

GEN. HAIG IS PUSHING ON TO BAPAUME

Success at Pozieres Means First Breaking of German Third Line.

BIG VICTORY NEAR

British Five Miles From a Decisive One, Turning Enemy Positions.

(By Arthur S. Draper.)

London Cable.—The capture of the last of Pozieres, reported by Gen. Haig to-day, though it involves the clearing of only a few acres of ground, has rejoiced all Britain and greatly encouraged the belief that the Allies' offensive will win through. For more than the ground actually won, the success means the first breaking of the German third line since the fiasco of La Bassée nearly 18 months ago; success against the German veterans at a time when it was evident they had put forth all their strength and at a place they had resolved to hold at any cost; and, finally, the capture of heights which are the key both to the powerfully fortified Albert Ridge, including the bloody ground of Longueval, Guldentom, Combles and the Fournaux wood and to the plains sloping toward Bapaume beyond.

EXPECT NEW SPURT BY ALLIES.

The army experts expect to-night that the British offensive will take a new spurt, as soon as the captured ground can be consolidated. The statement that two trenches to the west have already been cleared is believed to show that Gen. Haig is already pushing on along the Bapaume road, and that he will soon be on the flank and perhaps in the rear of the ridge forts he has been unable to seize by direct assaults. On his right, too, he is now in a much better position, since from the new positions guns can enfilade the powerful fortifications of Thiéval and of the almost impregnable Leipzig redoubt. All these positions are expected to be in British hands soon.

This British are now about five miles from a decisive victory, in the capture of Bapaume and the turning of the German positions along at least a 30-mile front.

Their resources are unlimited, while the Germans are forced to shuttle men back and forth to meet the changing pressure.

BRITISH TROOPS WILL IMPROVE.

It must also be taken into consideration that the majority of the British troops are now gaining their first fighting experience. They will naturally improve, especially the artillery.

The final clearing out of Pozieres, which the British considered the strongest point along the eight-mile sector, where they have been driving for the last 11 days, came after midnight on Tuesday, after three days and nights of some of the most desperate fighting of the war. The first rush of the Anzac men chosen for the tremendous task carried them halfway through the village on Saturday night. But from that time on they have been winning literally only foot by foot; each house, the ruins of each cellar, had been turned into a separate and powerful fortress, and from these the Germans had to be literally blasted out.

HAND GRENADES AND KNIVES.

Hand grenades, knives, occasionally the bayonet, were about the only arms that could be used. But finally, last night, the remnants of the Australian forces came to look down into the valley below; where the German communication trenches are, and to see in the distance the lights of Bapaume.

A German counter-attack is expected at any moment. The Germans have shown how valuable they regard the ruins. Three times during the three days vicious counter-attacks have been thrown against the Anzac men, and they had to defend themselves desperately before going back to their slow, murderous, clean-up work. The reports from Berlin of the preparations for a German offensive are taken seriously here, and supported by the reports of British officers. If Germany cannot hold here—if she cannot regain the lost ground—then it will be certain that in time her defenses will be worn through. To fail to attempt to expel the Anzacs, the strategists say, would be an admission of defeat.

AS ENEMY ALIEN.

American Ex-Wife of German Held in London.

London Cable.—Baroness Bettina von Hutten has been arrested as an enemy alien, travelling more than five miles from her address without a permit. At the Police Court hearing the baroness protested that she was not a German, but American-born. She explained that she had been divorced from her German husband eight years ago, and had lived in England ever since, and that she believed she would regain all her rights of American citizenship whenever she returned to America. Scotland Yard detectives said there had been previous complaints against the baroness travelling about the country.

The presiding judge said it was doubtful whether the baroness could be considered an alien enemy. The case was adjourned in order to enable her to obtain counsel.

The baroness von Hutten was formerly Miss Betsy Riddle, of Pennsylvania. After her divorce from her husband she appeared on the stage in London.

THE BLACK LIST.

