

THE NET CIRCULATION OF THE GLOBE DURING JULY, 1917, WAS 2,402,521, A DAILY AVERAGE OF 92,405

The Globe

THE WEATHER: Probabilistic—Local thunderstorms, but mostly fair and decidedly warm. The sun rises at 5:27 a.m. and sets at 7:15 p.m.

VOL. LXXIV. NUMBER 21,090.

TORONTO, MONDAY, AUGUST 20, 1917—FOURTEEN PAGES.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

HAIG AND CURRIE GET GRIP ON WEST FRONT "BOB" ROGERS' PLANS HAVE TORY BACKING AND SPLIT IS IMPENDING

LG'S AS THOUGH ROGERS. CONTROLS THE SITUATION

Bulk of Conservatives Are Said to be drifting to His Standard—Franchise Bill Likely

(Staff Correspondence of The Globe.) OTTAWA, Aug. 19.—There is now every indication that, prior to dissolution and election, the Government will bring down a "Franchise Bill"—and a fairly stiff one, too. The Government itself may not be aware of the fact, and Premier Borden may not yet have reached a decision. Conservatives in the House have, however, decided upon this course of action, and at present they have the bit in their mouth, and Hon. Robert Rogers for their leader de facto.

They are determined upon a Franchise Bill which will disfranchise all naturalized aliens and their children for a certain number of years, the time of its duration to be specified. The strong feeling was made manifest in the House at yesterday's sitting, when Mr. R. B. Bennett (Calgary), speaking during the discussion of the Northwest Mounted Police estimates, protested against the diminution of that force. It was needed, he declared amid pronounced approval, to cope with alien enemies. In more than a dozen cases recently, the Calgary man declared, barns and crops had been destroyed presumably by "the enemy within our gates."

B.C. PROHIBITION IN EFFECT OCT. 1

Question of Compensation, Says Premier Brewster, is Under Consideration

(Canadian Press Despatch.) Victoria, B.C., Aug. 19.—The prohibition bill passed at 3:30 Friday afternoon. Premier Brewster announced that the question of compensation was under consideration, and if a board were appointed it would be under the public inquiries act. The bill comes into effect October 1. The House prorogued at 4 o'clock.

THE NEWS OF THE DAY

CONTENTS. Detailed weather report on page 6. 2. British navy grant to-day. War Summary (continued from page 1). 3. French drive for back. Explosions at Rigaud. Canadian casualties. British navy grant to-day. 4. Editorial. 5. Conception bill awaits Governor-General's signature. Dr. Clark not to run again. Fox driven back by Russ forces. 6-7. Toronto news. 8. What women are doing. 9. Sporting news. 10-11. Financial and commercial. 12-13. Condensed advertisements. 14. Teuton warships roughly handled. Tremendous work by French airmen. Gunner brings down fifty-second plane.

Nearing a Crisis

OTTAWA, Aug. 19.—There is every indication here that matters Governmental are reaching a crisis that will find its culmination in the next forty-eight hours. It is said that the Borden-White-Sifton-Meighen plan is to hurry reconstruction and "spring it" at once. The Hon. "Bob" Rogers, on the other hand, is reaching out for control, and may get it, as the seventy-one Conservative members who applied the second coat of whitewash are solidly for him. The grain-growers of the West mentioned in previous despatches as likely to be taken into the proposed reconstruction Cabinet are T. A. Crerar and H. W. Woods.

NEW RUSS DRIVE "AT EARLY DATE"

General Korniloff Sends Reassuring Message to Sir Douglas Haig

(Through Reuter's Ottawa Agency.) London, Aug. 19.—Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters in France telegraphed: "General Korniloff has telegraphed Sir Douglas Haig as follows: 'I have the honor to inform you that I have taken over the command of the Russian armies. I am convinced that on the re-establishment of strict discipline the Russian armies will devote all their powers at an early date to assist the efforts of the allies towards the attainment of the common objects which unite us.'"

SIXTEEN KILLED IN TROLLEY SMASH

(Canadian Press Despatch.) DOVER, Eng., Aug. 19.—Sixteen persons were killed and forty injured to-day when a crowded street car on a suburban line ran wild on a steep hill, at the foot of which it was wrecked. The accident was due to failure of the brakes. The casualties include officers, soldiers and sailors. Not one person on the car escaped injury.

