1916

Market
ways the same, name
find its way into our
uality test will always
n Simpson's.
tly being circulated
ightfully comfortable
eats are displayed in
kept at an even tem-
Simpson's market to
6100
colate Empire Biscuits,
s chocolate covered
w biscuit, per lb.
nade Syrup, 3 bottles
r's Worcester Sauce,
American gem
m, per tin
, 2 packages
uick Tapioca Cheese
d Powder, 3 packages
Milk, per tin
AND VEGETABLES.
ornia Sunkist Oranges,
Beets, 2 bunches
2 bunches
, each
, 2 bunches
e, 2 bunches
CANDY.
rice Buttons, per lb.
tter Scotch Squares, per
orted Fruit Drops, per
FLOWERS.
d Ferns, each
e Bushes, in bloom, each
well filled, each, 25c and

Bags
gs, with double handles
size only. Spe- 4.98
ks
able for your holiday trip;
aper corners; fit-
Tuesday 5.00
Bags
handle. Regu- 1.00
HES.
ee-strand. Regu- 2.19
98c
14-inch sizes; floral and
decorations. Re- .98
s.
Flower Massage Cream,
price 35c. Special .21
rt's Almond Cream for
Regular price 18c. Spe- .12
rbutus Talcum Powder in
s bottles. Regular price
cial .17
ive, red and white. Re-
ce 10c. Special
nt Deodorant — Regular
. Special .17
tamps Extra.

Now Being
t 95c
e best English and Am-
split, sennit, rustic and
ge brims. Neatly trim-
table leather sweatbands.
ds in soft negligee and
rim. Values up to $3.50.
dren's Straw Hats,
to $2.50 Values,
at 95c
t little shapes, such as
h, Turbans, Jack Tars,
rrys, Tam O' Shanters,
Made of fine quality clear
Canton straw, trimmed
gold lettered bands of
navy and tartan.
y Shoppers
Peau-de-Soie Silks, guar-
not to split or cut with or-
year, 36 inches wide,
ds. Regular $2.00. 1.69
Terry Corduroys, 27 inches
out 400 yards. Regu-
Tuesday .50
ER FABRICS, REGULAR
TO $1.50 FOR 49c.
and silk and all wool
eolienne, grenadine, voiles,
chiffon voiles in plain and
stripe effects. No phone
orders. 42 inches wide,
sorted shades, but not
ange. Tuesday .49
K DRESS FABRICS, 95c.
uits and mourning wear, all
ewest weaves, 42 inches
Regular $1.25. Tues- .95
Silk and Wool Eolienne,
2 inches wide. Regu-
0. Tuesday 1.29
n's Summer
S
$5.95.
the newest weaves and de-
and pretty combinations.
SKIRTS, $4.95.
d belt, wide flare at 4.95
its at $4.75
Norfolk styles.
AND NEWEST SKIRTS,
ES. 89c TO $5.50.
Tues-
Rep, gabardine,
pique and corduroy, in
awning, novelty and
hairline stripes; plain
khaki and white.

DINEEN BLDG.
Yonge and Temperance.
OFFICES FOR RENT.
Bright rooms from $10 per month upward. Elevator and janitor. Apply
H. H. WILLIAMS & CO.,
66 King Street East.

The Toronto World

FOR LEASE ROYAL HOTEL
Hamilton, Ont. 85 rooms, 11 with private bath; bar, billiard-room, barber shop, large dining-room; situated one block from the City Hall. Every street car passes the door. Good opportunity for experienced hotel man. Immediate possession. Apply
H. H. WILLIAMS & CO.,
36 King Street East. edtf

PROBS—Scattered thunderstorms, but generally fair; not much change in temperature.

WEDNESDAY MORNING JULY 26 1916 —TWELVE PAGES

VOL. XXXVI.—No. 13,041.

GERMAN ATTACKS FAIL

British Artillery Fire Effective Repelled Enemy at Pozieres Ground Gained Is Maintained

RUSSIANS IN CAUCASUS WIN MUCH TERRITORY AND BIG TOWN

Prospect of Home Rule Settlement Growing Brighter

HOT HAND-TO-HAND FIGHTING FREQUENT ON BRITISH FRONT

German Infantry Hurled Against Pozieres From Northeast Were Repulsed by Artillery Fire—British Fully Maintaining Ground Won—Extent of Anzacs' Success Not Made Clear.

