Salls, reduced for Friday's 23c, 33c and 45c. lets, \$3.00 and \$3.75. ks, 98c and \$1.25. ke, in a large assortment sely woven, pillow and v nly to sell Thursday at, ever grades at 98c to \$5.00. Hammocks, \$6.50, \$8.50

LAWN HOSE iy, warranted grade, com h couplings, clamps an ¼-inch size, 25-foot lengt \$2.25; ¾-inch size, 25 75; ½-inch size, 50 ft. length h size, 50 ft. length, Sprayers, for spraying tre ose Nozzles, for stream Lawn Sprinklers,

Netting, galvanized, inch wide. Thursday 3.75; 48-inch, \$4.25; 60 inch, \$5.75 per 50-yard rolling Cans, galvanized iron, 6-qt ble Window Screens,

Doors, 98c, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.76, \$2.25. The sizes are 2.6 x 6.4, 2.10 x 6.10 and 3.0 x 7.0.



with straps, steel frames, andle, brass lock and boits, ed. with pocket and inside Thursday, 22-inch, \$5.95; 24-95; 26-inch, \$7.50. ENSION LEATHER SUIT

ATTING SUIT CASES traps, all edges bound, leather and handle, swing handle, ick and bolts, full linen lined, iket. Thursday, size 24-inch, -inch, \$3.95.

RE TOURIST TRUNKS on three-ply veneer box.
corners, fibre bound, sprine heavy bolts, linen lined, with the state of the state o

TOURIST TRUNKS, ss covered, with leather strat d slats, brass corners, disk and bolts, neatly lined, with

COWHIDE CLUB BAGS handle, steel frame, brass look ches; full leather lined, with Thursday, size 18-inch, 20-inch, \$13.50,

he Toronto World

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FRIDAY MORNING JULY 14 1916-TWELVE PAGES

Victory is Now Beginning to Flow in Our The Offensive in Full Intensity of Bombard-Direction. The Change is Due to the Improvement in Our Equipment.

-Lloyd George

ment and Assault Will, If Necessary, Be Continued Indefinitely.

-Premier Asquith

British Gain More Ground-Russians Take 2,000 Prisoners

ALLIES' DRIVE ONLY STARTED TIDE TURNED BY MUNITIONS

Premier Asquith Says Assault Will Continue Indefinitely, if Necessary.

URGENT APPEAL MADE

Munition Workers Are Asked to Forego Their August Holidays.

ONDON, July 13, 5.15 p.m.-The allied offensive on the western front is only in its beginning, declared Premier Asquith, today, in announcing in the house of commons that the government had decided to sk workers to forego their August He Was Grandson of the Genholidays because of the demand for munitions in France. He expressed the conviction that the workmen would co-operate in this plan so as to make it plain to Great Britain's foes that the offensive in its present intensity of bombardment and assault would, if necessary, be "continued indefinitely." The premier also announced that by royal proclamation the August bank holidays would be postponed, and he appealed to all classes for postponement of all holidays until further and definite progress of the offensive had been se-

cured. Need Munitions Supply. The premier recalled that the June in view of the urgent military require- horse near Breslau. ments of the moment, and he had to acknowledge on the part of the government a very full response by the For many years prior to the outbreak

workers to his appeal at that time. very favorable change in the military situation has been produced by the allied offensive now in progress. "That offensive," he continued, "is only in its

(Continued on Page 3, Column 3). HUN SUB. SWOOPS UPON

was reported by Lloyd's today. A German submarine attacked a British fishing fleet off the northeastern coast and sank the trawlers Florence and Dalhousie and several smaller vessels. He lost at the beginning of the war. He sued his father for a yearly allowance of 50,000 marks and the prince was ordered by the court to pay half that sum up to last January, and 15,000 yearly thereafter.

assaults of the British infantry.

Britain Pays Price

LONDON, July 13.—Official 3ritish casualty lists from the western front, issued in London tonight, give the names of 425 officers, 99 of whom were killed.

