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PROBS— Mostly fair and moderately w/ thunder showers in some local... WEDNESDAY MORNING JULY 3 1918... VOL. XXXVIII.—No. 13,748 TWO CENTS

GERMANS PREVENT RESCUE WORK AFTER SINKING HOSPITAL SHIP

1,019,115 AMERICAN SOLDIERS SENT OVERSEAS IN 13 MONTHS

Starting With 1700 in May, 1917, Numbers Increased Each Month Until 276,372 Men Were Taken Across in June This Year.

Washington, July 2.—American troops sent overseas numbered 1,019,115 on July 1.

This was made known tonight by President Wilson who gave to the public a letter from Secretary Baker disclosing a record of achievement which the president said, "must cause universal satisfaction."

The president's statement, with the letter from Secretary Baker and his reply, follows:

"I have today received the following letter from the secretary of war, which seems to me to contain information which will be so satisfactory to the country that its publication will be welcomed, and will give additional zest to our national celebration of the Fourth of July.

"War Department, Washington, July 1, 1918.

"My dear Mr. President: More than one million American soldiers have sailed from the ports in this country to participate in the war in France. In reporting this fact to you, I feel that you will be interested in a few data showing the program of our overseas military effort.

"The first ship carrying military personnel sailed May 8, 1917, having on board Hospital Number 4 and members of the Reserve Nurses' Corps.

"General Pershing and his staff sailed on May 20, 1917. The embarkations in the months from May, 1917, to and including June, 1918, are as follows:

"1917: May, 1218; June, 12,261; July, 19,988; August, 18,823; September, 32,528; October, 38,489; November, 22,918; December, 48,840.

"1918: January, 48,776; February, 48,027; March, 82,811; April, 117,212; May, 244,846; June, 276,372.

"Aggregating 1,019,115. The total number of troops returned from abroad, lost at sea and casualties is 8165, and of these, by reason of the superbly efficient protection which the navy has given our transport system, only 291 have been lost at sea.

"The supplies and equipment in France for all troops sent, is, by our latest reports, adequate, and the output of our war industries in this country showing marked improvement in practically all lines of necessary equipment and supply.

"Respectfully yours, "Newton D. Baker."

AMERICANS' FURIOUS ATTACK SWEEPED THRU THE ENEMY LINES

Would Easily Have Advanced Past Set Objectives But For Interference of Their Officers.

Rome, July 2.—The attack by the Americans on the Vaux positions was so terrific that the Germans swept right thru the enemy lines, and had their object been to continue the advance they could have done so with the greatest ease, as virtually everything before them had been cleared. So great was the enthusiasm of the men, the officers in some cases had to look sharp to keep them from going beyond the set objectives.

NO SURVIVORS ARE FOUND OF SUNKEN HOSPITAL SHIP

Only a Little Wreckage and One Empty Boat Located After Thoro Search of Waters Where the Llandovery Castle Went Down.

London, July 2.—A thoro search of the waters in the vicinity of the spot where the Canadian hospital ship Llandovery Castle was sunk by a German submarine has resulted in no further survivors being found. An official statement issued by the admiralty says it may be assumed that only 24 out of the 258 persons on board were saved.

Forty-Two German Airplanes Downed by British in a Day

Twenty-Five Destroyed, Fifteen Driven Down Out of Control, and Two Land Behind British Lines.

London, July 2.—British airmen yesterday disposed of forty-two German airplanes and three balloons, according to the official report on aerial operations issued tonight. Of the airplanes, 25 were destroyed, 15 were driven down out of control, and two landed behind the British lines, where their occupants were captured.

CANADIAN AIR FORCE GETS RECOGNITION

Special Section for Names, and Distinguishing Badge on Uniform to Be Granted.

Ottawa, July 2.—For some time past Sir Edward Kemp, minister of overseas military forces of Canada, has been endeavoring to secure the adequate recognition of Canadians serving with the Royal Flying Corps and the Royal Naval Air Service, now the Royal Air Force.