LONDON, July 25, 9.52 p.m.—There were fierce hand-to-hand combats and bomb fighting at various points along the front in northern France during the day, says an official statement given out by the war office tonight. An attack by German infantry on the Village of Pozieres from the northeast was driven back by the British artillery fire.

The statement follows:

"Thruout the day there have been fierce hand-to-hand combats and bomb fighting at various places along the battlefront. The Germans attempted an infantry attack on Pozieres from the northeast this afternoon, but were driven back by our artillery fire.

"Between the Ancre and the sea no important incident occurred."

The battle on the Somme front which began Saturday at midnight and has continued since with brief pauses, is still being engaged by British and Germans with the utmost stubbornness. An indication of the importance the Germans attach to defending their third line is found in the report of Gen. Haig, the British commander, and in the German admission that troops have been brought from before Verdun in order to lend all possible strength to Gen. Von Einem.

The British, if they are making but slow progress have been able to repulse all the fierce German counter-attacks and fully maintain their ground, altho the fighting largely consists of hand-to-hand conflicts. There is no news as to whether the Australians, who hold the greater portion of the Village of Pozieres, have yet secured the eastern part, which is on the plateau dominating the village. But General Haig tonight reports the repulse of a German infantry attack from the east.

JUDGMENT RESERVED IN ELECTRIC LIGHT CASE

Canadian Associated Press Cable.

LONDON, July 25.—The privy council today concluded the hearing of arguments in the Toronto Electric Light Company's appeal.

Capt. Geary followed Sir Robert Finlay. He contended that the corporation was clearly entitled to order the company to remove the standards used in the overhead lighting system. Capt. Geary appeared in a military uniform and as entitled by the regulations without wig and gown. Judgment was reserved.

FOE STIMULATED BY ETHER IN MAKING FURIOUS ATTACK

Germans Employed Long Handled Mace, Studded With Nails, and Fighting Was of Extremely Savage Character—Australians Bayoneted Machine Gun Crew.

PARIS, July 25, 4.40 p.m.—The fighting in the fortified Village of Pozieres between the British and the Germans is described as follows by an officer who was wounded in the struggle:

"Early Sunday morning at the moment the signal for the attack was given, after a frightfully intense bombardment, the English infantry rushed forward to the entrance of the village, carried it brilliantly and occupied the first houses. At 11.30 o'clock the Germans counter-attacked. Their onset was extraordinary, doubtless because their courage had been stimulated by ether, as one could tell from the odor.

"I saw a German officer using one of them on a wounded comrade, but as he was in the act of striking, a revolver shot laid him down beside his intended victim.

Duel to Death.

"In a ruined house a German squad with a machine gun was exterminated to the last man with the bayonet by an Australian party, which had followed them into the house. I was present at an exciting duel between two officers—an English lieutenant, who was charging at the head of his men, an da Bavrian captain. The lietenant struck the Bavarian a blow in the chest with his sword and at the same instant he received a ball from his adversary's revolver in the stomach. Disregarding his sufferings, the lieutenant had just strength enough left to deliver another blow. This proved mortal to the Bavarian. Unfortunately, the lieutenant died shortly afterwards.

"Pressed by strong enemy forces the English had to retreat during the afternoon, but they strongly counter-attacked and at 7 o'clock were masters of three-quarters of the village. By last accounts fighting was still going on in the northwest part of the village to the advantage of the allies."

Lieut. H. E. Ball, son of Ald. H. H. Ball, who is reported wounded on July 22. Lieut. Ball enlisted as a private in the 19th Battalion, and first went into the trenches in Sept., 1915. His brother, Pte. E. G. Ball, was with the same battalion and is just recovering from an operation for appendicitis. Lieut. Ball in his last letter, dated July 10, stated that he was almost too busy to write, that he was in excellent health and enjoying the very fine weather they were then getting.

HEARST LACKS PARTY BACKING CHARGE MADE

Ex-Ald. McCausland Says Prohibition Legislation Causes Dissatisfaction.

