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THURSDAY MORNING AUGUST 26 1915

VOL. XXXV.—No. 12,706

BRITISH SUCCESS AT THE DARDANELLES

Area in Their Possession is Extended and Lines Connected for 12 Miles

CRISIS IN THE BALKANS TURNS IN FAVOR OF THE ALLIES

More Canadians Are Honored for Distinguished Service on the Field

CANADIANS HONORED FOR THEIR BRAVERY ON THE FIRING LINE

Distinguished Service Order and Military Crosses for Conspicuous Deeds by Officers and Men—Russian Honors Also Given.

Canadian Associated Press Cable.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—The following Canadians have received the distinguished service order:

Captain Stanley John Anderson of the 5th Battalion for conspicuous gallantry at Festubert on May 20, when he refused to go to the ambulance after having been wounded, until his tour of duty had been completed. Captain Anderson was again wounded in the head on May 24, but remained during the day and night gallantly leading his men in the attack.

Captain Frank Morrison of the 16th Battalion for conspicuous bravery and ability on May 20, when he commanded the leading company in an attack on Orchard La. Quincque Rue. Captain Morrison captured the enemy's position, which was of primary importance, under heavy shrapnel fire and machine-gun fire.

Capt. John Foster Paton Nash of the 5th Battalion, for conspicuous gallantry throughout the action at Festubert, on May 22 and 24, when he personally repaired the telephone wires under very heavy fire. Capt. Nash was again brought to notice by excellent work at Fleur Baix and Gravelatafen.

Capt. Stanley Alwin Smith of the Field Ambulance, for conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty at Festubert, on the night of May 20. Capt. Smith, with a party of eight men, went out voluntarily and removed wounded from an orchard whilst under heavy fire. He eventually succeeded in bringing all in safely. Four of the eight men of the rescue party were wounded and two of these have since died.

Military Crosses.

The military cross has been awarded to the following:

Lieut. Charles Stewart Craig of the 4th Battalion, for conspicuous gallantry, resource and ability on many occasions, especially on June 16 at Givenchy, when he used an eighteen-pounder in the trenches with great effect, destroying forty yards of the enemy's parapet, two of their machine guns and a stretch of 75 yards of wire entanglements. Lieut. Craig was seriously wounded at this date after he completed the task, and twice wounded on a previous occasion.

Lieut. D. John Macdonald, Strathcona Horse, for conspicuous gallantry and ability near Festubert May 24. Although wounded in three places, he continued to lead his men with great dash in the advance to attack the enemy's position, and entered the redoubt accompanied by two men.

Lieut. Wm. Disraeli Sprinks, brigade Grenadier officer, for conspicuous gallantry and ability at Festubert, May 24.

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GREECE TAKES STEPS TO STOP CORRUPTION

Venizelos Will Prevent Trading in Contraband in Favor of Turks and Germans.

Special Cable to The Toronto World. LONDON, Aug. 25.—Reports from Athens state that Venizelos is taking energetic steps to prevent trading in contraband in favor of the Turks and Germans. Other measures are announced against German corruption.

SUCCESS FOR RUSSIANS IN THE PASSA VALLEY

Kouarzy Mountain Occupied and Turks Taken Prisoners.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 25, via London.—The Russian war office today issued the following statement on military operations in the Caucasus: "In the Passa valley our troops occupied Kouarzy Mountain, after fighting in which we took some prisoners."

RUSSIANS LEAVE BIALYSTOK

LONDON, Aug. 25, 3.13 a.m.—According to The Times' Petrograd correspondent the Russians have already evacuated Bialystok, but will continue to hold Grodno until the bulk of the armies of the Grand Duke have reached their appointed positions to the east of Vilna.

MILITARY CROSS FOR TORONTO MAN

Lieut. W. D. Sprinks Honored for Conspicuous Bravery at Festubert.

TOOK AN ENEMY TRENCH

With Company of a Hundred Bomb Throwers, He Held Position.

Special Cable to The Toronto World.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—It has been officially announced in The Gazette that Lieut. W. D. Sprinks, "A" company, 2nd battalion of the Canadian first contingent, has been awarded the military cross for conspicuous bravery.

