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WINNIPEG MONTREAL

GOEBEN DAMAGED BY RUSSIAN FIRE

[Canadian Press.]

LONDON, May 12.—(Via London.)—While admitting that the Austro-German movement from Cracow has met with a degree of success, Russian military authorities asserted today that there was no possibility of a further advance, with its consequent menace to the security of the Russian positions in the Carpathians.

In semi-official comment today upon this situation it was said the success of the Austro-German forces was due to their overpowering numbers. They advanced along a line of about thirty miles, stretching northward from Nowy Sadek, and pushed on to points as far east as Strzyzow and Brozow, the latter being within less than thirty miles of Przemyel. It is said here that the Russian forces have now been regrouped in such a way as effectually to oppose this movement.

Russian Forces Delayed.

In meeting the Austro-German onslaught the Russian generals were able to bring up only about one-fifth of their forces ranged along the 90-mile front. The Germans and Austrians, however, are reported here to have concentrated thirteen divisions along a sixteen-mile front in the district of Krasno, just northeast of Duka, and they have continually pushed in fresh reserves.

Notwithstanding their numerical inferiority, the Russians were able to retire in good order to more favorable positions. They destroyed the roads as they went and brought off their guns, ammunition and other stores. Their losses are described here as comparatively small.

Enemy's Object Fails.

The view presented by military men here is that the Austro-German movement did not constitute a notable success, inasmuch as its object is supposed to have been the destruction of the Russian army in the Carpathians, and dislodgment of the Russians from their strong positions in the Central Carpathians. The German plan of action apparently was to strike several successive blows before the Russians had time to bring up reinforcements. A series of furious infantry attacks followed the preparatory artillery operations on the short front over which they occurred.

Russian military experts estimate that the Teutonic allies in their operations on the short front over which they occurred, utilized three-quarters of the entire Austrian force, and one-ninth of the entire German force.

About one-half of these forces probably were second line troops. Four corps are said to have been brought up from the Serbian front, and twenty infantry and nine cavalry divisions from the western front.

Russian officers estimate the losses of the Germans and Austrians during the attack as follows:

Dead, 10,000; wounded, 20,000; captured, 10,000; lost, 10,000.

The German losses are estimated at 10,000 dead, 20,000 wounded, 10,000 captured, and 10,000 lost.

The Russian losses are estimated at 10,000 dead, 20,000 wounded, 10,000 captured, and 10,000 lost.

The average cup of tea or coffee contains from 1 1/2 to 3 grains of caffeine, a powerful drug which is a frequent cause of indigestion, constipation, nervousness, heart trouble and other ills.

Some persons are strong enough to use tea or coffee for a time without apparent harm, but repeated doses of its subtle, cumulative drug, caffeine, sooner or later affects even the strong man or woman.

Any tea or coffee drinker will benefit from a change to

INSTANT POSTUM

This pure food-drink has a delicious, snappy tang, and it contains no caffeine, nor any other harmful ingredient. It is made of selected wheat, a little wholesome molasses and is pure, invigorating and delicious.

And Instant Postum is so easy to make. Put a level teaspoonful in a cup, add hot water, and sugar and cream to taste.

The convenience of Instant Postum is seen at a glance. Sold in 30c and 50c tins. Some prefer Postum Cereal—the original form—which must be well boiled, 15c and 25c packages.

Grocers sell both kinds, the flavor is equally delicious and the cost per cup is about the same.

"There's a Reason" for POSTUM

Canadian Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Windsor, Ont.

FRENCH SUCCEED IN GREAT ADVANCE

Thrilling Eyewitness Story of Desperate Two Days' Battle.

BRITISH LINES BROKEN

But Germans Leave Heaps of Dead in Following Duel.

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Enemy's Losses in East 165,000 Since May 1

GENEVA, Switz., May 12, via Paris.—A dispatch from Cracow to the Journal De Geneve says that the losses of the Austrians and Germans since the 1st of May amount to 165,000 officers and men. Losses of the Russians in prisoners are placed at 50,000. The dispatch says the Russians are holding firmly the principal strategic positions, and that both sides are receiving heavy reinforcements.

