

GERMAN POSITION MAY SOON TUMBLE

'Allies Keep Every Line of Communication Under Fire.'

With the French Army in France, July 26.—The entire German position within the Marne salient is such that it may fall at any instant as the result of some sharp forward move by the allies affecting a vital part. It is for this reason that the German commanders have ordered their men to hold on at all costs while a defensive position is prepared upon which the German armies can fall back.

Day after day the allies, now the French, now the American, now the British, are encroaching upon the triangular salient, at some places making deep dents in the enemy positions and at others progressing more slowly.

Every line of communication within the German salient is under bombardment night and day, either from the allied artillery or the airplanes. It is only with the greatest difficulty, and with heavy sacrifices, that the enemy is able to hold on within this area. All the while his men are suffering terrible privations, owing to the uncertainty of obtaining supplies. In consequence of the allies commencing virtually every road and every path, the fatigued German units cannot be relieved even when they are sorely tried.

SIX HUNDRED TONS OF BOMBS DROPPED

Canadian Press Despatch.

Washington, July 26.—An account of the activities of the French air service obtained from authentic sources today shows the suffering being inflicted on the German army crowded into the Aisne-Marne salient. Tons of bombs are being rained from the air night and day.

During the period of the first two weeks of July French planes alone dropped 600 tons of high explosives on the Germans in the trenches, on rest billets, railway stations and on munition works far back of the fighting lines. A total of 27,873 flights was made for military purposes during that time, and more than 2,000 combats occurred in the air. In this fighting 199 German planes were destroyed or forced to land in French territory and 161 others were damaged and probably destroyed, making a total of 360 enemy machines brought down against a loss of 72 machines by the French. Twelve of the French planes brought down were only damaged.

FRENCH AND AMERICANS MOVE AGAIN FORWARD

With the American Army on the Aisne-Marne Front, July 26.—Franco-American troops on the front northeast of Chateau Thiry moved their lines further forward today. The allies along the front to the east likewise made progress at places, the Americans at one point attaining an objective a kilometre distant. Clinging desperately to the hills and woods, the Germans are using their machine guns, their artillery and their air forces and quantities of gas in an effort to hamper the advance.

There is little change in the operations in the southern arc of the salient south of Soissons. To the west, Duchy-le-Chateau has been taken by the French and the positions they had taken on the north bank of the Marne.

LENINE WILL STAND BY BREST-LITOVSK PEACE

Amsterdam, July 26.—Premier Lenin, in a speech at Moscow before the government conference, said the position of the soviet republic had become extremely acute in view of international complications, counter-revolutionary conspiracies and the food crisis, according to a Moscow despatch received by way of Berlin.

Referring to the Brest-Litovsk treaty, Lenin said that according to the treaty, Russia must pay Germany 6,000,000 rubles. The attempt of the revolutionary revolutionists of the left to entangle Russia in a war with Germany by the murder of the German ambassador, was in no way to evade the treaty. The way out must be found by the joint exertions of the proletariat and the poor peasants.

Russia, under the terms of the Brest-Litovsk treaty was to indemnify German subjects for the losses incurred by them thru the war.

SIBERIAN FRONT DEEMED AS MOST IMPORTANT

Harbin, Manchuria, July 26.—Documents found on captured Magyar prisoners show that the German emperor has ordered the Austro-German prisoners to consider the Siberian front as important as other fronts, and that they will serve the fatherland as Austro-Germans are doing elsewhere. Promises of suitable future reward are made.

Owing to pressure from enemy cavalry, Gen. Semenov, the anti-Bolshevik leader, has fallen back on the left flank to the Manchuria station, which is within the Chinese frontier. The Bolsheviks and German ex-prisoners display an intimate knowledge of the latest German methods of war.

VILLEMONTAIE TAKEN IN ADVANCE BY FRENCH

Paris, July 26.—The French war office reports: "Yesterday afternoon French troops captured Villemontail after violent fighting, and captured 200 prisoners, as well as 20 machine guns."

