

Office for Rent
15 KING STREET EAST.
Containing 1700 square feet. Best of
light. Vault accommodation. Elevator
and janitor service. Apply
M. H. WILLIAMS & CO.
38 King St. E.

The Toronto World

FOR SALE
LARGE ISLAND
LAKE MUSKOKA
Suitable for hotel. On line of steamers.
Apply
H. H. WILLIAMS & CO.
38 King St. E.

PROBS— Fresh north and northwest winds;
clearing and cold.

TWELVE PAGES—MONDAY MORNING MAY 17 1915—TWELVE PAGES

VOL. XXXV.—No. 12,605

BRITISH TROOPS WIN BIG BATTLE AT FESTUBERT ANARCHY REIGNS AT LISBON || GERMANS ABANDON ATTACK ON YPRES || FRENCH ADVANCE ON LILLE ADVANCE MORE THAN A MILE AFTER DEFEATING GERMANS

LILLE OBJECT OF OFFENSIVE BY THE FRENCH

Germans Are Preparing
Heavy Fortifications for a
Big Attack.

STILL AIMING AT YPRES

Losses by Enemy in Futile
Fighting Have Been
Terrible.

Special Cable to The Toronto World.
LONDON, May 16.—The correspondent of The Daily News at Rotterdam sends the following:
Further information which has just reached me from across the frontier shows that the Germs during the last three days have made further determined efforts to hack their way into Ypres at all costs, but losses have been terrible. The sudden advance of the allies to the north in the neighborhood of Steenstraete and Hetaux has somewhat relieved the pressure on the St. Julien-Ypres road, where some bitter hand-to-hand fighting took place on Friday. On a small section of the front here the Germans made another effort to break thru on an even more contracted section.
At Ingelmunster troops are still being concentrated, and it is stated two more 42 calibre guns have been set up near Dixmude.

Great Concentration.
During the week the greatest concentrations have taken place at Courtrai, Tournai, Roulers and Deswaeze. The last-named is a new centre midway between Ghent and Courtrai, with important railway communications north, west and south. Tremendous energy also has been thrown into further fortification of Lille and the villages lying immediately west of that place. Lille, it is believed, is the objective of the new offensive of the French, and the Germans are determined to direct the main effort at tremendous sacrifice. Along the line from Lamprez, Parenches and Lomme—the last-named an important

(Continued on Page 3, Column 7).

The United States Lines Up

The president's protest to Germany has cleared the air of the United States. Dr. Dernburg is getting out—he has worn his welcome; Herman Hilder has found that all are Americans, are all with the flag and the president; and the American journals opinion that seemed to get their directions from Dr. Dernburg have decided to cease writing as if they had a brief to make the worse appear the better cause.
American opinion has found itself, and it is with the allies on the great principles of humanity, of democratic government, of freedom. You can't fight for equality and then try to give Germany the best side of the case, like The Literary Digest. All that has now to stop.
Wilson, Taft, Roosevelt, have all spoken of late, and they think and speak as the allies speak.
And Americans are questioning the doctrine of Germany that her citizens are assumed citizenship in other countries and still have a connection with and a duty to the fatherland.
There are few apologists for the Lusitania outrage in the States.
There is no encouragement for Kaiserism in America.

Italy Leaves Caesarism

And, the ancient Italy grew the first crop of Caesars, the Italy of today has no use for the breed. Italy is very much of a country of free government, of popular institutions, of a king with a parliamentary title only.
Italy and France are more like one another than either is to Germany. And Italy and France think a good deal like the people of the United States. The heaven of a nation governing itself was first planted in England and has spread in many another direction.
Germany has repudiated the parliament of men, the federation of the world; it upholds the rule of a kaiser and the federation of army divisions. Germany has run up against the world—including all the British dominions, as well as Britain herself. But Germany set out to make the means around her believe, to make Americans believe, that Kaiserism was not out of tune with democracy.

Others May Come In

If Italy is due to join in with the allies almost immediately Greece is likely to follow. So are the Balkan States. All these countries will get some share of Austria, of Turkey. Even Germany will try for a piece of Austria later on.
And what about Holland? Holland has as much to gain from Germany as has Italy from Austria.

Who Get the Dropping Plums

England so far has claimed or sought nothing, she finds a lot of Germany's colonies already under the British flag. Russia knows what she is to get.
Germany's long-meditated war to humble all other nations may end in the triumph of the imperial dream.
That's where the war is moving to. It is to be the war of the great distribution of the world. The fighting should all be off her own soil: in Belgium, in France, in Russia, in Turkey; but the cost will come on Germany nevertheless.
One surprise after another surprise—and not the one expected—have come along to Germany.
The more she is disappointed, and she may be desperate.