British Foreign Office Sure of Its Legality.

London Cable.—The Foreign Trade Department of the Foreign Office declines either to confirm or deny the story printed here to the effect that New York banks were consulted by the British officials before the blacklist was published.

Unofficially it is admitted that it is possible some such steps may have been taken, but the department here directly concerned has no knowledge of such negotiations. Steps already are being taken here by the Foreign Trade Department to consult directly with a number of firms on the list in an effort to secure their removal. The Government is anxious to expedite such inquiries, and declares that no obstacles will be placed in the way of any firm desiring to prove its innocence.

It is considered probable by neutral diplomats here that the British Government will make every effort to soften any bad effect the list may have had by direct negotiation with the blacklisted firms in an effort to have them removed, as the Foreign Office has so definitely satisfied itself as to the legality of the blacklist that diplomatic intervention is hardly likely to cause any modification of the act.

RUSS DRIVE TO LEMBERG SWEEPS ON

Fall of Brody, Key to the City, is Believed to be Near.

OUTNUMBERED

Czar's Forces On Teuton-Russ Front Total 2,902,000 Men.

London Cable.—The Russian forces in Volhynia are closing in on Brody, the key position to Lemberg. Heavy fighting is now in progress south of Lesznow, 12 miles north of Brody, and in the vicinity of Radzivilov, six miles to the northeast of the stronghold.

Brody lies in Northeastern Galicia, and is regarded as one of the strongest points on the line guarding Lemberg. Its fall would force a general retirement of the Teutonic forces in Galicia.

Austria admits officially that the Teutons have withdrawn before the heavy attacks around Brody by superior Russian forces, but asserts that heavy losses have been inflicted on the foe.

Meantime the Austrians have launched an offensive south of the Priepil ridge in Southern Bukovina. They have forced a passage of the Czarny Czeremosh River, capturing the Leights beyond. Counter-attacks by the Russians have been repulsed in this sector.

Field Marshal von Hindenburg is pressing a violent counter-attack in the north, while another important battle is being waged around the railway town of Baranavitch, further to the south.

Petrograd to-night reports that between July 16 and 25 the troops of Gen. Sakharoff captured 34,000 Austrian-Germans, 45 cannon and 71 machine guns. The prisoners taken in Tuesday's battle alone numbered 128 officers and 6,250 men.

TEUTONS OUTNUMBERED.

A despatch from Lausanne, Switzerland, says:

Carefully sifted information to-day shows that the Germans have on the eastern front about 900,000 and the Austrians 800,000, of whom they are said already to have lost some 300,000. The total of the Russian forces under the orders of General Kuropatkin and General Brusiloff equals 137 divisions of infantry and 36 divisions of cavalry, or 2,740,000 bayonets and 122,000 sabres, or a total of 2,902,000 men. General Brusiloff's army alone equals 1,175,000 men.

RUSSIAN REPORT.

Petrograd Cable.—Thursday's statement reads:

"In the sector of the Slonivka the fight for river crossings continues. In the region of Boldurovka we have advanced at some points.

"In Tuesday's battle we captured 128 officers, 6,250 men, 5 guns and 22 machine guns.

"During the night of Wednesday nearly a company of the enemy launched an attack on our position south of Lake Volcaino, to the north of Lake Miazdiol. The attackers were driven back to their trenches.

"In the district of Lobuz, south-east of Baranovichi, there were artillery duels and engagements with our front line detachments.

"An attack by an enemy detachment of about 50 or 60 men launched on Wednesday in the region of Urochisch-Bereznote, about twelve verst (seven miles) northeast of Lake Vygona, was repulsed by our fire."

LIGHTNING KILLED GIRLS.