After negotiations with the air ministry, it has been arranged that a preliminary step in the ministry shall keep records up to date of the number of Canadians now in the Royal Air Force, and of those hereafter enrolled in it. These names will be grouped in a special Canadian section, and will not only include Canadian officers secured from the Canadian forces, but also those who joined in the air service either in England or in Canada.

The forming of this Canadian section of list will not affect the grouping of Canadians in squadrons of the Royal Air Force. At an early date all Canadians in the Royal Air Force will have a special distinguishing mark or badge on their uniform, but the form of the badge has not yet been decided on.

ITALIANS SUCCEED IN GRAPPA REGION

Important Positions Taken and 569 Prisoners Are Captured.

Prisoners and Machine Gun Taken South of the Asiago.

Rome, July 2.—Italian forces this morning launched an attack against the Austrian positions in the region of the Grappa, on the mountain front, and captured important positions, the war office announces. The Italians took 569 prisoners, including 19 officers, and captured many machine guns.

The text of the statement says: "On the Asiago Plateau new attacks which were attempted were crushed under our fire, and heavy losses were inflicted on the enemy. Small parties which had hung on to some points on the front of the advanced line were driven back. In a brilliant counter-attack they completely recaptured these positions, capturing 127 prisoners, few machine guns and four small trench cannons.

"In the northwestern region of the Grappa operations began this morning at dawn, assured to be possession of important positions. We captured 569 prisoners, including 19 officers and many machine guns.

"South of Asiago, British parties captured prisoners and a machine gun. On June 29 and 30, on Monte di Valbella, Col. Del Rosso and Col. de Chelo we captured four guns, 15 trench mortars, 57 machine guns, several thousand rifles and a large quantity of material."

COUNTER-ATTACKS FAIL AGAINST THE AMERICANS

French Troops Retake Village of St. Pierre Aigle With About Thirty Prisoners.

Paris, July 2.—German counter-attacks west of Chateau Thierry against the positions captured by the American troops have completely failed, according to the war office announcement tonight. The village of St. Pierre Aigle is again in French hands. The statement reads: "Between the Aisne and the Oise we repulsed two enemy attacks east of Vingres. The statement reads: "South of the Aisne a local operation enabled us to occupy the village of St. Pierre Aigle, where we took about 80 prisoners.

The Canadian Hospital Ship and Canadian Nickel!

After the destruction of the Canadian hospital ship Sir Thomas White might follow up his confiscation of the German-owned shares in the Brazeau coal mines in the Canadian Rocky Mountains by making a thoro investigation of the ownership of the Canadian Copper Co., in control of nickel mines at Sudbury, a subsidiary of the International Nickel Co. of the United States.

The World believes, and always has believed, that when the war began this latter company was in the control of Germans identified with the great German metal trust—the Krupp, the Kaiser, etc.—and that their holdings were covered up by the deposit of shares in the concern with trust companies in New York. Let Sir Thomas White make an investigation on his own account; let him interview the American Government and its curator of alien property; let him not take the information that will be put in his hand at Ottawa; not what the representatives of the nickel trust in England are ready to supply and who have had very distinguished representation in the United States for some months now; but let him tell the Canadian people, if he can, that Germans were not heavily interested in International Nickel, directed its policy, the disposal of its output of nickel, and, as a matter of fact, did not supply nickel to Germany after the war began.

The way to make the Germans respect Canada is to smash into them at every point. But if Germany knows that it has put it all over Canada in the matter of nickel what else will they not do?

MANY POOR SOULS IN WATER WOULD HAVE BEEN RESCUED HAD ENEMY NOT INTERFERED

Major Lyon, in Telling of Sinking of Hospital Ship, Says Germans Prevented Rescue Work, Intending to Leave No Trace of the Llandovery Castle.