Lieut. Sprinks is the son of William Sprinks of the Grand Opera Hotel, West Adelaide street, Toronto, and was a member of the 12th York Rangers. While it is not stated in the official announcement where the young lieutenant earned his honor, in a letter to his parents dated August 1st, he stated that he understood it was while engaged at Festubert on May 21. In an early letter in which Lieut. Sprinks described his work in this engagement he stated that the 1st Battalion, finding themselves hard pressed, he was ordered to take 100 bomb throwers and take a certain trench. Altogether 2,500 bombs were thrown and he was ordered to take 100 bomb throwers and take a certain trench.

Lieut. Sprinks had the distinction a few years ago of representing Canada at Eley and gained many prizes. He is a well known Mason and the announcement of his success was the cause of many congratulatory messages being received by his parents.

VON JAGOW SUMMONS AMBASSADOR GERARD

No Announcement Made Regarding Result of Half Hour's Talk.

BERLIN, Aug. 25.—(Via London)—Ambassador Gerard at 2 o'clock this afternoon received a request from Foreign Minister Von Jagow to call upon him, and left a luncheon party to respond to the invitation. The ambassador conferred a half hour with the foreign minister. Ambassador Gerard afterwards would say nothing regarding the conversation.

HOMESTEAD ENTRIES SHOW BIG DECREASE

Falling Off in June Was More Than Eleven Hundred.

By a Staff Reporter. OTTAWA, Aug. 25.—Homestead entries during June numbered 1865, or 117 less than June, 1914. There were 425 in Manitoba, 756 in Saskatchewan, 63 in Alberta, 45 in British Columbia. The homesteaders included 256 Americans, 211 Austrians, 16 Germans, 10 Belgians, 16 Italians and 1 Serbian.

Sir Jam and Sir Sam

When this parliament opened, less than four years ago, it had only one knight in the house of commons, Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Since then the additions have been Sir Edmund Oster, Sir Adolphe Forget, Sir Robert Borden, Sir George Foster, Sir George Perley, Sir Herbert Ames, Sir Jam Alkins and Sir Sam Hughes. The total knightships since the Borden administration came in is between twenty-five and thirty.

HEAVY RAINFALL HELPS RUSSIANS AGAINST ENEMY

Germans Find Great Difficulty in Moving Artillery Thru Courland.

PROGRESS IS CLAIMED

Five Armies Are Drawing Closer in Upon Brest-Litovsk.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—Weather conditions are playing a part in the operations on the eastern front. It is reported that the roads in Courland are softening already as a result of the continued rains and that the Germans are finding it more difficult to move forward their artillery. They are still trying, however, to force back the Russians who are holding the line between the rivers Aa and Dwina, and claim to have been successful at one point at least.

Gen. Eichhorn, who captured Kovno, is advancing eastward, according to Berlin, while progress is reported by each of the five armies which are marching on Brest-Litovsk. One of these armies—that on the southwest front, is said to have broken thru one of the advanced positions of the fortress. Gen. Eichhorn's plan apparently is to march rapidly on Vilna and after occupying that town, to attempt an advance to Minsk, thus placing his army on the Russian line.

(Continued on Page 3, Column 3)

BRITAIN WILL NAIL BERLIN-MADE LIES

Sir Edward Grey's Statement is Departure From Fixed Policy.

TWO-FOLD PURPOSE

Fears of Unsatisfactory Peace Are Given Their Quietus.

Special Cable to The Toronto World.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—Sir Edward Grey's reply to Bethmann-Hollweg's speech, which is the official foreign office rejoinder, marks a change in the official British attitude towards any thing said by Germany. Previously it has not troubled to refute German statements, but henceforth it has apparently decided to nail the enemy's before and counter as soon as possible, before they have any opportunity of gaining credit.

Perhaps the reason for this change is that it has been convinced by the American newspapers of the value of publicity. That this statement will appear before the end of the present week. The last paragraph, indicating that the allies will fight until Germany is crushed, undoubtedly serves two purposes. It reiterates Asquith's original Gullhall declaration, and, furthermore, it stops the mouth of a section of the public who recently hinted their uneasiness regarding the possibility of the government acceding to incomplete and unsatisfactory peace.