BIG HUN SUB IS BLOWN UP

Plunger is Completely Destroyed by Collision and a British Gun

CREW LOST WITH IT (Special Despatch to The Globe.) New York, Aug. 19.—The officers of a British freighter which arrived yesterday at an Atlantic port brought the news of the sinking of one of the latest types of German U-boats by gunfire after a collision with their vessel off the coast of Ireland, on the eastward voyage to a port in England. "It was about 3 o'clock in the afternoon," said one of the senior officers of the ship, "and we were about 125 miles off the Irish coast, steaming along at about thirteen knots in clear weather and calm sea. Just after six bells struck, the lookout man at the foremast sang out: 'Submarine right under the starboard bow!' The Captain and myself were on the bridge at the time, and we rushed over to starboard just in time to see a big U-boat coming to the surface. She hit us hard, giving us a blow on the bluff of the bow of our ship, which carried away her periscope and started her leaking from the impact. "Blinded and helpless, the submarine was swung by the water, thrown from our bow to the starboard side and grated along toward the stern. In the meantime, the Captain sent word to the crew of the six-inch gun we had mounted aft to have it run out, and ready when there was a chance to fire. The Captain, from the Royal Marine Artillery on board. He was a crack shot, and was waiting keenly for a chance to hit one of the U-boats in return for one of their craft having left his brother to drown in the open sea after his ship had been sunk. "In less than five minutes to spin this yarn," the officer continued, "the big U-boat passed under the counter after and she was about 100 yards astern, just hitting us hard, giving us a blow on the depression of the gun, when the first shot was fired and struck her amidships. As the 100-lb. shell from our gun exploded, the submarine's petrol tanks blew up, and a bright flame shot up fully 125 feet. We saw three or four of her crew try to climb out of the man-holes on deck as the second shot was fired. This one blew the undersea craft to pieces."

HAIG PUSHES LINE ON THE YPRES-POELCAPELLE ROAD

All Objectives Taken, Including Some Strongly Fortified Farms—Enemy Losses Are Heavy and the British Light

(Canadian Press Despatch.) London, Aug. 19.—The official report from British Headquarters in France to-night reads: "By a successful minor operation early Sunday morning in the neighborhood of the Ypres-Poelcapelle Road our line advanced to a depth of about five hundred yards on a mile front, and all our objectives, including a series of strongly-fortified farms, were captured at very slight loss to us. The enemy's losses were considerable. We took several prisoners. "The German prisoners captured by the allies during the fighting Thursday northeast of Ypres are now ascertained to number 2,114, including fifty-five officers. "Strong westerly winds prevailed yesterday. The activity of our air-planes continued; bombing raids and artillery and photographic work were carried out successfully throughout the day. Three German airplanes were brought down in the fighting; four others were driven down out of control. Eight of ours are missing."

NOT LESS THAN 200,000,000 BUSHELS WHEAT IN WEST

Information wired on Saturday to Sir John Aird, General Manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, by the Superintendent of the bank at Winnipeg, after three extensive trips through Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, is to the effect that 200,000,000 bushels is the lowest estimate that could be placed on the wheat crop of the Canadian West. At this date it is too early to make an accurate forecast as to the probable yield of the coarse grains. The wire received by Sir John Aird was as follows: "Reports from all districts indicate that grain heads are filling out surprisingly well. On information now available a lower estimate for wheat than 200,000,000 bushels would not be warranted." The 1914 crop was 140,958,000; 1915, 376,448,000, and 1916, 167,000,000.

VENIZELOS SURE OF ALLIED TRIUMPH

(Special Cable Despatch to The Globe.) LONDON, Aug. 19.—In response to a request for a message to the British people on the opening of the fourth year of the war, M. Venizelos, the Greek Premier, has sent from Athens the following: "After three years of war I am now more than ever convinced of the final triumph of the nations representing the democratic idea, and I am pleased that Greece may throw in her lot with those."

TO-DAY'S WAR SUMMARY

GENERAL HAIG CONTINUES TO PAVE THE WAY FOR A GRAND OFFENSIVE. Another successful minor operation was carried out yesterday near the Ypres-Poelkappelle road, where he advanced his line five hundred yards on a mile front and gained all his objectives, including a series of strongly fortified farms. The enemy's losses were considerable and the British slight. Several prisoners were taken. The total number of captures in Thursday's battle northeast of Ypres is 2,114, including 55 officers. The Canadians in their fighting around Hill 70 have taken a total of 1,100 Teutons. Mr. Stewart Lyon reported yesterday that the Germans had for the time accepted defeat in their desperate efforts to retake the positions of which Hill 70 is the dominating ground. Violent German counter-attacks, continuing through two or three days, and in which the best of Hindenburg's soldiers have been used with murderous generosity, have failed utterly against the splendid valor of the Canadians.

