

GERMANS MURDER A BRITISH CAPTAIN

Cavell Case Paralleled by Execution of Captain Fryatt Who Tried to Ram a Submarine

Captain Charles Fryatt of the British steamer *Brussard*, which was captured and taken in to Zebrugge last month by the Germans, was executed by shooting after a naval court-martial because of his alleged act in attempting previously to ram a German submarine. The trial was held at Bruges Thursday. U.S. Ambassador Gerard was instructed by Great Britain to see that Fryatt obtained a fair trial, but his efforts were fruitless. News of the execution of Captain Fryatt caused a painful impression at the British Foreign Office. Under the instructions of Viscount Grey, the Foreign Secretary, a note was despatched immediately to the American Embassy requesting that James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador at Berlin, procure complete details of the affair.

The first intimation of the trial of Captain Fryatt was called to the attention of the Foreign Office by press reports on July 18 to the effect that he was to be tried as the result of finding on him a watch containing an inscription reciting his efforts to ram a German submarine.

Watch Story German Lie
From inquiries made of the owners of the steamer *Wrexham*, which Captain Fryatt commanded when the alleged incident took place, the Foreign Office learned the captain had with him neither a watch nor a letter to the effect that he had attempted to ram a submarine with him when he was captured. Therefore, officials in London state, the charges must have been based on press reports.

When the news that Captain Fryatt was to be tried was received the Foreign Office immediately sent a note to the American Ambassador, Walter Hines Page, requesting that American diplomatic representatives take all necessary steps to provide for his defence, calling attention to the fact that Fryatt's act in steering towards a submarine and forcing her to dive was essentially defensive, and precisely the same as if he had used the defensive arm which the United States and Great Britain hold to be an undoubted right.

Another Cavell Episode
No reply was received from Ambassador Gerard, but the Foreign Office is convinced he acted with his usual promptitude. Therefore it is their theory that the trial and execution of Captain Fryatt was hurried even more than in the case of Miss Edith Cavell.

Discussing the case with the Associated Press, Baron Newton, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, who during the conversation was summoned to Foreign Secretary Grey's office for the details of the report as received by us, the execution of Captain Fryatt seems to be worse than the Cavell case. It is an extremely grave incident, the importance of which it would be difficult to exaggerate. It must be borne in mind that when the alleged ramming took place German submarines were attacking merchant ships without any warning whatsoever. According to wireless messages from Germany, Captain Fryatt was executed "for a franc-tireur crime against armed German sea forces."

GEN. HUGHES IN LONDON

Acclaimed as Canada's Kitchener— Gives an Interview

General Sir Sam Hughes arrived in London Sunday afternoon. General Hughes stated that the main object of his visit was to continue the work of reorganization of the Canadian forces in England and at the front, which had to be suspended two months ago owing to his return to Ottawa. Sir Sam said that recruiting among the French-Canadians was now picking up in a marked degree, indeed it was more than satisfactory. Three London papers have in the past week advocated a public welcome to General Hughes, whom they hail as the Lord Kitchener of Canada. The Sunday Pictorial says that if he were to ride through London at the head of his gallant troops he would receive acclamations Canada would never forget. In an interview Sir Sam says Canada's message to Britain was: "To persevere is to conquer."

"No peace terms must be discussed," the Commander-in-Chief of the Canadian forces continues, "except the complete surrender of Germany. Canada is determined to fight to the finish. The wives, mothers and sisters of our Canadian lads are determined that this war shall be fought to a victorious conclusion. No matter how long it may go on there will be a constant, steady stream of Canadian troops."

LET GERMANS REPENT

Sir George Foster Would Exclude All Things German

The members of the Royal Colonial Institute, London, have seldom listened to a more eloquent speech than that delivered by Sir George Foster at the luncheon given in his honor. Sir George urged the immediate adoption of a vigorous trade policy, excluding all things German. "There are to-day in our midst," he said, "men in responsible places who are actually pleading that Germany must be allowed time to recuperate as one of the nations of the earth, despite the methods she had adopted of outrage, pillage, violation and base betrayal of friendship and hospitality. I say that for at least a generation German business men should be excluded from the pale of the British Empire. Give them a good long time to repent but be sure they do repent, then let them come and pray to be re-admitted into the neighborhood and fellowship of decent civilization."

A London despatch on Monday said: British casualties in the month of July in all the war areas totalled 2,084 officers and 52,881 men.