St. John, N. B. Report.—A severe electrical storm which swept the province last evening killed two girls. At Bedell settlement, Carleton County, lightning struck the house of John St. Cunningham, instantly killing his fifteen-year-old daughter, Myrtle, and setting fire to the dwelling. At "Como Ridge, near Edmundston, a bolt struck the house of Frank Dubey, and the tragedy at Bedell was practically duplicated. His seven-year-old daughter was killed and two small sons of the family and another daughter were burned. The house was destroyed.

ROYAL WELSH FUSILIERS WON HIGH PRAISE

Great Bravery at Givenchy Held After Giant Mine Explosion.

PROVED THEIR WORTH

Terrific Shock and Heavy Assault Failed to Shake Them.

London Cable.—Official praise for the Royal Welsh Fusiliers is expressed in the statement from British headquarters dealing with the Givenchy counter-attack of June 22. The correspondent says in reviewing the report:

The Royal Welsh Fusiliers taught the enemy a wholesome lesson the day before yesterday in a very gallant and successful affair. The particular incident in question began with the explosion by the enemy of what is probably one of the largest mines yet used by either side upon this front. At all events it made a crater about 120 feet across, while the area of the debris is over 300 feet by 350 feet. This is believed to be at least one-third larger than any former mine used in this region, and it is estimated that the enemy must have used many tons of explosives.

The scene of the affair, was the Givenchy Hill, which is only a hill as the term is used here, to signify some sort of elevation in the ground. In this case, the hill is at its highest not more than 20 or 35 feet above the level of the surrounding country, but in this flat region any eminence has importance.

The mammoth mine was exploded at a few minutes before 2 a. m. on June 22nd, accompanied by the usual heavy bombardment, which, beginning shortly after the mine was fired, continued, first on the front trenches until the infantry attack was delivered, and then after the usual formula, on the communication and support trenches behind so as to interfere with the bringing up reinforcements. The explosion was, as may be imagined, terrific. The mine, which was very deep, was between the old pearl-craters and our front line, the front of which was smashed in. The infantry then came on to attack and presumably, to hold the ground.

ADVANCE THREE COLUMNS ABREAST.

Everything goes to show that the attack had been long prepared and carefully organized in every detail. The enemy attacked in three columns abreast, at equal distances apart, each party led by its own officers.

The enemy reached our trenches, or, rather, they reached the hither edge of the great crater at the points where our front trenches had been. On both sides, however, quite undeterred either by the explosion or the bombardment, the Welshmen were waiting for them; and there they seem to have followed some really great hand-to-hand fighting, in which a small detachment of one of the pioneer battalions rendered good service. The Germans, as is their way on such occasions, were armed with bludgeons, daggers and rifles. Our men had their bayonets and rifles, and there is no doubt that, in their hands, the regulation weapons demonstrated their superiority. What the enemy losses were it is impossible to say. They had made very careful arrangements for getting their dead and wounded away, but they left enough to leave no doubt about the severity of the kind of handling they got, and, with all their tons of explosives and elaborate preparation, they failed to gain an inch of ground. In fifteen minutes from the time when they reached our front line they had been thrown back again and were caught both by machine-gun and artillery fire as they went.

LAID OUT TWO WITH FISTS.

There were many conspicuously gallant deeds in the dreadful melee. One of the officers of the Fusiliers is known to have killed four of the enemy before he was shot himself. A private, having broken his bayonet, is said to "have laid out" two of the attackers with his fists. A machine gun had been blown from its position by the explosion and lay in front of our lines, whence the Germans were carrying it off. Two men of the Fusiliers went out for it and both gave their lives. But they saved the gun, which is safely in our hands. An officer was buried by the debris of the explosion; he was pinned down and partially covered by the wreckage. The part of him exposed was invisible to the Germans, but they saw our men trying to rescue him, and, guessing the situation, they played a machine gun on the spot, making it impossible for anyone to approach and evidently seeking to kill the man, through the interposing sand, as he lay. They failed, however, and after he had remained there all day, as soon as dusk fell he was brought in by our men, and is now in a hospital, bruised and hurt by the explosion, but un wounded.

