

Weather Forecast:
Fair, Very Warm

53rd YEAR. No. 22518.

The London Advertiser

LONDON, CANADA—THE CITY OF UNBROKEN PROSPERITY

THE LONDON, ONTARIO, ADVERTISER, MONDAY EVENING, JULY 24, 1916. TEN PAGES.

HOME
EDITION

PRICE, TWO CENTS.

HUNS THROWN BACK TWELVE MILES AT RIGA RUSSIANS CLOSING ON ANOTHER GREAT TURK FORTRESS BRITISH ROUT GERMAN DESTROYERS OFF BELGIAN COAST

NO CESSATION TO ACTIVITIES OF CANADIANS ON FRONT LINE

Artillery Frequently Silences
Batteries of Enemy.

RAIDS BOTH DAY AND NIGHT

Bold Dashes Into German
Trenches by Patrols
Harrass Foe.

[Canadian Press.]
Ottawa, July 24.—The Canadian eye-witness today says:

"There was no cessation to the activities of our front-line battalions, as day by day our artillery frequently silenced the enemy's batteries, destroyed his earthworks, cut his wire entanglements, and dispersed his working parties."

"The Germans appeared to rely more than usually upon their trench mortars."

Daily Duels.
In daily duels with this class of weapons our trench guns maintained their ascendancy. There was very little hostile sniping, owing to the superiority of our sharpshooters. It was noticeable that German observation balloons were pulled down quickly upon the approach of our aeroplanes. Incessant labor by our men effected a marked improvement in our defenses and communications. Enemy working parties were repeatedly harassed and dispersed. Our patrols, both offensive and defensive, continued to dominate the situation. Almost every night small raids of patrol encounters took place. Daring Raids.

A patrol of two uncommissioned officers and eight men, under Lieut. Galt, from a Winnipeg battalion, approached an enemy post. Fifteen bombs were thrown among the garrison and point-blank fire was opened upon it with a machine gun. The enemy suffered at least five casualties and only four of the garrison were able to escape. In front of a Nova Scotia battalion a patrol of five men, under Lieut. Galt and Corp. Canning, went out, and as they approached the German wire, observed two parties of the enemy, each about to escape. Our party returned without loss. Another night patrol, under Lieut. Smith of the Royal Canadian Regiment, engaged an enemy patrol with bombs. Six casualties were inflicted upon the Germans.

One night about 11 o'clock an enemy patrol was observed trying to escape and a party went out, attempting to cut off their retreat. Our patrol at once attacked the hostile party on the right. Bombs were thrown, and Pte. McLean shot one of the enemy, who fell to the ground. The remaining Germans ran away. Although under fire and in full view of the enemy, our party returned without loss.

The same night combat patrols, organized by an Edmonton battalion under Lieut. Toole and Lieut. Beattie, encountered another hostile party. Lieut. Toole shot the first man. Our patrols threw bombs and then rushed at the enemy. Six Germans were killed and one of the bodies was dragged back to our lines for identification.

The next night a patrol from a Toronto battalion, under Capt. Kennedy, drove away a number of the enemy who were endeavoring to approach our entanglements.

A party of light infantry under Capt. Stewart entered an advanced enemy trench and made close examination. No Germans were found, but much valuable information was secured. Under cover of darkness a patrol of a Montreal battalion, consisting of Sergt. Jones and Ptes. Bellows, Jakes and Marquard, occupied an old sap immediately in front of the enemy's parapet. They remained there twenty hours and secured useful information in regard to the methods of dispositions of the enemy. Waiting until the trench was full of Germans they threw bombs among them. In the ensuing confusion, our party returned safely. During the week a mouset was successfully fired on the Canadian front. A cloud of smoke evidently issuing from a wrecked enemy mine was seen to rise for some time after the explosion.

THE WEATHER
TOMORROW—FAIR; VERY WARM.
Toronto, June 24—8 a.m.

Light winds, fair and very warm to-day and on Tuesday.

The following are the highest and lowest temperatures for the 24 hours previous to 8 a.m. today:

Stations.	High.	Low.	Weather.
Victoria	64	50	Cloudy
Calgary	65	44	Clear
Winnipeg	68	48	Clear
Port Arthur	68	54	Clear
Port Stanley	68	62	Clear
Buffalo	68	65	Clear
Toronto	68	63	Clear
Kingston	68	63	Clear
Ottawa	68	63	Clear
Montreal	68	63	Clear
Quebec	68	63	Clear
Father Point	68	63	Clear

Weather Notes.
Since Saturday the weather has been comparatively cool, with numerous showers in the western and maritime provinces, while the excessive heat continued in Ontario and Quebec.

