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CONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 21.

The Only Effective Protest-

To many citizens the attitude of the Ontario Government to the hydro-electric policy is the most censurable among the weaknesses of the cabinet. The broad issue may be stated as it has frequently been before, that an effort was made after Sir James Whitney's death, to drag the Hydro-Electric Commission into politics, and it has been partially successful. This is denied by the government, while ministers at the same time are appealing on election campaign platforms and

which period the whole enterprise would revert to the government. The project was turned over in May, 1914, to be reported upon by an electric bustless of the effort to drag the hydropolicy interpolitics than this fact. Had there been ne politics in the attitude of the government in passing its disallowance bill, preventing the municipalities obtaining money for the necessary purchase at this time of rights of way for the radials, there would have been no need for the Guelph protest, and Mr. J. W. Lyon's piercing words.

North of the Somme the fighting a considerable number of casualties on the necessary for Hon.

In the same thread which period the whole enterprise would never to do do not the project was turned over in May, 1914, to be reported upon by an electric bustless in communicating trenches. The following official statement the statement of the story was of many trenches gained, with some lost and a release of the some and the Ancre local communicating in the noist earth, end on the project was utrned over in May, 1914, to be reported upon by an electric bustless of the effort to drag the hydroproject was turned over in May, 1914, to be reported upon by an electric bustless of the story was of many trenches, and also on hostile reinforcements in communicating trenches."

The following official statement was given out here today:

"At some points on our front between the Somme and the Ancre local communication of the enterprise was given out here today:

"At some points on our front between the Somme and the Ancre local communication in Petrocover the ground we captured Friday.

Carry Out Raids.

"On other parts of the line we carried out successful raids, making some captures, including a machine gun, and inflicting a considerable number of casualties on the enemy."

The Glowance of line we carried out successful raids, making some captures, including a machine gun, and inflicting a considerable number of casualties on the enemy."

The Glowance of line we carried out successful raids, making some capt electors that if a mistake had been made it would be corrected. Protest was made at the time the act was passed, and in the face of that protest the government insisted on making its "mistake."

What guarantee has Mr. Lyon and the Hydro-Electric Commission that the mistake will be corrected if the electors pass it over without the effeetive protest of the ballot? There is also a radical principle involved which the government has given no assurances about, and which the municipalities concerned are growing more and more restive over. This is the question of ownership of the hydro system. There is not the slightest doubt about the fact that the munici palities, under the original policy, Minister of War Pays Tribute dinned into the ears of the municipalities by enemies of the policy that the prime and fatal objection to the whole scheme was the certain failure to which it was destined and the enormous load of debt to which the municipalities would consequently be subjected. The government, it was pointed out, was under no responsibility whatever, and whatever happened

would lose nothing. Now, when the municipalities have born the burden and heat of the day, and success is assured, the government is making motions toward ownership, and announces itself officially as trustee of the property with sole control. Skulduggery would have been the lightest word used by the present ministers of Ontario had the Liberal party been in power and attempted a similar grab.

Not only has the government attempted to bring the hydro system into politics, but it is already using such pressure as it can to make trades and FIVE DEAD IN FIRE bargains with the municipalities about their own property, and with voters for immediate support. This is a tremendous downfall from Sir James Whitney's determination to be honest enough to be bold and bold enough to be honest.

Russia and Hydro-Electric

For weal or woe the world must reckon with Russia in the future development of the human race. The

people may not really need, or wish to buy, does not offer a prospect with any special attractions. It must be evident that sooner or later the world and its markets will be gorged, and incapable of further consumption.

This is the situation that political economists are as reluctant to face as the peace party people four years ago were reluctant to face the possibility of war. Even if China and Russia and other uncommercial millions of the earth's population did not start manufacturing on their own account they can afford no market to outsiders unless they have some commodity to exchange. There is little consolation in this for those of the American continent, which produces everything its people want. Perhaps the result will be that the exporting nations will turn their attention more intelligently and more systematically to the development of the home market. The rise facturing on their own account they can afford no market to outsiders unless they have some commodity to exchange. There is little consolation in more systematically to the development of the home market. The rise in wages and of the cost of living are symptoms of this tendency which should not be neglected.