PREPARE FOR CONTEST

Ward Six Conservatives, However, Show Inclination to Insurgency.

Criticism of the Hearst Government's prohibition enactment was voiced at a meeting of the Ward Six Conservative Association, held last night in the old Y.M.C.A. building, West Queen street. Ex-Ald. J. A. McCausland, a prominent member of the association, declared the Ontario Government to be out of touch with the sentiment of the rank and file of the party, and the expression of this view was applauded by the score of Conservatives present.

After the lists of delegates to the Southwest Toronto nomination meeting were handed in, Mr. McCausland rose and asked Chairman Thomas Rooney if any would-be candidates had been mentioned to contest the riding for the Conservative party. The chairman said that the names of James Norris, Fred Armstrong and Norman Scmerville had all been discussed.

"Well, we would like to know where we are," replied Mr. McCausland. He expressed the opinion that there had been too much carelessness on the part

(Continued on Page 7, Column 6).

CANADIAN WOUNDED.

LONDON, July 25.—Capt. Keefe of the Canadians is in Whitechapel Hospital. Lieut. McMurray, with a gunshot wound in the scalp, is at King's College. Lieut. Orr, with a shell wound in the skull, is at the casualty clearing station. Lieut. Allison is suffering from shell shock. Lieut. Beresford Topp of Toronto is at Boulogne.

DINEEN'S BARGAINS IN LADIES' PANAMA HATS.

Some exceptionally fine specimen Panama hats for ladies, reduced to a third and one-half price, for $1.95. See the Yonge street window and be your own judge as to the values. This is our midsummer sale, and we are announcing price values that cannot be duplicated. Also, in the millinery department, we are showing silk sweater coats, priced to invite ready selling. Dineen's, 140 Yonge street, corner Temperance.

RUSSIANS GAIN CONTROL OVER TURKISH BASE

Seize Heights Dominating Erzingan in Eastern Asia Minor.

TO EVACUATE TOWN?

Turks Prepare to Abandon Important Centre to Grand Duke.

PETROGRAD, July 25, 1 p.m., via London, 12.41 a.m.—The Russian operations against the Turks, which lately have been overshadowed by the more sensational events of Gen Brusiloff's front, are now claiming general attention.

As a result of a series of consecutive gains achieved by a skilfully organized offensive, which ever since the fall of Erzerum has been slowly but irresistibly sweeping toward the objectives in Asia Minor, the Causasian armies now command the heights which definitely threaten the important Turkish base of Erzingan and make the fall of this city in the near future extremely probable. The Russians, after having stolidly withstood cost anorgetic counter-offensives without weakening, are now pressing forward in three directions—from Gumishhaneh, 45 miles north of Erzingan; from Balburt, 50 miles northeast of Erzingan, and from Mamakhatun, 45 miles east of Erzingan, all of which points have recently been occupied by the Russians and form an arc from which to focus attacks upon Erzingan.

Command Erzingan.

The new points mentioned as having been occupied by the Russians possessed every natural advantage for defence, and the Turks made the most persistent efforts to hold them. Their loss not only brings the Russians within 25 miles of Erzingan, but gives them command of the chief approaches to the city.

A Great Crop on the Way

We are going to have another record-breaking crop in Western Canada. The most conservative observers who have traveled over the prairie provinces agree in this. Yesterday a leading Toronto business man received a letter from another living in Winnipeg, who is one of the big men of affairs on this continent, and is in close touch with every section of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Upon his return to Winnipeg from a trip thru the west, he writes:

"Manitoba at the present time has a better crop than she had in 1915. Saskatchewan and Alberta, I think, have equally as good, but it is hardly possible for us to expect anything like we had last year. But kind Providence may be good to us and also good to the great British Empire, which is depending upon us for the bread of life, and it may be that we will be able to give them almost as much wheat in the year 1916 as we did in that of 1915."

DEADLOCK OVER IRISH PROBLEM CAN BE BROKEN

With Redmond and Carson in Harmony, Britain is Hopeful.

HOUSE AVOIDS ISSUE

Premier Sees King George After Conference With His Colleagues.