Imposing on a Just Man

We have all had experience of the man or the woman who would play on the generosity or good-will or forbearance of another. To our mind, the Kaiser and his foreign office, probably advised by the German ambassador at Washington, is evidently playing President Wilson for all that he will stand. Those of us who are observers from the outside, and those who are more immediately concerned from the inside of American citizenship, are wondering how much farther the Kaiser can venture on this interesting but somewhat dangerous procedure.

GREY SHATTERS TEUTON CLAIMS PLOT DISCLOSED

Falseness of German Chancellor Exposed in Powerful Arraignment.

DREAMS OF CONQUEST

Germany, on Own Admission, Seeks to Dominate World.

LONDON, Aug. 25, 7.25 p.m.—Sir Edward Grey, the British foreign secretary, tonight sent a letter to the press replying to a speech delivered in the German Reichstag last week by Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg, the German chancellor.

Strong denial is made by the foreign secretary that Belgium trafficked her neutrality with the allies, and the declaration is made that Germany herself deliberately violated the neutrality of the kingdom. In this connection Sir Edward says that "there has been nothing more despicably mean than Germany's alleged attempt to justify her invasion of Belgium by 'bringing against the inoffensive Belgian Government and people the total charge of having plotted against Germany'."

After clearly showing that Germany forced the war upon Europe, Sir Edward concludes:

"With regard to the attempts before the war to bring about a conference to settle the points in dispute, the let-it-stand policy of the allies, and the death warrant for the many hundreds of thousands who have been killed in this war."

Germany's Aim. "And what is the German program as we gather it from the speech of the chancellor after his utterances in Germany now—Germany to control the destiny of all other nations, to be the shield of peace and freedom of the world, and to be the guardian of the peace and freedom of the world."

"Germany alone would be free-free to break international treaties, free to crush when it pleased her, free to refuse mediation, free to go to war when it suited her, free when she did go to war to break again all rules of civilization and humanity on land and sea, and while she may thus all her commerce at sea is to remain as free in time of war as all commerce is in time of peace."

"Freedom of the sea may be a very reasonable subject for discussion, definition and agreement between the nations after this war, but not by itself alone; not while there is no freedom and no security against war, and Germany is not to be free and free to go to war when it suits her, free when she did go to war to break again all rules of civilization and humanity on land and sea, and while she may thus all her commerce at sea is to remain as free in time of war as all commerce is in time of peace."

BRITISH TROOPS GAIN GROUND AND CONNECT GALLIOLI LINES

Allies Have Confidence Of Forcing Dardanelles By the End of September

An official report on recent operations in the Gallipoli Peninsula, issued in London last night, sets at rest rumors which have been in circulation for several days, crediting the British troops with having either cut off or out-flanked the Turkish forces opposed to them. The report states that while the ground gained is of great value, the true objectives have not been reached.

In the first attacks early in the month the Australians and New Zealanders reached the summits of Sari Bahr and Chanak Bahr, commanding positions on the west coast of the peninsula, but thru the failure of the new landing party at Suvla Bay to make the progress expected the troops from the dominions were compelled to fall back. Another attack was made last Saturday, but on this occasion, having lost the advantage of surprise, the British could not reach the summit and were compelled to retire again. The report admits heavy British losses, but adds that those of the Turks must have been heavier.

Altogether, the British hold a front of 12 miles along the west side of the peninsula and at some points have penetrated a considerable distance into the interior. The Turks are making a very stubborn defence of their positions, but the allies have confidence that with the strong forces at their command and the assistance of the fleet, the Dardanelles will be forced before the arrival of the unfavorable weather which is due towards the end of September.

ANSWER BY SERBIA FAVORS THE ALLIES BALKANS TO FIGHT

IF BERLIN, Aug. 25, via London, Aug. 26.—If the commander of a German submarine exceeded his instructions in sinking the steamer Arabic the German Government will give full satisfaction to the United States, Chancellor Von Bethmann-Hollweg informed the Associated Press correspondent, in an interview this evening.

Main Points Asked in Behalf of Bulgaria Are Conceded and Balkan States Are Brought Together.