CURRIE'S MEN KEEP TEUTONS FROM SHIPS

Fierce Battle Around Hill 70 is Coming to a Triumphant Close

(By Stewart Lyon, Special Correspondent of The Canadian Press.) London, Aug. 19.—Great interest has been aroused by the proceedings of the International Conference of Seafarers of all grades called to consider the U-boat crimes, which resumed yesterday under the Presidency of Havelock Wilson. Captain Moor, representing the captains and officers of the British mercantile marine, read communications from Swedish, Norwegian and French societies of captains and officers expressing general approval of the objects of the conference. The French message was especially cordial, and read: "We express our adherence to the principle represented by the conference."

BATTLE OF LANGEMARCK ONE OF WAR'S FIERCEST

Germany Now Admit Loss of Much-Prized Position After Claiming the Recapture of It—Battle for Possession of Village One of the Fiercest of the Great War

(Copyright in Canada by The New York Times Co. Special Cable Despatch to The Globe and The New York Times.) War Correspondent's Headquarters, Sunday.—The enemy, after denying our taking of Langemarck, now admits the loss of it. Our prisoners, who were brought through the place, had the German wireless read out to them, and were abashed by the truth of the message. It was a German Sergeant-major who put up the only excuse. He laughed and said: "In this war it is only those who win who can afford to tell the official truth. A reverse is always covered by a lie." We are well beyond Langemarck, and to-day I went among the men who got there first, fighting their way past machine gun blockhouses, which is the new system of German defence; past deadly machine guns, the fire that came out of them, and through to the village and its surrounding swamps. One young officer of the Somerset's knew most of what happened, and his own adventures that day would fill a book if told in detail. He took me into his tent and showed me how his kit had been pierced by a bullet and torn by a bayonet. He said he was surprised to have had no more than a hurt hand and a body bruised all over, but with a whole skin.

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BRITISH GUNNERS COMPEL ENEMY TO CHANGE TACTICS

Latter Adopts System of Scattering His Advance Forces Over a Great Depth—Haig's Artillery Buries Teuton Front Line Trenches Under Avalanche of Shells

(Canadian Press Despatch.) BRITISH FRONT IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM, Aug. 19.—(By the Associated Press.)—The beginning of the fourth year of the war finds the Germans rapidly making a radical change in their methods of defence along the British front in France. The continuous lines of wonderfully constructed forward trenches, with deep dugouts, in which lived and fought great numbers of men, are fast passing into the discard. The enemy is adopting the system of scattering his advance forces over a great depth. Cunningly constructed strongholds among the myriad of shell holes along the front now conceal innumerable small and isolated garrisons of men who formerly fought shoulder to shoulder along great stretches of picturesque ditches, through which communication was not broken for miles. This alteration has been brought about by the ever-growing preponderance of British artillery, which has buried the German front line trenches under an avalanche of shells, and has rendered the famous dugouts mantraps in which countless thousands have lost their lives without a chance of fighting back. The continuous deluge of breaking steel made repair work on the trenches impossible, and as the Germans were gradually pushed back they of necessity were forced to invent another mode of stemming the ever-advancing tide. So it has come to be a depth of defences on which the German depends in many places rather than the strength of his first-line trenches. The recent allied offensive east and north of Ypres disclosed many examples of his new scheme of fighting, which bids fair to take the place of the tactics of the past three years. Wherever the German front-line trenches have been made untenable, or where there is a possibility of their being destroyed by the allied artillery, the Germans have been forced to pick out the defended shell holes from the thousands of others scattered about the front. Where time has allowed, the Germans have made the shell-hole defences with elaborate care. Each nest is heavily protected by barbed wire, and the chambers beneath are reinforced with timbers and concrete. In these the infantry lurk with machine guns and rifles, ready to rush out and begin firing if an attack is launched against them. The defences within Lens and suburbs are striking examples of the German tendency to depend more and more upon large numbers of semi-isolated garrisons rather than mass their men in trenches, where they would be the mercy of the British artillery. Lens is a city of concrete, and the ground beneath is honey-combed with tunnels. Almost every building has been destroyed by the Germans, and the ruins have been fortified with machine-gun emplacements. So long as the Germans remain on the defensive it is improbable that they will return to the methods of warfare inaugurated when they swept forward and were pushing the allies hard. The fighting among these new German defences has given rise to many thrilling incidents. In the battle about Langemarck on the opening of the latest offensive a young officer and twenty Somerset men had got through Langemarck and were forging ahead along the trench when they encountered two concrete redoubts, one behind the other, which were still firing into the town. The Somersets surrounded the first redoubt, and, although under a cruel fire, assaulted it with bombs and machine guns and forced the garrison of thirty Germans to surrender.

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KEEP TEUTONS FROM SHIPS

Proposal of British Seamen to Punish the Huns for Sub Atrocities

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