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WEDNESDAY MORNING JULY 5 1916—TWELVE PAGES

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VOL. XXXVI.—No. 13,020

## MORE TOWNS FALL HUNGARIANLY INVADIED

### French Troops Capture Two More Places on Good Roads to Peronne, While British Continue to Strengthen New Positions—Enemy Must Fight in Open Fields.

LONDON, July 4.—The two British official despatches issued today record little change in the situation on the British front. They show that the Germans have brought up strong reinforcements from other parts of their line and are stubbornly contesting every yard of the British advance. Torrential rains today, however, hampered the offensive operations, and the British action was confined mostly to consolidating the ground already won.

The French have captured two more villages and are on good roads to Peronne. But there is yet no decrease in the violence of the German attacks on the Verdun region.

Despatches from German war correspondents contain the realization that the central powers are losing the initiative, which their favorable position on the interior lines enabled them to hold through the long course of the war. Moreover in commenting on the enormous resources in munitions and war material the entire allies have been able to pile up thru the wearying months of preparations, they equally recognize that a profound change has occurred in the relations of the belligerents.

Russians Also Coming On. Simultaneously with the opening of the Anglo-French offensive, the Russian armies are again attacking on the whole length of their front.

An entirely new offensive has been opened against Prince Leopold's Bavarian forces in the region of Baranovitch, where the Russians have pierced the German lines at two places; while the Italians are maintaining strong pressure along their entire front.

The British newspapers consider that these events prove that the moment of "the great squeeze" has at last arrived, and not since the war began have hopes run so high. Nevertheless almost every British correspondent on the western front warns against being over-optimistic and daily reiterates that the progress must necessarily be slow and methodical.

Up to the present the Anglo-French captures in the battle of the Somme total more than 14,000 prisoners, 12 heavy guns and 23 field guns. This booty represents for the man in the

street a very satisfactory result of a little over three days' fighting.

The battle rages on such an extended front that the correspondents find difficulty in sifting the main currents of the operation. The Associated Press correspondent, in pregnant phrase, records what is perhaps one of the most significant features, when he notes, "the amazing change from trench-tied warfare to that of an army in progress." The same striking feature comes out in an interesting review of the operations which The Associated Press has obtained in an interview with Major-Gen. F. B. Maurice, who predicts an immediate development south of the Somme, where, he says, the fighting is now in open field formation.

Satisfactory Situation. All unofficial despatches speak confidently of the satisfactory situation on the British front, a notable incident being the surrender of a complete Prussian infantry battalion with officers to the British near Fricourt. German prisoners are beginning to arrive in England, 1500 being landed at Southampton today.

British Official Report. The British official statement from general headquarters, timed 10.55 p.m., reads:

"On the southern sectors of our front, fighting continued throughout the day and at some points we made slight progress. The remainder of a whole German battalion surrendered in the vicinity of Fricourt yesterday.

"At La Boisselle fierce fighting and bombing continued, and bombing encounters took place during the past 24 hours. Our troops are now in complete possession of the village.

"The Germans made a strong bombing attack this afternoon on that portion of their original front which is now held by us south of Thiepval. This attack was repulsed easily with loss to the enemy.

"Between Thiepval and the Ancre the enemy heavily shelled our newly won trenches.

"Immediately north of the Ancre there is no change in the situation. There was considerable artillery activity today about Loos and the Ho-

zennollern redoubt. A German raid last night, on our trenches south of Armentieres, completely broke down under our rifle and machine gun fire and considerable losses were inflicted on the enemy.

"Our aeroplanes successfully attacked yesterday the important railway centres at Comines, Combles and St. Quentin. Our offensive patrols working far into the enemy's country, encountered hostile aeroplanes in great numbers and much fighting took place. Four German machines were brought down inside our lines and at least three others were driven to ground in a damaged condition. We suffered no further losses beyond those already reported."

Gen. Maurice's Interview. "Only German soldiers in open field formations now stand between the French and the River Somme," said Major-General F. B. Maurice today referring to the part of the river which flows northward to the east of the sector along which the French have made their greatest gains. "The last of the enemy's defensive works in that sector have been captured by our allies."

In giving the Associated Press a summary of the results attained by the allied offensive, western front, Major-Gen. Maurice, who is a director of military operations of the imperial general staff, continued:

"Much undesired obliquity has been heaped upon the British army by English, French and American people because we apparently did nothing to assist in the French in the desperate fighting on the Verdun front. But all this time we were doing the part requested by Gen. Joffre.