PRINCE BLUECHER

eral of Waterloo Fame.

DISLIKED PRUSSIANS

He Lived in England Many Years Prior to Present War.

BERLIN, via London, July 18 .-Prince Gebhardt Bluecher von Wahstaat, grandson of the first and famous Prince Bluecher, of Waterloo fame, is and July holidays had been postponed dead as the result of a fall from his

The grandson of old "Marshal Forward" was no friend of the Prussians. of the war he lived in England, and in Since then, he added, a great and 1899 the Prussian House of Lords declared he had forfeited his seat in that

body. Prince Bluecher carried on a legal warfare with the City of Berlin over taxation and similar matters, for the greater part of his life. He also planned to lease his palace at Branden BRITISH FISHING FLEET burg as a cafe and the city was compelled to invoke the courts to prevent LONDON, July 13 .- Following the what it considered a desecrat-on. attack by a German submarine on the The litigation with his ten children British port of Seaham Harbor on also occupied a good deal of the prince's time. His eldest son held a high-salaried position in London which he lost at the beginning of the war. He

: WAR SUMMARY:

THE DAY'S EVENTS REV EWED

N the British portion of the Somme River front in France yes-

last summer. Great as the output has become in the United Kingdom, the munitions ministry is continuing to build new factories. But most of the new ones have been completed and the bulk of the

machinery has been set up. Guns are being constructed at a rapid

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

Lloyd George Believes Germans Have Permanently Lost the Initiative.

ENORMOUS EQUIPMENT

Whole Complexion of Landscape in War Area Has Undergone Change.

ONDON, July 18, 8.05 p.m.-David

The conference was held at the war office and was participated in by Albert Thomas, French minister of munitions; Gen. Beliaeff, assistant of operations whether in connection minister of war of Russia; Geral Dall Olio, member of the Italian ministry of war, and the new British minister of munitions, Edwin S. Montagu.

Big Change in Fortunes. "Since our last munitions conference," said Mr. Lloyd George, "there has been a considerable change in the fortunes of the allies. On that date the great Champagne offensive in the west had just failed to attain its objective, and the French and British armies had sustained heavy losses without the achievement of any particular success In the east the enemy had pressed the gallant armies of Russia back some hundred miles, and the Balkans had (Continued on Page 3, Column 1).

FRANCE TOUCHED BY BRITISH DEEDS

Celebration of Republic's Festival Appreciated by President Poincare.

NEW ARMIES PRAISED

Worth of Empire to Allied Cause Remarked With Enthusiasm.

Canadian Associated Press Cable.

LONDON, July 13.-President Poin care has sent the following message in appreciation of today's British celeterday there was sharp infantry fighting, and not only did the bration of the French national festival: British army maintain its pressure on the enemy, but it ap-"The French nation has watched preciably advanced its line at various points. In one sector the Briof Britain's glorious navy and the won-derful development of the empire's 2 o'clock this afternoon says: tish captured some German howitzers with a quantity of ammunition and they will use these against the enemy at a suitable oppormighty resources. Now when her tunity. Altho the communication from Sir Douglas Haig thus regrowing army, alongside of ours and ports the day's actions in the foregoing general terms, the words are those of our gallant allies, is paving definite enough to show that the Germans, notwithstanding their the way for the final mastery on land, heavy concentration of men and guns, are giving ground before the France sends her affectionate greetings of lasting brotherhood to the United Kingdom and the dominions overseas." According to David Lloyd George, British minister of war, The president recalls with great satisfaction the receipt of the stirring speaking after an allied munitions conference, the allies, by their address on France on France Day last combined offensive, have finally wrested the initiative from the Geryear. On that occasion splendid tribute was sent to our wounded soldiers. They with the whole nation have been deeply touched by this and many other instances of devoted personal services and great generosity of the people in every part of the British Empire.

