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THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 27, 1916.

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## ALLIES ON BOTH FRONTS FORGING AHEAD ADDING TWO IMPORTANT POSITIONS TO THEIR GAINS

### POZIERES WON, BRITISH START MOVE ON BAPAUME

No Position as Strong as Pozieres Likely to Retard British in Advance on Their Next Objective.

German Divisional Order Shows Importance Enemy Attached to 'the Village'—French Take More Prisoners and Considerable Amount of War Material.

London, July 26.—The Allies are able to congratulate themselves on another good day's record with the capture of the important positions of Pozieres, in the western front, and Erzincan, in Armenia, while the Russian General Sakharioff, in the fighting on the Sionevka river, captured another 4,000 prisoners and five guns.

The British Secretary of War, David Lloyd George, in a published statement tonight, shows the importance of the German attachment to the retention of Pozieres, by quoting from a German divisional order, issued in Contalmaison on July 11, as follows:

"Furthermore, the conversion of villages into strong points is of the greatest importance. Such villages as Pozieres, Contalmaison, the two Biszussins and Longueval."

Secretary Lloyd George points out that today's German claim of the results of an attack on Trosses Wood may be a clerical error, as Trosses Wood has been in British possession since July 14.

The opinion of the military critics in London is that no positions so strong as the British are now successfully attacking will be found between Pozieres and Bapaume; otherwise, they argue, the Germans would not have risked bringing troops and guns from the Verdun sector to defend Pozieres, and it is inferred from indications in the official despatches that the British are already beginning to establish themselves on both sides of the road from Pozieres to Bapaume.

As on the western front, the Germans and Austrians appear unable to make a successful stand anywhere against the victorious Russian forces. General Sakharioff's recent success has brought him within about 12 miles of Brody, which guards the approaches to Lemberg and places Von Bothmer's army in danger.

The unexpectedly swift fall of Erzincan leads to the supposition here that the Turks must have removed the guns from the defenses of this town to assist the armies in the field, not anticipating such a rapid Russian advance in such a difficult country.

The Italian front attracts little public interest, but the Italians have recently been making good progress in the Dolomites region.

**German Admit Loss of Pozieres.**

Berlin, July 26, via London.—The headquarters staff report says:

"To the east of Foreaux Wood, and near Longueval, minor British attacks were repulsed. Attempts at attacks on the woods were repulsed and frustrated by German fire, the statement adds.

The official statement regarding operations on the western front says:

"On the Comines-Ypres Canal a large British bastion was destroyed, with its occupants, by the explosion of a German mine.

"The British have established themselves in Pozieres. Further east minor enemy attacks on Foreaux Wood and near Longueval were repulsed. Attempted attacks on Trosses Wood were observed and frustrated by our fire.

"South of the Somme, southwest of La Malsonnette Farm, on the night of July 25, we held the ground won against French attempts to recapture it. Lively hand-to-hand fighting occurred south of Estrees yesterday. The French occupied the crater made by the explosion of one of their mines on La Fille Morte height in the Argonne, but were immediately driven out by a counter-attack by our troops.

"On the left bank of the Meuse (Verdun front) we made a little progress on Hill 304."

"At various points along the front enemy patrols were repulsed."

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Sister St. Celestine, of the Misericordia Hospital in Ottawa, Ont., where Miss Ryan alleges the child was born, testified that in June, 1915, it was arranged that Mrs. Matters should adopt a child. She testified further that Mrs. Matters asked that on the records it would appear that the child was her own, and that a child born to Margaret Ryan was given to Mrs. Matters. For a long time Miss Ryan believed that her child had died.

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### GREAT BRITAIN NEVER MORE HOPEFUL AND UNITED

London, July 26, 5.45 p. m.—"Great Britain is not tiring of the war. On the contrary, the country has never been more hopeful and united," said Lord Derby, former director of recruiting and now under-secretary for war, in an interview today.

### CLEARANCE PAPERS FILED, DEUTSCHLAND EXPECTED TO MAKE DASH FOR SEA AT ANY HOUR

Time of Departure Indefinite, Captain Tells Customs Officials—Washington Aroused Over Report that Mysterious Ship, Purporting to be British Cruiser, has Passed into Mouth of the Chesapeake.

Baltimore, Md., July 26.—The German merchant submarine Deutschland was cleared at the customs house this afternoon by Captain Paul Koenig, his commander.

The customs official said the Deutschland cleared for Bremen or any other port in Germany and was loaded with a cargo of general merchandise.

"The time of my departure is indefinite," said Captain Koenig in reply to a question asked by customs officials for the benefit of the pilot association. Collector Ryan with the approval of the treasury department granted the request of the commander that the submarine's manifest be withheld from publication "for a reasonable time."

Carl A. Luederitz, German consul here, said tonight that the Deutschland would not leave for a week. When asked why her departure was further delayed, after clearance papers had been taken out, the consul would vouchsafe no explanation.