Russia's capacities and resources are prodigious and cannot be ignored. In spite of the form of the Russian Government, there is a great deal more socialism in its practice than in that of some of the more reputedly democratic nations.

In the matter of electric power, however, Russia seems to be in danger of falling into the hands of the corporations, which in this case are nearly all backed by German capital. Russia has at least 10,000,000 horse power in hydro energy to develop, so much depends on the course taken. An example is to be found in the Finnish water-power of organized which presented a project to the Finnish Senate requiring a loan of \$4,400,000 to start with. Another company proposed a canal twelve miles long, at a cost, with all equipment, of \$20,000,000. In return for crown concessions the company offered free power for the Viborg-Petrograd Railway; and indemnities of \$100,000 the first three years; \$200,000 the following three, and \$300,000 for the remaining term of 90 years, at the end of

NIPPERS GRIPPING GERMANS TIGHTLY

mercially would prove to be a consid-

erable factor in the industrial world.

"Before Long We Will Hear the Crack," Says Lloyd George.

ALL IS GOING WELL

to Britain's Splendid Sacrifices.

CRICCIETH, Wales, Aug. 20.-In speech last night to his fellow towns-

men here, David Lloyd George, minister of war, said: "I am satisfied with the way things are going. I feel for the first time in two years that the nippers are gripping and before long we will hear them crack. Then we will be able to

extract the kernel. "I say at once that we shall see that there will not be another war in our day. The Eritish people have made greater sacrifices than we ever thought possible. Three years ago nobody dreamed that Great Britain would pour millions of young manhood into the battlefront. The vigor of our demand must be according to the measure of our sacrifices."

IN POWDER PLANT

Six Others May Die as Result of Accident in Montreal.

MONTREAL, Aug. 20.—Five men are velopment of the human race. The great war will undoubtedly settle many of the Russian problems of foreign relations, and it is admitted on all sides that the Dardanelles will be free to Russia thenceforth. The treaty with Japan indicates a settlement in the far east which must not be judged by any of the standards of two years ago. Britain as well as Russia has a treaty with Japan, and France and Russia are sworn comrades.

The Germany were to become a republic, a great peace might come upon the world. Our prophets and the philosophers, however, are still disturbed about the economic possibilities. Competition in the manufacture of what dead, six are in a critical condition, eight

ine half way to Ginchy and to the edge

station and quarry, which is of considerable military importance. The number of prisoners passed back to four o'clock in the afternoon, as a result of these operations, is 16 officers and 780 of other ranks.

"Today northeast of Pozieres we made a further advance on both sides of the Pozieres-Bapaume road for some three hundred yards, northeast of the windmill. The enemy's artillery bombarded our positions, but there have been no hostile infantry attacks.

"On other parts of the from the enemy's guns shelled our front from east of Vierstrant to Ypres and the Comines Canal, also in the vicinity of Hill 60 and Verbrander Molen."

Foe Made Strong Attack.

The British official communication dealing with the operations in Francs on Sunday, says:

"About noon today the enemy delivered a strong attack on the new line

Imatra. This fall is on the River Wuoxen, which narrows from a breadth of 580 feet to 426 feet, with a drop of 65 feet in 1060 feet. It was planned to take 85,000 horsepower from this head, and a company was subsequently reoccupied the trenches. Subsequent hostile attacks broke down inder our artillery fire. "North of Bazentin-le-Petit we today gained a further portion of enemy

renches.
"The enemy heavily shelled different portions of our front, especially High Wood, Hamel and Mailly. Elsewhere there was nothing of importance.

