typical case is that of a German of 42 years, residing in Basle, who, never having been a soldier, was called on a month ago. A few days ago the family received a letter from the Russian frontier, where the man had been sent after a fortnight's military training.

Hardly anyone is refused by the doctors. A German in Zurich, who had lost four toes on his left foot was declared fit for the service. Such men are utilized to guard the lines of communication, which liberates the more robust men for service at the front. Germany has every available man in uniform and can no longer make good the wastage. Everything now depends on a last effort to burst through the allies' lines, which is being prepared and expected to take place before the end of the month.

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THE LANDING OF REINFORCEMENTS IN THE DARDANELLES



AUSTRALIAN TROOPS LEAPING ASHORE FROM THE WAR SHIPS' BOATS ON THE BEACH AT GABA TEPE

The above drawing, prepared especially for this newspaper, the New York Herald and the London Sphere, has been made from an officer's sketch. The landing took place at the dawn of day and the light was breaking over the lower hills to the right of the picture, where the ground, rising rapidly toward the left, culminates at a point 950 feet high. At the moment when the landing was taking place the edge of the high cliffs had already been secured by the first body of Australian troops, so that the landing, which was going on from the big war ships' boats, was taking place with few casualties. At the moment depicted five large boats were near the shore and the troops were rapidly pouring from them and lying up on the beach. Over the whole scene there was a spattering of shrapnel from the Turkish guns, which raised spurts of water upon the surface of the sea.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION GIVEN NOTE

From Austria to the U. S. by the Berlin Press.

By Special Wire to the Courier.

Berlin, via London, July 16.—The Austrian note to the United States has been unanimously greeted with enthusiasm by the Berlin press, which says it is the action of a true ally.

The opinion of the newspapers is general that the note sweeps away the side issues, such as the submarine war, and goes straight at the heart of the problem—the huge export of war supplies to the enemies of Austria and Germany.

The United States which sees and has seen in the territories of the Danube monarchy, a profitable field for American enterprise, will, according to the newspapers, realize that Austria-Hungary feels as much as Germany "the injustice of the American munitions shipments," and will remember this attitude, if it is not changed, in her future business relations.

"President Wilson," says the Lokal Anzeiger, "learns from this note and the notes from Berlin that the state-departments of the two empires have resolved to assume all further consequences from this standpoint. The accord between the pronouncements will show Washington that the governments of both imperial powers are bitterly in earnest for the good cause, and President Wilson therefore cannot refuse to examine again the entire question in the friendly spirit made evident in Count Von Burian's note."

The Tagliche Rundschau, in a rather abusive article, praises the clearness and frankness of the note, which it says brings the diplomatic dispute back to a discussion of the real grounds of the trouble, namely, Anglo-American relations as affecting the belligerents. It expresses hope of a growing realization in the United States of the justice of Germany's cause.

KEIR HARDIE'S HAND IS IN THIS MATTER OF HUGE COAL STRIKE

His Constituency Includes Part of the Abergare Valley.

London, July 16.—With the exception of two small collieries in the Rhondda district, employing about 800 men, all the coal mines in South Wales, from which come the coal for the navy, were idle to-day, and the miners, despite the action of the government in bringing the industry under the Munitions of War Act, and the entreaties of the responsible labor leaders and their own executive council, decided by a vote of 180 to 113 not to accept the recommendations to continue work day by day until an arrangement could be concluded.

The delegates voting for the strike represented 38,950 men, and those against the strike 41,500. Thus, although opinion is divided, the extremists are in the large majority.

The conference, however, agreed to meet the President of the Board of Trade, Walter Runciman, to-morrow to discuss the situation.

General business on the Cardiff Coal Exchange has ceased, owing to the Government requisition for the Admiralty of all available coal supplies, while shipping and the railways which depend on the mines also had little to do to-day. There is a general impression however, that the strike will not last long, but that the men, after a short holiday, perhaps over the week-end, will return to work.

LABOR LEADERS OPPOSED

All the responsible labor leaders of the country are opposed to the strike, and while it is hard to see how the Government can enforce the penalties of the Munitions Act, it is believed the men will be influenced by the fact that they are opposing an act which was passed for the safety of the country.

The strike has been forced by the men of the Abergare Valley, who are being supported by the Independent Labor party, which is more extreme than the regular Labor party, and one of the leaders of which is J. Keir Hardie, whose Parliamentary constituency includes the Abergare Valley.