It was not a big affair as things in this war are measured; but was evidently important in German eyes, from the size of the mine, the weight of the bombardment, the elaborate attack in three columns, and the jetted preparation. It was a total failure.

What is best is the effect on the men of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers. They never had any doubt that they were better men than the Germans; and now, man to man, they have

proved it; though the Germans came on fresh and many of our men were shaken and bruised by the explosion. Since then it has rained almost continuously and the trenches are half flooded, the whole place a horrid scene of wreck and carnage, but the men are as light-hearted as men can be. The Germans must be thoroughly disgusted.

GAINS IN AFRICA.

Huns Driven From Strong Positions in Last Colony.

London Cable.—The following official statement on the progress of the British campaign in German East Africa was given out to-night:

"Brig-Gen. Northey reports that on July 24 he drove the main German southern detachment of the enemy from strongly organized positions astride the Neu Langenburg-Irangi road at Malangali. After counter-attacks the enemy retired hurriedly in the direction of Irangi, abandoning a 4.1-inch howitzer and two machine guns.

"Among a number of German Europeans captured previously was Dr. Styr, late governor of the Neu Langenburg district. Dr. Styr has died of wounds. A majority of the surviving members of the crew of the German cruiser Koenigsburg form part of the German forces in this district."

HOLY WILLIE'S NEW APPEAL

Kaiser Sends Letter to His People From Front.

"Everything at Stake"—Hatred of Britain.

London Cable.—The letter from Kaiser Wilhelm passionately appealing to the German people to stand firm and unwavering, no matter how the tide of battle flows, has been printed in all the German papers. The letter was circulated by the semi-official Wolff News Agency. Dated from the front in the West, the letter says in part:

"This battle is raging, huge beyond all previous imagination. Rejuvenated, perfectly equipped with all they want, Russia's armies again have broken against our bulwarks in the East. This has eased the situation in Italy. France has experienced a regeneration in this war of which she hardly believed herself capable. She has dragged her dilatory English ally into joining the offensive on the Somme, and whatever inward worth the British army has, it has an abundance of artillery.

The iron hurricane rages against our brave German men at the Somme. Negroes and white men come upon us in wave after wave, in ever-fresh storms, wild and sullen. Everything is at stake, the ice-cold haberdashers on the Thames yearn for our holiest things. The health and life of our women and our children are menaced. Even neutrals must bear hunger. Only the depths of the ocean are open to us.

"What, German people, is your duty in this hour? The army wants no exhortations. It has fought superhumanly. It will fight until final victory. But the people at home—this is their duty. To suffer in silence, to bear their renunciation with dignity. Those at home are not all doing these things. Not all are alive to the tremendous seriousness of the times. Are our people at home the same people as at the beginning of the war? The writer fears not.

THE HOUR OF DESTINY.

"Let us remember that this is no ordinary rupture of ordinary life. It is the hour of destiny for our Fatherland, the hour which will influence us for centuries. We must unite in opposition to the entire world. We must co-operate in the struggle.

"Any man or woman who hangs his or her head or suffers despondency to enter his soul is guilty now of treason. Every word of complaint or discouragement is a crime against our fathers, our sons and our brothers. Let us show the greatness of the German nation, to not jeopardize everything by petty squabbling. It is no time for internecine strife. But it is time for holding together. In this hour the best blood of the nation, mature men and budding youths, are presenting their breasts to the iron hail of the English, Russian and African herds. Everything is at stake."

This is in strange contradiction to repeated assertions from German sources that the British offensive has reached its highwater mark. It is taken here to show conclusively that Germany is thoroughly alarmed.

FRENCH GAINS ABOUT VERDUN

Are Again On the Offensive On That Front.

London Cable.—Heavy fighting marked the day on the Verdun front, with the French again on the offensive. They carried out actions against the important Froid Terre ridge, which the Germans claim to have repulsed, and west of the Thiamont work, where they claim to have made progress.