Despite the low clouds our aircraft did very useful work yesterday (Saturday) in communicating with our advanced infantry. One of our aero-planes, coming down to a low altitude, opened a machine gun fire very effec-tively on enemy infantry in front line trenches, and also on hostile reinforce-

gradually decreased in intensity. Near Ovillers hand-to-hand fighting con-tinued until evening. Northwest of Pozieres and on both sides of Fourwere repulsed.

"Information is now at hand that at least eight British and four French divisions (about 200,000 men) took part in the attack on Friday.
"On the right bank of the Meuse (Verdun front) the enemy yesterday evening repeated his attacks in the Thiaumont-Fleury sector and again penetrated the Village of Fleury. Elsewhere he was repulsed. Northwest of Thiaumont Wood and in Chapitre Wood the enemy made attacks with hand grenades which were unsuccess-

"British patrols were repulsed near

Fromelles and northwest of Lievin. Near Leintry we took some prisoners." DETAILS OF FIGHTING

Two Battalions, Aided By Hundred Guns, Took Many Prisoners.

BY FREDERICK PALMER.

WITH BRITISH ARMIES IN FRANCE, Aug. 19, via London, Aug. 20.-What two battalions did and how they did it was the most thrilling incident of the last 24 hours of sensational fighting from the Ancre to the Somme. The struggle went on in treakish August weather, with alternate cloudbursts and flashes of lightning, rainbows and sunshine.

All along the line from the south of the Ancre the British left their

trenches, while the French were hard at it on their right. The time chosen was 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, while the big attacks of July 1 and 14 while the big attacks of only I and I were in the early morning.

Two battalions were on the left with more guns to help them, probably, than any two battalions that ever made a charge. One hundred cannon were engaged in making a curtain of fire on their front, while others were busy with other details of the

staff plan. Nothing in the whole offensive was so dramatically staged or came off with greater success.

The Germans still held on in their The Germans still neid on in their old first line trenches, where their machine guns, brought up from undestroyed dugouts, held up the British on July 11, while the British right swung on this section as a pivot thru Contalmaison and Pozieres to the summit of the ridge, burrowing for ward as the guns blasted a way.

Sharper and sharper grew the angle of the real particular to the state of the st of the new British line to the old Ger-

man first line, until on the map i impossible for troops evertheless, the Germans survive to those elaborate defences of

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bombs.
In one capacious dugout, equipped with beds, tables, and cupboar, is, six officers and 170 men surrendered in a body and were marched out after the manner of a crowd caught in a gambling house raided by the police. Some managed to escape from their dugouts by underground galleries. Others who would but couldn't escape, altho surrounded, tried to man their machine guns and were shot down. Still others fought to the death with bayonts and bombs. It is estimated the 2000 Germans caught in this trap by less than their own numbers were

When the Associated Press correspondent left corps headquarters 12 officers and 600 Germans had been brought in as prisoners, while more were being unearthed from their hiding places. The last of the small parties which held out with a ring of British around them, in brief but feroclous sleges, were surrendering. They had hoped for a counter-attack to rescue them, but the British had foreseen this and met it with blasts from artillery and machine guns they had immediately put in position for that purpose.

had immediately put in position for that purpose.

The prisoners whom the correspondent saw were of the 29th Prussian Regiment and were of the sturdlest German soldier type, much superior to those of the 11th division, who became disorganized and surrendered freely in front of Pozieres recently. They looked well and their uniforms showes few of the usual effects of trench struggles. Some of them laughed over the manner in which they had been trapped and they were generally very happy, for they had heard what had happened to their comrades who had tried to resist in such a hopeless situation.

In the centre the British have pushed closer to Martinpuich and taken an orchard west of Delville wood, but the hottest work probably was on the right. Here the Germans kept on reinforcing. Their guns never forgot Longueval. If they have any extra ammunition they seem to turn it on the massed wreckage of that unfortunate village. The British are equally interested in making sure that no remaining bricks of Guillemont escape the attention of their artillery.