Asked in the House of Commons to-day what steps, if any, had been taken to suppress the organs of the Independent Labor party, Premier Asquith replied that the question of increasing the power conferred by the Defence of the Realm Act was being considered.

An official announcement made last evening says: "The Minister of Munitions has appointed a general munitions tribunal for Wales and Glamorgan, as follows: Chairman, Robert Wallace, King's Counsel; Assessors, Sir Griffith Thomas, representative of the employers, and Councillor Griffiths, representative of the work people."

THAW GETS CHEERS FROM THE CROWD

Hero-Worship of States' Citizens Goes Pretty Far This Time.

By Special Wire to the Courier.

NEW YORK, JULY 16—SUPREME COURT JUSTICE HENDRICK UPHOLD TO-DAY THE DECISION OF THE JURY, WHICH DECLARED HARRY K. THAW SANE. THAW WAS THEN GIVEN HIS FREEDOM ON \$50,000 BAIL.

New York, July 16.—Harry K. Thaw, adjudged sane last Wednesday by a jury, was given his freedom to-day by Supreme Court Justice Peter A. Hendrick, who announced that he had adopted the jury's verdict.

The state immediately served notice of appeal, and Justice Hendrick fixed Thaw's bail at \$35,000 to insure his presence at future proceedings. A surety company was prepared to give the bond, and Thaw was taken from the court house to the judge's chambers so that details might be arranged.

A crowd that numbered thousands lined the sidewalks and overflowed into the streets around the court house, cheered Thaw and applauded wildly when he appeared on the court house steps.

In announcing his decision, Justice Hendrick took occasion to comment unfavorably upon the action of alienists who had assisted the state in preparing the case, and then appeared as expert witnesses in court.

"I have reached a decision in this case," Justice Hendrick said, "and it is based on my own mind, fortified by the action of the jury."

Thaw, sitting comfortably in his chair, his counsel on each side, his mother and his sister a few feet behind him, showed his pleasure and anticipated the court's decision with a broad smile.

"I want to say a word about the alienists," Justice Hendrick continued. "We have been told by one alienist that it is impossible to determine the sanity or insanity of a person without taking the word of alienists. This court and jury cannot depend upon the word of an alienist who for years has devoted himself to a case of this kind and assisted in its preparation. That a doctor can help prepare a case and then go on the stand as an expert witness is wrong. I hope the legislature of the state will find some means to correct this. Some other method should be adopted."

"Gentlemen, I have adopted the verdict of the jury. I declare now that it is the decision of this court that Harry K. Thaw is sane."

Edgar Bromberger, of the group of lawyers appearing for the state, gave notice of appeal. At a previous conference of counsel in the case, it had been made clear that should the court decide in Thaw's favor the commitment of Justice Dowling, under which Thaw was sent to Matteawan in 1908, after he had been acquitted, on the grounds of insanity, of the murder of Stanford White, would not be formally vacated, but would simply cease to be observed.

Justice Hendrick decided that the state's notice of appeal automatically acted as a stay. The court fixed the amount of bail at \$35,000.

Ten thousand Canadian Freemasons are fighting for the Empire.

Fred Dane of the Ontario License Commission is the latest nominee for the position of Fire Commissioner.

EXCEEDED HOPES OF GOVERNMENT

British People Took Up Loan Eagerly—Loyalty Expressed.

By Special Wire to the Courier.

London, July 16.—Sir George Paish, who has participated in various conferences at which war loans were considered, said yesterday that the way in which Great Britain took up the four and a half percent loan had even exceeded the hopes of the government.

"It reflects deeply the loyal sentiment among all Britons," said Sir George. "The British workman of large family and slender means has shown that he is anxious to respond to the call of the empire for financial aid. Heretofore there has been a feeling that on the call of the empire, its rich men were to do the buying of the bonds. This time all were asked to join in and the man of medium means has bought the war loan as well as the rich investor. It is all a good sign that the empire is united in the sentiment of a continuance of the war and the providing of sinews with which to carry it on."

Sir George was impressed, he said, with the tendency of the business man to the streets around the court house, cheered Thaw and applauded wildly when he appeared on the court house steps.

"That was the first real ray of sunshine that has come since the war began," he said. "It seems to indicate that the bankers of Germany realize the disastrous consequences that must fall on their country the longer the war continues. Already in human life that country has lost what cannot be replaced for a great many years and, if the war continues for another 12 months, it is evident that the loss of life among the young men of Germany will be so serious that the growth of Germany's population may be entirely checked for a long time to come."