**A Mysterious Ship.**

Washington, July 26.—Aroused by an official report from the commander of the battleship Louisiana that a mysterious ship, purporting to be a British cruiser, had passed into the mouth of Chesapeake Bay early yesterday morning, the navy department today ordered the armored cruiser North Carolina and three destroyers to neutralize the matter and would not disclose just what instructions were sent to the commander of the North Carolina. It is assumed, however, that he had been directed to see that the German merchant submarine Deutschland, now preparing for her return trip to Germany, is not attacked by Allied war vessels within the three mile limit and that American neutrality is not otherwise violated.

Unofficially, navy officers agreed that if the ship sighted from the Louisiana was a British cruiser, the commander of the vessel had been guilty of a breach of naval practice and had violated navigation laws in cruising within American territorial waters without proper lights.

Since the name of the craft is not known, only the principle involved in the incident can be treated in what ever course the Washington government may pursue. A violation of navigation laws cannot be held against an unidentified ship.

**STARTS SUIT FOR POSSESSION OF "BABY IRENE"**

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### GEN. SAKHAROFF SPRINGS SURPRISE IN THE EAST

Changes Tactics and Makes Strong Flank Attack From the North On Brody-Lemberg Line.

Czar's Armies Capture 4,000 More Prisoners—Only Ten or Twelve Miles from Hungarian Frontier at Several Points—Have Taken Town of Erzincan.

Petrograd, July 26, via London.—The brilliant blow struck by Gen. Sakharioff along the River Sionevka, north of Brody, has injected a new element of surprise into the constantly changing situation on the northwestern front.

The original attack against Brody which followed the fall of Dubno fortress came to a sharp halt before the swamps and thick forests, which offered a strong barrier to any direct advance along the Dubno-Lemberg railway, and, since the beginning of Gen. Brussloff's drive, the Russian forces have been compelled to rest on the Russian side of the Galician frontier, near Hadyvillor.

When it became evident that Brody could not be taken from the west, General Sakharioff began a rapid extension of his front southward from the Lutsk region, and is now making a strong flank attack on the Brody-Lemberg line from the north. The River Sionevka offered a difficult obstacle on this line of advance, but it has already been successfully forded, and the Russian forces in this group are now scarcely ten miles distant from Brody.

The joint pressure of these forces and those stationed at Radziviloff now definitely threatens the Brody-Lemberg line and is likely to bring about the retirement of the Austrians from Brody in the direction of Lemberg. The Austrian answer to the Russian attack has been renewed attempts to advance in the region 30 miles to the north on the Vladimir-Volynski road, with the hope of withdrawing General Sakharioff's troops northward and lessening the pressure on Brody.

But it is announced that this attempt to advance has been repulsed by the Russians without the necessity of sending reinforcements from other points. Events are still developing on the extreme southern flank, where the Cossacks are engaging the Austro-German rear guard in the Carpathian passes. At several points the Russians were only ten or twelve miles from the Hungarian frontier.

In the Caucasus the Russians have closed in and taken Erzincan. The full flight of the Turks before the triple Russian advance from the north, northeast and the east is expected by the military authorities here in the near future.

Attacks Repulsed Berlin Says.

Berlin, July 26, via London.—The repulse of strong attacks by the Russians on the German lines in the Baranovichi region is announced today by the war office. Heavy losses were inflicted on the three divisions engaged in the attack, and at one point the Russians were driven back by counter-attack.

Regarding operations on the eastern front, the official statement says:

"Our armies, by dropping bombs and by their machine gun fire compelled enemy troops transport trains on the Drinsk-Plock railway and east of Minsk to come to a standstill.

"Army group of Prince Leopold: During the evening and the night the Russians directed attacks, in which three divisions were observed to be engaged, against the front, east and southeast of Orzolsche (13 miles north of Baranovichi). As with all previous attacks, these were repulsed fruitless and most severe losses were inflicted on the enemy. At one point the enemy was driven back by a counter-attack, leaving one officer, 80 men and one machine gun in our hands.

"German aerial squadrons successfully dropped numerous bombs on the railway stations of Pogorzely and Horodkaja, where our troop trains were standing, and on troop camps in the vicinity of these railway stations.

"Army group of General Von Lindegen: Northwest of Lutsk, enemy reconnoitering detachments were unsuccessful.

"Northwest of Bereastchik, strong Russian attacks were repulsed, partly by our fire and partly by counter-attacks. One hundred prisoners and two machine guns were brought in.

"Army group of General Count Von Bothmer: East of the Koropiec sector minor fighting occurred between advanced detachments.

"Balkan front: There is nothing to report."

Chased the Breslau.

Petrograd, via London, July 26.—The official communication, issued this evening says:

"Western Caucasus front: The situation is unchanged.

"Black Sea: A squadron of our ships encountered the Turkish cruiser Breslau steaming in the direction of Novorossiysk (on the Black Sea coast, southwest of Ekaterinodar), and pursued her until dark."

