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# The Toronto World

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## GERMANS PURSUING DESPERATELY TO BAY

### Have Stiffened Resistance by Rushing in Numerous Fresh Divisions and Making Violent Counter-Attacks--Allies Make Further Gains, But Advance Has Slowed Down--Pincer Movement Still Threatens the Pocket.

### ENEMY TURNS TO GIVE ALLIES BATTLE AGAIN

Germans Are Apparently on Eve of Offering Frontal Attack. BITTEREST FIGHTING French Make Progress With Americans in Centre of Salient.

American troops fighting north of the Ourcq River in the Soissons-Rheims salient have enlarged their victory of Monday at Serigny, where they defeated divisions of Germany's picked troops and held the village against counter-attacks.

Notwithstanding continued heavy opposition by guns, machine guns and large numbers of the enemy, soldiers from the middle western and eastern states drove their line northward from Serigny, Tuesday, for a distance of about two miles, and were resting at night on the slopes approaching the woods beyond the town of Nesles.

Where they stood at last accounts, the Americans formed the apex of the long line running across the salient. While the bitter fighting was in progress between the Americans and Germans, French troops on both sides of the fighting front also moved forward for goodly gains northeast of Fere-en-Tardenois and east of Serigny.

In the Nesles forest the Germans are holding strong positions, from which they are shelling, but thus far ineffectively, the menacing allied line before them. Prussian Guards and Bavarians were in the thick of the fighting through Tuesday, but again they were outmanoeuvred and outfought and again suffered heavy casualties.

The Germans, apparently, are on the eve of attempting to end their retreat from the Soissons-Rheims salient and turning and offering frontal battle in force to the allied armies. The day of rear-guard actions seems drawing to a close, and the fiercest offensive measures against their antagonists already are in progress by the Germans over most of the battle front and, seemingly, for the present at least, the allied advance has been materially slowed down.

Further gains have been made by the allies, but only after the bitterest kind of fighting. And these gains have been considerably less in extent than those of previous days, before the Germans stiffened their retreating armies by rushing numerous fresh divisions to their aid and adding greatly to the aggregate strength of their fighting force within the fast disappearing pocket between Soissons and Rheims.

As a result of violent counter-attacks, delivered with huge effectiveness, the Germans have been able to force the falling back by the French and Americans on salient positions, but nowhere were they able to find a hot pent enough through which they could penetrate the allied line. Standing firmly, and giving ground only under absolute necessity, the allied troops everywhere have exacted a huge toll in men killed, wounded or made prisoner from the Germans in their every effort partly to retrieve their losses of ground.

### How Britain Beat German Submarines

Sir Eric Geddes Reviews Naval Situation, Describing Successes in Meeting U-Boat Menace in Past Year.

London, July 30.—Sir Eric Geddes, first lord of the British admiralty, gave the house of commons today a review of the naval situation, and particularly defended the policy of starting national shipbuilding yards, in discussing the shipbuilding program in connection with the navy estimates.

The first lord compared the situation today, regarding tonnage, with that of a year ago. Then the net loss in tonnage, he said, was \$30,000 gross tons monthly. Submarines then were not being destroyed as fast as the Germans were building them, while the merchant shippers were short of men and material. Four hundred thousand tons net loss monthly was the British deficit. Every yard that could take naval work had been put on naval building.

Gradually during the year Sir Eric continued, the position had changed in many directions. Instead of losing tonnage the world's net result in the last quarter had been a gain roughly of 100,000 tons a month. The allied and neutral world was as well off on June 30 as on January 1, 1918. This result, he declared, had been obtained by reduced sinkings and increased build-ings.

The reduced sinkings had been achieved, he said, by a greater productive effort devoted to warships and small craft, of anti-submarine character. Nothing was included of commandeered or acquired tonnage in this result.

The problem of a year ago was considered by many almost inconceivable and insoluble," Sir Eric continued. "Mercantile carrying power was being sunk at a rate which soon would have meant an inability to continue the war, and there was no tried, recognized means of combating the campaign. It was necessary to provide a building program of anti-submarine craft, mines,

other appliances and merchant ships on a vastly increased scale. "The total increase in labor last year in shipbuilding yards and marine engineering works was 35,000. The original demand of a year ago was for 80,000 additional, part of them skilled. Owing to events on the western front and the great demands for technical men for the air force and the army it was impossible to obtain the proper quota of skilled men by their withdrawal from the army. Unskilled men were offered freely but they could not be absorbed because of the lack of skilled men."

New Type of Ship. The first lord declared that skilled men could not be obtained in sufficient numbers to man the existing yards. This situation had been feared, and the shipbuilding advisory committee had just adopted a standard ship, which should be built the old way, with the proportion of one skilled to four or six unskilled men in its construction.

