NEW FACTORY—SPACE FOR RENT
A building is to be erected on Curlaw Avenue between Queen and Gerrard, with a Railway Siding, 5 floors and basement, each floor containing about 24,000 square feet, every foot of which will be flooded with light. Type of construction ensures lowest insurance rate in Canada. Possession Jan. 1st. Apply
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The Toronto World

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PROBS— A few local thunderstorms, but generally fair and decidedly warm.

FRIDAY MORNING AUGUST 4 1916 —TWELVE PAGES

VOL. XXXVI.—No. 13,050

RUSSIANS CAPTURE STRONG TURKISH WORKS NEAR DIARBEKR

BRITISH DEADLY FIRE REPELS ASSAULT ON DELVILLE WOOD

BUSH FIRES SPREAD RAPIDLY OVER LARGE NORTHERN AREAS

MORE BUSH FIRES SPRING UP NEED OF RAINFALL IS URGENT

Series of Outbreaks South of Cobalt, as Well as in Many Sections North of Town—Englehart Reported Safe—Miners and Prospectors Leave Boston Creek District.

By a Staff Reporter.

COBALT, Ont., August 3.—Northern Ontario is praying for rain tonight with a fervor inspired by the knowledge that new fires threaten to add vastly to the destruction wrought in the conflagation of last Saturday and Sunday. Cobalt, Haileybury and New Liskeard were filled with smoke today from fires to the south, while from widespread points in the north comes news of fresh outbreaks.

South of Cobalt, fires are burning in various places, including Gillies Depot, Cassidy, Timagami and three miles south of Cobalt and Tomiko, the last named point being only 28 miles from North Bay.

Fires which began east of the Tough-Oakes mine last night are reported today to be traveling north toward Sesekinika, but tonight the wind has shifted to the north and the flames appear to be heading for the Kirkland Lake district. All the women and children in the latter area have been hurriedly removed to Swastika. The mining properties at Kirkland Lake are in no immediate danger, but the situation is one to cause apprehension.

Englehart is Safe.

Reassuring advices come from Englehart. Fire, which approached within half a mile of the town last night, is tonight reported to have burned itself out, much to the relief of the inhabitants, and of numbers of refugees from Matheson and other stricken areas. A fresh outbreak at Shillington, in the district around Matheson, is reported, but it is confidently believed that it cannot spread far, as the section has been almost denuded of trees and undergrowth, and there remains little for the flames to feed upon.

The Porcupine district has thus far escaped, but the inhabitants are keeping a watchful eye upon the course of the fires raging about 20 miles from Jacksonboro, as a shifting of the wind might head the conflagration toward Porcupine. Jacksonboro, which is on the Transcontinental, has extensive paper and lumber industries, employing about 1000 men. Their safety is not immediately menaced, and with the ample warning they have received, it is not thought that there is much danger of their being cut off.

Fires of more or less seriousness are known to be burning in the Kowkash district, on the C. P. R., and around Amos, on the Grand Trunk.

Flee From Boston Creek.

North of New Liskeard there are several minor fires and flames in the Boston Creek district have had the effect of driving the prospectors in that area out of the bush to the railroad tracks where they are being picked up by passing trains. The R. A. P. mine and the Miller Independence mine in the district have closed down, and the miners are among those seeking the safety of the railway line.

Estimates of the death toll of the fires thus far are necessarily conflicting, but the consensus of opinion is that the number of lives lost will not be less than 500 and may even reach 600. More than 400 bodies have been found.

Hon. G. Howard Ferguson stated at Haileybury today, that the government is prepared to extend the fullest measure of aid to all settlers robbed of their homesteads by the flames, and that means of replacing their homes and live stock will be provided so far possible.

RUSSIANS BEAT TURKS ON ROAD TO DIARBEKR

Capture Strong Position Near Omgit Between Mush and Mamakhatun—Take Many Prisoners and Are Continuing Attacks to Clear Way for Advance

Special Cable to The Toronto World.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 3.—Capture of strong Turkish defensive positions near Omgit, between Mush and Mamakhatun, on the road to Diarbekr, is announced in an official war office communication issued today. Russians are continuing to attack the Turks in this region and many prisoners are being brought in. On the western battlefront the Russians are engaged in a desperate battle with the Germans on the Stokhod near the Villages of Dubeschovo and Gulevitchie. The following is the Russian official communication:

"On the Stokhod desperate fighting is proceeding near the Villages of Dubeschovo and Gulevitchie. During the fighting on the River Sereth, near Gorodisch, about 14 miles above Tarnopol, the gallant regimental commander, Col. Goronoff, was wounded.