CIVIL WAR IS PERIL HANGING OVER PORTUGAL

Anarchy Rules Lisbon Where
Street Fighting is in
Progress.

BOMBARDMENT ENDED

Many Were Killed or Wounded
Before Ammunition
Supply Failed.

BADAJOS, Spain, via Paris, May 16.—The latest news received here from Portugal is to the effect that a general of the insurrectionary party, commanding 8000 troops, is now outside Lisbon, preparing to storm the city.
MADRID, via Paris, May 16, 10.05 p.m.—Complete anarchy reigns in Lisbon, according to news reaching Madrid tonight. Fighting in the streets continues between the mutineers and the loyal troops. The bombardment was stopped last night owing to a lack of ammunition.
The number of persons killed or wounded is said to have been considerable. Many buildings were burned and the homes of known loyalists pillaged.
Premier Dato announced today that the Spanish battleship Espana will arrive at Lisbon tomorrow to protect Spaniards and other foreigners. He added that it is probable that another warship also will be despatched to Portuguese waters.

Start of Civil War.

Despatches from Vigo announce that Portuguese people arriving there declare that the uprising is the beginning of civil war in Portugal. Reports from Oporto are to the effect that the revolutionists in that city have been placed in jail and that the civil authorities have given over the reins of government to the military government. The whereabouts of President de Arriaga is still unknown to a Special despatches assert that the

(Continued on Page 7, Column 3).

BRILLIANT VICTORY WON BY BRITISH TROOPS IN FIGHT WITH BAVARIANS NEAR LA BASSEE ENEMY'S LINES ARE PENETRATED A MILE

Gain of Nearly a Mile Made by British Forces

German Lines Between Richebourg l'Avoue and
Festubert Broken on Front of Almost Two
Miles—Advance Pressed Rapidly.

LONDON, May 16.—(11.43 p.m.)—The following official statement was issued by the British War Office tonight:
"The first army has made a successful attack between Richebourg l'Avoue and Festubert, breaking the enemy's line over the greater part of a two-mile front.
"The attack commenced at midnight to the south of Richebourg l'Avoue, where we carried two successive lines of German breastworks on a front of 800 yards. A mile farther to the south, another attack at dawn carried 1200 yards of German front-line trenches, and was pushed rapidly on, extending its success 600 yards further south by bombing along the German trenches. Here we crossed the Festubert-Quinque road, and advanced nearly a mile into the German lines.
"The fighting still continues in our favor, and through the day our brave troops have fought splendidly.
"At Ypres all has been quiet for the past 48 hours, and elsewhere on the front there is nothing to report."

VIOLENT ATTACKS BY TURKS REPULSED WITH HEAVY LOSS

Allies Fighting at the Dardanelles Making Head-
way Slowly—Complain of Abuse
of White Flag

BY MARTIN DONOHUE.
Special Cable to The Toronto World.
ATHENS, May 16.—According to advices from Mitylene, the British on the Gallipoli Peninsula have for the past three days been subjected to a series of violent attacks by the Turks. All have been repulsed with heavy losses to the enemy, and many prisoners and a number of machine guns taken. The allies complain of abuse of the white flag by the enemy, who repeatedly asked for a truce to bury their dead. When this was granted, while the allies were also burying their dead and at the same time removing wounded of both nations to a hospital base the Turco-Germans treacherously opened fire, killing a number of our men.
The allied forces are gaining ground slowly. Our advance is much hampered by wire entanglements protecting the enemy's trenches. The British are using hand grenades with telling effect. Under cover of darkness bombardment has been continuous, and for three days warship fire was concentrated on the defense of the narrow. Fugitives from Smyrna say that the city is known to be in some straits owing to the blockade.

German Line Smashed to Pieces on Front of Nearly Two Miles Between Richebourg and Festubert, and British Columns Press on Towards Lille, With Heavy Battle Under Way— French Make More Gains North of Arras.

