

LINE EAST Standard Time... Hamilton, Toronto and

LINE WEST... London, Detroit, Port

GODERICH LINE... Hamilton and

RAILWAY... Hamilton and

ARRIVALS... Hamilton and

DEPARTURES... Hamilton and

RAILWAY... Hamilton and

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SALE... Hamilton and

WEATHER BULLETIN... Hamilton and

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FIGHTING CONTINUES FROM GIVENCHY TO WYTSCHAETE IRELAND IS AS YET CALM ON ISSUE OF CONSCRIPTION

Attacking Teutons Suffer Severe Losses For Small Gains

BRITISH WITHDRAW FROM ARMENTIERES ON NORTH FRONT

Violent Fighting Continues From La Basse to Ypres Canal; Two Days of Heavy Engagement Results in no Gain of Strategic Importance to Foe

FOE TO ATTEMPT TO WIPE OUT BRITISH?

By Courier Leased Wire. London, April 11.—The British have withdrawn from Armentieres on the northern battle front, the office announces. Violent fighting continues all along the front from La Basse to the Ypres-Comines canal. The statement follows: "The battle fighting on the whole front from La Basse canal to the Ypres, Comines canal. "Severe fighting in place in the neighborhood of the Lawe and Lys Canals, from about Lestrem to Armentieres. Our troops have been withdrawn from Armentieres, which is full of gas. "North of Armentieres there is little change in the situation. Heavy fighting was continuing at a late hour last night in the neighborhood of Ploegsteert, Messines and Wyttschaete. "On the remainder of the British front there is nothing to report."

SITUATION IN REVIEW. Desperate fighting continues uninterrupted on a 25-mile front between Givenchy and Wyttschaete with the Germans suffering severe losses for small gains against the strong British defence. In two days of heavy engagements the enemy has not yet gained any point of strategic importance and the British still dominate the battlefield from the heights of Messines Ridge, on the north, and Givenchy on the south.

Below Armentieres, where the attack was launched Tuesday, the Germans have made little additional progress, although they have crossed to the left bank of the Lys, between Estaires and Bac St. Maur. Repeated attacks against British line between Estaires and Givenchy toward Bethune have been checked sanguinarily. Berlin claims the capture of 6,000 men and 100 guns on this sector Tuesday.

North of Armentieres, the Germans, after driving the British from their first defences in the lowland, have been unable to gain the crest of Messines Ridge, despite many furious assaults.

Emperor William and the German military leaders, it is reported in dispatches from the battle front, plan the wiping out of the British army. It is believed that the Germans now are seriously attempting by swinging their attacks to the north, to annihilate British resistance. In consequence further assaults along the British front and much desperate fighting is expected. Infantry fighting on the Picardy battle front has quieted down momentarily. The French and German artillery fire has been violent north of Montdidier and along the Oise Canal, northwest of Soissons. There have been artillery exchanges on the British front which has not as yet been linked up with the northern battlefield. There has been no infantry activity on the Loos-Lens-Vimy sectors, the connecting link, although the German artillery fire is increasing. American gunners and infantry holding a certain sector on the front in France drove back in disorder on Wednesday a strong German attack. The enemy effort was the heaviest yet made against an American position, but the Germans did not get through the wire entanglements and suffered numerous casualties. London, April 11.—The German barrage plan, southwest of Armentieres, and parties of them are reported in the neighborhood of Armentieres, and parties of the enemy are reported in the neighborhood of Steenwerke (about five miles west of Armentieres), Reuters' correspondent at British headquarters reports. Yesterday noon the enemy occupied Lestrem, but in the course of the afternoon the British drove him out and across the River Lawe. SAMMIES IN FIGHT. With the American Army in France, April 10. (By the Associated Press)—The Germans attempted an attack against the American positions northwest of Toul just before sunrise this morning and were completely repulsed. Two German prisoners said the enemy planned the attack with a force of 800 men, but that it was stopped in its full strength by the effective fire of the American artillery. For seventy-two hours before their effort, the Germans had been firing an increasing number of shells at the American positions and making extensive use of gas shells. At noon yesterday the enemy began a harassing fire against one of our strong points and kept it up throughout the night, dropping hundreds of shells of all calibres on both front and rear positions. The American artillery replied vigorously, the men in some batteries working with their gas masks on for two or three hours at a stretch. About five o'clock this morning German infantrymen in the front line, signalled their batteries for a barrage and started for the American front line. The American gunners laid a counter barrage almost immediately. The attackers, who were especially trained for this operation, were selected from among the best men in three regiments. They were preceded by shock platoons, but the American barrage caught them before they were able to reach our wire entanglements. A terrific fire against the advancing enemy was kept up. The Germans probably suffered severe casualties as several bodies were seen hanging across the barbed wire after the enemy retired. The attack was made in a heavy morning mist. As soon as the American barrage lifted American infantrymen climbed from their shelters and attacked the enemy with heavy machine gun and rifle fire, driving back those who had not been dispersed by the artillery fire. The attack was followed by a violent artillery duel which was still going on at a late hour tonight.