RUSSIANS DRIVE ENEMY BACK IN THE NORTH

PETROGRAD (via London), May 12.—The war office communication issued tonight says:

"In the North region our troops on Tuesday continued to press successfully on the heels of the retreating Germans, who have been driven back from the town of Shavil toward the southwest."

"On the left bank of the Niemen and on the front of the Narew there is an almost general fall."

"On the left bank of the Vistula, south of Sokhatchof, our infantry command having crossed the Bzura Tuesday night, captured after a bayonet fight, a group of German trenches and took several dozens of prisoners and an officer. German attempts to attack our reconstruction of troops south of Sieniewice and Nawa were repulsed."

"In Western Galicia on Monday our troops to the north, in the direction of Lutoviska, continued falling back to positions previously chosen, and the enemy's offensive was checked by our counter-attacks."

Russians Retake Positions.

"In the direction of the Ussok Pass and the Story River the Austrians attacks were repulsed with great losses to the enemy. Near Rojanka the enemy exploded a mine close to our trenches and followed this up with an attack on our positions in that vicinity. They succeeded in occupying part of the crater made by the explosion, but our men in a furious onslaught dislodged the Austrians who fled in disorder leaving several hundred dead. We also captured many prisoners."

"In the region of the Javornik we completed our success by an energetic offensive. During the last few days the enemy at this point has suffered heavy losses, leaving 5,000 dead on the mountain slope."

"In the trans-Dniester region on the Czernowit-Obertryn front for a distance of over 60 versts (40 miles) our troops have taken the offensive and progressed with great success, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy and frustrating his numerous attempts to stop us by counter-attacks."

"We captured numerous prisoners, over 5,000 on the tenth alone, and six guns, eight machine guns, and a large quantity of baggage also fell into our hands. The enemy falling back hastily evacuated the whole left bank of the river, and was ejected from the town of Zaleszczyki, 20 miles northwest of Czernowit."

The Glant will be one of your best friends. Watch Friday's paper. 42u

GLORIOUS PAGE IN FRANCE'S HISTORY

Eyewitness Tells of Capture of La Targette and Neuville.

MOST GALLANT CHARGES

Many Prisoners and Guns Taken From Germans at Both Places.

[Canadian Press.]

Paris, May 12.—The official eyewitness with the French army gives supplementary details of the French success at Carancy and Neuville, north of Arras. More than 3,400 prisoners, including 40 officers, have been taken in this region since Sunday.

The village of Carancy is a heap of ruins, but these have been strongly fortified, rendering the fighting extremely difficult. The heights above the town are commanded by the road leading from Givency to Bethune. Referring to "Sunday's victory," the eyewitness says:

"An assault was made against La Targette and German works east of the Arras-Bethune road, and also this road itself, in the neighborhood of Souchez, and three-quarters of the road between Neuville and Givency. To the north, the trenches protecting this road were captured. The east, Carancy was attacked and captured by assault."

Three Centres Taken.

"Our gain in the various actions varied from two to four kilometers. Three heavily-fortified centres were taken."

At La Targette, west of Neuville and east of Carancy, from three to five lines of trenches were captured. In this one section alone more than 1,900 prisoners were taken, together with thirty quick-firing and six cannon.

"La Targette was taken by an army corps which displayed remarkable courage," says the chronicler. "Our artillery destroyed a large portion of the enemy's fortifications. The infantry, covered by artillery, at a single charge attained the outskirts, but were raked by a flank fire."

"Soon the attack began again, and shortly afterwards, the whole of La Targette was ours. Three hundred and fifty Germans were taken prisoner, and we also captured several '77' guns and a few quick-firers."

Of the capture of Neuville, the eyewitness says: "About 3 o'clock in the afternoon we attacked the enemy, who fired from all possible positions, crumpling walls, raked houses and cellars. The battle raged from house to house, and was of particular violence, as the enemy counter-attacked many times."

In conclusion, after giving details of the morale and bravery of the troops, the eyewitness says:

"It was a glorious page in our history, and the number of prisoners is being augmented hour by hour."