"Further south, Duchy-le-Chateau fell into the hands of the French. The French made progress east of the town, and captured four cannons. "During combats yesterday in the region south of the Ourcq, the French took many hundreds of prisoners."

Jonathan vs. the Kaiser

By William Henry Taylor, Author of "Canadian Seasons," etc.

Medieval Kaiser of the hopeless Huns, Permit me, Jack Canuck, that you know well, To introduce a handy man with guns, Who from his youth could grizzly "varmint" quell.

His name is Jonathan, long, lean and spry (Old Johnny Bull's big son), who wants to know If independence such as his must fly, Or glorious Freedom round the world shall flow.

Examine him and dare to grip his hand, The blood will rush beneath your Prussian nails; Aha! You know him, eh? "Kamerad!" understand? Yes, Europe's harvest needs his scythes and falis.

His hand was never tainted with a tip, No cursed iron cross was his reward; No fawning smile 'er froze upon his lip, And never did he call a man "my lord."

He dwells near Nature's fountain head which flows, Eternal, thru the veins of Liberty; His sires were giants, and his FAMILY grows — In one great BOND of world-wide UNITY.

As eagles soar and gaze upon the sun, With naked vision piercing space afar, The slaughter-scent of Middle Europe's Hun Draws peerless eagles of the West to war.

Germany, what a blunder, what a crime! When you insulted fair Columbia's face; You soiled Old Ocean with sea-serpent's slime, Distill'd by foul Von Tirpitz and his race.

Ye blind professors of the German cult, Ye led poor Fritz to ruin absolute, Made him an automatic catapult, Tore out his soul, and branded him a brute.

You sneered at Britain's faithful, vet'ran few, But they your marshals at the Marne surprised; And gave to France a sacrifice which grew, And grows, till all free men have fraternized.

So now Columbia's sons take up the trail, Like sleuth hounds of the forest and the plain; They always bag their game, and never fail To bear the scalps of monsters home again.

What devils have possess'd that swinish herd, Who after Wilhelm ran toward the place, Where Hope can never enter, nor a word Of prayer from him can win Columbia's grace.

To sum it up: Mad Kaiser, you bit off A bigger nation than your teeth can chew; Each Hohenzollern, Hapsburg, Romanoff, Must end their chapters in the World's Review.

The Toronto World, July 27, 1918.

CRITICAL MOMENT FOR GERMAN ARMY

Crown Prince's Over-Confidence Leads to His Undoing

With the French Army in France, July 26.—A retrospective glance at the entire battle since the Germans tried to cross the Marne in their great effort to break up the French armies, shows that the crown prince, thinking the French exhausted by the terrific defensive battles they fought during March, April, May and June, had decided to launch a fresh offensive. He was so confident of success that he did not endeavor to hide his preparations.

When Generals von Einem, von Mudra, von Boehm and von Eben started the attack on the night of July 14, they expected to overcome all resistance and easily capture Montmirail, Epernay and Chalons. Gen. Petain, however, had prepared another plan, which was presented to Generalissimo Foch on July 12, and which was approved the following day. The idea was to abandon advanced posts and hold the principal line of resistance with only the absolutely essential forces, and in the meantime prepare a counter-offensive on the German flank when the enemy troops were fully engaged in the battle.

Eastward of Rheims, the execution of Gen. Petain's plan was favored by strong old positions, but to the westward of that city the problem was complicated because the organization of the ground held by the French had not been completed.

When the battle opened, however, and opposing plans were put to the test, that of Gen. Petain proved itself superior to the others. The French, Americans, British and Italians co-operated in a whole-hearted way and completely upset the crown prince's grandiose project. The result was utter defeat and discomfiture of the German armies, which were obliged to employ heavy divisions which had been reserved for later blows.

The allied counter-offensive was remarkably well prepared and executed. It struck at the flanks and the rear proper time. The Germans are now very anxious regarding the positions of their great army between the Aisne and the Marne for this reason, that they are fighting with desperation.

The present moment for them is one of the most critical of the war since the allies put the initiative, and the rapidly increasing United States army enables them to undertake operations which would otherwise be impossible.

