

ALLIES' HAMMER STROKES FELT

GERMANS GIVE WAY TO BRITISH--FRENCH ADVANCE IN CHAMPAGNE--ENEMY'S LINE SHAKEN

OUTLYING DEFENCES OF LILLE ARE SHELLED BY BRITISH ARTILLERY

Four Violent Attacks by Enemy on Bridge-Head at Steenstraete are Repulsed, and Further to the South He is Pushed Back in the Direction of Lille, Leaving Many Dead and Several Guns.

London, May 17.—The following official statement was issued by the British War Office last night:—
"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 1,200 yards of German front-line trenches, and we pushed rapidly on, extending its success 600 yards farther south by bombarding 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 throughout 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.
GERMANS HANG ON
Rotterdam, May 17.—The Germans are still sending forward all available troops in an attempt to break the British lines at Ypres. Nothing seems to daunt their determination to establish a position on this salient. They have suffered terrible losses and have been pushed farther back towards the French north of Arras, in the direction of Lille, but they are far from abandoning their desperate attempts to hack their way to Ypres along the road from St. Julien.
FIGHTING VERY FIERCE
During the last two days the fighting has been fierce, especially on yesterday afternoon, when the enemy made a concerted attack on a very small front, only to be repulsed after severe hand-to-hand fighting. The pressure on the allies probably would have been still greater and longer persisted in but for the splendid counter-move by the allies farther to the north.
Exactly at a chosen moment an advance was made in the neighborhood of Steenstraete and Het Sas. This came as a great surprise to the Germans, who had to rush up reinforcements, which were badly needed at the same moment for their effort to break through the British front.
LILLE IN DANGER
At Lille the Germans are in a great state of anxiety. They are working feverishly to strengthen the fortifications of what is already an immensely strong fortress. They believe that Lille is the objective of the allies' offensive between Armentieres and Arras. In fact, its outlying defence works are already under the fire of the heavy British guns.
These positions are threatened by the successful advance of the French north of Arras, as well as by the fierce thrusts of the British in the neighborhood of La Bassée.
Lille probably will be the centre of decisive events in the near future.
FOURTH ATTACK REPULSED
Paris, May 17.—The following official communication was issued by the War Office last night:—
"We repulsed this afternoon with complete success a fourth German counter-attack at Steenstraete. We have conserved all the positions won yesterday and consolidated our gain, the importance of which is emphasized."
(Continued on page four.)



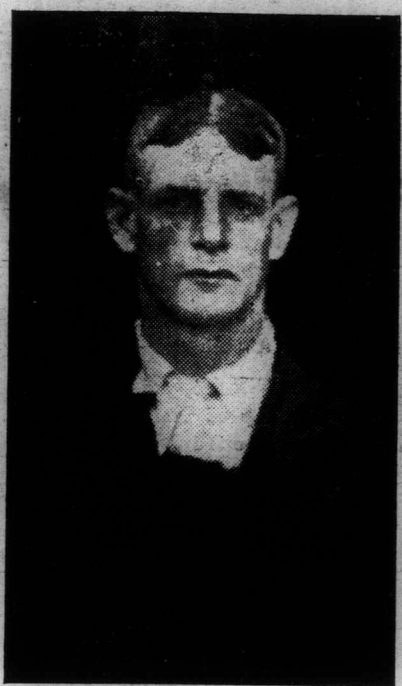
Wounded

"BACK FROM DEATH"

Story of a Local Soldier Reported Killed.