"From Germany's financial point of view, as well as from the standpoint of humanity, the action of the bankers in waiting upon the kaiser and urging the necessity of peace, is a matter for general congratulation."

TWO IMPORTANT LINES OF TRENCHES TAKEN AT THE DARDANELLES

British Naval Brigade Does Brilliant Work—Gain of 400 Yards.

London, July 16.—Gen. Sir Ian Hamilton, in command of the land forces at the Dardanelles, reports that on Monday the British right wing and right centre captured two lines of Turkish trenches to a depth of 200 to 400 yards. In the right section of the enemy his first and second trenches were taken, together with 80 prisoners. That night two counter attacks were repulsed.

As anticipated, progress against the Turks is very slow owing to the nature and strongly fortified positions which they hold. But British military authorities express satisfaction with the gain of an occasional line of trenches, relying on breaking the haughtiness of their supply of ammunition. Germany's eagerness to have Roumania allow the passage of ammunition through that country to Turkey is taken to mean that the supply is running short.

The announcement is as follows: "Gen. Sir Ian Hamilton, commander of the allied forces at the Dardanelles, reports that on the 12th instant the forces under his command attacked at day break with their right and centre. After heavy and confused fighting, lasting all day, the troops engaged including a French corps, succeeded in carrying two strongly held and strongly fortified lines of Turkish trenches opposite to them, the ground covered by the advance varying in depth from 200 to 400 yards.

"The second phase of the operation was then undertaken, and the right section of the enemy's lines was attacked. As in the former phase, the first line of trenches was easily carried, a preliminary bombardment having been very successful. Following up this success our troops took the second line of trenches, capturing some 80 prisoners, and by nightfall the line was consolidated some 400 yards in advance of our original position.

"In this part of the field in the course of the night of July 12-13 two counter-attacks were successfully repulsed. During the hours of darkness, however, it was found that the British right has pressed too far, and the Turks made a successful bomb attack and captured a section of the trenches.

POSITION RETAKEN

"This position being vital to the safety of life a further attack was organized and a brigade of the Royal Naval division, supported by French artillery was sent forward, and with the support of 75's took the trenches. In the meantime the French had pushed their extreme right down to the mouth of the River Keves Dere, where it runs into the sea. This position was maintained without difficulty.

"During the night of the 13th-14th as on the previous night, the enemy counter-attacked, but without success. "Thus in these successful operations the whole of the original objective of the attack was attained, except on one small portion of about 300 yards, which still remains in the hands of the Turks.

"Four hundred and twenty-two prisoners were captured of whom 200 were taken by the French in the first attack.

The following report on the same

CARSON GOES AHEAD WITH CROWN'S CASE

By Special Wire to the Courier.

London, July 16.—Sir Edward Carson, the attorney-general, continued on behalf of the crown, his statement, begun last Monday, on the Steamer Alfred Noble, King, Bjornstjerne-Bjornsen and Fridland, which he is endeavoring to have prize court condemned on the ground that their cargo consisted of absolute and complete contraband from the United States, intended for German consumption.

Part of the day was devoted by Sir Edward to a continuation of his argument on the rubber consignments aboard two of the meat steamers, but he also reached items of meat in the vessels consigned by the Cudaby Packing Company. The meat cargoes will be considered as a whole by the court, although Alfred R. Urion, counsel for the packers, desired the cases tried separately.

Near the close of the proceedings Sir Samuel Thomas Evans, the judge of the prize court, asked if the packers were ready to admit that the consignments were destined for the civil population of Germany so that the case might be simplified, but Sir Edward declared that the affidavits stated the packers had no knowledge of such a destination.

VON BERNSTORFF MEETS LANSLING

And Will Discuss Situation and Possibility of Settlement.

By Special Wire to the Courier.

Washington, July 16.—Count Von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, had an engagement to-day to confer with Secretary of State Lansing on the situation that has arisen between Germany and the United States over Germany's method of submarine warfare. The ambassador was to present the German view that a way had been opened by the latest German note for a move by the United States towards settlement of the whole problem of sea warfare.

Such an adjustment would bring about a definite understanding not only as to Germany's submarine campaign, but also as to England's order-in-council which Germany holds responsible for her under-sea activities.