CZECHO-SLOVAKS TAKE BIG TOWN OF SIMBIRSK

Amsterdam, July 26.—Czecho-Slovak troops have captured the important town of Simbirsk, about 600 miles east of Moscow, according to an official telegram from Moscow received by way of Berlin. The Russian Soviet troops put up a desperate resistance.

With the capture of Simbirsk on the Volga, Czecho-Slovak troops now control not only the left bank of the river but part of the railway on the right bank. The fall of Simbirsk, which is announced officially in a telegram from Moscow by way of Berlin, occurred at the moment the Soviet troops had made a strong defense. The Pravda, the official Soviet organ, commending on the advance of the Czechs, says: "The rising is spreading like a patch of oil on water. May the capture of Simbirsk awaken the sleepers. Simbirsk was captured by the bases of the council's power, and also the corn granary. The danger is growing. It is war. The enemy is numerous and well organized. If the workers have not awakened the fate of the proletariat tremble for the fate of the proletariat revolution."

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GERMANS CALLED ON TO SHOW MORE NERVE

Amsterdam, July 26.—The impression made on the allied counter-offensive has made on the Germans at home is perhaps best illustrated by an article written by Deputy Traub of the Prussian Lower House in the German newspaper, 'Die Tagelichs Rundschau.' Traub fiercely lashed the croakers 'who dare doubt the official headquarters reports of victory for "more nerve" and "more sack" and blusters thus: "Der alte Fritz" (Frederick the Great) walked the streets today and saw the people's long faces he would wail when fortune was often dead against us. Why grumble because affairs on the Marne are not going as well as expected? Devil take you; you ought to be ashamed of yourselves."

AUSTRIANS REPULSED IN ALBANIAN ATTACKS

Rome, July 26.—Austrian forces in Albania twice stormed Ardeni, north of the lower Semani River, Wednesday, but both attacks were repulsed with heavy losses, the Italian war office reported today. East of Kovi another enemy column, crossing the Semani on Wednesday, forced the Italian advanced posts to retire, but a counter-attack drove the Austrians to the river.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

Home Secretary States Provisions of Anglo-German Agreement.

London, July 26.—In the house of commons, Right Hon. Bonar Law stated that an inter-departmental committee was inquiring into questions connected with the general election, including the question of placing the views of candidates before soldiers on active service.

Replv to a question, Mr. Law declined in the public interest to discuss the position on the Murman coast of East Siberia. Sir George Cave, home secretary, stated that the Anglo-German war prisoner agreement provided for the exchange of all combatants imprisoned for 18 months and also the return of additional British combatants in order to compensate for the much smaller number of British interned in Germany. The exchange included those interned in Holland and Switzerland.

GERMANS SOUND PRAISES OF FOCH

Berlin Writers Declare Shortening of Own Line Necessary.

Amsterdam, July 26.—The German commentators have begun complimenting the allied commander, General Foch, now that they are no longer able to conceal his success from the German public. The Vossische Zeitung, of Berlin, for instance, refers to him repeatedly as an "able leader." While Gen. von Ardenne in 'The Tageblatt' frankly admits that the shortening of the German line had become necessary as the result of the French general's "impetuous counter-offensive."

It is noticeable also that all the German newspapers speak of the recent operations as a "defensive battle," and Gen. von Ardenne credits Gen. Foch with a plan to extend his line northward with the object of attacking the crown prince's army in the rear as well as on the flank. This coupled with the difficult zig-zag formation of the German line, where the fighting is proceeding in the wooded wilderness to the southwest of Rheims, he says, makes a concentration of the German forces advisable. He goes on at great length to explain to his German readers that this means nothing serious, and if any ground is yielded it is, of course, enemy ground.

GERMAN STAFF GIVEN EXTRAORDINARY RIGHTS

London, July 26.—A striking and revolutionary political change has just been made in Germany, says a Daily Mail despatch from Berlin. Very quietly and unostentatiously, it is added, full executive and state rights have been granted to the imperial general staff. This means, it is declared, that the civil and military executives have been placed on an equal basis.