With incredulous eyes, Mrs. Julia Hulme looked at a letter from Captain Towse of the Gordon Highlanders this morning. It was from the Australian Hospital at Wimereux and told her that her husband, Private William Hulme, was lying in that hospital with wounds sustained in battle, and that he was rapidly recovering, and would be sent to England to convalesce.
To her it was the first news that he was alive, since she had been officially notified on Saturday that her husband was reported killed in action. Her state might better be imagined than described. She was still poring over the letter and wondering if the good news was true, or if it had only reached her, being sent long before the telegram, when official word came from Ottawa:
"May 17th.
"Information received from base hospital, Red Cross, 18549, Private Wm. Hulme, 4th Battalion, previously reported in error killed in action, now reported admitted Oakney Red Cross Hospital, Bramley Common, Kent, suffering from wounds in the back; progressing rapidly. Further particulars when received will be sent you.
"Adjutant-General."
With confirmation of the good news Mrs. Hulme was almost overwhelmed, and a great weight had been lifted from her shoulders.
Mrs. Hulme is a young wife, being married only a few days before Private Hulme, her bridegroom, was called to the front. He had joined the Dufferin Rifles shortly after he came to the city two years ago, and he felt the call when the first contingent was mobilized. Twenty-six years of age, he was a splendid type of the emigrating Britisher, coming from Atherton, Lancashire,
(Continued on Page Two)

PTE. W. KEITHLEY



Wounded

BRANTFORD SOLDIER IS KILLED

Pte. Keithley Lays Down His Life For the Empire.

The casualties for the Fourth Battalion, Ontario, continue to pour in, and another soldier who left this city, is now officially announced as killed in action, Pte. J. Keithley. This adds to the growing list of our dead, and the soil of France, already rich in traditions of chivalry, knows no more valiant deaths than those simple citizens of the Dominion who became soldiers to die for liberty.
Pte. J. Keithley was yesterday officially announced as dead, and a wire to that effect was received by his wife, who resides on Albion street. To-day, however, a contradictory notice was received, which stated that he had been wounded in action.
KILLED
Pte. J. Keithley, 147 Clarence St., WOUNDED.
Pte. W. Blacker, 20 Dundas Street, Pte. J. Hulme, Albion St. Gunner A. Howling, injured.
PTE. W. BLACKER
Word was received in the city that Pte. W. Blacker, who resided with an brother at 20 Dundas street 15, had been wounded. Blacker was a single man and had resided in the city for some time. Previous to coming to Canada he served four years in the 5th Territorial Bn., the Somerset Light Infantry. He is a brother of Mr. Roland Blacker, the well known bricklayer. Another brother also resides on Dundas street.
GUNNER A. HOWLING
Information received in the city states that Gunner A. Howling of the second contingent had been injured by a fall from his horse. Howling, it was learned, however, was doing well and his injuries were not serious.
CAPT. M. A. COLQUHOUN
Greatly relieving the anxieties of many friends as to his well being since the great battle of Langemarck, came three official postcards from Capt. M. A. Colquhoun to Mrs. Colquhoun, and the receipts of these brief tidings, speedily spread around, reassuring many, who feared his silence had meant subsequent sickness. They are dated the 28th, 29th and 30th and state "well and letter following."
LIEUT. COCKSHUTT
A letter has been received from Lt. Ashton Cockshutt, under date of April 30th, stating that he was then well and uninjured, after participating in heavy fighting.
LIEUT. BISHOP
Another cablegram has been received in connection with the wounding of Lieut. Arthur Bishop of the Middlesex. Here is the cablegram in full: "General Jones reports wound in head; eye injured, but not dangerous. Handwriting. Number Seven Stationary Hospital, Boulogne-su-Mer. Doctor talks of sending to England.—Chance and Hunt."
PTE. J. KEITHLEY
On Saturday the sad news was con-
(Continued on Page 2)

EVERYWHERE NOW IS AN EVIDENT DESIRE TO FIGHT THE AUSTRILIANS



Wounded

FIGHTING DEVELOPING FAVORABLY

Russians are Again Confident of Success—Have the Enemy Well in Hand.