General Haig Is Holding Large Part of Pozieres After Sunday's Fighting

British Also Gain at High Wood and Towards Guillemont—
Commander-in-Chief Pays Tribute to Gallantry of the
Australians.

[Canadian Press.]
London, July 24.—British troops have captured a large part of the village of Pozieres, says the official British statement issued this afternoon. They also gained some ground near High Wood, in the direction of Guillemont.

The night, the statement adds, was comparatively calm.

THE BRITISH STATEMENT.
The statement follows:

"Apart from continuous heavy shelling by both sides during the night comparative calm followed the severe fighting of yesterday."

"Yesterday, between Highwood and Guillemont, repeated counter-attacks by the enemy gained for him no advantage, and very heavy casualties were inflicted by our artillery and machine gun fire."

"We gained some ground near Highwood and in the direction of Guillemont. In the neighborhood of Pozieres we secured important advantages in spite of stubborn defence of the enemy, and a large portion of the village is now in our hands. Here we have captured two guns and 60 more prisoners."

GALLANT AUSTRALIANS.
[Canadian Press.]
London, July 24.—General Sir Douglas Haig, commander-in-chief of the British forces in France, today sent the following telegram to the Australian Government:

"Part of the first Australian division made a very gallant, skilful and successful attack on Pozieres village, a very strong point on the enemy's line, and captured two guns and some prisoners with slight loss."

GOT FEW HOUSES SAY GERMAN.
[Canadian Press.]
Berlin, via London, July 24.—4:30 p.m.—The only advantage gained by the British in the fighting on the Somme front Sunday, says the German official statement issued today, was the penetration of a few houses in the village of Pozieres, for which they paid with heavy and sanguinary losses.

BAD WEATHER ON THE SOMME FRONT MODIFIES COMBAT

Night Passed Quietly Along
French Lines.

RAID NETS PRISONERS
Only Small Local Engagements in Vicinity of Verdun.

[Canadian Press.]
Paris, July 24.—Noon.—Bad weather prevails along the Somme front in Northern France and last night passed quietly with the French troops there, the war office announced today.

"In a raid near Vailly, north of the Aisne, German trenches were penetrated and some prisoners taken."

"On the Verdun front, east of the Meuse, there were small local engagements in the course of which the French took 30 prisoners, making the total taken prisoner during the last ten days in this district 800."

"Sub-Lieut. Chaput of the Aviation Corps brought down his eighth hostile aeroplane near Fresnoy, in the Woëvre region."

The French Statement.
The text of the statement follows:

"On the Somme front the night was calm. The weather continued bad. North of the Aisne reconnoitring parties penetrated enemy trenches near Vailly, and we brought back prisoners."

"On the right bank of the Meuse last night in the course of a small action of a detail surrounding Chapelle Sainte Fine we captured 30 prisoners. According to the latest information the total number of prisoners taken by us in the last ten days in this sector amount to 800."

CASEMENT CAN'T APPEAL
TO THE HOUSE OF LORDS

[Canadian Press.]
London, July 24.—10:25 a.m.—The Manchester Guardian says that the attorney-general has formally refused to grant a certificate to enable Sir Roger Casement to appeal to the House of Lords against his sentence of death.

London, July 24.—Sir Frederick E. Smith, the attorney-general, has intimated to Sir Roger Casement's solicitors, that he is unable to grant his appeal against the death sentence passed on him for high treason in connection with the Dublin rebellion to be carried to the House of Lords.

LOCAL TEMPERATURES.
Following were the highest and lowest temperatures recorded in London during the 24 hours previous to 8 o'clock last night: Highest, 64; lowest, 60.

The official temperatures for the 12 hours previous to 8 a.m. today were: Highest, 64; lowest, 63.

ASQUITH ASKS COMMONS FOR NEW VAST CREDIT

[Canadian Press.]
London, July 24.—4:30 p.m.—Premier Asquith today asked the House of Commons for a vote of £450,000,000. This vote is the largest asked by the Government since the beginning of the war, and will bring the total voted this year to £1,050,000,000, and the total since the beginning of the war to £2,832,000,000 (approximately \$14,160,000,000).

In moving the vote of credit the premier said the recent expenditure of the vote of credit was approximately £5,000,000 daily. The £6,000,000 daily, referred to by Reginald McKenna, the chancellor of the exchequer, represented all the outgoing, the premier said. All the expenditure from April to last Saturday was £559,000,000.