"According to this plan, we conserved our troops accumulated supplies and waited for the word for the grand offensive in which we were to go our part with the Russians and Italians as well as the French. Naturally, during these anxious weeks we could give out no exciting news, because our deliberate preparations were not good copy. For certain tactical and moral reasons, which need not be dilated on, it was necessary that the French should not lose the east bank of the Meuse, and General Joffre informed us that he could hold the positions which command that part of the river until the end of June, so we knew we were going to strike at the beginning of July.

"The blow planned by the allied general staffs included offensives by the Russians and Italians which, I do not need to tell you, already have begun. We are not disappointed with our own advance, which we expected to be slow, and we are enormously pleased with the wonderful progress made, with comparatively light losses, in sweeping forward to the Somme.

Enemy Was Surprised. "It is quite evident that the Germans were surprised by the strength of the French offensive. They evidently believed our allies would be kept too busy before Verdun to participate seriously in the western offensive which they knew was coming. Consequently they made extensive preparations before our front, piling up reinforcements there while comparatively neglecting the southern sector dominated by the French. The Germans, anticipating our move, brought up great forces, much of which consisted of independent units called mousqueton battalions, armed only with light machine guns. It was these battalions which inflicted the heaviest losses on us.

"Our enemy is brave and resourceful, and put up a desperate defence, especially in the region from Commeu to Fricourt, where he evidently expected our main attack. In this region the fighting is especially severe. The chalk formation gave the Germans a splendid chance to make the best use of their miners, who constructed dugouts and other defensive works which our heaviest shells could not destroy. From these works mousqueton battalions put up a most determined resistance.

"Physcal features made the capture of these positions a most difficult task."

"This is a supreme and vital national issue for the farmers of North Perth to think about and vote upon. The issue should be nickel, not beer, and it will from now on be the great issue for our people."

"The question has been raised in parliament and in the legislature, but for some unknown reason the opposition in both places were practically acquiescent in the unpatriotic and unational policy of the two governments. Mr. Rowell could have made the fight of his life against the nickel policy of the Hearst government, but he was apparently more concerned in social and moral uplift questions, and is now off in England studying these, even when the great war is on; and he can make anything out of The Globe it is that, too, is acquiescent in the nickel policy of both governments; in fact, it does not want to see the International Nickel Company's monopoly lifted, and the International Nickel Company, really controlled in Germany, is trying to keep in control all of Ontario's ore and to establish itself hereafter as a still wider exploitation of warfare and the needs of warfare for its own benefit in case of another and greater war.

To our mind it would be a good thing if the people of North Perth discussed this nickel question, and in no uncertain way declared against the policy or the lack of national policy in the record of the Hearst government, and also the government at Ottawa.

The electors of Peel, in a recent provincial election, certainly passed upon a war issue in the matter of the purchase of horses, and they declared in no uncertain way what they thought about profiteering out of war-horse contracts, and if the electors of Perth get an opportunity as they now have, to pass on the nickel policy, they should show that they absolutely disapprove of the nickel policy now in force in this country, both from a national and provincial standpoint.

If anybody says to us that the British admiralty are satisfied with the nickel policy of Canada and Ontario, we have only to say that the admiralty, the present British Government and the government that preceded it in Britain, were very much in the hands of the nickel trust, just as the same trust seems to be all influential in the policy of Canada and Ontario.

"This is a supreme and vital national issue for the farmers of North Perth to think about and vote upon. The issue should be nickel, not beer, and it will from now on be the great issue for our people."

(Continued on Page 4, Column 8)

### Cross Carpathians To Enter Hungary

Russians Have Advanced From Kimpolung and Budapest is Alarmed.

LONDON, July 5.—Russian cavalry patrols have crossed the Carpathians and entered Hungary, according to a wireless despatch received here from Bucharest. The despatch says the patrols advanced from Kimpolung and entered Hungarian territory on Tuesday. They cut telegraph wires and blew up buildings in which food and munitions were stored.

It is added that the news that the invaders are again on Hungarian soil caused a deep impression in Budapest.

### FLEE FROM LEMBERG IN FEAR OF RUSSIANS

LONDON, July 5, 2.42 a.m.—A Budapest despatch to The Post says: "Considerable numbers of the population have been fleeing from Lemberg in the last few days for Hungary and Cracow. So extensive has been the exodus that the commandant at Lemberg has issued the assuring statement that Lemberg is not in danger yet; he advises the people not to leave the city."

### Nickel, Not Beer, in North Perth

A by-election is to be held in the riding of North Perth by reason of a vacancy caused in the Ontario Legislature for that constituency. Both parties nominated candidates on Monday, and the voters will be asked to pass judgment on them on Monday next.