GALICIAN POSITION FALLS TO RUSSIANS

Brody, Regarded as the Key to Lemberg, Captured With Nine Thousand Prisoners

Brody, the largest Galician city northwest of Lemberg, and one of the chief objectives of the Russian drive, which aims at a new invasion of the Crown land and the capture of its capital, fell into the hands of the Russians on Friday. The fall of the city was announced by the War Office in a brief sentence supplementary to the regular official report, which told of the pursuit after the Austro-Hungarians "in the direction of Brody." Evidently with a view to preparing the public for the loss of this important city, the Vienna War Office admitted that the Russians had penetrated the Lrsznioff-Brody road, added: "We are still fighting on the southern edge of Brody."

Invade Northeastern Galicia
Brody lies three and three-quarter miles from the Galician frontier. The city had been in Austrian hands since September 1, 1915, when it was captured in field Marshal von Mackensen's great drive, which carried his troops more than thirty miles westward beyond Brody.

Simultaneously with the success at Brody, which makes the long-expected new Russian invasion of northeastern Galicia an accomplished fact, the Russian army operating farther north, to the west of the Volhynian fortress of Lutsk, broke through the whole first line of the Teutons, driving the defenders into a precipitate flight and taking 9,050 prisoners, including 50 officers, among whom are two Generals and two regimental commanders, according to the Petrograd statement.

Heavy Foe Losses
A despatch to the Reuter Telegraph Company from Petrograd says: "General von Linsingen's recent losses on the Stry and Lipa Rivers are computed at least at 50,000 men out of the three corps engaged. The Russians are on the point of entering the northeast corner of Galicia, General Boehm-Ermolli and General Count von Bothmer being outflanked both on the north and south. Farther south Russian troops have fought their way to within four miles of the summit of the Carpathians. This advance indicates an invasion of Hungary through Jablonitz Pass is near. Several days ago Cossacks were reported to have slipped through the Carpathians at several points into Hungary."

BRITISH WIN GROUND IN FURIOUS BATTLE

Drove Enemy From Delville Wood and Hold All of Longueval Village

One of the most furious battles of the war is being waged on the Evremille Pozieres-Longueval front, where the British and Germans have been gripped in a bloody struggle for more than a week. The British troops are continuing to gain important ground against the most desperate resistance yet faced in any theatre. With their full weight of guns and with thousands of trained reinforcements the Germans are contesting every inch of the blood-soaked territory.

Hold All of Delville Wood
The Germans have been completely driven from the Delville Wood, just north of Longueval, a forest fortress behind the German third line of defence. The British won the last inch of ground in this vital position by night attack. The wood was held by the famous Brandenburg Corps, which has distinguished itself on every field from Warsaw to Verdun, and it was against these trained veterans that "Kitchener's Army of Clerks" scored its victory.

Under cover of an artillery fire so terrific that the German General Staff makes special comment upon it in their official report, the British continued their onward swing, attacking the Teutons at Longueval, the fortified village which has seen some of the heaviest fighting of the war. With the Germans already driven in from most of their outlying positions the British troops attacked the main defence works of the village, carrying several of the strongest.

THIRD IS ALLIES' YEAR

Sir Douglas Haig Gives Strong Assurances of Confidence

The following despatch was sent on Tuesday from British Headquarters at the front by Frederick Palmer: "The third year of the war will be the allies' year. No less than France, now that we are ready, we shall give all the strength there is in us to drive the invader from her soil and from that of Belgium. Britain will not achieve her full strength on land, however, until next summer. All those who believe that our cause is the cause of civilization may rest assured that this army has no thought except to go on delivering blow after blow until we have won that victory by force of arms which will secure an enduring peace."—General Sir Douglas Haig.

At the close of two years of war and of the first month of the British offensive, the Commander-in-Chief of the group of British armies in France, speaking of the situation, laid particular emphasis on the fact that the beginning of the third year of war saw the initiative entirely with the allies on all fronts, while Britain for the first time was exerting something like the power worthy of her numbers and resources on land. "The tide has turned," he said. "Time has been with the allies from the first. It is only a question of more time till we win a decisive victory, which is the one sure way to bring peace in this as in all other wars. Until this victory is won it ill becomes a British soldier in France to think of peace."

German airships raided the east coast of England early Saturday morning.

Honor Roll —for— Durham and District

A
Adair, John
Adair, Robin
Allan, Lieut. T.
Allen, Johnston
Ayott, Bert

B
Banks, George
Bailey, Michael
Bailey, J.
Bailey, T.
Baker, Chris
Basham, A.
Baker, Richard
Bell, Alex.
Blyth, Cecil
Bolger, John
Borthwick, David
Box, Fred
Bryon, J. C.
Brown, R.
Bryon, Percy
Bunce, Frank

C
Cotton, Victor
Calder, Roy
Campbell, W. A.
Campbell, G. W.
Carey, James
Chislett, Charles
Clark, Campbell
Colville, John
Cove, A.
Corkill, Joseph
Connolly, Arthur
Coutts, James
Corbett, Fred
Cross, Roy
Cross, J. H.
Crawford, Chas.