Small bodies of British have been to Guillemont, but found it no place to remain in face of the fire the Germans in turn concentrated on it. The Gerin turn concentrated on it. The Germans in turn concentrated on it. The Germans were insistent on keeping a stone quarry on the edge of the town, but after a hand to hand argument which lasted many hours the British took and kent it.

and kept it. South of Guillemont the British were well forward of the village when aero-plane observers saw big forces of Germans moving forward in a counter-attack. There was another hurry call to the guns, of course, and they wiped out the first two lines of the advancing waves. The rest of the Germans took cover in a ravine. Following it they debouched and under the protection of their artillery, struck the French left which remained in an angle of woods, forcing the British to yield

the position beyond, thanks particularly to action in the direction of what might be called the "beverage" sector where, as the British soldiers say, "all drinks are served hot." There, as usual, they have given the neighboring Garman transher the names occur.

Striking out from Delville Wood after hard rough and tumble fighting they gained a foothold 300 or 400 yards from Ginchy.

The French capture of Maurepas, which was most stubbornly defended, was a source of gratification to the British, who express themselves as more than satisfied with yesterday's and today's work in the step by step

GRAND TRUNK'S EXHIBIT. nteresting Display at Toronto Exhi-

This year the Grand Trunk are having a more than usually effective and interesting exhibit at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto. The exhibit is installed in the Grand Trunk's own building, on one of the main thoroughfares in the Exhibition grounds, and covers the territory served by this roughfares in the Exhibition grounds, and covers the territory served by this great system, including the Transcontinental line between Toronto and Winnipeg, the Grand Trunk Pacific between Winnipeg and the Pacific coast, the Grand Trunk Pacific coastal service from Seattle, Vancouver and Victoria to Alaska, the Highlands of Ontario, and the many other districts that are of interest to the traveling public. In addition to a series of enlargements from direct photographic negatives, there will be a series of the property of the control of t largements from direct photographic negatives, there will be a scries of beautiful paintings in the Canadian Rockies. Yellowhead Pass route (through which the Grand Trunk lines have been laid); model of the Grand Trunk Pacific steamships; mounted ash and game; topographical map; effective grain displays from western Canada, all go to make up a most in Canada, all go to make up a most interesting tout ensemble that will be extremely attractive. The exhibit covers 5000 feet wail space and 3000

BRISK SHELLING

Fritz Has Habit of Opening Bombardment Without Any Warning.

EVEN BILLETS UNSAFE

Newspaperman Gives Personal Experiences on Visit to the Front.

(Continued From Page One).

the trenches to let Fritzz get his de-livery over. When we reached our ob-jective at last we found that the Bosche shells had played havoc with officers and 170 men surrendered in a body and were marched out after the manner of a crowd caught in a gambling house raided by the police. Some managed to escape from their dugouts by underground galleries. Others who would but couldn't escape, altho surrounded, tried to man their machine guns and were shot down. Still others fought to the death with bayonts and bombs. It is estimated the 2000 Germans caught in this trap by less than their own numbers were accounted for.

When the Associated Press correspondent left corps headquarters 12 officers and 600 Germans had been brought in as prisoners, while more were being unearthed from their hiding places. The last of the small purties which held out with a ring of British around them, in brief but ferocious sieges, were surrendering.

occupants could all move away there were twenty casualties.

I spoke in the previous cable about the Maple Copse and Sanctuary Wood where so many Canadians lie in unmarked graves. I passed today not far from the present line which is almost entirely devoted to Canadians, and as I passed a party of our men were busy with scythe and rake, clearing the rank grass from the graves. This duty is as regularly done as occasion offers, and it may be of some consolation to the bereaved to know that even in these days of hard living there is time to think of the resting places of the fallen.