FOE REPULSED. With the British Army in France and Belgium, April 11.—The fighting was continuing this morning north of Armentieres with the British still holding Messines Ridge and Wyttschaete, which yesterday changed hands several times. During the day the enemy succeeded in entering not only these positions, but La Creche, Nieppe and Hellebeke. Vigorous counter-attacks forced the enemy from all these places. The Germans this morning were in possession of about half of the village of Ploegsteert and Ploegsteert wood, on the Flanders battle front, just to the north of Armentieres.

PICKED TEAM WON. In the report of the Y.M.C.A. Industrial night, it should have been stated that in the ladies indoor baseball team of Silbings and Watson employees won from the Cordage Co. team.

The U. S. Federal Reserve Bank is appealing to institutions throughout the States to eliminate long period loans. Three U. S. privates have been sentenced to long penitentiary terms at Atlanta, Ga., for passing worthless cheques.

BRITISH FOOD CONTROLLER SAYS FOOD SUPPLY IS UP TO CANADA. There Never Was a Time When Food Was More Needed and the Allies Depend to a Vital Extent Upon the Dominion. The following message addressed to the Organization of Resources Committee has just been received: London, April 11, 1918. "In these stern days it is inspiring to learn that Ontario is tackling the food problem with redoubled energy. The terrific pressure of our military front makes it all the more imperative that those behind the lines shall strain every nerve to defeat the enemy's avowed object of destroying the British Empire. Germany hoped first to starve the old country by the submarine campaign and then to smash her land forces. She has failed to starve us and she will fail to smash us, but we cannot achieve victory without food. There never was a time when it was more needed. The Canadian farmer and Canadian farmhand now have the opportunity to make an effective reply to the enemy's present onslaught by bending their undivided energies to the increased production of those food supplies for which we depend to such vital extent upon your great Dominion." (Sgd.) Rhondda.

BOLO PASHA CONTINUES REVELATIONS TO GOVT. "Others Will Surely Follow Me," Says French Conspirator, Under Sentence of Death—Authorities Divulge No Inking of Nature of His Confession. Paris, April 11.—Bolo Pasha, condemned to death for treason, but granted a reprieve of indefinite duration on his plea that he had important revelations to make to the military authorities, enters into no doubt as to what his ultimate fate will be, according to the Petit Journal today. It quotes him as saying to his keeper on Monday: "I will go to Vincennes, but others will surely follow." (It is at Vincennes that French military executions take place). Bolo is continuing his "revelations" but the utmost silence is preserved in official circles as to their trend. He will be heard again to-day, which is expected to conclude the hearings. The newspaper La Victoire does not take the view that the prisoner's execution is imminent. Whatever importance may be attached to Bolo's eleventh hour confession, it says, one result is certain, which is that several days will elapse before his execution, as the things he reveals will have to be investigated and corroborated, as disproved "and the wily Bolo has doubtless gained an indelible position."

ALLIED MARINES LANDED AT VLADIVOSTOK IN ORDER TO QUELL ANARCHY THERE. Forces Will Be Withdrawn as Soon as Order Has Been Restored, Consuls Give Assurance—Russia Loses Thirty Two Per Cent. of Her Entire Population Under Terms of Peace Treaty Signed With Germany. London, April 11.—The foreign consuls in Vladivostok officially have informed the president of the local zemstvo that the landing of allied marines there was due to anarchy and that the forces will be withdrawn as soon as the consuls consider that order has been restored, according to a Vladivostok telegram received in Petrograd and forwarded by Reuters' correspondent. A despatch from Moscow to The Ivestia says that the Bolshevik Government has opened negotiations with Berlin for a temporary suspension of the Brest-Litovsk treaty as regards the article on demobilization of the Russian army in view of the possible necessity of defending Russian territory against foreign invasion. Reuters' Petrograd correspondent also reports that the Germans have occupied Lgov, 430 miles northwest of Khar'kov, which they recently captured. After taking Lgov, they sent an ultimatum demanding the surrender of Kursk, capital of the government of that name, 36 miles west of Lgov. The local Council of Workmen and Soldiers' Deputies decided to resist. Owing to the military situation, the Council of Finnish Commissioners has announced its intention of installing itself in Petrograd. The Council referred to is the governing body of the Finnish Reds, or Bolsheviki, who have been carrying on civil war with the White Guards. The Germans have gone to the assistance of the White Guards, seriously threatening the position of the Reds.