The artillery fire has increased to a stage of great violence in many sectors, especially those of Hill No. 304, Fleury and Chanols, while the Germans are bombarding the Lauffe field work and Port Souville with heavy shells.

NO REST FOR ALLIES TILL BERLIN TAKEN

Lord Derby is Highly Elated After a Visit to British Front in France.

MAGNIFICENT MEN

New Armies Are Superb, and Every Man Confident of Victory.

London Cable.—Lord Derby, Under-Secretary of War, who recently visited the British front, to-day gave the International News Service his impression of the work being done there by the British army:

"I never saw such absolute confidence, not only among the officers, but all the grades from the generals down. The spirit is absolutely magnificent. Men who, fifteen months ago, were in counting houses, are to-day the finest soldiers imaginable.

"After all, you cannot beat a volunteer army, where such spirit and confidence exists, for, remember, I should say at least 93 per cent. of the army are volunteers, while the remainder really only wanted their minds made up for them."

Lord Derby was asked whether the ground gained in the recent British advance was worth the losses of men.

Lord Derby said: "There is no question about it."

He paid tribute to the Prussians, who he said, were fighting like "tigers," but their confident spirit was incomparable with the British.

Regarding the length of the war, Lord Derby said that any one who names a specific time could only be described as a fool, but that the next two weeks ought to see great things achieved.

"What will you do with the Kaiser if you get him?" Lord Derby was asked.

"I cannot say, but I promise he won't be able to do any more harm," replied the Under-Secretary, adding: "But we've got to get him first."

"When you get to Bapaume will you rest there before beginning a new offensive?" he was asked.

"We won't rest until we get to Berlin," came the reply.

Lord Derby made an earnest plea for America's help in ending what he termed "German Kultur."

"We want America in with us," he added. "Not necessarily in the war itself, but after it is over to help to put an end to this thing called German Kultur. I realize, and always have done so, that the United States is overwhelmingly pro-ally. I can also understand that there must be a certain amount of friction between the two countries during a war such as this, but our aims are the same."

Lord Derby looked toward America, joining England and her allies at all events after the war in order to prevent a repetition of war like the present.

RUSS SURPRISE THE AUSTRIANS

Swamps Held Up Sakharoff's Drive On Brody.

But He Swung Round and Struck From North.

Petrograd Cable.—The brilliant blow struck by General Sakharoff along the River Slonevka, north of Brody, has injected a new element of surprise into the constantly-changing situation on the eastern front.

The original attack against Brody, which followed the fall of Dubno fortress, came to a sharp halt before the swamps and thick forests, which offered a strong barrier to any direct advance along the Dubno-Lemberg railroad, and since the beginning of General Brusiloff's drive, the Russian forces have been compelled to rest on the Russian side of the Galician frontier near Radzivilov.

When it became evident that Brody could not be taken from the west, General Sakharoff began a rapid extension of his front southward from the Lutsk region, and is now making a strong flank attack on the Brody-Lemberg line from the north. The River Slonevka was considered a difficult obstacle on this line of advance, but it has already been successfully forded, and the Russian forces in this group are now scarcely ten miles distant from Brody.

The joint pressure of these forces and, thus stationed at Radzivilov now definitely threatens the Brody-Lemberg line, and is likely to bring about the retirement of the Austrians from Brody in the direction of Lemberg.

The Austrian answer to the Russian attack has been renewed attempts to advance in the region 50 miles to the north on the Vladimir-Volynsk road, with a hope of withdrawing General Sakharoff's troops northward and lessening the pressure on Brody. But it is announced that this attempt to advance has been repulsed by the Russians without the necessity of sending reinforcements from other points.

Events are still developing on the extreme southern flank, where the Cossacks are engaging the Austro-German rearguard in the Carpathian passes. At several points the Russians are only ten or twelve miles from the Hungarian frontier.