M. Cambon makes an appeal which will not be in vain to British generosmans and victory begins to flow in their direction. This change in the course of the war has been caused by the improvement in their Vast as Britain's output of munitions has become, it will soon be greatly increased, according to Mr. George, for the factories are will not be in vain to British generosity for the sick and wounded on the long battle front at a moment when yet working at only a third of their capacity. Yet they are turning out nearly twice as much ammunition, and more important still, the gallant soldiers of France are once more showing their indomitable spirit. three times as much heavy shell in a single week as they fired away in their great offensive in September, 1915; yet the ammunition PRESS CAUSASUS DRIVE. fired in that battle was the accumulation of many weeks' production

SMITH, DRAYTON AND PAISH WILL REPORT ON RAILWAYS

President of New York Central Will Be Chairman of Board to Look Into Conditions on Canada's Transportation Systems.

OTTAWA, July 13 Alfred H. Smith, president of the New York Central lines; Sir Henry Drayton, chairman of the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada, and Sir George Paish, the British financial authority, are the members of the board of inquiry into the railway situation in Canada. Mr. Smith is chairman.

Lloyd George. British minister of war, presiding today at an allied conference on equipment, declared that the combined offensive of the allies had wrenched the initiative from the Cermans, never, he trusted, to return.

"We have crossed the watershed," he said, "and victory is beginning to flow in our direction. This change is due to the improvement in our equipment."

The conference was held at the war to conference on equipment states that they will give the united States, and his great success is admitted on all sides."

Of Sir Henry Drayton, the memorandum says: "His record, his ability, firmness and impartiality in his present position are a certain guarantee of the good service which he will render as a member of the proposed board."

Of Sir George Palsh, it says: "He is an eminent financial authority in Great Britain and he has always taken a keen interest in Canadian affairs. Further, the commissioners will report to the government upon the reorganization of any of thes; transconting the United States, and his great success is admitted on all sides."

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Of Sir George Palsh, it says: "He is an eminent financial authority in Great Britain and he has always taken a keen interest in Canadian affairs. He has travelled extensively thru this country and has closely studied Canadian financial conditions." The official announcement of the

crwise." Well Qualified Trio. Mr. Smith, says the official me

Mr. Smith, says the official memorandum "began at the bottom of the ladder in the railroad service of the United States, and during the past thirty years has worked up to the important position which he now holds. In his present position he has been called upon to reorganize in a large measure one of the greatest railroads in the United States and his great sucthe United States, and his great success is admitted on all sides."

Of Sir Henry Drayton, the memorandum says: "His record, his ability, firmness and impartiality in his present

ciently wide to insure a full considera-tion of all questions which present themselves for determination by the

at Various Points in Fighting.

TAKE BIG HOWITZERS

Against Germans Soon.

pecial Cable to The Toronto World, LONDON, July 13.—In sharp infantry actions on the front between the Somme and the Ancre in France today the British army appreciably advanced their front at various points and held their ground intact at other points. The army also captured some German howitzers.

The British official communication issued tonight reads as follows:

"The artillery on both sides has been active thruout the day. As a result of sharp infantry fighting we are not

of sharp infantry fighting we are not only maintaining our pressure on the enem ybut have appreciably advanced our line at various points on the battle

"In one sector of the front we captured some German howitzers with a quantity of ammunition. These will be used against the enemy at a suit-

"Heavy artillery duels were in progress in certain sectors of the battle area since the last report ,and fighting continues at various yoints on the front, but there is no change in the situation on any part of our line.
"West of Wyschaete and south La Bassee Canal the enemy attempted lieve to be the views of the government to raid our trenches, but he was driven off in each case by our fire. "Despite unfavorable weather our aeroplanes have been constantly at work. Hostile machines were active, out all their attacks on our aeroplanes operating over the German lines were driven off. One of our aeroplanes did not return."

BRITISH EXPEDITION

Turks Subject Force on Tigris to Ineffectual Artillery Attack.