The government had decided to go ahead at once with a scheme for building a simple ship which could be constructed with excellent results by unskilled labor. That ship was designed and originated in the admiralty. "It is interesting," added the first lord, "that the very same problem confronted America, and America met it in practically the same way—the same class of yard and the same type of construction—with excellent results."

Merchant ship repairs, said Sir Eric, are today engaging nearly two-thirds as many workmen as are engaged on the construction of merchantmen. "But," he continued, "the submarines have found it too dangerous to work inshore and in the narrow waters of the Atlantic, and the transfer-ence of men from repairs to new construction is possible. The number of men employed on new construction of warships and auxiliaries is, roughly, 150,000, and on merchantmen 120,000."

### BRITAIN'S CREDIT STILL UNIMPAIRED

Parliament to Be Asked to Vote Biggest Appropriation Since War Started. TAXATION TRIPLED National Debt Increased Twelve Times, But Interest Paid by Current Taxes.

Ottawa, July 30.—According to cable advice received here, the British parliament is to be asked on Thursday to vote the biggest appropriation demanded since the beginning of the war. This new appropriation is required to finance the war until the end of October only.

The war is costing the people of Great Britain the gigantic sum of \$54,000,000 per day or \$1,550,000 every hour, or nearly \$25,000 a minute, according to advice received from the British ministry of information by the director of public information here. In a statement prepared by the imperial authorities it is stated: "After four years of exhausting war, Britain's credit is still unimpaired. Her 'silver bullets' are being turned out by the hundred million and every one is finding its target. Her people are cheerfully bearing the ever-increasing strain which has been placed upon their shoulders and will spare no effort in blood or treasure till victory is assured."

Britain's National Debt. Britain's national debt has increased during the war from \$3,225,000,000 to \$29,900,000,000, or in excess of twelve times over, and yet she is paying all and much more than all her debt charges out of current taxation, while the net taxation raised by Germany is not enough to pay the interest on the loans she has taken. The population of Germany is half as large again as that of Great Britain and for her largest war loan subscriptions she has raised the sum of \$1,000,000,000 annually. In spite of this, Great Britain raised her third war loan of \$5,000,000,000—a sum equal to nearly half her entire national income in 1914.

Great Britain is now spending \$9,300,000,000 a year on her army, navy, her air services and her munitions factories, and supplies, but in spite of this colossal financial burden, she has advanced loans to the aggregate to amounting in the aggregate to \$8,150,000,000.

Although she is spending more every day at the present time than she has in two weeks prior to the war, Great Britain's credit remains unshaken; despite the sea piracies of Germany, her ships and commerce still go on and come across the oceans; and she is ready to spend her last shilling in safeguarding the security of the world from the un-speakable Hun.

Great Britain has been the "sure shield" of civilization.

THE ARRIVAL OF FUR FASHIONS. This is the best season of the year to have fur garments altered, repaired or made over. The new designs have been reported by our London, Paris and New York connections, and it is an absolute certainty what will be the prevailing styles in fur for the seasons of 1918 and 1919. Besides the styles, the W. & D. Dineen Co., Ltd., have a large variety of skins in stock, ready to make up, and they can readily match any fur to an exact nicety. Then they have a further inducement to offer in the reduction they make in this class of work during August. Estimates freely given.

### ALLIES ADVANCE ON HEIGHT ABOVE FERE-EN-TARDENOIS

FIVE CITIES IN GERMANY ATTACKED IN BRITISH LONG DISTANCE RAIDS

Offenburg, Rastatt, Baden, Stuttgart, Söllingen Receive Surprise Visits--Many Ground Targets Are Assailed By Machine Guns.

London, July 30.—The following official communication was issued this evening by the air ministry: "On the night of the 28th-29th our machines attacked the railway stations at Offenburg, Rastatt and Baden. Stuttgart and Söllingen also were attacked. Three hostile air-craft and numerous ground targets were bombed and subjected to machine gun fire. All our machines returned safely."

On the morning of the 30th instant our squadrons successfully bombarded the railway station at Offenburg. Good results were obtained. In the course of combats three enemy machines were shot down and one other was driven down out of control. One of our machines is missing.

Washington, July 30.—In announcing today that credits to allied governments by the United States now have reached \$6,492,040,000 treasury officials explained that secrecy would be maintained concerning the disposition of this money as a means of withholding information which might be valuable to the enemy. Reports that the treasury was considering making public the allied purchases in this country, most of which are financed by the United States Government were denied.

The inter-allied council of finance and purchases of which Oscar F. Crosby, assistant secretary of the treasury, is president, now forwards periodically to the treasury from London or Paris itemized estimates of the food, fuel, war materials or other supplies needed for future months. The reports are carefully inspected by American officials as the basis on which new credits or loans are made from time to time. The reports also are used to determine priority of shipment of the commodities to the various allies.