We notice that the question of prohibition and the policy of the Hearst government in regard thereto has been made an issue in the election. That is not at this juncture a vital matter. The legislature have practically and unanimously declared for prohibition during that period until after the war, and that later on the whole question be remitted again to the people in a general election for a final verdict. We take it, therefore, that nobody wishes to change this condition of affairs except to make any necessary modifications at an early session.

But there is a real live national war issue which ought to be tried out by the people in this election, and that is the policy of Ontario in regard to the production of nickel, and the export of nickel ore to the United States, to an American company, to do what it likes with it, and export it where it likes. As a matter of fact the great bulk of the nickel used by Germany in the preparation for this war, and in making munitions today for sweeping that portion of the front with an absolute hail of lead, but our only trouble was to prevent them from charging right into the thick of it before the chosen moment.

"The officers were splendid—all of them. Lieutenant Chawner, in the teeth of a tornado of fire, dashed across No Man's Land at the head of his platoon. Not one got thru but himself. But he found himself face to face with three Germans, whom he promptly threatened with his revolver and made them lay down their rifles. He took them prisoner and ordered them back to our lines. Just then he was knocked over by a shell fragment, with one of the Germans. When he recovered consciousness one of the other two Germans was brandishing a knife; the second had vanished. Chawner thanked him and marched him back to our lines.

"Our men marched thru that raging fire exactly as if on parade. If they had been soldiers all their lives they could not possibly have shown a finer fighting spirit. My battalion, being in one of the bad bits, suffered terribly, but those who fell fell fighting like heroes."

### DERBY WILL BECOME SECRETARY OF WAR?

Lord Sandhurst so Intimates in Speech in House of Lords.

LONDON, July 4.—Lord Derby probably will succeed the late Lord Kitchener as secretary of war. An intimation to this effect was given in the house of lords today by Lord Sandhurst during a speech.

### Russian Cavalry Patrols Have Crossed the Carpathians and Entered Hungary, Cutting Telegraph Wires and Blowing Up Buildings Containing Munitions.

### FRENCH TAKE MORE VILLAGES FOE GAINS THIAUMONT WORKS

### GERMAN FORCES RETREATED FROM THE TARNOPOL FRONT

Attack by Land and Sea Against Von Hindenburg's Forces in the North Promises Interesting Developments.

PETROGRAD, July 4.—In the face of the exciting events on the western front, the Russian operations, to some extent, have been lost sight of, but they are of increasing interest. Reports from the Austrian front in an effort to meet the threat to his communications. It is thought that Von Bothmer may be forced to retire to Lemberg. An attack by land and sea against Field Marshal Von Hindenburg's forces in the north, together with a new Russian attack at Baranovitch, promises interesting developments, which are likely to have an influence in the Lemberg region, where the Germans hitherto have been able to hold the Russians.

### WOULD HAVE GONE THRU HELL ITSELF

British Troops Were Determined to Reach Their Objective.

### WOUNDED TELL STORIES

Supreme in Confidence That Tide of Battle Has Turned.

LONDON, July 4.—Convoys of wounded continue to arrive at different ports, where everybody comments upon their cheerfulness and high spirits and their supreme confidence that the tide of battle has turned. Some tell thrilling stories. One well-known commanding officer of a battalion, who was landed at Southampton with a hole thru one hand and an ugly shrapnel wound in the leg, which he received in Saturday's fighting, said:

"Our fellows reached their objective. They would have got there if hell itself had to be crossed. No soldiers could have been finer than our men. The German machine guns were sweeping that portion of the front with an absolute hail of lead, but our only trouble was to prevent them from charging right into the thick of it before the chosen moment.

"The officers were splendid—all of them. Lieutenant Chawner, in the teeth of a tornado of fire, dashed across No Man's Land at the head of his platoon. Not one got thru but himself. But he found himself face to face with three Germans, whom he promptly threatened with his revolver and made them lay down their rifles. He took them prisoner and ordered them back to our lines. Just then he was knocked over by a shell fragment, with one of the Germans. When he recovered consciousness one of the other two Germans was brandishing a knife; the second had vanished. Chawner thanked him and marched him back to our lines.

"Our men marched thru that raging fire exactly as if on parade. If they had been soldiers all their lives they could not possibly have shown a finer fighting spirit. My battalion, being in one of the bad bits, suffered terribly, but those who fell fell fighting like heroes."