"In the Vorobievka region, east of Jezierna, nine enemy aeroplanes flew over our encampments. During the fighting south of the Dniester in the direction of Stanislau, the regimental chaplain, Castorski, was wounded.

"Caucasus front: In the direction of Diarbekr, near Omgit, between Mush and Mamakhatun, we captured Turkish works by an impetuous bayonet charge and took prisoner seven officers and about 300 Turkish regulars. A whole company of the latter surrendered. We also captured a gun and three machine guns. We continue to attack and prisoners are still flowing in."

NUMBER OF VESSELS ARE REPORTED SUNK

Lloyds Reports Loss of Three Steamers, Brig and Several Trawlers.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—Lloyds reports that the following vessels have been sunk: Steamer Bror Oscar, Swedish, 368 tons. Fate of crew unknown. Steamer Vermland, Swedish, 213 tons. Fate of crew unknown. Steamer John Wilson, Norwegian, 79, tons. Crew saved. Brig. Margaret Sutton, British, 197 tons. Crew saved. Several trawlers also have been sunk.

WAR SUMMARY

THE DAY'S EVENTS REVIEWED

ELEVEN o'clock tonight marks the beginning of the third year of the war for the British Empire, and it sees after a long and dreary period of onset and clinch, the allied armies on the point of increasing their attacks on the power of Germany so auspiciously begun on the 30th of May with the naval victory off the Jutland shore. Before that action on the sea the allies had been chiefly concerned with holding the Germans off and preventing them from gaining any but hollow victories, while behind the scenes Russia and Britain were developing their enormous resources. The military strength of these two powers has not by any means reached its maximum, while the German strength passed its zenith a twelvemonth ago. It was in August, 1914, that the Germans put their greatest effort of the war into movement to envelop the Russian armies in the Polish salient and to cut them off. That movement failed in its military object. The Russians escaped, and they are now coming back stronger than ever. The Germans missed their chance in the west last year and gave Britain and France their opportunity to develop

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3 and 4.)

JUTLAND FIGHT TURNS TIDE IN ALLIES' FAVOR

Every Week Since Has Seen Successes Against Enemy.

BLOCKADE IS TIGHTER

Deutschland Incident Merely Proves Impotence of German Navy.

LONDON, Aug. 3, 10.45 p.m.—The first lord of the admiralty, A. J. Balfour, has issued a statement for publication, in the course of which he says:

"The second anniversary of the British declaration of war provides a fitting opportunity for a brief survey of the present naval situation. The consequences, material and moral, of the Jutland battle cannot be easily overlooked; an allied diplomatist assured me that he considered it the turning point of the war.

"The tide, which had long ceased to help our enemies, began from that moment to flow strongly in our favor. This much at least is true, that every week which has passed since the German fleet was driven damaged into port has seen new successes for the allies in one part or other of the field of operations.

"It would be an error, however, to suppose that the naval victory changed the situation; what it did was to confirm.

"Before the Jutland battle, as after, the German fleet was imprisoned. The

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1).

CASEMENT SERVED AS WILLING TOOL

Was Convicted and Punished for Treachery of Worst Kind.

MADE PACT WITH FOE

Had Agreed to Employ "Irish Brigade" Against Britain in Egypt.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—An official statement issued from the press bureau tonight says:

"The government carefully and repeatedly considered all the circumstances in the Casement case before reaching a decision not to interfere with the sentence.

"He was convicted and punished for treachery of the worst kind to the empire. He had served as a willing agent of Germany."

After declaring that Casement had organized assistance for the Irish rebellion, the statement continues:

"Conclusive evidence has come into the hands of the government since the trial that he had entered into an agreement with the German Government, which explicity provided that the brigade which he was trying to raise among Irish soldiers held as prisoners might be employed in Egypt against the British crown. Those among the Irish soldiers who resisted Casement's solicitations of disloyalty were subjected to treatment of exceptional cruelty by the Germans. Some of them since have been exchanged as invalids and have died in this country, regarding Casement as their murderer."