The allies are now getting about \$10,000,000 a day from the United States. The treasury today advanced \$100,000,000 to France, \$6,000,000 to Belgium and \$2,000,000 to Serbia.

### GERMANS BAYONETED AMERICAN WOUNDED

London, July 31.—The Daily Mail's correspondent with the American army on the Aisne-Marne front, telegraphing Monday night, emphasizes that the German bayonetted the Serbians and wounded the Americans.

London, July 30.—The press correspondent with the Canadian forces telegraphs today: "Prisoners captured in one of our effective 'big little' raids on July 24 state that the German troops are no longer boastful about the comparative ease with which they are being driven back. There are 20 reserve divisions between Amiens and the sea, the Germans are in deadly fear of an anticipated allied attack. The main party had a ticklish job combing out a series of strong points consisting of outposts and trenches three-quarters of a mile long and half a mile deep. We expected serious fighting and went over in strength. Masked by darkness and a heavy rain the Canadians surprised the German garrison, but the main enemy body fled back to the stronger line of trenches after plunging thru our barrage, which stretched back for a quarter of a mile. Scores of corpses testify that all did not survive. The enemy stood in battle positions all night long, thinking a decisive attack had arrived, while our artillery still punished them. Our guns wiped out two large dug-outs with their occupants, which a Canadian patrol discovered. Our casualties were light. The enemy opposite us are no match for the Canadians and the close fighting was one-sided. Ontario troops carried out another raid in which a dozen of the enemy were killed, two taken prisoner, and machine guns captured."

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### AUSTRALIANS TAKE MERRIS IN ATTACK

Night Patrols of First Antipodean Division Surprise Germans in Flanders Village.

London, July 30.—Australian troops have captured the Village of Merris, southwest of Ypres, according to Field Marshal Haig's report from British headquarters tonight. The statement says: "During the latter part of the night patrols of the first Australian division, who had entered German positions about Merris, successfully established themselves east of the village, where they surrounded and captured one hundred and sixty-nine prisoners and a number of trench mortars and machine guns were taken by us in the covering of this enterprise. Our casualties were light. A few additional prisoners were captured by our patrols during the day in Nieppe forest."

### MAKE FIFTH ARREST OF TRUCK OCCUPANTS

With the arrest of Martin Arthur Donnan, 7A Clinton Place, last night by Detectives Dawn and Guthrie, the police have in custody all the alleged occupants of the auto truck which instantly killed Mrs. Ellen Bursey and fatally injured Mrs. Nellie Morris, Monday night, on St. Clair avenue. Mrs. Morris died early yesterday morning.

Donnan was employed by the company to whom the truck belonged. He voluntarily gave himself up to the detectives at the corner of Queen and Bathurst streets last night at half past eight. He admitted having driven the car at the time of the fatality. He was taken to detective headquarters and charged with manslaughter; later he was taken to 7 station where the rest of the occupants of the truck are being held. The police had already arrested Frank Churly, age 24, 1 Essex avenue, and Arthur Crampton, age 21, 3 Yarmouth road. Churly is a blacksmith and he was arrested at his work, while Crampton, who is a departmental store driver, was taken off his route by the detectives who had waited for him. Later in the day Basil Mulloy, age 18, 610 Markham street, and John McCarnahan, age 19, 121 Brunswick avenue, were taken into custody, and held as material witnesses.

### MANY RESOLUTIONS ON ALIEN QUESTION

Great War Veterans' Convention Appoints Special Committee to Deal With Them.

The cause of those veterans who failed to get further than Great Britain was fully sustained yesterday by the G. W. V. A. convention, which discussed their inclusion within the association as active members. Following strenuous discussion, the vote in favor of these men showed that the champions of those who would grant active membership alone to "Franco" menly numbered 25 as against 102 friends of the men who were unfortunate enough to get no further than Britain.

The delegates were the guests of the lieutenant-governor and Lady Hendrie at luncheon. They were addressed by the lieutenant-governor, Sir William Hearst and Wm. Proudfoot, M.L.A., leaders of the opposition. The delegates were advised that the eyes of Canada were upon the deliberations of the G. W. V. A. and that much was expected of the association.

The evening session of the convention was taken up with routine work, and a special alien resolution committee was appointed to deal with 20 resolutions upon the alien question, which touched it from all angles. The committee comprised Comrades Forbes, Montreal; Maxwell, Manitoba; Jakins, Bradford and Longworth, Edmonton.

### TO END LABOR MOVING FROM STATE TO STATE

Washington, July 30.—Labor movements from one state to another, or from one point to another in a state, unless authorized by state employment directors, will be prohibited after August 1, when the great plan for labor recruiting becomes effective, according to regulations issued tonight by the department of labor. Private labor recruiting will be under the control of the state directors, and no permission for the use of private recruiting forces will be granted except upon recommendation of the director-general of the employment service or of a state director, the regulations provide.