ASQUITH ASKS COMMONS
FOR NEW VAST CREDIT

[Canadian Press.]
London, July 24.—A dispatch to the London Daily Telegraph from Milan says:

"Information from London, Switzerland, states that the Austrian frontier is again closed to passengers. The reason is believed to be a general 'levy en masse' in Austria, the clearing out of the last reserves, including only half-recovered invalids and wounded from the barracks, the withdrawal of a large part of the troops from the Italian front and the transportation of all troops in Serbia."

Leaving Serbia.
"Austria is collecting what remains of her forces and sending them to the Russian front. It is said that already 100,000 Austrian troops, mostly territorials, who formed the army of occupation in Serbia, have been removed and sent to Galicia. The maximum reserves that can thus be collected is estimated at about 400,000 men, and if this reserve army also is defeated by the Russians, Austria will have used up her very last resources in human material."

Disorders Break Out.
"There is also another reason for closing the frontiers, which is to prevent news of the Allies of the German situation from reaching the enemy."

Disorders Break Out.
"There is also another reason for closing the frontiers, which is to prevent news of the Allies of the German situation from reaching the enemy."

Disorders Break Out.
"There is also another reason for closing the frontiers, which is to prevent news of the Allies of the German situation from reaching the enemy."

Disorders Break Out.
"There is also another reason for closing the frontiers, which is to prevent news of the Allies of the German situation from reaching the enemy."

Disorders Break Out.
"There is also another reason for closing the frontiers, which is to prevent news of the Allies of the German situation from reaching the enemy."

Disorders Break Out.
"There is also another reason for closing the frontiers, which is to prevent news of the Allies of the German situation from reaching the enemy."

Disorders Break Out.
"There is also another reason for closing the frontiers, which is to prevent news of the Allies of the German situation from reaching the enemy."

Disorders Break Out.
"There is also another reason for closing the frontiers, which is to prevent news of the Allies of the German situation from reaching the enemy."

Disorders Break Out.
"There is also another reason for closing the frontiers, which is to prevent news of the Allies of the German situation from reaching the enemy."

Disorders Break Out.
"There is also another reason for closing the frontiers, which is to prevent news of the Allies of the German situation from reaching the enemy."

Disorders Break Out.
"There is also another reason for closing the frontiers, which is to prevent news of the Allies of the German situation from reaching the enemy."

Disorders Break Out.
"There is also another reason for closing the frontiers, which is to prevent news of the Allies of the German situation from reaching the enemy."

Disorders Break Out.
"There is also another reason for closing the frontiers, which is to prevent news of the Allies of the German situation from reaching the enemy."

Disorders Break Out.
"There is also another reason for closing the frontiers, which is to prevent news of the Allies of the German situation from reaching the enemy."

Disorders Break Out.
"There is also another reason for closing the frontiers, which is to prevent news of the Allies of the German situation from reaching the enemy."

Disorders Break Out.
"There is also another reason for closing the frontiers, which is to prevent news of the Allies of the German situation from reaching the enemy."

Disorders Break Out.
"There is also another reason for closing the frontiers, which is to prevent news of the Allies of the German situation from reaching the enemy."

Disorders Break Out.
"There is also another reason for closing the frontiers, which is to prevent news of the Allies of the German situation from reaching the enemy."

Disorders Break Out.
"There is also another reason for closing the frontiers, which is to prevent news of the Allies of the German situation from reaching the enemy."

Disorders Break Out.
"There is also another reason for closing the frontiers, which is to prevent news of the Allies of the German situation from reaching the enemy."

Disorders Break Out.
"There is also another reason for closing the frontiers, which is to prevent news of the Allies of the German situation from reaching the enemy."

Disorders Break Out.
"There is also another reason for closing the frontiers, which is to prevent news of the Allies of the German situation from reaching the enemy."

Disorders Break Out.
"There is also another reason for closing the frontiers, which is to prevent news of the Allies of the German situation from reaching the enemy."

Disorders Break Out.
"There is also another reason for closing the frontiers, which is to prevent news of the Allies of the German situation from reaching the enemy."

Disorders Break Out.
"There is also another reason for closing the frontiers, which is to prevent news of the Allies of the German situation from reaching the enemy."

Disorders Break Out.
"There is also another reason for closing the frontiers, which is to prevent news of the Allies of the German situation from reaching the enemy."

GRAND DUKE CLOSE TO ERZINGA SULTAN'S FORTRESS IN ARMENIA; BIG ADVANCE ON THE RIGA FRONT

FRENCH FLIER MAKES FLIGHT ABOVE BERLIN

Sails Across the German Empire Almost to Russian Lines.

IS MADE A PRISONER
Dropped Pamphlets Instead of Bombs When Over the Kaiser's Capital.