WHITE MAY BECOME COLOR FOR MOURNING

OTTAWA, May 12.—That white shall be mourning for Canadians who fall fighting is urged by a Westmount lady. The suggestion is favorably regarded by the Minister of Militia and officers of the headquarters staff.

While official action can hardly be taken to give the idea effect, there is every likelihood that the color will be adopted by many Canadians who lose loved ones at the front.

It is held that white would signify both grief and hope.

SHOT TO DEATH FOR FEW DOLLARS

Christian W. Shoup Killed in Daylight With Bullet in Face.

STRANGER DOES DEED

Small Wallet Missing and Tobacco From Pocket On Ground.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

SIMCOE, May 1.—Murdered for a few dollars that he had about him, Christian W. Shoup, a farmer and miller, of the 8th Concession of the township of North Walsingham, Norfolk County, died at his home, about six miles from the village of Walsingham, and seventeen miles from the town of Simcoe.

The scene of the crime is off the main road, and is reached by a "given" road, which winds up and down hill, and follows the turnings of a ravine.

The probable time was between 2:30 and 3 o'clock Tuesday afternoon. Mrs. Shoup discovered her husband's body, calling the police for this morning at 10 o'clock.

Some three or four hours were devoted to taking the evidence, and then the body was taken to the morgue. In the meantime Provincial Inspector Miller, of Toronto, was sent for, arriving at the scene at 10 o'clock, and immediately getting into touch with the various aspects of the case.

Murdered in Afternoon.

Briefly the story of this tragic occurrence as told by the widow, Mrs. Shoup, was at work on a small patch of ground east of his house, which is situated on the edge of the ravine, through which Silver Creek runs. This ground had just been ploughed for the first time, and the farmer was clearing away the roots of trees, and was working. Thinking it was someone who had come to get some dirt, she paid no attention, and when questioned could volunteer no information as to his appearance.

A short time after she heard a shot ring out, but she thought it was someone shooting in the nearby woods. She finished her work and went to the house. She had an errand at the home of her stepson, Wm. Shoup, on the 7th Concession. She did not observe her husband about the mill and her thought was that he had also gone to the son's farm, as he had intended going there on a business matter. Upon arriving at the mill, she was required for her husband, and found he had not been there.

Her suspicions were aroused and she immediately thought of the shot which she had heard. Hurrying back home, she searched for Mr. Shoup and found him dead, in the field.

The miller had been lying in the field for perhaps three hours. Mrs. Shoup timed her journey to the house at about 3 p.m., and was not until 6 in the evening that she found her husband had been murdered. He had been robbed, as a small pouch in which he habitually carried change was missing. His vest, with a gold watch and a pair of glasses, were found in the bushes through which the murderer passed on his way to his victim.

"Not an enemy," was the reply to a question put to Mrs. Shoup as to the possible motive. Mr. Shoup was well known through the section where he had lived all his life. He was 57 years of age and of German parentage.

A visit was made to the field where he met his death. It lies perhaps 250 yards to the east of the house, and the tree growing on the bank of the gulley run up to its border. A spot of dull red, the blood of the victim, marked the place, and beside it was lying the tobacco that had been in the pocket where the murderer found the money.

Mrs. Shoup, when she left her garden, had passed only a few yards from the body of her husband, but she did not see him lying there. She says that she did not glance that way, thinking that he had gone with his visitor to the mill.

The victim was shot in the right cheek close to the eye, the bullet being found in his lung. One would think that he had been stooping over, pulling something from the ground, when the shot came, and he sank to his knees. Blood was found on his right trouser leg, and his hat also bore large blood stains. His dog, a collie pup, so Mrs. Shoup and her husband, was with him at the time, and remained with the body all afternoon, making no outcry.

The victim and his wife lived alone, one son, William, mentioned above, living nearby, and another son, George, living in Walsingham village. These were children by his first wife. The present Mrs. Shoup is the mother of a son and daughter. John, the son, is married and living in North Bay, and George, the daughter, is a sister.

Mabel, lives with him, and is attending normal.

\$1,000.00 Reward Forfeited if Remedy Fails.