WHEAT CUTTING NOW GENERAL IN MANITOBA

Saskatchewan Little Behind, But Rain Cause Delay in Alberta.

WINNIPEG, Aug. 25.—The C. P. R. weekly crop bulletin, issued today, says that in Manitoba good harvesting weather prevailed during the week and cutting is general over practically the whole province. On the main line, the Souris and the La Riviere subdivisions, 75 per cent of the cutting is done, and in the rest of the province approximately 50 per cent. Threshing has commenced at a number of points in southern Manitoba, but will be about two weeks later in the north. In Saskatchewan there is cutting in early fields in all parts of the province. Cutting will become general before the end of the week. In Alberta heavy rains in most parts retarded threshing somewhat. Cutting will not be general before the end of the present week. Fall losses during the week amounted to 28,000 bushels.

MILITARY RAINCOATS

Included in the unusually fine showing of wearing apparel for men carried by the Dineen Company, 140 Yonge street are officers' regulation raincoats. They have belt at back, epaulettes on shoulders and are cashmere finish. Officers are cordially invited to inspect these indispensable garments before leaving Toronto for training camp. The showing of tweed caps at Dineen's is replete with newest English styles, and patterns in this more-than-ever favored kind of headwear. It would be well to look into Dineen's today.

Additional Troops Have Arrived and a Decided Advance Has Been Made Towards the Objective Points, But Further Costly Fighting is Coming.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—(8.34 p.m.)—Recent operations on the Gallipoli Peninsula have enabled the British troops to extend materially the area in their possession, and to connect their lines along a front of more than 12 miles, according to an official statement issued here tonight.

The statement indicates also that additional troops have been landed on the peninsula, although no details are given on this point, and it is stated simply that "further reinforcements have arrived." It is stated that the losses have been very heavy, but that the Turks suffered more severely than the British.

Costly Efforts Yet. The public is warned that in spite of the encouraging report made, the true objective of the operations has not been gained, and that "further serious and costly efforts will be required before a decisive victory is won."

The official statement follows: "It now is possible to give a further account of the important operations which have been in progress since Aug. 6 on the western extremity of the Gallipoli Peninsula. These comprise two separate lines of attack: First, from the old Anzac position, which was delivered principally by Australian and New Zealand troops; second, from the new landing at Suvla Bay, in which the fresh army was employed. An attack also was made in conjunction with these from Cape Helles towards Krithia.

Losses Were Heavy. "Very continuous fighting with heavy losses on both sides resulted. Our forces have not yet gained the objectives at which they are aiming in either sphere, although they have made a decided advance toward them and greatly increased the area in our possession.

"The attack from Anzac, after a series of desperate actions, was carried to the summit of the Sari Bahr and Chanak Bahr ridges, which are the dominating positions in this area, but owing to the fact that the attack from Suvla Bay did not make the progress counted upon from the troops from the Anzac zone were not able to maintain their position, and after repeated counter attacks were forced to withdraw to positions close by. These positions have been concentrated effectively.

"The attack from Suvla Bay was not developed quickly enough and as recounted on the 19th was brought to a standstill after an advance about 2 1/2 miles. The ground gained by both attacks was sufficient, however, to enable their lines to be connected along a front of more than 12 miles.

Reinforcements Arrive. "Further reinforcements having arrived, a renewed attack was made on the 21st, on the centre of this new and extended line. The Australian and New Zealand troops successfully advanced about three-quarters of a mile and a strong system of knolls and under features was secured.

Strong Resistance. "On the rear of the battlefront advanced Turkish trenches were stormed. All the divisions engaged reached points on the slopes and spurs of hills which form the enemy's centre, but after several hours of sharp fighting they were unable to gain the summits, and the intermediate positions on this part of the line not being capable of permanent defence, they were withdrawn to the original front.

"The great power of defensive under modern conditions accounts for the difficulties of troops once the advantage of surprise is lost. In the close fighting, with the varied fortunes of repeated attacks and counter-attacks attending these battles, the losses inflicted upon the enemy undoubtedly were much heavier even than our own. The ground gained and held is of great value, but these facts must not lead the public to suppose that the objectives have been gained or that further serious and costly efforts will not be required before a decisive victory is won."