LONDON, July 13, 8.50 p.m .- The sians followed up the capture of Manakhatum, west of the Erzerum line, by carrying out a vigorous offensive beyond that point, and they checked Turkish attempts to launch counter-altacks.

British expedition in Mesopotamia is still at Sannayat, about 15 miles below Kut-el-Amara, on the Tigris, according to an official statement issued today. The statement says that the fell from a Dundas car at Heintzman avenue and Dundas street last British forces have been subjected to might. He was treated by Dr. Gardiner, Keele and Annette streets. British expedition in Mesopotamia is still at Sannayat, about 15 miles below

Make Appreciable Advances Lansdowne Replies to Charge of Redmond Concerning Speech.

ULSTER MUST AGREE

Captured Guns Will Be Used Six Counties Will Never Be Included Without Consent.

> LONDON, July 18, 9.16 p.m.-The Marquis of Lansdowne, replying in a written statement today to John Redmond's charge that his speech in the house of lords on Tuesday was a declaration of war against Ireland, announced that the speech was made after consultation with Premier Asquith and other members of the government. "In making my statement," he writes.

"as to the permanent character of certain provisions of the amending bill, I did not intend to go, and I don't consider that I did go, beyond the declaration made by the prime minister in the house of commons, that the union of six counties with the rest of Ireland could only be brought about with, and could be never brought about without, the free will and consent of the excluded area.

Made After Consultation. "My statement with regard to the rovernment of Ireland during the interval which must elapse between the present moment and the passing of the amending bill, represented what I beand were made after consultation with the prime minister and others of my colleagues."

In Lord Lansdowne's speech of Tuesday he declared that the amending bill would make structural alterations in the home rule act of 1914, while other provisions were merely temporary. This statement evoked a passionate protest from Mr. Redmond, who declared that it indicated a gross breach of faith and was a gross insult to Ireland. Mr. Redmond asserted that, "if this speech be taken as representing the attitude and spirit of the government toward Ireland, there is an end to all hopes of a settlement."

SOLDIER IS INJURED.

BORDEN AND HEARST MUST REPUDIATE THE COCHRANE NICKEL POLICY

the deepest concern to Canadian people. While Canada has a monopoly of nickel we have allowed the ore to pass out of the country to be refined in the country under this unpatriotic method.

Nor have we any faith in what the government at Ottawa and what the government ment at Toronto say, that Canadian nickel is not now reaching the enemy; in fact,
The Mail of yesterday, in an editorial discussing the situation, admits after careful investigatio nthat it has no doubt, if nickel is to be ehipped to Germany on board the undersea boat Deutschland, that it will be Canadian nickel; and that there is lots more of the same kind of nickel in the United States ready to be shipped by other undersea boats if they can pass the blockade . That we may not be as of misrepresenting what The Mail says—we do not need to tell our readers that The

So our neighbors have no sources of raw or reduced nickel to draw upon in addition to their very slender domestic ones, except Canadian deposits. Therefore, if they were not receiving nickel from Canada, they certainly would not be sending any to Germany. On the contrary, they would be at their wits' end to find and keep enough for their own needs. If our own nickel cres, mattes and our own control, the Deutschland would so unloaded from the United States, so far as nickel is concerned. It has been suggested that the Ontario Government could stop the exportation of ores and matter of Sudbury nickel by exercising its power of regulation, as it did in the case of pine logs and pulpwood. Resistance was made to the government's action in that case, but the courts upheld

inserted in the timber lice of their resources. As the Ontario Government has no jurisdiction over Ontario's trade with external coun-tries, it cannot put an embargo or export duty on the sale of the nicket. It can, however, tax the output of the mines, or offer a liberal bonus for the manufacture of refined nickel and for the carrying on of nickel-steel making in Ontario. But the real centrel is with the federal general recons