SUGGESTIONS FOR THESE SUNNY DAYS.

Hats for the out-of-doors; lightweight helmets for fishing; linen caps for bowling, motoring and sailing caps. A complete assortment to make the head comfortable in the warm days. Fifty cents and one dollar covers the choice. Linen dusters for motoring, three to six dollars. Dineen's, 140 Yonge street.

JAS. A. NORRIS ACCEPTED AS INSURGENT CANDIDATE

Tells Southwest Toronto Conservatives He Will Support Hearst on All Issues But Prohibition, and Wants Workman To Have His "Glass of Lager."

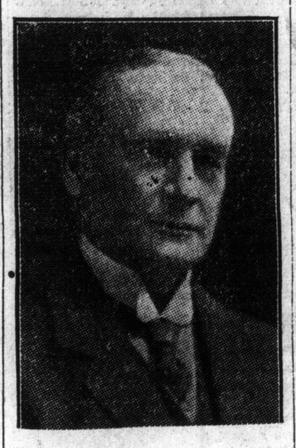
The Conservatives of Southwest Toronto may be supporters of the Hearst Government, but they are unmistakably agin' prohibition. At their convention in Templars' Hall, corner of Queen and Dovercourt road, last night they again nominated James A. Norris as their candidate at the coming by-election. This they did after Mr. Norris had assured them that he thought the Hearst Government had made a mistake in adopting prohibition without first referring the question to the people, and after he had promised to propose an amendment to the Ontario Temperance Act by which the workingman could "easily and legitimately get his glass of lager." Mr. Norris also intimated that when a referendum was submitted the people should be asked to express their opinion upon the advisability of a beer and wine license system. On all other issues except prohibition the candidate declared himself to be a supporter of the Hearst Government. He even went so far as to commend their nickel policy, and made the extraordinary assertion that every ounce of nickel mined in this province was in the near future to be refined in Ontario.

Call for Nominations.

The convention was called to order by J. R. L. Starr, K.C., who called for nominations. Several nomination papers were promptly filed, the names of James A. Norris, Norman Somer-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4).

New Lieutenant-Governor



OTTAWA, Aug. 3.—Sir James Aikins, ex-M. P. of Winnipeg, has been appointed lieutenant-governor of the province of Manitoba, succeeding Sir Douglas Cameron, whose term of office expired this week.

PREMIER CANCELS TRIP OVERSEAS?

Plans Said to Have Been Affected by Result of Convention.

IS MUCH SPECULATION

Norris May Not Be Recognized as Straight Party Candidate.

In spite of the formal announcement given to the press by Premier Hearst that he would sail for England the first of the week, it is reported on what seems to be good authority last night that the proposed trip overseas is off for a time at least. A Conservative member of the legislature, it is said, was advised to this effect by the premier last evening.

The announcement if it is confirmed this morning will give rise to no end of speculation. It is taken for granted that Mr. Hearst would prefer to be out of the country until after the Southwest Toronto by election. In that constituency Mr. Norris, the government candidate, had declared himself to be against the government on the issue of prohibition. And this will make it impossible for the premier or any of his colleagues to take any active part in the campaign.

Speculation is Rife.

It was supposed that the conference at Queen's Park yesterday between members of the government and the Conservative members for the City of Toronto had to do with the coming election. And it was supposed that the result of the conference was indicated by the action of last night's convention. If Mr Hearst is to remain in the city it is a fair surmise that the government is not yet thru with the Southwest Toronto situation, and that another convention may yet be called to nominate a straight out supporter of the government. This, of course, could not be done unless Mr. Norris again declined the nomination. But he would almost be forced to take that step if the premier refused to recognize him as a party candidate.

There has been so much backing and filling in regard to the Southwest Toronto nomination that no great surprise would be manifested if Mr. Hearst remained on the ground and put a straight supporter in the field. On the other hand, it seems unlikely that the premier should have so suddenly changed his mind. He told the newspaper men at a late hour yesterday afternoon that his boat was a little late, but that he expected to leave Toronto for New York on Monday or Tuesday.

HUN SEAPLANES RAID RUSS AERO STATION

Drop Shells on Arensburg in Baltic, Claiming Hits.