Petrograd, Saturday, May 15, via London, May 17—(Delayed by storm)—The Russian general staff, explaining the change in the Galician campaign from a successful advance to a retreat, gives out the following today:
"From the middle of April news began to reach us of the transport of great numbers of Germans from the western frontiers and their concentration in western Galicia. This state of affairs thus created forced us to stop the development of our advance in the direction of Mezolaborez and Uzok, in order to insure ourselves facilities for sending reserves to the threatened sectors of our front.
"However, the forces which this enemy threw against our front were so considerable that our third army was unable to check the pressure on the Czernowitz-Gorlitz sector.
"The result was desperate and interrupted fighting, with impetuous counter attacks which prevented the enemy from breaking our front. The enemy's action was reduced to frontal attacks on the positions of the third army, which he occupied in succession.
"The enthusiasm of our troops enabled them to maintain perfect order, cope with the difficult problems of the battle and inflict enormous losses on the enemy.
"On May 14th the whole third army deployed on the San, and in conformity with this fact we were obliged to make re-arrangements which were already near completion to enable the adjacent armies to unite their fronts.
"Although we were obliged to fall back in the Carpathians, we simultaneously made a decisive offensive in Eastern Galicia, where we gained results essential to our left wing and inflicted a severe defeat on the Austrians on the Dneister front of over 150 versts (about 100 miles). Within five days, beginning on the 8th we captured in this region about 30,000 prisoners and forced the enemy to retreat in disorder across the Pruth.
"On May 14th our long range batteries at Przemyśl dispersed a column of the enemy approaching from the west, inflicting heavy losses. On the other sectors of the San and the east-
(Continued on Page 4.)

Italian Situation is Now at War Pitch—Cabinet Decision is Awaited—Skirmish on the Borders Has Roused People to Fighting Ardor

Rome, May 16.—Via Paris, May 17. Developments of the utmost importance are expected to-morrow (Monday) in the affairs of Italy. Premier Salandra has called the first formal meeting of his cabinet to be held since the passing of the ministerial crisis which resulted in his remaining in power with a virtual vindication of his foreign policy. It is considered highly probable a definite decision for peace or war may be reached.
The tension has been intensified by reported clashes between Italian and Austrian frontier guards. The temper of the Italian people has been more highly inflamed by despatches telling of a "woman's revolution" at Trieste. Forty seven women are said to have been killed and 300 wounded there by gendarmes when they charged a crowd which was threatening the governor's palace. Official confirmation of the report that the Salandra cabinet would remain in power was greeted by one of the most remarkable demonstrations of approval ever witnessed in Rome. A crowd estimated at 300,000 gathered in the Popolo Square at the foot of the Pincian hill, the slope and summit of which were thronged with representatives of the most aristocratic families in the capital.
Society women wearing the tricolor of Italy waved flags and handkerchiefs as they joined in the cheers for Salandra and Foreign Minister Sonnino, while bands played patriotic airs. To the Garibaldian veterans in the crush it seemed that the stirring days of the war of independence had returned. Even horses and cabs were decked with flags. Besides the obelisk in the square was an immense caricature of Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria, at which all kinds of missiles were hurled. French, British, Belgian and Russian flags were borne aloft with the Italian colors.
There was a great patriotic demonstration before the home of Ricciotti Garibaldi. The veteran "red shirt" leader responded to insistent demands for a speech by declaring, "to-day the Italian people are writing the last page of their national liberation to which our red shirts contributed."
A young priest, who declared all political parties had been merged into a united Italy, was hailed as a new Ugo Bassi, the priest who followed Garibaldi and was shot by the Austrians.
An endless procession of enthusiastic Romans marched from one end of the city to the other and back again under a shower of flowers thrown from the houses along the way. There were extraordinary demonstrations at the home of Premier Salandra, at the war office, the royal palace and at the consulta, where it was thought the grim visage of Sonnino, the foreign minister, who has been implacable in his demands upon Austria, was seen behind a window.
Rome's great demonstration of rejoicing at the solution of the ministerial crisis by the retention in office of the so-called "war cabinet" was echoed on a smaller scale in hundreds of cities and towns throughout the kingdom. Everywhere was evident on the part of the people a desire for war with Austria.
REVOLUTION AT TRIEST
Rome, May 16.—9.50 p.m., via Paris May 17.—A revolution has broken out at Trieste, according to a message to The Idea Nazionale telegraphed from the frontier. A crowd, composed chiefly of women, because most of the men had been called to the colors, invaded the square on which faces the palace of the governor, Baron Friess-kin. The women cried "death to Francis Joseph. Down with Austria."
(Continued on Page Four.)