LONDON, July 25.—Parliament managed today to steer clear of the prickly Irish problem, except for a statement by Premier Asquith to the effect that the parts of the home rule agreement approved by John Redmond, the Nationalist leader, and Sir Edward Carson, the Unionist leader in Ulster, would be published as soon as possible, and that if there was a general desire on the part of the house the premier would offer facilities for another discussion of the home rule question.

The feeling tonight is more favorable to an agreement ultimately being reached, the belief being that with Mr. Redmond and Sir Edward Carson in harmony means will be found to override objections from other quarters.

Conferred With King.

No formal cabinet meetings was held today, but Premier Asquith conferred privately with David Lloyd George, secretary for war, Arthur J. Balfour, first lord of the admiralty, and Andrew Bonar Law, secretary for the colonies. After this conference Mr. Asquith went to the palace for a conference with the King which is supposed to have been connected with the Irish difficulty.

A number of informal conferences between the party leaders were held today. A meeting of the Irish parliamentary party will be convened tomorrow in the house of commons to discuss the situation and consider plans for future action by the party.

John Dillon, M.P. for East Mayo, has given notice of a motion in the house in which he will ask the government, in view of its failure to produce the promised home rule bill, to disclose its plan for the future government of Ireland during the continuance of the war.

KAISER'S SON-IN-LAW GOES HOPELESSLY INSANE

LONDON, July 26.—The Copenhagen correspondent of The Express sends a story regarding the illness of the Duke of Brunswick, the German Emperor's son-in-law.

"The Duke of Brunswick," says the correspondent, "is now declared to be hopelessly insane. His mental collapse came while commanding a detachment of German troops on the Russian frontier, when all his men were swallowed up in a marsh."

The Duke of Brunswick, as Prince Ernest August of Cumberland, married Princess Victoria Luise, daughter of the German Emperor, at Berlin, in May, 1913.

OVERCOME BY THE HEAT.

While riding his bicycle at the corner of Adelaide and Widmer streets yesterday afternoon, Charles Delfield, 104 Sydenham street, was overcome by the heat. He fell from the machine unconscious and was taken to the General Hospital in the police ambulance.

AFFORDING AID AND COMFORT TO THE KING'S ENEMIES

The nickel issue grows wider and wider and the seriousness of it grows even faster; and the inaction of Sir Robert Borden in not prohibiting the export of Canadian nickel ore becomes more and more glaring as the unfolding facts become better known to the public. We have no other words to use than those in the indictment of Sir Roger Casement: "affording aid and comfort to the King's enemies." Had Canada prohibited the export of nickel ore when the war broke but the blow would have been so severe to Germany that it might have greatly weakened the whole of her campaign. But Germany knows now, as she practically knew then, that she controls the International Nickel Co. and its output, and that she could rely upon a large share of the nickel product of the Canadian Sudbury mines being stored for her in the United States if it could not be shipped, and in case it could be shipped surreptitiously then by undersea boats she would get it! And Germany knew then, as she knows now, that she controlled the International Nickel Trust; that German-Americans and European-Germans are large shareholders in that company; and what is still more discreditable for Canada, Germany has known for years that her representatives in the States and in Canada have had the freest intercourse with ministers of the crown, to all governments at Toronto or Ottawa, whether Liberal or Conservative, and that she could count on some of them to aid and abet her policy of controlling the output of Canadian nickel! And where an enemy government knows that it is influential in the cabinet councils of the governments of Ontario and the governments of the Dominion, it is "aided and comforted" in a way that is simply appalling, to use no stronger language; and when we use these words we have in mind the language of the charges against Sir Roger Casement, and for which he was condemned!

Sir Robert Borden, if he is true to the people of Canada and the people of the empire will, forthwith, by the powers contained in the Defence of the Realm Act, prohibit the export of nickel ore to the United States except on the specified undertaking that every pound of refined nickel obtained from these ores be forthwith returned to Canada for storage and disposal as the Government of Canada on its own, or on the advice of the British Admiralty, may see fit to exercise.

But Sir Robert Borden cannot protect himself behind the British Admiralty. This nickel is a Canadian product. Canada is making every sacrifice to further this war and the responsibility of dealing with this nickel is solely and absolutely on the shoulders of Sir Robert Borden as far as Canada is concerned, and he cannot allow it to go out of Canada into the States a day longer, and run the chance of it being stored there for Germany to send it out by undersea boats across the Atlantic to supply her munition plants.