WILL TRY DIVERSION WITH FORTY DIVISIONS

Paris, July 26.—Gen. Ludendorff apparently has forty divisions of shock troops still in hand, says Marcel Hutin in 'The Echo de Paris.' They are destined, or at least a part of them, for an operation calculated to change the present situation to the advantage of the German crown prince, but, adds M. Hutin, it is hardly likely that Gen. Foch and Gen. Petain will let the initiative be taken from them now.

Between July 15 and yesterday forty-eight German divisions were identified in the Marne pocket, says M. Hutin, and completely exhausted divisions are being replaced by half-rested men.

MILLION FRANC FINE PLACED ON ANTWERP

Amsterdam, July 26.—Antwerp has been fined a million francs and Jan Devoes, the burgomaster, has been deposed by the Germans because of recent happenings in the city, says 'The Belgique Dagblad,' activists celebrating and a number of activist prisoners of war from Goettingen were half killed by inhabitants for carrying on anti-Belgian propaganda in the city. Doctors refused to attend the men, whom they called "traitors," and were constantly deported to Germany.

CANADIAN CASUALTIES

INFANTRY.

Killed in action—W. Tilling, Minnesota; J. R. Lumley, South Salt Springs, B.C.

Died of wounds—J. A. Grant, 101 Daves road, East Toronto.

Died—A. Asselin, St. Felix de Valois, Q.; G. H. Chandler, England; A. J. Malcolm, Winnipeg.

Presumed to have died—L. H. C. Stiver, Winnipeg; A. R. Dougherty, Big River, Sask.; F. Gaiter, England; E. F. Archibald, Grand Forks, N.S.; C. E. Bromley, Londonborough, Ont.; A. R. Crowe, Sydney River, West Side, N.S.; W. P. Ross, Vancouver, B.C.; Lindsay, Ont.; E. Adams, E. W. Covington, Scotland; J. E. Smethurst, W. A. Febb, England; W. Dodd, Westboro, Ont.; J. Daly, Westville, N.S.; H. S. Ferguson, Dauphin, Man.; J. H. Gagnon, Riviere Qui Parle, Alta.; J. G. Lane, Edmondson, Alta.; B. Crawford, 618 Crawford street, Toronto; R. N. Morrison, Winnipeg; E. S. Smith, Riverhurst, Sask.; P. Frost, A. E. Fyles, England.

Wounded—J. D. Wallace, Kearney, N. J.; M. P. Burton, 106 Wright avenue, Toronto; J. McDonald, Glace Bay, N. S.; F. Mercier, Bladell, N.Y.; S. B. Clark, Kingston, Ont.; F. Lamarque, Switzerland.

Ill—T. Therin, Montreal; F. W. Oldham, Paris, Ont.

Ill—H. May, Regina, Sask.

MACHINE GUN CO.

Died—S. Groat, Scotland; R. Curtis, England.

FORESTRY CORPS.

Ill—T. Goodman, Muskoka, Ont.

ENGINEERS.

Wounded—J. W. Austin, England.

CAVALRY.

Wounded—F. Scott, Willowbrook, Sask.

RAILWAY TROOPS.

Wounded—J. W. Liscomb, Halleybury, Ont.; T. E. Park, Peterboro, Ont.

Ill—O. Robertson, South Porcupine, Ont.

ARTILLERY.

Gassed—T. Forshaw, England.

Ill—E. V. Galvin, Hamilton, Ont.; H. L. Jackson, Guelph, Ont.

MOUNTED RIFLES.

Killed in action—A. W. Brock, 75 Ellsworth avenue, Toronto.

Presumed to have died—L. V. Gray, England.

Wounded—S. K. Davis, Renfrew, Ont.

CROWN PRINCE FOR BATTLE.

Paris, July 26.—Most of the French military writers are of the opinion that the crown prince is preparing for a great defensive battle, probably on the Fere-on-Tardenois plateau.

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