I have it first hand from several commanding officers that there is ample foundation for asserting that German rankers are led to believe that they will be murdered if they fall into Canadian hands. As stated on occupants could all move away there

German rankers are led to believe that they will be murdered if they fall into Canadian hands. As stated our men are unquestionably masters of No Man's Land. A German, sent on patrol work, never ventures more than a few yards beyond his own trenches, whereas our men go right over to the enemy lines, often being rewarded by bringing back a prisoner.

One of these was brought in the other night and directly he was handed down into the dug-out of the commanding officer of the battalion, fell on his knees. Don't cut my throat," he wailed. "Why," exclaimed the colonel, "do you think I should do it?" The solitary Bosche declared vehemently that it was all he expected "Not exhibit the state of the battalion of the colonel, and you think I should do it?" The solitary Bosche declared vehemently that it was all he

clared vehemently that it was all he expected. "Not a bit of it," replied the officer, "I am going to give you a whiskey and soda."

I had a good story from the major general of a western battalion incident that happened only this week. Two men were serving in the medical section at the base hospital near Boulogne, were fed up with the job and determined to steer for the front, thinking to join their pals from the west in a combatant battalion. They managed the journey right enough. managed the journey right enough, incidentally I may add that in dividuals would always find it easier to go into the country than to try to get out, which is not unlike the experience of bygone commanders who have invaded the country. These men got right to the front line and were duly taken bethe front line and were duly taken before the commanding officer, to whom
they made their request. Unfortunately I must make the tale compicte
by saying that the commanding officer
instantly put both the men under arrest as absentees from their proper
unit and I am afraid they will have a
rough time before the martial marshal.

"The Rideau" and "The York" From and to Toronto Union—Ideal Day Trains Between Toronto and Ottawa.

The Canadian Pacific day trains, "The Rideau" and "The York," afford

woods, forcing the British some of the ground taken.

Looking at the trench map at head-quarters it seems that the British now have Guillemont pretty well in the pincers and are closing in on Ginchy, the position beyond, thanks particular-ly to action in the direction of what station 1.45 p.m. arriving Ottawa (Central Station) 1.000 p.m. "The York" leaves Ottawa 1.15 p.m., arriving Station) 9.30 p.m. Most modern equipment. Particulars ing German trenches the names occurring to them, which happened to be "Beer alley," Ale street," "Cocoa lane," "Coffee boulevard" and the

News in The Sunday World

British pierce enemy lines on Somma front and advance over section two miles long and from 200 to 600 yards

Germany admits lines have been shortened, altho claiming victorious resistance of vigorous Anglo-French attacks.

British main advance directed to-wards Guillemont, where important po-sitions were taken. Russians break thru Austro-German lines on Stokhod River and make con-siderable advances.

French capture remainder of ruins on edge of Fleury after violent battle, which continued all night.

Dutch financiers predict long war, owing to the fact that Prussian ele-ment still predominates in Germany, and people are kept in ignorance.

Serbian troops repulse Bulgarians, who attacked positions and inflict enormous losses. Canadians expert in raiding trenches and perform deeds of great heroism and bravery, according to Ele-Wit-

GENERAL.

Thirty-three railway presidents leave office of President Wilson without reaching decision regarding arbitrating with employes.

Rev. Charles T. Bayliss pleads not guilty to three charges of misappropriating funds, in New York.

Damage done by storm at Corpus Christi, Texas, much smaller than was at first anticipated.

Scarcity of officers for Canadian overseat battalions reported in Ottawa. Three hundred to be chosen at once and sent overseas, 86 from Toronto.

LOCAL.

Rumored that new cavalry unit is

V. Speller, 14A Robina avenue, res-ges Irene Butterfield, 140 Bartlett ave-nue, from drowning at Centre Island. Louie Danglo sustains broken collar one when struck by motor car.

RAIN AND MISTS SLOW UP **BATTLE ALONG ISONZO**

Italians Repulse Attack of Enemy and Take Prisoners.