We hope this notice will reach the eyes of people who are troubled with indigestion, constipation, nervousness, heart trouble, etc. Dr. Hamilton's Pills have been guaranteed to cure any case within three days, and the above reward will be paid for any case resisting this great remedy.

No prescription ever written could surpass Dr. Hamilton's Pills of Mandrake and Butternut. For years they have been known as the great cases of constipation, biliousness, headaches and sour stomach. Here is your chance to test Dr. Hamilton's Pills. If they fail—your money back for the asking. Be sure you get the yellow box, and insist on being supplied with only Dr. Hamilton's Pills of Mandrake and Butternut. 25c. at all dealers.

Manages to Get Within Thirty Miles of the Captured City.

29 DIVISIONS FROM WEST

Three-Quarters of Entire Austrian Forces Brought Into Action.

LONDON, May 12.—9:30 p.m.—The official British "eye-witness," under date May 11, gives an account of the German attempts on Saturday and Sunday last to break the British lines around Ypres, and the commencement of the Anglo-French offensive north of Arras. He says:

"The calm that prevailed Thursday and Friday proved to be only a lull before the storm. Early Saturday morning it became apparent that the Germans were preparing an attack in strength against our line running east and northeast from Ypres, for they were concentrating under cover of a violent artillery fire, and at about 10 o'clock the battle began in earnest. At that time the Germans attacked our line from the Ypres-Poelcapelle road to within a short distance of the Menin road, and at the same time, and in the direction of the Ypres-Poelcapelle road, they were attacking our line from the south of which their strongest and most determined assaults were delivered."

Front Penetrated.

"Under this pressure, our front was penetrated at some points around Frezenberg, and at 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon the German counter-attacks between the Zonnebeke road and the railway in order to recover the lost ground. Our offensive was conducted with great gallantry, but was checked long by the fire of machine guns."

"Meanwhile, the enemy launched another attack through the woods south of the Menin road, and at the same time threatened our left to the north of Ypres with fresh masses. Most desperate fighting ensued, the German infantry were hurled back, and gradually forcing our troops back, though only for a short distance, in spite of repeated counter-attacks."

"During the night, the fighting continued to rage with ever-increasing fury. It is impossible to say at exact points, but it is certain that at one time the enemy's infantry poured through along the Poelcapelle road and even got as far as Wieldie at 9 p.m."

ENEMY CHECKED NEAR PRZEMYSL

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"There was also a considerable gap in our front about Frezenberg, where the German detachments had penetrated. At both points counter-attacks were organized without delay. To the east of Frezenberg, the Germans first were driven back to Frezenberg, but there they made a firm stand, and under pressure of fresh reinforcements, we fell back again toward Ypres."

"Northeast of the salient a counter-attack carried out by us about 1 a.m., was more successful. Our troops swept the enemy out of Wieldie at the enemy's point, leaving the village strewn with German dead, and pushing on, regained most of the ground to the north of that point."

"And so the fight surged to and fro throughout the night. All around the scene of the conflict the sky was lit up by the flashes of the guns and the light of blazing villages and farms, while against this background of smoke and flame, looking out in the murky light over the crumbling ruins of the old town, rose the battered wreck of the cathedral tower and the spires of Cloth Hall."

Climax of the Battle.

"When Sunday dawned, there came a short respite, and the firing for a time died down. The comparative lull enabled us to reorganize and consolidate our position on the new line we had taken up and to obtain some rest after the fatigue of the night. It did not last long, however, and in the afternoon the climax of the battle was reached, for under the cover of intense darkness the Germans launched no less than five separate assaults against the east of the salient."

"To the north and northeast their attacks were made as to the Menin road, where the fighting was especially fierce. In the latter direction, masses of infantry were hurled on with absolute desperation and were beaten off with corresponding slaughter."

"At one point, north of the town, 500 of the enemy advanced from the wood, and it is affirmed by those present that not a single man of them escaped."

"On the eastern face at 6:30 p.m. an endeavor was made to storm the grounds of the Chateau Hooge, a little north of the Menin road, but the force attempting it broke and fell back under the hail of shrapnel poured upon them by our guns. It was on this day where the enemy was hurled on with absolute desperation and were beaten off with corresponding slaughter."