BERLIN, via London, Aug. 3.—An official statement, issued today, says:

"German seaplanes again attacked, early Wednesday, the Russian aeroplane station at Arensburg (in the Baltic) and obtained several hits. Russian battleplanes were driven off. Our seaplanes returned undamaged."

BRITISH OPENED DEADLY FIRE ON ENEMY AT CLOSE RANGE

Machine Guns Played Prominent Part in Repulsing Movement of German Detachments Toward Delville Wood—Intense Artillery Activity.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—Artillery activity continues the chief feature of operations on the British front. Sir Douglas Haig tonight reports the repulse of strong German detachments which sought to advance toward Delville Wood. The official statement follows:

"North of Bazentin-le-Petit we gained some ground by bombing attacks.

"During the night the enemy sent four strong detachments toward Delville Wood, which were allowed to approach to close range before fire was opened. All were repulsed with heavy loss, and at one place 50 of the enemy were caught in massed formation by our machine gun fire.

"Our heavy artillery bombarded an enemy strong point between Pozieres and Thiepval. The garrison, fleeing across the open, came under our field gun fire.

"Yesterday we caused a big explosion at Courcelette.

Artillery Activity.

"Thruout the day the enemy's artillery maintained a barrage west and southwest of Pozieres and shelled Longueval and Mametz and Caterpillar Wood intermittently. Further north he shelled villages near Arras and Armentieres, and dropped bombs on the outskirts of some of the villages without doing any damage.

"In the Givenchy district we bombarded the enemy's lines near Hohenzollern. In the Loos salient there was considerable trench mortar activity on both sides.

"Two enemy aeroplanes were brought down in the northern section of our lines, one of which seems to be of a new pattern. Three of our machines were brought down by gunfire."

Canada to Get the Nickel and Asbestos Boarding Houses and Little Else!

Canadians Had Better Waken Up, Quick!

The seriousness of the nickel situation grows; the new deal with the International Co. looks to be worse than anything yet! Are we committing ourselves to an agreement with the International that if that company refines in Ontario sufficient nickel ore to supply the needs of Canada and Britain, the company will then be free to export the rest of its Sudbury ores (10,000 acres), to the United States for refinement there, mainly for the German market for all time hereafter? It looks like it. Anyway that's what The World thinks and that's what R. R. Gamey believes, and he generally knows what he is talking about.

And we've got a story to tell this morning about the exploitation of the asbestos mines in Quebec by foreign owners that worse than parallels the nickel crime in Ontario. The Conservative party that swore it would uphold the National Policy of Sir John Macdonald is deserting it in the most shocking and unpatriotic way in the interest of the foreign owners of the mines that produce the nickel and asbestos that the whole world needs, giving us, if we are wise in handling it, the monopoly of the world!

But Ontario and Quebec are being turned into boarding houses for the laborers who glory-hole our nickel and our asbestos at low wages, leaving a few millions at best here and taking many millions of profits and wages to the people of the United States! Our story today is the most appalling yet. And it is true. But let us to it!

The World had an interview yesterday with R. R. Gamey, M.L.A. (Manitoulin), who lives in the city, a man very well posted in regard to the mining conditions of New Ontario and a man of some political intelligence. The nickel policy of the government at Toronto and the government at Ottawa was the chief topic. In reply to The World man's query Mr. Gamey said:

"What do I think of the nickel situation? Rather amusing, if it was not such a serious subject. Long ago the International Co. should have been made to refine in Northern Ontario, some place on the North Channel where mines could be reached conveniently, and where water transportation could be available for coal, coke and supplies; where water power is available; where good sites away from all settlement can be had cheap, as the land is owned by the government, and where the refinery roast-beds and smelters could be kept away from settlement as much as possible. But the move to refine at a point on Lake Erie, a few miles from Buffalo, the nickel Canada and England wants, and to continue to refine in the United States all the rest the world wants, is a joke! "When this war started Canada and England did not buy one-tenth of the nickel that the International Co. produced. Germany was the chief buyer. As soon as the war ends Germany will buy from them again, which is a fair assumption that they intend to go on after this war closes refining in the United States; selling to Germany; selling to any country or person they choose to without any control by us in any way; and only intend to refine as close as they can get to Buffalo the few tons England will buy from them.