ROME, Aug. 20, via London.-The battle of the Isonzo has decreased in violence temporarily and no important levelopments are reported in the war office communication of today. "In the Astico valley actions of the

enemy's artillery were replied to promptly by our batteries." the statement says. "On the Asiago plateau we repulsed some small attacks against our positions on the right bank of the Assa, south of Casteletto and on the slope of Monte Zebro. the slope of Monte Zebro.

"Along the Isonzo front rain and miss yesterday caused the artillery to be less active. In the Plava area, near Globnawe, we repulsed an attack by the enemy and took some prisoners."

VETERAN CONDUCTOR DIES MONTREAL, Aug. 20.—Joseph J. Herbert, one of the oldest conductors on the G. T. R., died Saturday afternoon at his residence here at the age of \$2 years. He was in the employ of the G. T. R. for 56 years.

tion of architectural pictures from the brush of the noted water-colorist Henri Guillaume is also included among the many treasures of the collection.

The small but admirable collection of sculpture is the best exhibit in that fleid of art yet seen in Canada At last Canadians are privileged to see the work of the great sculptor August Rodin, whose art has been the theme of scores of essayists. A bust of Alphonse Legros is a typical example of his vigor and inspiration in portraiture. Pierre Roche's famous statuette of the dancer, Loie Fuller, is another most interesting piece, and the nobility of Emile Bourdelle's bust of Beethoven will appeal to all visitors. These are bust examples of a small collection aimed to show the varieties of French inspiration in the plastic art.

DROWNED WHILE LEARNING TO SWIM

Chong Duck Lem Met Death at Island Sunday After-

BODY WAS RECOVERED

Heroic Attempt to Rescue Victim Made by Henry Foreigner.

While bathing in the lake opposite the filtration plant at the island about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Chong Duck Lem, aged 20, of Davenport road and Dupont street, waded beyond his depth and was drowned. Early in the afternoon Lem and three companions left the city with the intention of learning to swim. The water is shallow all along this part of the island. and Lem, who was drowned 40 feet from the shore, was but a few inches over his head according to the crew of the life saving station.

Henry Foreigner, 1227 West Bloor street, was in bathing when he noticed Lem struggling. Foreigner tried to rescue him, but was too late in getting to him. However, ne recovered Lem's body from the water eight minute

The members of the life saving crew worked on Lem with the pulmotor for 15 minutes, when Dr. Burgess pronounced him dead. It is hardly likely that an inquest will be held.

LONG TERM LEASE FOR TRADERS' BANK OFFICES

Bank of Hamilton Will Locate in Building at Corner of Yonge and Colborne.

One of the most important real estate transactions which has gone thru since the war started is the closing of a long-term lease of the Traders Bank offices in the fifteen-storey building at the corner of Yonge and Colborne streets by the Bank of Hamilton.

The offices, which are among the finest banking offices in Toronto, will be handsomely decorated, and will provide ample facilities for the increasing number of customers of the main Toronto branch, which has found the present offices at 34 Yonge street too small for its growing business.

The building, which will be known in future as the Bank of Hamilton Building, was for some years recognized to be the finest and higher street. future as the Bank of Hamilton Building, was for some years recognized to be the finest and highest office building in the British Empire, and while there are now higher buildings, there are very few as fine or as well built. It was designed by Messrs. Garrere & Hastings, the celebrated New York architects, who designed, among other buildings, the great rubble there. who designed, among other buildings, the great public library in New York. The banking offices are lofty and imposing being rinished in marble and bronze. The main entrance is on Yonge street, just south of king. The savings department will be on the ground floor from When the new decorations are completed the main Toronto branch will move, probably in September, from the premises which they have occupied for so many years at 34 Yonge street, but which have been found inadequate to accommodate the increasing business of the bank.



THEDA BARA "The Eternal Sapho," Strand Theatre all this week.



and Reg Fine Wran

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Scottish

Costume Beautiful S

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feats, and Brothers minstrels,"