D
Davis, Percy
Darby, Wm.
Daniel, Percy
Davis, J. A.
Darling, C. H.
Derby, John
Dewar, A. C.
Dodsworth, H. W.
Donaldson, Alex.
Drumm, H. G.
Dunbar, Lachlan
Dyre, A.

E
Eccles, Roy
Edwards, Elmo
Edwards, Ivan
Elvidge, Vernon
Ewen, Robt

F
Falkingham, Wm.
Fluker, Ray
Findlay, Alex.
Findlay, Murray

G
Glover, E.
Goleby, Wm.
Grigsby, Frank
Grigsby, H.
Gray, H.
Grant, Brock
Greenwood, J. W.
Grundy, Wm.
Grierson, Nathan
Gun, Dr. A.
Gun, Gordon
Gun, Cecil

H
Hazen, G. C.
Hazen, R.
Havens, Ed.
Havens, Chas.
Hamlet, Joseph
Hartford, S. J.
Hazen, Wm.
Hillis, Sam.
Hoy, Murray
Hopkins, W. J.
Hunt, R.
Hughes, Jesse

I
Irwin, Duncan

K
Kelly, Fred
Keith, Robert
Kress, George
Kress, Lieut. H.

L
Lloyd, George
Lake, Wilfrid
Lake, Wm.
Laidlaw, A. N.
Lloyd, J. A.
Lloyd, Anson
Lauder, W. A.
Lauder, T. A.
Lindsay, R. G.
Legge, C. L.
Leeson, Fred
Lucas, J. N.

M
Marshall, C. A.
Mountain, Lorne
Munroe, Wm.
Morton, Wesley
Mather, T. L.
Matheson, L.
Mort, A.
Murray, George

Mc
McAlister, T. W.
McAlister, W. W.
McAsey, F. M.
McComb, Archie
McComb, Alex.
McConnell, Harold
McDonald, John C.
McDonald, John
McDonald, Thos.
McDonald, Norman
McFarlane, David B.
McFadden, J. R.
McGirr, Wm.
McGirr, E. J.
McGillivray, Neil
McGirr, Lance
McIlraith, Frank
McIlraith, J. H.
MacKay, Frank
McMillan, N. J.
McKinnon, Hector
McKechnie, H. C.
McMahon, J.
McNally, Stanley
McNally, Cecil

N
Ness, George
Newell, Lewis
Nichol, John C.
Nichol, Wilfrid
Nichol, C. W.
Nicholson, Noel

O
Oyns, C. H.

P
Petty, Wm.
Petty, Wm.
Pilgrim, Chas.
Pinkerton, F.
Pinkerton, John E.
Pollock, H.
Pust, J. A.

R
Ramage, Chas. C.
Robb, Robert
Ross, Clarence
Ross, John
Ross, Percy

S
Saunders, Mack
Saunders, Allister
Scheuermann, V.
Seaman, S.
Smith, J. Fred.
Smith, Andrew
Smith, Andrew
Stedman, John
Stewart, Thos.
Stewart, Corp.
Standen, S.

T
Torry, Fred
Thompson, David
Thompson, Walter
Thomas, J. E.

V
Vollett, James
Vollett, Harold
Vollett, Harry

W
Warnington, Joseph
Wall, James
Watson, Ferguson
Watson, J.
Wallace, James
Wells, Alex.
Weir, J.
Weir, John
White, Alex.
White, E. J.
Willis, Stanley
Willis, B. H.
Wolfe, Capt. C. E.
Wright, J.
Wylie, W. J.

X
X

Y
Y

Z
Z

X
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HUNDREDS PERISH IN ONTARIO BUSH FIRES

Catastrophe—Overtakes Northern Settlements—Fires Sweep Many Towns—Settlers Isolated

Forest fires, which for several days had been threatening the northernmost towns and the outlying settlements of northern Ontario, culminated on Sunday in a holocaust which wiped out entire communities, licked the fringe of larger towns, and levied a death toll of hundreds. The loss of life so far reported is as follows: At Nushka, a French-Canadian settlement, fifty-seven. Cochrane, eighteen dead, thirty-four injured. Matheson, thirty-four dead. Ironquils Falls, fifteen dead and many injured. Porquus Junction, number unknown, but the town wiped out with the exception of the station. Ramore, fifteen dead. In addition to the known dead there are many outlying places, which will materially swell the list of victims. Early Monday morning a total of 153 bodies had been recovered.