HOPES FOR MEDIATION

Count Von Bernstorff, it is understood, hopes that there may be a possibility of mediation on the part of the United States between Great Britain and Germany which eventually may result in the establishment of the freedom of the seas, a principle for which the United States contends.

That Germany is willing to join the United States in an effort to establish the American principle was emphasized in the latest German note, according to Count Von Bernstorff, who is certain his government will accept a proffer on the part of the United States of its good offices.

Germany previously has declared a willingness to abandon her submarine warfare if England will give up her policy of starving the German people.

THE CONDITION

It has been indicated by officials of the Washington government that negotiations to adjust the question could only be undertaken provided assurances were given that in the meantime German submarine commanders would govern themselves accordingly to the principle for which the United States contends—that Americans on unarmed and unresisting ships be made safe. The fact, however, that European enemy ships have not been torpedoed without warning in the last month, and the probability that this practice will be continued is emphasized in German official circles. Admission is made by United States officials that if the practices were continued, the principles for which the United States asked assurances in its last note to Germany would largely be complied with.

Entente Allies Winning in Cameroons

By Special Wire to the Courier.

LONDON, JULY 16TH—A STATEMENT GIVEN OUT TO-DAY BY THE BRITISH OFFICIAL PRESS BUREAU SAYS:

"A TELEGRAM FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF NIGERIA REPORTS THAT ON JUNE 19, THE ENTENTE ALLIED FORCES OCCUPIED NGAUUNDERE, AN IMPORTANT TOWN IN CENTRAL KAMERUN, OUR LOSSES WERE TWO RANK AND FILE KILLED AND 8 WOUNDED."

The new abattoir at Berlin, Ont., was formally opened.

Sir J. A. M. Aikins, M. P. for Brandon, was chosen by the Manitoba Conservatives as their new Provincial leader.

WEDGED IN NUT CRACKER

Will Germans Force Positions On the Narew River Front.

By Special Wire to the Courier.

London, July 16.—Experts differ, says the Times' Petrograd correspondent, whether the new German move on the Narew River is preparatory to an advance on Warsaw from the north or merely a demonstration to guard their communications with Courland after the check sustained by them in the south and west.

The Morning Post's Petrograd correspondent says:

"The Germans have begun an advance on the Narew on a front of one hundred miles in extent. This enormous event has been expected for some weeks past, and Russia is perfectly prepared to deal with it on much the same lines as have become familiar in the Galician adventure. The German plan is to catch the Russian armies like a nut between a nutcracker, but the Germans have an incalculable amount of fighting to face before they win to the area enclosing the nut. And then the cracking is still to be done. It is all sheer frontal fighting. The Russians have been so disposed to take advantage of their natural strongholds that wherever the Germans attack they must break in by frontal attack."

Austro-Germans Claim Success on Dneister

BERLIN, JULY 16, VIA LONDON, 2.45 p.m.—DESPATCHES RECEIVED HERE FROM AUSTRIAN HEAD-QUARTERS SAY THAT, AFTER A HEAVY BOMBARDMENT OF THE RUSSIAN POSITION THE AUSTRIANS HAVE CROSSED THE DNEISTER RIVER AT UCIEBISKUPE, ON THE RUSSIAN BORDER, WHERE THE AUSTRIAN CROWN LANDS OF GALICIA AND BUKOWINA AND RUSSIAN PROVINCE OF BESSARABIA MEET.

CROSS THE WINDAU.

BERLIN, JULY 16, VIA LONDON, 3.20 p.m.—THE GERMAN FORCES HAVE CROSSED THE WINDAU RIVER, TO THE NORTH OF KOLTINYANI, IN COURLAND.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT TO THIS EFFECT WAS CONTAINED IN THE OFFICIAL STATEMENT GIVEN OUT TO-DAY BY THE GERMAN HEAD-QUARTERS' STAFF.

HUN SUB. SUNK

By Special Wire to the Courier.

London, July 16.—The German submarine U-51 has been sunk in the Black Sea, by Russian warships, according to information received from Varna, a Bulgarian port on the Black Sea, by the Athens' correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company.

The submarine U-51 gained fame by eluding the British blockade and passing through Straits of Gibraltar from Wilhelmshaven, the great German base to operate against the allied fleet in the Dardanelles and was reported to have been successful in its mission. The U-51 has been credited with sinking several vessels belonging to the Allies, including the British battleship Majestic.

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