"Their largest customer every day of their existence up to the day war was declared, was Germany, who piled up enough nickel during peace, bought from the International Co. and refined in the United States from Ontario ore, to last her two years; and now we are agreeing to say nothing whatever about how much nickel Germany or any other country can buy after the war from our ore, refined in the United States, for all time to come, and all the sop they throw to us is to refine in Canada the amount of nickel England may buy from them.

"Perhaps England would not buy one ton from them after the war, as there is an English company now refining nickel in England, another English-Canadian company about to start; so why should England buy any nickel from the International Co. after the war? Then of course, according to this arrangement, they need not refine any in their near Buffalo plant, but can keep on refining in the United States as they always have done; and they will not at all likely refine one pound in Canada before the close of the war in their proposed plant; so that it is all a joke on us if they get away with it!

"But I am sure the Ontario Government will not relax their efforts to make the International Co. refine all their material in Ontario. The commission now at work for the Ontario Government will no doubt have valuable information and recommendations on the whole subject before next session."

What Mr. Gamey says bears out in even more striking way what The World said yesterday. If an agreement has been made and if the purport of it is what was set out in the statements from Hon. Howard Ferguson of the Ontario Government, and Hon. Dr. John Reid of the Ottawa Government, our boasted watch dogs are about to further entrench the International Nickel Co. in its monopoly and it is to be allowed to take our ore hereafter over to the States for the purpose of refining it and selling it to Germany, and practically getting for ourselves very little of the refining work in our own borders! What do you think of that?

The queer thing about this is that these two distinguished statesmen who have undertaken to settle this question, seem to have a free hand, and that they are prepared to commit, if they have not already committed, two governments and the whole nation to the most unpatriotic policy we have ever heard of; especially by leaders in a party that pretends to be upholders of Sir John Macdonald's National Policy which has done so much for our country; and the non-enforcement of which, today, is likely to make us hewers of wood and drawers of water for enormous monopolies and profit-takers outside of our own country, foreigners, Germans we believe.

Whatever the agreement is The Globe seems to know all about it, and, as far as we can read its article of yesterday, it is one of the most profound approval of what has been done. The Globe approves of everything which is in the interest of the International Nickel Co. and of everything it has done. It goes on the basis of keeping quiet on the question until the country is sewed up to the private corporation in the nickel business, reserving always to itself the right to break away after the agreement has been made and then condemn it; we patiently await to hear what The Globe has to say about our interpretation of the deal which yesterday it went out of its way to applaud and sanction. Of course, the approval of The Globe is given in the usual way, which may mean anything, but which to the government making the deal is an assurance that no severe criticism will be given until the deal is closed up and the country sewed up.

Hon. Wallace Nesbitt is an astute hand at enterprises of this kind, and Howard Ferguson and Dr. John Reid and Hon. Arthur Meighen, solicitor-general, will be putty in his hands, unless a protest from the people and those who speak for the people is registered before any papers are signed or orders-in-council passed. And even if they are signed and orders-in-council passed, The World still thinks that legislature and parliament ought to have the final say as to approval or absolute disapproval, and the amplest opportunity for consideration of a newer and better policy from a national point of view.

So, first of all, we would like to see what this agreement is that has been drafted, if not signed, and with which Hon. Howard Ferguson and Hon. Dr. Reid are so much in love.

Of course, the government at Ottawa will tell us that they can put an export duty on nickel ore; but once let the foreign owners get some implication that covers the exportation of raw ore into the United States and then the great bugaboo will be held up to us that we are liable to censure and even threats, still worse reprisals, from our big neighbors to the south of us. In fact all kinds of reprisals are threatened now if we interfere too much with the export of hydro-electric power or dare to develop on our own account any new source of power on the Niagara River.

As for Mr. Hearst we have no confidence in anything he would do, inasmuch as he is where he is, to carry out the desires of Hon. Frank Cochrane and Hon. Wallace Nesbitt. They put him in and they had a good deal to say about Hon. Howard Ferguson's inclusion.

As for Sir Robert Borden and his administration at Ottawa he may say that, in the first instance, Mr. Frank Cochrane induced the government at Ottawa to take great care in the International Nickel Co. ever since he went to Ottawa; but surely by this time Sir Robert Borden's eyes will have been opened and any personal consideration for Mr. Cochrane, even in his illness, should stand for less than the welfare of his own