London, July 2.—Major T. Lyon, of the Canadian Medical Corps, who suffered such severe treatment when he was taken from the captain's boat and dragged aboard the German submarine, has been brought to a hospital in London.

"The Germans," he said, "seemed obsessed with the idea that American aviators were aboard, and it took us some time to convince them otherwise. Almost the first words they used when approaching our lifeboat were: 'Where is the flying officer?'"

"Shot Over Their Heads. This was when the German commander ordered us to come alongside quickly, and we explained that the slight delay in the darkness was due to an endeavor to rescue a man in the water. Then it was that the German commander threatened us, again asking: 'Where are those Americans?' and then shot over our heads with his revolver, and made more threats.

"Captain Sylvester (master of the hospital ship), went aboard the submarine first, remaining perhaps five or ten minutes. Then they came after me. The second officer of the submarine grabbed me by the hand, and I was jerked aboard, a bone in my foot being broken.

"I ascertained afterwards that the Germans had questioned Sylvester as to whether a wireless message had been despatched, asking for assistance. Arrangements regarding my being a medical officer. I saw eight or ten men while aboard. All of them spoke English. Finally they sent me back

to the life-boat, my story having tallied with Sylvester's. Germans Were Surprised. "This seemed to surprise the Germans, as they pretended to be sure that aviators were aboard. I have my doubts about this belief being genuine, my idea being that the Germans simply used this as a pretext for the toppling of the Llandovery Castle."

Major Lyon was propped up in bed. He related how the Germans pursued them soon after the lifeboat put away from the submarine, and called for the ship's second officer, who was taken to the conning tower and questioned at length regarding the explosion of the vessel's deck. The Germans apparently had beforehand information, says Major Lyon, had asked about eight flying officers. Eight medical officers had intended to make the trip, but one did not sail at the last minute because of illness.

Finally the second officer returned to the lifeboat and the submarine began running down the wreckage and any floating object. "The submarine," continued Major Lyon, "a little later made for us, missing our sight by two feet. I believe the Germans tried to ram us, but why they did not shell us or run us down we could not understand. After our experience we all agreed that their first intentions were to sink without trace, but why they spared us is inexplicable, unless it was because most of the survivors in our boat are men of the sea, and they tell me there is a sort of freemasonry among them.

"As the submarine disappeared in the darkness we heard ten or twelve shots, one over our heads. I shall never forget the cries of the helpless men in the water clinging to the wreckage that night. While the sea was rolling, it was not really rough, and I believe that if the Germans had

not delayed us we would have been able to assist quite a number. Nurses Rooms Were Empty. "I was in the smoking room when we were torpedoed. I first went to the staterooms of several nurses, but all were empty. I saw one nurse ascending the companionway, but never got another glance of the woman, although one survivor said that he saw a boat with 12 of them escape.

"Despite the darkness there was no panic and no cries for help until an individual reached the water. My boat was the last to leave the ship. "The Llandovery Castle began settling rapidly, first listing, and then straightening herself as the bow began pointing skyward. We were within 40 feet as she settled, going down so gradually that we did not notice any suction. My last glimpse of the ship showed the bow sticking straight out of the water like a plant wounded by a shark and going to her death without a struggle. This was before our experience aboard the submarine.

A Terrible Stillness. "The Germans went up aloft into the darkness without a word of farewell, suggestion, direction or anything, but we were all conscious to get away from them. The uncertainty of our position overcame thoughts of my own injury, but above all, I could not help wonder what had become of the others. After the submarine disappeared with a splash, all was stillness—a terrible stillness. There were no more cries for help heard."

"Then a long night. After 36 hours we were rescued by a British destroyer and heard I am with every comfort and attention, but I cannot help but feel that if the Germans had not interfered, we possibly could have saved many of those poor souls in the water clinging to wreckage and crying for help that never came."

Major Lyon formerly lived in Vancouver, B.C., but entered the medical service from his home town, Edinburgh.