LESSON FOR THE HUNS
Innocent Spared, Unlike the Enemy, Who Bomb Open Towns.

[Canadian Press.]
Paris, July 24.—12:30 p.m.—Lieut. Marchal of the French Aviation Corps last night left French soil and flew over the German capital, upon which he dropped proclamations, and then continued his flight, intending to land within the Russian lines. He was forced to descend, however, in Poland, and was taken prisoner by the Germans.

The proclamations dropped by Lieut. Marchal on Berlin stated that though it was possible, the aviator refrained from bombarding the open town, and thus "kill the women and innocent children."

Lieut. Marchal made a continuous flight of about 807 miles, most of which he traveled in darkness.

"The official communication describes Marchal's feat as follows: 'On the evening of July 23, Lieut. Marchal ascended at Nancy on board a Nieuport monoplane of a special type, taking with him a supply of fuel sufficient to last fourteen hours. His mission was to cross Germany at a low altitude in order to drop proclamations on the capital, Berlin, and then to descend in Russia.'

"This audacious flight was accomplished point by point, and after flying all night, Lieut. Marchal was compelled to descend at 8:30 o'clock in the morning of July 24, near Chotin, Russian Poland, at least 100 kilometers (62 miles) from the Russian lines. He was made a prisoner."

"The proclamation which Lieut. Marchal dropped on Berlin began with the words: 'We could bombard the open town of Berlin, and thus kill the women and innocent children, but we are content to throw only the following proclamation, etc.'

"Lieut. Marchal was interned."

THE GERMAN STATEMENT.
Berlin, July 24.—Via London, 4 p.m.—German torpedo boats in their raid from Flanders on the night of July 22-23, went up to the mouth of the Thames without sighting any British naval forces, says an official statement issued today by the German admiralty. Later they encountered several small British cruisers, but returned to their base undamaged.

NO HOME RULE BILL
UNLESS ALL AGREED,
SAYS MR. ASQUITH

[Canadian Press.]
London, July 24.—Premier Asquith today told John Redmond, leader of the Irish Nationalists in the House of Commons, that the British Government did not propose to introduce an Irish bill "in regard to which there did not appear to be the prospect of a substantial agreement by all political parties."

Mr. Redmond obtained leave to move the adjournment of the House in order to call attention to the rapidly growing unrest in Ireland owing to the fact that the Government did not propose to carry out in entirety the terms submitted for the temporary settlement."

Mr. Redmond asked, amid loud Nationalist cheers, whether the Government had decided to depart from the terms of the agreement arrived at by the Irish party and based upon the proposals made by the secretary for the Nationalists, and whether the Premier had received an intimation that a bill so framed would be vigorously opposed by the Nationalists."

Main Points Accepted.
Premier Asquith, in reply, pointed out that the agreement was subject to the approval of and revision by the cabinet. Two main points, he said, had emerged from the agreement, and these had been accepted by both sections of the cabinet. The first was that the Nationalists, the Unionists, the Premier said, influenced very largely by the attitude of Mr. Redmond and his friends during the war, had agreed that home rule should be brought into immediate application, while the home rule section had agreed that six Ulster counties should not be brought in without their consent."

WEST PRUSSIA FORCES
WOMEN INTO THE FIELDS

[Canadian Press.]
London, July 24.—Compulsory service in harvest fields has been introduced in West Prussia for all women and children who are not exempted by doctor's orders or by the provincial president, according to a dispatch from Amsterdam to the Daily Mail.

The general commanding the Twentieth Army Corps of the district has issued orders that this district mobilization is to be carried out strictly. Any refusal to work in the field is to be punished by one year's imprisonment or by a fine of \$375. The local mayors or presidents of the local government boards are to effect mobilization, and the work is to be paid for at the usual local rates. The only appeal against a summons is to the provincial president.

NEW ORGAN FOR PEACE
IS FOUNDED AT BERLIN

[Canadian Press.]
London, July 24.—A Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam says:

"A new agency called the Deutsche Nachrichten Verkehrs Gesellschaft has been founded in Berlin. Its apparent object is to supply propaganda for the new German peace committee under Prince Charles von Wied."

Russians Converging From Two Directions Upon Turkish City of Erzinga—Germans at One Point in Riga Region Are Driven Back for Twelve Miles.

[Canadian Press.]
Petrograd, July 24.—Via London, 3:01 p.m.—

Forces of Emperor Nicholas operating in Turkish Armenia are steadily advancing upon the powerful fortress of Erzinga from the north and the south, says a Russian official statement issued today. On the east the Russian advance guards are within fifteen miles of the place, which is eighty miles southwest of Erzerum.