To make our point a little clearer we ask the Canadian public to read this despatch from The Washington Post:

$10,000 GIFT TO CREW.

New Yorker Sends Cheque to Show His Appreciation.

NEW YORK, July 11.—August Heckscher, president of the New Jersey Zinc Company, formerly a heavy contributor to Progressive campaign funds, this afternoon sent $10,000 to Baltimore for distribution among the members of the Deutschland's crew. His gift was accompanied by a letter praising the men for their courage. The letter, addressed to Charles von Helmolt, manager of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, follows:

"As promised over the telephone this morning, I take great pleasure in sending you herewith my cheque for $10,000 to the order of your company, which I would like to have you and your associates distribute among the officers and men of the German U-boat just landed at Baltimore, and which I tender in token of my admiration for their gallantry, their seamanship and their matchless courage."

August Heckscher is a director of the Nipissing Mines and its head office is 195 Broadway, New York, and its mine office is in Cobalt, Ontario. The Nipissing Mines is capitalized at $6,000,000 and the officers are: E. P. Earle, president; R. T. Greene, secretary; W. H. Brouse, D. Coulson, D. Fasken, A. H. Heckscher, D. Murphy, M. A. Vieleland, R. B. Watson. But not only is he a director of the Nipissing Mines, and not only is he president of the New York Zinc Co., which is only a branch of the big metal trust which has its headquarters at Frankfort, Germany—but we believe he is interested in the International Nickel Trust, and one of the men representing Germany in America for the purpose of manipulating the metals of America! In fact he belongs to a group of metal kings in New York who speak in most contemptible way of Canadian public men and Canadian governments and Canadian papers, as is the policy of men of his kind who do what they like with the public men, politicians and the press of Canada in matters affecting the welfare of Germany! What are Hon. Mr. Hearst and Hon. Howard Ferguson going to do with this director of Nipissing Mines? Does Mr. David Fasken stand for him?

Again we ask Sir Robert Borden what he intends to do in view of these statements and whether he is prepared to revise his attitude on the things published in The World as to what Hon. Wallace Nesbitt, thru the aid of Hon. Frank Cochrane and others, has been able to do for Germany to the great injury of Canada in this war in which she is participating and which has cost her so dearly in blood and treasure? No statement signed by the British Government that they are satisfied with the disposition of Canadian nickel will satisfy the Canadian people. Sir Robert can set at nought public opinion and defy the Canadian people, but he must take the consequences. And incidentally we may tell him that the information in regard to August Heckscher came to The World from prominent supporters of his own in parliament at Ottawa.

And now we want to come to other developments of yesterday. We do not know whether Sir Robert Borden reads any Canadian newspapers or not; but if he does, he would find the following editorial in The Globe of yesterday:

NICKEL SALES TO GERMANS MUST END.

While the official assurance that Canadian nickel is not sold for use in German naval construction or military manufactures is not accompanied by any information as to the source of that nation's supply, general mistrust and suspicion will not be allayed. Conspicuous absence of such information not only justified, but demanded, drastic action in Canada long ago. Now that the official assurance has been virtually robbed of all apparent value by a published statement from Mr. James Lincoln Ashley, treasurer of the International Nickel Company, official action can no longer be delayed. Mr. Ashley is reported by The Ottawa Citizen to have said:

"The company could not refuse to sell nickel to any purchaser, and there was nothing to prevent the purchasing of nickel from some company supplied by the International."

In this interview, freely published thruout the United States, he declared that he "knew nothing of the reported refusal of the company to sell nickel to Germany." As this responsible officer of the company, according to a published interview, has no knowledge as to the ultimate destination of the metal mined in Ontario, it must be impossible for the officers engaged in watching this intricate and complicated danger to Canadian and imperial interests to give assurances of material value. While this interview remains without denial or correction, Canada must lie under the charge of supplying munitions to the enemy.

War justifies any measure necessary to avoid contributing to the enemy's strength. This possibility must be considered above all private interests. In the conflict of nations, every private interest, however important, must be regarded as secondary, and must be sacrificed when occasion demands. We have no constitutional restraints. The Ontario Government is supreme over property rights, and the Dominion Government is supreme over exports, while war's necessities and interests are supreme over both. The need for effective action is urgent and immediate.