IRELAND IS AS YET CALM ON ISSUE OF CONSCRIPTION. Action of British Government Will Rouse Open Hostility, Says Redmond. IRISH DISTRUSTFUL. Enthusiasm of Early Months of War is Being Gradually Alienated. By Courier Leased Wire. London, April 11.—Irishmen maintain the right to say whether they shall be conscripted or not. Captain William A. Redmond, son of the late John R. Redmond, declared to-day in his first speech in the House of Commons since he was elected to the constituency—formerly held by his father. His speech was during the discussion of the government man power bill. The captain was in military uniform and occupied his father's old seat in the House. In 1914, he said, Ireland was almost ablaze with enthusiasm on the side of the Allies, but the sentiment of the Irish people had since changed toward the war, owing to distrust of the British Government and in the word of British ministers. By the Government's present action, the Ireland of to-morrow, he added, would be in open hostility to the war. It would require armies in Ireland to recruit battalions, while if the Government trusted Ireland, that trust would not be betrayed. Captain Redmond warned the House that if the government pursued its present policy, there would soon be no Irish party in the House of Commons, but there would be a much harder nut to crack—Ireland.

IRISHMEN RESERVE RIGHT TO SAY WHETHER THEY ARE TO BE CONSCRIPTED OR NOT. TARRERED AND FEATHERED. The Experience of a Well Known Socialist. Who Used to Give Addresses on Brantford Market Square. Brantfordites will remember Madison Hicks, a Socialist, who for some weeks held forth on the market square in this city. He has dropped out of the sight of citizens for quite a while, but now comes into public attention once more in connection with this despatch from the States: "Belle City, Ohio, April 10.—William Madison Hicks, ex-minister and Socialist lecturer, now under Federal indictment, was taken from the police last night by a mob of 100 citizens and given a coating of tar and feathers. Hicks was ordered to leave the county. "The ex-minister had been jailed for alleged propaganda against Liberty Bonds. "The U.S. shipyard at Hag Island has been held up by the 'unbelievable greed' of an individual who demanded a \$15,000,000 fee, according to ex-chairman Dennon, of the Shipping Board."

BELGIAN FRONT. Paris, April 11.—A Belgian official statement issued last night reads: "During the nights of April 8-9 and 9-10 our patrols made several raids into enemy advance works, especially near Lombaertzyde, St. Georges, Dixmude and Zevecoete. After the fights several prisoners were brought back to our lines. Similar advance attempts against certain enemy posts in the region of Mercken and west of Houtholse Forest were without result. Along the coast the two artilleries have been very active, employing a large number of gas shells."

RUSS LOSSES. Petrograd, April 11.—By the Associated Press—Under the terms of the peace treaty, the commissioner of commerce announces, Russia has lost 790,000 square kilometres of territory with 56,000,000 inhabitants, or 32 per cent. of the entire population of the country. The announcement says Russia has sustained the following losses: One third of her total mileage of railways, amounting to 8,530 kilometres (53,000 miles). Seventy-three per cent. of the total iron production. Eighty-nine per cent. of the total coal production. Two hundred and sixty-eight sugar refineries, 918 textile factories, 374 breweries, 138 tobacco factories, 1,484 distilleries, 244 chemical factories, 315 paper mills, 1,073 machine factories.

The territories which now become German formerly brought annual revenue amounting to \$45,838,000 rubles and had 1,800 savings banks. F.O. AT LONBISA. London, April 11.—A German squadron with several transports is reported to have arrived at Lonbisa, midway between Helsinki and Viborg, Finland, according to a Reuters dispatch from Petrograd. The squadron came from the direction of Revel, and a small force was said to have landed and occupied Lonbisa. HUNS AT WORK. Stockholm, April 11.—German troops, numbering 15,000, are now operating along the southern coast of Finland where they already have had several small battles with the Finnish rebels, according to information received by the Swedish Government. Entente diplomats here have received reports that thirty to forty Russian submarines and destroyers, and four or five battleships are still off Helsinki, the capture of which is probably part of the German aim. It is believed, however, that the warships have all been rendered unseizable by their crews. TO JOIN BESSARABIA. Basel, Switzerland, April 11.—The Bessarabian Diet, according to a telegram from Bucharest, has decided in favor of the Union of Bessarabia with Roumania. The Russian province of Bessarabia borders Roumania on the east. The northern part is almost wholly inhabited by Roumanians, and Roumania has long desired that these people should be united with her. Count Cernin, the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, in explaining the Roumanian peace treaty recently, said that Roumania would be compensated for the loss of territory on the Transylvania border by taking the southern part of Bessarabia, which, however, has no great percentage of Roumanian population.

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