London, July 24.—10:45 a.m.—The Germans have been driven back twelve miles at one point on the Riga front, according to a Reuter's dispatch from Petrograd. Progress for the Russians is claimed on a front running from the Gulf of Riga to Eskull, a distance of more than 30 miles, the greatest advance being made along the coast line.

The dispatch says that fighting went on without pause for four days prior to Sunday. It has now halted, as the Russians require time to consolidate the ground they have gained, and the Germans are waiting for reinforcements being brought from other sections of the eastern front.

GERMAN DESTROYER SQUADRON
IS CHASED INTO PORT WELL
HAMMERED BY THE BRITISH

[Canadian Press.]
London, July 24.—2:30 p.m.—Heavy fighting was heard off the Dutch coast all day Sunday, says a dispatch from The Hague to the Exchange Telegraph Company. Five German destroyers were observed returning towards Zebrugge. Two of them had a heavy list.

London, July 24.—2:02 p.m.—Six German torpedo boat destroyers were engaged in a running fight by British light forces off Schouwen bank yesterday, says an official statement issued by the British admiralty this afternoon. The German vessels were repeatedly hit, but they succeeded in reaching the Belgian coast.

"The text of the official statement says:

"At midnight of July 22, while near the North Hinder light vessel some of our light forces sighted three enemy destroyers who retired before damage was inflicted on them. Subsequently off Schouwen bank six enemy destroyers were engaged, and a running fight ensued, during which the enemy was repeatedly hit, but he succeeded in reaching the Belgian coast."

"One of our vessels was hit once, and one officer and one man were slightly wounded. There was no other damage or casualty."

THE GERMAN STATEMENT.
Berlin, July 24.—Via London, 4 p.m.—German torpedo boats in their raid from Flanders on the night of July 22-23, went up to the mouth of the Thames without sighting any British naval forces, says an official statement issued today by the German admiralty. Later they encountered several small British cruisers, but returned to their base undamaged.

ROBLIN'S COUNSEL
ASKS THAT COURT
QUASH INDICTMENT

Questions Authority of Courts
to Try Minister.
SAYS NO PRECEDENT

Claims People Punish Ministers of Crown by Turning Them Out.

[Canadian Press.]
Winnipeg, Man., July 24.—A. J. Andrews, K. C., general counsel for Sir Rodmond Roblin, Hon. Geo. Coldwell and Hon. James H. Howden argued before Mr. Justice Prendergast this morning that the indictment against the ex-ministers was faulty and should be quashed.

"I ask," he said, "for the discharge of the accused."

Andrews argued that under the Halsbury Corpus Act the accused should be released because they had been arrested in August last year, more than two sessions had passed since their commitments, the accused were ready and prepared for trial, but they had not been tried.

Andrews then moved formally that the indictment be quashed. He questioned the authority of the civil courts to try ministers of the crown for ministerial acts, and declared there was no precedent for the present course.

Answerable to the People.
"So far," he said, "as I have been able to discover, this is the first case where ministers of the crown have been charged in the courts with corruption while in office. The ministers are liable to the people constitutionally, and the people punish them by driving them from office or they should be tried by their peers by the House of Commons or the legislative assembly."

Mr. Andrews read the count in the indictment, charging the ex-ministers with conspiring with others to prevent William Salt from giving evidence before the public accounts committee and the royal commission. This count, he said, was based on a clause in the code declaring it a criminal offence to bribe or influence anyone from giving evidence in any "cause or matter," civil or criminal.

The most strained construction of the words "cause or matter," declared counsel, could not make these words apply to either legislative assembly or royal commission.

Could not be charged both with conspiracy to commit the offence and with the actual commission of the offence. He submitted that the counts from No. 9 to the end of the indictment should be quashed for these reasons. As to the other counts, he said, there were some 130 different charges. Each of these counts counts one to nine be quashed because they were contrary to the provisions of the code. Each of these counts included several crimes.

During the month the heavy fighting around Ypres caused the losses among officers in the Canadian contingent of 109 killed, 304 wounded and 51 missing. Of the Australians 14 were killed and 32 wounded; Indians, 16 killed, 55 wounded; field artillery, 20 killed, 42 wounded; London regiments, 6 killed, 81 wounded; flying corps, 14 killed, 17 wounded, 6 missing.

Brig.-Gens. Kirk and Mercer were killed and Brig.-Gen. Williams was reported to be a prisoner. Three other brigadier-generals were wounded, while nine lieutenant-colonels were killed.

The lists also contain the names of 206 officers made prisoners at Kut-el-Amara.