FOUR ARE DROWNED IN LAKE ACANAC

Y.M.C.A. Secretary, Two of His Children and a Baby Meet Their Death.

LAUNCH WRECKED Man Saves Parents, But is Drowned Attempting to Rescue the Children.

Ignace, Ont., July 2.—Late this afternoon, word was brought into Ignace, by a young Indian, of the drowning of W. A. James, secretary of the Y.M.C.A., two of his children, Bessie and Bobbie, aged respectively 12 and four, and Sammie Tail, two years of age, on Lake Acanac, two miles south of here.

A party of eight, including Mr. James, his wife, father and mother, his three children and Sammie Tail, son of James Tail, ran on a reef and the launch almost immediately sank. Mr. James was able to save his parents, his wife and one of the children, but was drowned while trying to save the remaining three children.

A coroner and undertaker are coming here tonight from Port William. Arrangements are being made to take the bodies of Mr. James and his two children east for burial.

International Conference Meets To Discuss Hun Trade Methods

London, July 2.—The international parliamentary-commercial conference opened this morning at Westminster Palace. Representatives of Great Britain, France, the United States, Italy, Belgium, Greece, Serbia, China, Japan and Portugal were present. The subjects of discussion include the unfair methods of Germans to dominate the commerce of the world. Bonar Law, chancellor of the exchequer and member of the war cabinet, welcomed the delegates.

American Airmen in Fight With Nine German Machines

With the American Army in France, July 2.—An American air squadron composed of nine machines had a thrilling half hour fight this morning north of Chateau Thierry, with a German flight squadron of the same number. At least three of the German planes were driven down, plunging to the earth, and up to six o'clock tonight two of the Americans had not returned.

SCORES LOSE LIVES IN SHELL FACTORY

Great Explosion in England, But Output Will Not Be Appreciably Diminished.

London, July 2.—An explosion occurred in a national shell filling factory in the Midlands, on Monday night. It was officially announced today. Between 60 and 70 persons lost their lives.

The official statement reads: "The munitions ministry announces that a serious explosion occurred Monday night in a national shell-filling factory in the Midlands. The extent of the casualties is not yet known. It is feared that 60 or 70 lives have been lost. The number of injured is unknown.

"The reports state that the women workers behaved splendidly, pressing to be allowed to return to work. The reserve capacity held available in this class supply is sufficient to prevent appreciable diminution in the output."

SIXTEEN KILLED AND 200 INJURED

Syracuse Munition Plant is Wrecked by Explosion of T.N.T.

WAS CAUSED BY A FIRE Five Hundred Workmen Were on Duty When Buildings Were Demolished.

Syracuse, N.Y., July 2.—At least 16 persons were killed and 200 injured and the huge plant of the Smet-Solvay Company at Split Rock, near here, practically wrecked by two explosions of T. N. T. at 9:30 tonight.

Terrific concussion from the explosions of the powerful war powder wrecked large business buildings in the centre of this city, smashed plate glass windows and created a panic in the residential portions of the town as the it had been shaken by an earthquake.

The explosions followed a fire which had raged beyond control and spread to the "T.N.T." vats. Two of these "let go," burying many workers under an avalanche of debris and scattered the flames to adjoining buildings. At a late hour tonight the flames were burning fiercely and there was danger of more explosions. Volunteer firemen were powerless to stay the progress of the flames. Aid was sent from Syracuse at midnight when the water system broke down.

A shift of 500 workmen was in the plant when the fire, the origin of which has not been ascertained, broke out. The workers made efforts to contain the flames and later, in speeding to safety, were caught in the first of the two explosions. Men were hurled in all directions. Two who were caught between two burning buildings were blown thru the wall. Still alive when picked up, there was no sign of clothing on their bodies.

The second big explosion followed 15 minutes later, and the combined force of the two blasts crumpled buildings in the vicinity. The homes of workmen, across the road from the plant, collapsed and burning timbers were blown to the roofs of buildings across the railroad tracks which divide the plant in half.