We understand that this Mr. Ashley made this statement to The Boston Christian Science Monitor, an extremely well informed paper; and it only bears out what The World has been telling Sir Robert Borden for a good many days now; and what a good many told him on the floor of the house of commons, that Germany could get in the States all the nickel she wanted made from Canadian ore. The World agrees with the statement of The Globe that there is need for urgent action, and it is wanted immediately. What is Sir Robert Borden going to do?

It will not do for Sir Robert Borden to take refuge in the following news item in The Mail newspaper of yesterday, and was probably authorized by the Ottawa Cabinet:

Special to The Mail and Empire.

OTTAWA, July 24.—The manufacture of Canadian nickel in Canada is to begin immediately, as soon, that is to say, as the necessary arrangements can be completed and the necessary plant provided. The work will be done by the International Nickel Company, at whose refining [illegible] New Jersey most of the nickel [illegible] Ontario mines is now being manufactured. The International Nickel Company has already given instructions for the incorporation of a Canadian company.

This information, while not coming officially, is from an authentic source, and the statement is made that no time is to be lost in giving effect to the arrangements now being made.

The question of the establishment of a Canadian plant by this corporation was taken up by the government with the management of the International Nickel Company some months ago, and a return was tabled in parliament containing the company's promise to erect in Canada a plant of sufficient size to provide all the nickel required by Great Britain. It was intimated by the company at that time that the Canadian plant should be erected somewhere along or near the Atlantic seaboard, apparently with a view to simplifying matters relating to the shipment of certain materials used in the treatment of the ore. These considerations do not

BRITISH CRUISER'S ACTIVITY IS TROUBLING U.S. OFFICIALS

Warship, Without Warning, Steamed Thru Virginia Capes and Cruised Around Fortress Monroe—Detailed Report of Incident Sent to Washington.

NORFOLK, Va., July 25.—Pilotless and without warning to United States officials, one of the British cruisers lying off Cape Henry awaiting the appearance of the German submersibles Deutschland and Bremen, steamed thru the Virgina Capes early today, proceeded to the vicinity of Fortress Monroe, cruised about for an hour or more, and then returned to a point just outside the three-mile limit.

The U. S. warship Louisiana and the collier Neptune were the only government vessels which sighted the ship, and a detailed report of the incident was made to Washington tonight by naval officers. Upon being pressed for her identity, the ship put out man-of-war lights and signaled "British cruiser." Authorities here say they could see no violation of international law or navigations regulations.

The cruiser was a three-funneled vessel of the type of the Berwick. She was said to carry 26 guns, ranging from 3-inch to 6-pounders, and 18-inch torpedo tubes.

The U. S. warship Louisiana and the [illegible] torpedo tubes.

: WAR SUMMARY :

THE DAY'S EVENTS REVIEWED

On the British battlefront fierce hand-to-hand combats raged all yesterday afternoon and evening. Bombs were also conspicuous in the fighting. Except that the British have strengthened their hold on Pozieres, the situation, so far as territorial holdings are concerned continued practically unchanged. German infantry, charging from the northeast, in an attempt to regain Pozieres, were unabe to elndure the British artillery fire and were driven back.

* * * * * *

In the battles of the present day in France the rifle appears to have become semi-obsolete. Struggles at close quarters are conducted with bayonet, knife, revolver and grenade, as revealed by an officer who fought at Pozieres and was wounded. The Germans have brought into use a sort of long-handled mace, studded with nails, and a German officer was seen using one on a wounded comrade, instead of on his opponents. In charges with the bayonet the Australians are terrible. The Turks found that out in Gallipoli Peninsula; the Germans have just found that out at Pozieres. A party of these Antipodeans in one case at Pozieres charged a ruined house in which some Germans were holding out with a machine gun and not a German escaped with his life. Teuton troops have also been inspired with a sort of Dutch courage in the form of ether.

* * * * * *

The French are not doing much fighting these days. The only incident recorded on the Somme front yesterday was the capture of a strongly fortified group of houses south of Estrees, combined with

(Continued on Page 2, Columns 1 and 2).