AGAINST RABIES. Provincial Authorities Taking Safety Measures.

Toronto Report.—The Provincial Board of Health is alive to the necessity of preventing the spread of rabies in the Province, particularly in the western part, and it is understood that new regulations will be drafted which will order that dogs be tied up or left in enclosures for a period of one year. It is declared that muzzling is a farce. Since the beginning of the year thirty cases of people being bitten by dogs suffering from rabies have been reported. Many cattle and hogs throughout the farming districts have also been bitten by rabid dogs. In one instance a whole dog kennel was affected and the animals had to be destroyed.

The cases are reported from the following counties: Brant, Dufferin, Elgin, Grey, Middlesex, Ontario, Oxford, Peel, Perth, Simcoe, Wentworth, Wellington and York.

It is pointed out by the Provincial Health authorities that Municipal Councils of places of under 100,000 population have the power to pass regulations dealing with the confinement of dogs, and in places over 100,000 the Police Commissioners have that power.

LEMBERG IS THREATENED BY RUSSIANS

Gen. Sakharoff Near Brody, Which Guards Way to the City.

HINDENBURG BUSY

Makes Counter-Blow at Riga to Relieve Pressure On the South.

London Cable.—The Germans and Austrians appear unable to make a successful stand anywhere against the victorious Russian forces. General Sakharoff in the fighting on the Slonevka River, a branch of the Styr, succeeded in further bending back the Teuton lines and captured more than 4,000 additional prisoners. General Sakharoff's recent success brought him within about 12 miles of Brody, which guards the approaches to Lemberg and places von Bothmer's army in danger.

While Berlin reports that the Russians have been unsuccessful in their attacks on Volhynia, and that only advance guard actions have taken place on von Ermolli's front, Vienna admits a retirement south of Lesznow, in Galicia, near the Volhynian frontier, and that the Russians gained some advantages in attacks near Radzivilov, on the direct route to Lemberg.

HINDENBURG'S COUNTER-BLOW.

With the Russians making further inroads into Galicia and delivering heavy blows on the main road to Lemberg, Field Marshal von Hindenburg has launched a counter-blow in the far north.

Fighting of the heaviest character took place along practically the entire eastern front to-day, extending from the Riga sector 900 miles southward to Volhynia and Galicia.

The German stroke in the north was delivered both by land and in the air. While an aeroplane squadron was hurling bombs on the Russian station of Oesel, an island in the Gulf of Riga, Hindenburg's troops drove against the Russian front 20 miles west of Riga. The official statement received to-night from Petrograd admits that they pierced the Russian front, but declares they later were driven back.

That this is only the first move in an offensive designed to relieve the pressure on Linsingen and von Boehm-Ermolli's corps in the south is the opinion here.

RUSSIAN REPORT.

Petrograd, Cable.—Wednesday's official statement says:

"In the region of Kemmern, after artillery preparation, the Germans made two attacks, and were on the point of forcing back our front-line detachments when, owing to our concentrated fire, the enemy was compelled to fall back leaving many dead and wounded. During these battles the Germans used explosive bullets and tear-producing shells.

"In the region northwest of Baranovichi a fierce artillery battle was waged on both sides, front-line detachments succeeded in making small advances at some points.

"Six enemy aviators threw 32 bombs on the Gamlira station. Eleven aeroplanes also threw 71 bombs on the station at Pogorelyc.

"During the night, after fierce fighting in the region of the village of Vonski, southwest of Baranovichi a company of the enemy crossed the River Shara and approached our wire entanglement, but were repulsed by our rifle and gunfire.

"In the region of the River Slonevka, a branch of the Styr, our troops, crossing to the left bank of the river, continue to press the retreating enemy, who suffered great losses. We have taken prisoner 63 officers, 4,000 men, five guns, six machine guns, 12 cases of munitions and many other stores. Prisoners are continuing to arrive."

Power acquired by guilt was never used for a good purpose.—Tacitus.