Berlin Claims Attacks Repulsed.

Berlin, July 26, via wireless to Petrograd.—South of the Elbe river near Oberyta a Russian attack broke down under our fire, says a statement issued by the Austro-Hungarian headquarters, under date of July 25. Russian reconnoitering attacks southwest of Labaczow were repulsed.

All attacks on the Italian front were repulsed by the Austrians, the statement adds.

Bulletin—Petrograd, July 26, (via London)—The Turkish fortress of Erzincan, in Central Armenia, has been captured by the Russians. This was announced officially today by the Russian war department.

The official statement announcing the capture of Erzincan says:

"On Tuesday our gallant troops under command of General Udenitchin took in battle the town of Erzincan. As a result the clearing of the Turks from Armenia has been accomplished. The Emperor yesterday sent the following telegram to the commander-in-chief at Tiflis:

"It is with joy that I have heard of the taking of Erzincan. From the bottom of my heart, I congratulate you and the heroic Caucasian army upon your victory. I am delighted that the troops so quickly justified the confidence placed in them."

(Signed) "Nicholas."

An Important Success.

Erzincan was the most important base and military position of the Turks in Asia Minor. It was the headquarters of the tenth Turkish army corps and contained large barracks and military factories. Erzincan is situated at an altitude of 3,900 feet near the western end of a rich well watered plain through which runs the western Euphrates River. It is 80 miles southwest of Erzerum, which position was captured by the troops of Grand Duke Nicholas last February. The population at the outbreak of the war numbered about 15,000, of whom about half were Armenians.

**WHY BRUSSELS WAS FINED FIVE MILLION MARKS**

German Authorities Say Appearance of Cardinal Caused Demonstration which Might have Excited People to Foolish Deeds.

London, July 27.—Germany's notification that a fine of 5,000,000 marks had been imposed on Brussels as punishment for the demonstration held on the Belgian national anniversary, last Friday, was contained in a letter addressed by Lieut. General Hut, governor of Brussels, to the mayor of that city, according to the Daily Telegraph's Rotterdam correspondent. After stating that the Brussels municipal authorities had, "in a loyal, sensible and thorough manner, supported the regulations of the German authorities, so that, until the evening of the feast day—unhappy circumstances were avoided," the letter continues:

"The German police did not interfere, on seeing the people wearing a green ribbon, as public order was not disturbed. But in the evening when Cardinal Mercier rode through the town in an automobile, demonstrations occurred which were directly contrary to the commands of the German authorities, and which had the character of exciting the people to reckless or foolish deeds. No occupying power would bear a similar challenge."

"I therefore proposed to the governor-general, to fine the community. The governor accepted the proposal, and imposed a fine of five million marks. The governor remarked: "It is only in consideration of the loyal co-operation of the municipal authorities in preserving order that the fine laid is so moderate."

**MALARIA AT SALONIKI**

Air Raiders Giving Town Wide Berth Since Zeppelin was Brought Down.

London, July 26.—(Montreal Gazette cable)—A letter from Major Maynard of Quebec, with No. 1 Canadian Stationary Hospital at Saloniki, states that there has been immunity from air raids since a Zeppelin was brought down. The hospital has a few wounded in from the frequent skirmishes which are occurring in the district. Malaria is very prevalent.

**BAD WRECK ON D.A.R. NEAR WEYMOUTH, N.S.**

Lumber Car on Accommodation Goes Over Embankment Partially Derailing Engine—Baggage-master Likely to Die.

Weymouth, N. S., July 26.—One of the worst accidents which has ever occurred on the Dominion Atlantic Railway took place on the west end of the Weymouth bridge about four o'clock this afternoon.

The eastbound Yarmouth-Middleton accommodation train in charge of Conductor George Williams and Driver Charles S. Churchill had just taken water at the tank, and as it got underway for the Weymouth station a car loaded with lumber, left the rails going over an embankment many feet below, and partially derailed the locomotive which fortunately did not leave the bridge.

The passengers, all of whom were in the rear coach, are uninjured. Conductor Williams and Driver Churchill also escaped being hurt. Fireman Pittman, of Yarmouth, jumped from the locomotive and is seriously injured. Brakeman Stanley Burrill, of Brazil Lake, was also quite badly hurt, but will recover. Baggage-master Melvin Woodman, of Cambridge, is being rushed by special train to Halifax hospital, accompanied by Dr. McDonald, of Meteghan. His chances for recovery are slight.

**QUEBEC DOCTOR ARRIVES IN LONDON FROM SERBIA**

London, July 26.—(Montreal Gazette cable)—Dr. Avra Waters, of Quebec, a member of the group of Canadian doctors who went to Serbia last year before the second Austrian invasion, has arrived in London. He left Serbia last November, and has spent six months in Paris. The journey from the interior of Serbia occupied a month, during which he experienced great hardships and deprivations.

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