"The reason for this very determined effort to crush our left on the part of the Germans is not far to seek. It is probably that for some days previously they had been in possession of information, which led them to suppose that we intended to apply pressure on the right of our line, and that their great attack upon Ypres on the 7th, 8th and 9th was undertaken with a view to diverting us from our purpose."

Destruction Was Terrible.

"The failure of their effort was due to the splendid endurance of our troops, who held the line around the salient under a fire which again and again blotted out whole lengths of the defenses, and killed the defenders by scores. Time after time, among those parts of our line which again and again were parapets destroyed, and time after time did the thinning band of survivors build them up again and await the next onset as steadily as before."

"The services rendered by our troops in this quarter cannot at present be estimated for their full significance will only be realized when the light of future events. But so far their devotion indirectly contributed in no small measure to the striking success already achieved by our allies."

Another Struggle.

"Further south, in the meantime, on Sunday another struggle had been in progress on that portion of the front covered by the right of our line, and the left of the French, for when the firing around Ypres was temporarily subsiding, the early hours of the morning, another, and even more tremendous cannonade, was suddenly started by the artillery of the Allies some 20 miles to the south."

"The morning was calm, bright and clear. Away to the right were Cuiinchy, with its brick fields, and the ruins of Givency. To the north of them lay low ground, where, hidden by trees and hedge-rows, ran the opposing lines that were about to become the scene of the conflict, and beyond, in the distance, rose the long ridge of Anbers, the village crowning it standing out clear-cut against the sky."

Whole Air Quivered.

"At 5 o'clock the bombardment began, slowly at first and then growing in volume until the whole air quivered with the rush of the larger shells and the earth shook with the concussion of guns. In a few minutes the distant landscape disappeared in smoke and dust, which hung for a while in the still air, and then drifted slowly across the line of battle."

"Shortly before 6 o'clock our infantry advanced along our front between the Bois Grenier and Festubert. On the left, north of Fromelles, we stormed the German first line trenches. Hand-to-hand fighting went on for some time with bayonet, rifle and hand grenade, but we continued to hold on to this position throughout the day, and caused the enemy very heavy loss, for not only were many Germans killed in the bombardment, but their repeated efforts to drive us from the captured position proved most costly."

"On the right, to the north of Festubert, our advance met with considerable opposition, and was not pressed."

"Meanwhile, the French after a prolonged bombardment, had taken the German positions north of Arras on a front of nearly five miles, and had pushed forward from two to three miles, capturing 2,000 prisoners and six guns. This remarkable success was gained by our allies in the course of a few hours."

"As may be supposed from the nature of the fighting which has been in progress, our losses have been heavy. On other parts of the front our action was confined to that of the artillery, but this proved most effective later, all the communications of the enemy being subjected to so heavy and accurate a fire that in some quarters all movement by daylight within range of our lines was rendered impracticable."

At one place opposite our centre a convoy of ammunition was hit by a shell which knocked out six motor lorries and caused two to blow up. Opposite our centre we fired two mines, which did considerable damage to the enemy's defenses."

"During the day also our aeroplanes attacked several points of importance. One of our planes who was sent to bomb the canal bridge near Dron, was wounded on his way there, but continued and fulfilled his mission. Near Wytehaete, one of our aviators pursued a German aeroplane and fired a whole hail from his machine gun at it. The Taube suddenly swerved, righted itself for a second and then descended from a height of several thousand feet straight to the ground."

"On the other hand a British machine was brought down over Lille by the enemy's anti-aircraft guns, but it is hoped that the aviator escaped."

In regard to the German allegation that the British used gas in their attacks on Hill 60, the eye-witness says: "No asphyxiating gases have been employed by us at any time, nor have they yet been brought into play by us."

CAMLACHIE BIBLE CLASS.

CAMLACHIE, May 12.—A young people's Bible class has been organized, with the following officers: President, Julia Whiting; vice-president, Cathie Capes; secretary, Harold Wellington; treasurer, Mattie Schram; convener of devotional committee, Ada Wellington; convener of social committee, Selbourne Capes; convener of membership committee, Lorne Wellington; teacher, May Wellington.

ENEMY