We do not propose to worry over an alleged defence of the Dominion Government published in The Toronto News of last night. We content curseives with standing by The Mail that the responsibility is on the Dominion Government, whose policy was bad because it was dictated by Hon, Frank Cochrane, who went into the government to take care of the interests of the international Nickel Co., and who was mainly influential in the formation of the Ontario Government on the same lines. .. And if The News now tells us that the British Admiralty is satisfied with the way Canadian mickel is being handled we have only this reply: That the same influences that induced Hon. Frank Cochrane to assume a kind of protectorate over the international Nickel Co. were also able by careful political manipulation to secure the same kind oif esrvice in England; and as a matter of fact we regret to have to say that no statement to the contrary will change our mind in this opinion.

government had to have the nickel and had to have it quick and had to have it refined in the United States, our answer is complete, and it convicts the Dominion Government of bad policy, if nothing else, and it is this: That our government should have told the imperial government CANADA WILL ONLY ALLOW THIS CANADIAN ORE TO GO INTO THE UNITED STATES FOR THE PURPOSE OF REFINING BY THE INTERNATIONAL NICKEL CO., ON THE EX-MEDIATELY THEREAFTER TO CANADA FOR DISTRIBUTION BY THE CANA ADIAN GOVERNMENT IN CO-OPERATIVE ACTION WITH THE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT. This is the one thing that has not been done; this is the one thing that could have been done; and was the one thing that Hon. Frank Cochrane did not want to see done; and apparently the ministere up in Queen's Park never wanted to see either. The international Nickel Co., red presenting, as we still believe, Germany, practically played ducks and drakes with Canadian nickel, which has deprived Canada of any monopolistic control of it; and it has been used and is being used by the enemy for the destruction of the lives of Canadians and of the soldiers of the empire and the soldiers of the allies.

We are compelled therefore to say that if Sir Robert Borden wishes to hold the confidence, of the people of Canada he must repudiate forwith the Cochrane method of dealing with nickel, both at Ottawa and in Toronto; and to substitute therefor an absolute prohibition of the export of nickel for refinement in the States, unless the metal product thereform is immediately returned to Canada for control by Canada in joint action with the imperial government. Nothing else will satisfy ADIAN GOVERNMENT IN CO-OPERATIVE ACTION WITH THE IMPERIAL

by Canada in joint action with the imperial government. . Nothing else will satisfy the Canadian people; and they will not be satisfied with something that is alleged to be satisfactory to the British Admiralty.

We have responsible government in this country, and our government sponsible for what happens to a Canadian product of which we have the monopoly; and we intend to hold the responsibility right there. ...And if Mr. Hearst has no other policy than the policy put in his hands by Mr. Cochrane it is high time that a change should take place in that quarter, and some one more responsible to the views of Canadians be entrusted with the public welfare.

SCOTTISH PROHIBITION FOUND NOT FEASIBLE

stance to a deputation representing many thousands of women, who sign- THE TWO DAYS FOR MEN'S HATS ed a petition urging the adoption of prohibition for the period of the war. Lord d'Abernon, chairman of the board, said that it was not possible to board, said that it was not possible to days. Dineen's al-consider prohibition except as applied ways provide for the event by ento large, self-contained areas. Otherwise the difficulties of control in regard to importation were insuperable. Lord d'Abernen said that experience seasonable variety in the colonies and in the United in men's hats from the world-States showed that no measure of prohibition could succeed unless applied with the cordial consent of a land in Hamilton, 20-22 King large majority of the people affected. west,

STRUCK BY TROLLEY IS SEVERELY INJURED

Liquor Control Board Makes Reply to Petition of Women.

GLASGOW, July 13, 7.21 p.m.—
Prohibition in Scotland is impractical in the opinion of the liquor control board. The board stated this is substance to a deputation representing

Friday and Saturday are the days

for men's hats.

Men usually get
hatted on those



CASES. straps, leather corners, good ock and bolts, comfortable andle, full linen lined. Thurs-24-inch, \$11.50; 26-inch, \$12.50

ys. Thursday, size 32-inch i-inch, \$6.50; 36-inch, \$6.75; \$7.50.

SIMPSON TIME