Tragedies Are Many
It is a settlers' fire, and for the most part has been confined to the clay belt. The fire covered most of the scattered settlements of the north many miles from a railway. The worst loss of life was at the French-Canadian settlement at Nushka. It consisted of a score of dwellings and stores, all of frame structure that would burn fiercely. It had been enveloped in smoke and flame for a week from settlers' fires, and at last these got clear out of hand. There was no escape. Matheson is totally destroyed with the exception of two houses, after a brave fight, and thirty-four bodies lie on the station platform awaiting burial. The stories are almost too horrible to recount. One settler with ten children perished in one shack. The father was away and the mother went out to get help. She returned to find her husband and ten children enveloped in smoke and flames.

Cochrane is all burned with the exception of Second and Third Avenues, that is to say, all the principal part of the town has gone. Profiting by fire experience in 1911, the people of Cochrane hurried to the T. & N.O. tracks and the lake. Refugees destitute of food and clothing are pouring into the more organized towns to the south.

Fires Out; Lists of Dead
Messages to Premier Hearst, Hon. Mr. Ferguson and Government officials Monday said that rains had quenched the fires in the North. Relief measures were undertaken by the Government and directed from North Bay. Estimates of the dead as received Monday varied from 152 to 240. The first list of dead in the northern forest fire follows: At Ramore—Edward Prion, Mrs. Prion, three Prion children; Mrs. Z. Clement, Albert Guilmette and wife; Mrs. I. Hortle, Mrs. M. Silvas, Miss I. Lapointe, Arthur Sequin, Miss Mary Labelle, Joseph Houie, wife and child, Mrs. Arthur Guimore, Miss A. Guimore, Drona Guimore, Lionel Gagnon (parish priest), M. Dupuis and wife, Lily Pireault, V. Pireault, wife and three children; J. Green, unknown man aged about 60; Mrs. Wm. Coleman, Geo. Little, Wylda Brown, inc.

I DIDN'T RAISE MY GIRL TO BE A SENTRY.
'Twas night time in the city, the hour was growing late, A matron and her mother in a stately home did wait. That matron, full of sorrow, sighed and tried in vain to speak. While scalding tears were running down the powder on her cheek. At last the door flew open. "Aha!" a man did cry. "I'm sorry I am late, dear, but I cannot tell a lie, I met some old-time friends downtown and simply had to stay." His wife's old mother looked at him, and unto him did say—

CHORUS
"I didn't raise my girl to be a sentry, To stand on guard all night and wait for you. I didn't raise my pet to cry her cheeks all wet, And think her days of happiness are through. When Sophie married you she made a botch, man, Like nany other girls I've often saw, I didn't raise my girl to be a watchman! She's coming home to live with me and Paw."

WHO CASHED IT?
"I sent a cheque to that fund but I don't believe in parading my charity."
"Well?"
"So I signed a fictitious name to it."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

You can feed the fire with utmost ease owing to the generous double feed doors—no scattering of fuel and room to insert big chunks of wood.

McClary's Sunshine Furnace
If you have five or ten minutes to spare come in and I'll show you the other advantages of this splendid furnace.

For Sale by - J. H. Hardin

BEYOND THIRD LINE
British Make More Sweeping Advances—French Enter Maurepas

After an artillery bombardment so terrific that the advanced sections of the German third line were swept away the British and French on Sunday morning smashed forward in a tremendous assault on a wide front, variously estimated at from five to seven miles. From east of Delville Wood to the Somme the blow was struck, and whole systems of trenches, the work of months, were carried. Great losses were inflicted on the Germans, who in the afternoon rallied in Indians, combined in the great thrust. These troops smashed forward beyond the Waterlot farm, Trones Wood and the Maltzern farm, formerly mere a series of terrific counter-attacks. More than 500 prisoners were found in the shattered ditches and dugouts.

The most pronounced gains were made by the British. Men from the homeland and the colonies, Irish and outposts of the British front, breaking well beyond the frontiers of the German third line, and establishing themselves in strong positions. On the British right the French attacking simultaneously on a front from a height northeast of Hardecourt to the river, carried a German trench system on a front for a distance at one point of half a mile, seized a foothold in Maurepas and conquered a wood and powerfully fortified quarry north of Ham.

HANDED HER ONE.
"Did yer give the wife anyfink on her birthday, Bill?"
"I did."
"What did it cost yer?"
"Fourteen days."—Ideas.

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