VIVID PEN-PICTURES OF THE BATTLE OF LANGEMARCK

Two Brantford Soldiers Who Survived the Carnage Tell of it—Pte. Betts Writes Home From Field and Hospital.

Two vivid pen-pictures are to hand in the following letters. How dauntless the "Fourth Ontario" under a hail of shot and shell with bayonets fixed and eyes ignoring the carnage, advanced is easy to portray. Over a flooded field, under awful conditions, right into the heart of the German lines fighting hard and bayoneting with Berserk fury, they played a big part in a stern day's work. Many fell never to rise again, but the attack was pressed on to a finish.
Cardiff, Wales, May 1, 1915.
No. 3 General Hospital
Dear Vern—Your two welcome communications received the day before I went into the big fight and was nevertheless pleased at the optimistic view of things over which we have no control. I am in this hospital here, and I am right, my shoulder is a little sore, that's all. Came across the strait from Havre to Southampton on the S.S. Asturias, then went on a hospital train. They treat us with great kindness; we are the heroes of the day. I suppose you saw in the papers about the 4th. Our Col. Birchall, got killed. He sure was a brave man. He went up the field just as if there was no war on, and the bullets, shrapnel, Johnsons and gas shells were as thick as hail, and I am not shooting bull. I only got about half way across the field when I got mine. How anybody got through it without being hit, is a miracle. After I was hit, they tried to get me again. I got my trenching tool out with my left hand and dug a little hollow to lay in and the bullets biting the ground all around me; three shrapnels burst so close I was nearly buried and a piece of shell hit the handle of my trenching tool, just missing my head about two inches. I lay there in the open with the beggars
(Continued on Page Two)

BRITISH SUCCESS WILL MEAN A RETREAT FOR THE ENEMY

Military Observers Regard it as Break in the Line Which if Maintained Will Mean a Retreat of Considerable of the Enemy's Forces.

London, May 17.—Field Marshal Sir John French has broken his silence in regard to the movements of the British army northwest of La Bassée with the announcement of an advance of nearly a mile into the German line. This, together with the continuance of the French thrusts both north of Ypres and southwest of La Bassée constitutes the outstanding feature of the military situation today.
Military commentators here regard the British advance as a genuine break of the German line which, if maintained, must mean a retreat for a considerable section of the invaders' forces. Recapture of the bridge over the Yser canal at Steenstraete by the French deprives the Germans of their last connection with the west side of the waterway. German assaults on the British position at Ypres seem to have spent themselves, at least for the moment, as Field Marshal French reports that there has been absolutely quiet there for the last 48 hours.
Official reports from Petrograd do little to minimize the severity of the defeat which the Russians have experienced over practically the whole line from Central Poland to the Carpathians. The victorious Germanic armies have robbed the Russians of most of the gains of the hard winter and early spring campaigns, with the exception of Przemyśl, which is very closely threatened on two sides by hostile forces. In the latest Petrograd communication, there is a suggestion that the Russians are crouched behind the River San in readiness for one of those sudden movements such as previously have turned defeat into victory for them.
It is evident that the Austro-German forces will leave nothing undone in the attempt to force a crossing of the San. The Russians admit the loss of fifty guns during the retreat of their third army to the San, a disaster that most of them were destroyed.
TRANSYLVANIA SAFE IN PORT AT GREENOCK
NEW YORK, May 17.—The Anchor Line steamer Transylvania passed safely through the war zone about the British Isles and arrived at Greenock, at three o'clock this morning, London time, it was announced by officials of the Cunard Line, to which the Transylvania was under charter. News of the arrival of the steamer was awaited with great interest. Hundreds of telephone calls were received right up to the time of the announcement. All night the newspapers were besieged with queries from both in and out of the city.
When up to midnight she had not arrived, it was thought that Captain Black had decided to go around the north coast of Ireland and would probably dock at Glasgow.
At midnight the Anchor Line office said that no wireless report had been received in some days, and none was expected, but it was believed that the liner was delayed by the heavy fogs which have been prevalent off the English coast.
The absence of news did not raise any fear that she had been torpedoed. The German Admiralty threatened that she would be treated as was the Lusitania because of the ammunition carried.
(Continued on Page 4.)