Special Cable to The Toronto World.
LONDON, May 16.—In a battle exceeding in proportions, when the nature of the terrain and the conditions of the fighting are taken into account, anything that has taken place on the British front since the defence of Ypres last autumn, the British first army broke the German line between Richebourg l'Avoue and Festubert at midnight, on the greater part of a two-mile front, and at dawn the British storming columns pushed rapidly on and penetrated the German lines nearly a mile. This front is held for the Germans by Bavarian troops under their crown prince.
BEGUN AT MIDNIGHT.
The battle was begun Saturday midnight. It was prepared for by the secret massing of a great quantity of artillery and ammunition, and heralded by a terrific bombardment of the German lines with highly explosive shells. It took only a few minutes for the British guns to sweep away all the German trenches and tumble the earth about the ears of the surviving German occupants.
The first point bombarded was south of Richebourg l'Avoue, near La Bassee. Two lines of German breastworks were carried by the aid of the terrible guns in a few minutes. These lines extended on a front of 800 yards, and were in two lines, both being carried after they were practically obliterated. The guns were then directed on 1200 yards of German front line trenches, about a mile further south, and at dawn the bombardment began. In a few minutes the British infantry had rushed these positions and pushed rapidly on. By bombing other German trenches, the British infantry extended their success about 600 yards further south, where they crossed Festubert-Quinque road and advanced nearly a mile into the German lines. The fighting is still being continued, and it is still going in favor of the British soldiers.
"Throughout the day our troops fought splendidly," reports Sir John French.

This magnificent success was won by the British first army, under the command of Sir Douglas Haig.
The British War Office also reports that all has been quiet at Ypres in the past 48 hours and that there has been nothing of importance to announce on the other parts of the British front.
In the fighting, early French official reports record the German losses as very high, mounting up in the thousands.
The German official version of this success is that the British launched an attack south of Lille and were repulsed at all but two points, where fighting was still proceeding.
FRENCH WIN NORTH OF YPRES.
In the section of the allied lines north of Ypres, where the Germans gained some success towards the end of April over the French colonial troops, and badly cut up the Canadians, who checked their advance, the French delivered a successful counter-stroke Saturday and Sunday, capturing a number of German trenches north of Het Sas, and part of the Village of Steenstraete, and beating off three counter-attacks of the enemy between sunset and sunrise today. The third attack at sunrise was extremely violent, but the French soldiers held out with great endurance and inflicted enormous losses on the enemy. They captured six rapid-fire guns and a bomb-thrower. A fourth German counter-attack on Steenstraete was repulsed Sunday afternoon. The French troops dug themselves into the ground, and now hold all that they carried on Saturday. The importance of the gain here, says the French official report, "is emphasized by the violent effort of the enemy."

IMPORTANCE OF SUCCESS.
The importance of the French success at Het Sas and Steenstraete, commentators on the war declare, lies in the fact that it rounds out the allied position at Ypres. When the Germans took about a mile and a half of territory from the French and compelled the British thereby to redress their lines below St. Julien, the Ypres salient was made sharper, and the Germans were enabled to bring up heavy artillery and fire all over the British position at this salient. The recovery of part of the lost ground will have a tendency to lessen the effects of the German bombardment.
MORE GAINS ABOVE ARRAS.
The battle north of Arras continued with unabated fury Saturday and Sunday, with the enemy making repeated counter-attacks and the French troops continuing to register considerable successes. Southwest of Notre Dame de Lorette, the French attack on Saturday extended to the north beyond the sugar refinery at Souchez, and the French columns to the west of this position also drew nearer to it. A German counter-attack was repulsed to the slope of Notre Dame de Lorette in the night, and on Sunday the French forces successfully carried out divers operations with a view to the consolidation of their new front. In this terrible struggle the French troops manifested great tenacity, pushing the enemy back a foot at a time, and thus gaining an eighth of a mile on the slope which descends from the Lorette plateau, near the above-mentioned refinery. Throughout Saturday night and Sunday morning a battle with hand grenades was fought, resulting still in some progress for the French.
PROGRESS IN VILLAGE.
At Neuville-St. Vaast, where another branch of this battle is being fought, the French troops Saturday and Sunday continued to drive the enemy from the northern part of the village, house by house, street by street, foot by foot, and occupied several groups of

FOE'S EFFORT TO BURN YPRES CONFESSES COLLAPSE OF PLAN

Germans on Discovering
That Gas Had Failed To
Overcome British, Were
Thrown Into Disorder—
Many of Enemy Wore
Kilts, But Ruse Failed To
Prevent Slaughter.

LONDON, May 14, 6.50 p.m.—The renewed attempts of the Germans to break thru the British lines near Ypres on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday last—there being only artillery engagements on the last-named day—described by the official observer attached to the British headquarters in the field in the following narrative:
"On Monday, the 10th, the fighting on our front was confined to the Ypres salient, where it continued to rage with the same intensity as on the day before, especially along the eastern face, on both sides of the Menin road. Shelling was maintained in the morning, but no infantry attack was delivered until afternoon, when the cannonade increased. It being apparently the enemy's purpose to wear us out and so batter our trenches by high explosives that an easy passage would be secured for his infantry.
"Along this eastern face our line runs from the Ypres-Sonnebeke road, a little to the east of Verleerhoek, in southeasterly direction to the Menin high road, skirting the eastern edge of Belleward woods, which encircle the plateau of Hooge. South of the Menin road it continues the course of the woods for about 1200 yards and then to Zwaartveld, and hills No. 69.
"Germans Given Surprise.
"After their artillery had done its worst—the bombardment being the

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3).