### TO RECRUIT SOLDIERS FROM MUNITION MEN

MONTREAL, July 4.—A scheme to compel eligible workers in munitions factories in this district to enlist was launched today thru the Irish-Canadian manufacturers, called by J. H. Sharrard, chairman of the Montreal Board of Trade recruiting committee. The scheme is Capt. Campbell Stuart's, who in a letter had suggested that the places of eligible men in the munitions factories should be taken by returned soldiers or by volunteers who had been rejected by the military medical officers, and Capt. Campbell Stuart proposed that men from the Irish-Canadian Rangers Overseas Battalion go thru the factories, pick out the eligibles and arrange for substitutes for them. The manufacturers appointed a committee to report on the scheme, which was favorably regarded by them.

### Ally Advances Beyond Assevillers in Somme Valley, Repulsing Teutons and Seizing Vantage Points—Germans for Fourth Time Capture Verdun Position.

PARIS, July 4, 11.05 p.m.—The Thiaumont work, around which some of the bloodiest fighting of the war has taken place, has been captured by the Germans for the fourth time, according to the official statement issued by the French war office tonight.

The French have advanced south and east of Assevillers, where they have captured a wood and the Villages of Bauxaux and Belloy-en-Santerre. They have also taken the greater part of the Village of Etrees, where 500 prisoners fell into their hands. The text of the official statement follows:

"North of the Somme the day passed quietly in the whole section occupied by the French troops.

"South of the Somme in spite of the bad weather, which interfered with our operations, we extended our positions in the course of the day toward the south and east. We captured woods in the neighborhood of Assevillers and the Villages of Barleux and Belloy-en-Santerre, which we hold in entirety. Etrees has also fallen into our hands with the exception of a small part, where the Germans are still remaining. In the region of Etrees we took 500 prisoners.

"On the left bank of the Meuse an artillery struggle is proceeding in the region of Avocourt and Hill 804.

"On the right bank of the Meuse the Germans redoubled their efforts in the region of Thiaumont, on which since midday they directed a bombardment of great violence with guns of big calibre. About 2 o'clock, after several assaults had been repulsed, a massed attack was launched on the work and succeeded in capturing it for the fourth time. Our troops maintain their positions in the immediate neighborhood of the work. An intense artillery fire was directed by the enemy on Damboup and Launoy. No event of importance occurred on the rest of the front.

"On the night of July 2, our aircraft bombed the railroad station at Longuy and the barracks at Chaligny and Savigny and military establishments at Laon.

Belgian communication: "There is nothing of importance to report."

### SENATOR MACDONALD DEAD AT GLACE BAY

He Had Been Member of Upper Chamber Thirty-Two Years.

SYDNEY, N. S., July 4.—The death of Senator William Macdonald occurred at midnight tonight at his residence at Glace Bay. It was only on Sunday night that he became seriously ill. He was born at River Denys, C.B., in 1837. He was elected in 1873 for the Dominion house for the County of Cape Breton and continued to represent Cape Breton at Ottawa until 1884, when he was elevated to the senate. He is survived by his wife and six children.

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## WAR SUMMARY: THE DAY'S EVENTS REVIEWED

RUSSIAN Cossack patrols have surmounted the Carpathians south of Kimpolung and crossed into Hungary. The advent of these hardy mounted infantry on Hungarian territory was accompanied by the blowing up of food and munition storehouses and the cutting of the telegraph wires. News of the coming of the Cossacks quickly spread to Budapest and created a profound impression. It was suggested in these columns the other day that the Russians were probably contemplating a Cossack raid into Hungary and the news of the crossing of the Carpathians appears to confirm this suggestion. With the threat of a descent of hordes of horsemen upon the Hungarian plains the difficulties of the Germans in France will be greatly added to, for the clamor will at once go up from Austria for assistance from Germany under the threat of surrendering to the allies. If the enemy removes men from France to stem the gathering Cossack tide he is courting irreparable disaster.

In their advance up the valley of the Somme to the south bank of the Ancre the British encountered strong German reinforcements, but not only did they hold their own, but they made some progress yesterday. An entire German battalion, discouraged with the results of the fighting, surrendered in the vicinity of Fricourt. La Boisselle continues to be the centre of fierce fighting and bombing, but the British soldiers have pressed the enemy out of the village. British battalions in possession of the original German line from south of Thiepval easily repulsed a German bombing attack and inflicted loss on the enemy. The newly won trenches of the British between Thiepval and the Ancre were heavily shelled by the foe.

Fighting on in the midst of a rainstorm of tropical intensity yesterday the French made a further advance towards Peronne by capturing two more villages. The result of the struggle extends their positions to the east and the southeast into the Villages of Barleux and Belloy-en-Santerre. They now hold these villages, together with well as woods in the neighborhood of Assevillers Village. Widening the gap made in the German lines southward, they have occupied all of Etrees with the exception of a small portion, where the Germans

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