Fell Nearly 6,000 Feet Then Righted Aeroplane British Airman, Hanging Head Downward, Kept His Nerve, and, by Looping the Loop, Saved His Life.

LONDON, May 15.—The British eye-witness says: "One of our air-men is making a thrilling experience. He was alone, in a single-seated aeroplane, in pursuit of a German machine. While trying to reload his machine gun, he lost control of the steering gear and the aeroplane turned upside down. The belt round his waist happened to be loose, and the jerk of the turn most threw him out of the machine, but he saved himself by catching hold of the rear centre strut. The belt slipped down his legs while he hung thus head downward, making desperate efforts to disentangle his legs, and the aeroplane fell from a height of 5000 feet to about 2500, spinning round and round like falling lead.
"At last he managed to free his legs and reach the control lever with his feet. He then succeeded in righting the machine, which had turned slowly over, completely looping the loop, whereupon he slid into his seat."

SALANDRA STAYS; WAR CERTAIN

ROME, May 16, 5.40 p.m., via Paris, 6.20 p.m.—It was officially announced this afternoon that King Victor Emmanuel had declined to accept the resignation of Premier Salandra, and that the Salandra cabinet would be unchanged. The news was greeted with great demonstrations of rejoicing and popular manifestations in favor of the government.
Prior to the announcement that Premier Salandra would return to power the king requested Senator Boselli, dean of the Italian Parliament to form a new cabinet, but he refused, expressing the opinion that Signor Salandra must remain.
The king had a lengthy conference with Lieut.-Gen. Count Cadorna, chief of staff, who afterwards proceeded to the war office and discussed the situation with Gen. Zupelli, the minister of War.
The Austrian ambassador, Baron von Macchio, conferred at the Villa Malin with Prince von Burlew, the German ambassador, for two hours.
The trend of events is considered most significant, particularly in view of the fact that clashes between Italian and Austrian troops are reported to be occurring on the frontier. The Austrians, according to one report, have attempted to cross the boundary at one point, but were repulsed by the Italians, who took one prisoner.

BIG WAVE SWEEP MAN OFF DREDGE

George Wright, Deck Hand
on "Cyclone," Drowned
During Gale.

WASHED OVERBOARD

No Trace Could Be Found,
Altho Two Boats Put
Out.

George Wright, age 45, 93 Sydenham street, a deck hand of the dredge Cyclone, was washed overboard and drowned yesterday morning while the dredge was moored off Fisherman's Island. Wright was married and leaves four children. The life-saving crew worked all afternoon in an effort to recover the body, but left off when it became dark to take up the work again this morning.

Accident Unseen

Nobody saw Wright go overboard. He was at his post at 10 o'clock, and at 10.15 when one of the other hands tried to convey an order to him he was missed. Search was made in the hold, and two boats put out to see if he were still swimming, but search was fruitless.
Peterson Injured.
Oscar Peterson, 24 Robinson street, also a deckhand on the Cyclone, had both legs broken at the ankles about the same time that Wright was washed overboard, when a big lurch of the dredge threw him down the stoke-hold. He was brought to the city by the life-saving crew and removed to the General Hospital. He also sustained internal injuries.

GOEBEN ONCE MORE PUT OUT OF ACTION

Former German Cruiser Re-
treated to Golden Horn
With Hole in Hull.

MANY TURKS KILLED

Failed to Hit Russian Fleet in
Two Hundred Attempts—
Lost Main Deck.

PETROGRAD, May 16, via London, 6.20 p.m.—The following statement was issued today at the war office:
"The Goeben, which fired 200 shells at the Russian fleet while it was bombarding the Bosphorus without scoring a single hit, was herself obliged to return to the Golden Horn with a hole in her hull stopped up with collision mats.
"A portion of her main deck was torn away and a funnel was damaged. Many of her crew were killed or wounded."
The warship referred to in the foregoing is the Turkish cruiser Sultan Selim, formerly the German cruiser Goeben.

Of Interest to Chauffeurs

The advent of warm sunny days and dry dusty roads makes the demand for a motor duster absolutely imperative. A brand new shipment of these useful coats has just been unpacked at Dineen's, 140 Yonge street, and is now on showing. They are made of pure alpaca—superior quality—and most moderately priced at \$2. There is also a grand display of motor caps priced from \$1.50 to \$2.50. Motor raincoats can be had from \$4.50 up to \$25. Don't fail to see this most representative showing—there is no obligation to buy, and you are always assured of courteous attention from the salespeople.

