

GERMANS REPULSED AT ARRAS IN THEIR WESTERN OFFENSIVE

Big Onslaught North of Arras Repulsed—Whole Front Heavily Bombarded—Enemy Admits Losses--Bombs Supposed to Have Fallen in Calais.

Paris, June 7.—The German forces north of Arras began last night a violent attack along the Ablain-Souchez-Neuville front, bent upon regaining some of the ground they have lost there. Not only was this attack repulsed by artillery fire of an extremely hot character, but infantry attacks were made with great energy at numerous places.

The bombardment and the frequent infantry charges continued without interruption throughout the night. Day came, but it brought no cessation in the violence of the German onslaught. Last night the War Office announced that the general attack continues without the French forces having been dislodged from a single one of the many new positions which they have recently secured in this region.

Not only in fact, but the German assault has been repulsed, but new positions have been wrested from the Germans during the day. The slow and hard fought investment of the village of Neuville-St. Vaast has been advanced by the capture of new positions in the interior of the town and in the northern part. Furthermore at the centre and to the south of the Labyrinth, where the fighting has been bitter, more trenches have been won by the French, and a total gain of 100 metres has been made. French troops now hold two thirds of this important defence work, a fact which portends the quick expulsion of all

German soldiers from the locality. The French delivered an attack on the village of Neuville-St. Vaast in the sector north of Arras. French Gen. von Kluck and captured two lines of trenches and several defence works.

The German official report admits the loss of the remainder of the sugar refinery at Souchez and the capture by the French of the balance of Neuville. Bombs were dropped on Calais.

IN COMPLETE CONTROL French troops now hold practically the entire village of Neuville-St. Vaast in the sector north of Arras. French gains in the fighting in this village have made them master of all but a small section at the north. Just south of Neuville, in the district called the Labyrinth, because of the interwinding character of the trenches, additional progress has been made in the face of furious resistance by the Germans. Four hundred and fifty metres of entrenchments were captured in the northern section of this district on Saturday, which, considered with other gains reported there would indicate that the French troops are now in control of a large part of the territory. To the north of Neuville the Germans have made furious counter-attacks which however, have been broken down by the French fire, the German forces being compelled to retire. It would appear from

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ZEPPELINS ARE AGAIN SHOWING MUCH ACTIVITY IN RECENT RAIDS ON ENGLAND

German Ship Visited East Coast of England, Dropping Bombs—Five Killed and Forty Injured--German Hangar Set on Fire.

BRITISH AEROPLANES SCORE

Brilliant Series of Aerial Adventures Give Germans a Taste of Their Own Medicine—Zeppelin is Blown Up.

By Special Wire to the Courier. LONDON, June 7, 2.34 p.m.—It was announced at the Admiralty this afternoon that a Zeppelin visited the east coast of England last night, dropping incendiary and explosive bombs. Five persons were killed and forty were injured. Two fires were caused by the incendiary bombs.

BRITISH AIRMAN DESTROYED A ZEPPEL LONDON, June 7, 3 p.m.—The Admiralty announced to-day that a Zeppelin had been blown to pieces over Belgium by British airmen.

"This morning, at 2.30 a.m., an attack was made on the airship shed at Evere, north of Brussels, by Flight Lieuts. J. P. Wilson, R.N., and J. S. Mills, R.N. Bombs were dropped and the shed was observed to be in flames.

"It is not known whether a Zeppelin was inside, but the flames reached a great height, coming out from both sides of the shed. Both pilots returned safely.

"At 3 o'clock this morning Flight Sub-Lieut. R. A. J. Warneford, R.N., attacked a Zeppelin in the air between Ghent and Brussels. At 6,000 feet he dropped six bombs, and the airship exploded, fell to the ground and burned for a considerable time.

"The force of the explosion caused the Morane monoplane to turn upside down. The pilot succeeded in righting the machine, but had to make a forced landing in the enemy's country. However, he was able to restart his machine, and returned safely to the aerodrome."

LLOYD GEORGE IS SATISFIED WITH SUPPLY ARRANGEMENTS

LONDON, June 6.—"At last I believe things are going all right. I feel the machine begin to move."

This statement Mr. Lloyd George made to-day at the office of the Ministry of Munitions. "Huge contracts already have been placed for high explosive shells, but a tremendous amount of work is yet to be accomplished. The state must have more direct control over labor and must be able to move bodies of skilled workers where they are most required," he added.

Mr. Lloyd George was very much impressed by the inspection at Liverpool. An industrial battalion might be the solution of the great problem. In an extension of this scheme, skilled men might be enlisted and given uniforms in an industrial army under the orders of the state.

Mr. Lloyd George hopes and believes his revelation of the truth and vital necessity of the nation will sweep away all difficulties of employers, which the men, with less knowledge of the situation, might have raised.

19TH BATTALION NOW SAFE IN CAMP NEAR SHORNCLIFFE IN KENT

After Good Passage and a Little Excitement-- A Whale Taken For a Submarine—Machine Guns Mounted Fore and Aft.

Writing from West Sandling Camp, near Shorncliffe, England, Private Gladstone Ghent, machine gun section of the 19th battalion, says: "The Canadian authorities deserve great credit for the rapid and comfortable way they have transported us. Just six days ago we left Toronto, and here we are comfortably settled in camp. West Sandling is just nine miles from Folkestone and five miles from Shorncliffe and is as pretty a place as one could wish for. The sun started to shine on our first drill, and we considered it a good omen. Everyone is glad we are here, and think we are somebody. (Correct! We are.)"

Private Ghent goes on to say that the battalion left Toronto at 11 p.m. on May 17th, and sailed from Montreal on the Allan liner Scandinavian on Monday, June 1st, at 10 o'clock on the following morning. "The trains were all right," he says, "and there was no crowding. The machine gun section had a private tourist coach to itself, and we were very comfortable that we had to travel in the train. The comforts during the trip were first class. Words cannot describe the service of our government. Private Ghent makes the rather important statement that the troops were entirely unaccompanied during the voyage until within a comparatively short distance of the British coast, when several British destroyers met the ship and escorted it through the mist and escorted

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GERMAN FLEET IN BALTIC MET RUSSIANS NEAR RIGA

London, June 7.—In a despatch from Copenhagen the Daily Telegraph correspondent says: "It is reported from Stockholm that a naval battle occurred Saturday near the Baltic coast. For six hours a violent bombardment was heard from a southerly direction, and for a long time from 20 to 30 shots were heard every minute."

An official communication received from Petrograd Saturday night stated that a strong German fleet had appeared in the middle Baltic, and had exchanged shots with the Russian fleet of the Gulf of Riga.

ITALIANS ARE NOW ADVANCING ACROSS ISONZA

By Special Wire to the Courier. Udine, Italy, June 7.—A general Italian advance is taking place to-day across the Isonzo river from Caporetto to the sea, a distance of forty miles. The movement is one of importance, and hard fighting is taking place at Gradisca, and in the vicinity of this town.

The Italian authorities are drawing tighter the screen of secrecy as to the Italian operations, nevertheless, it may be said that masses of Italian troops have been concentrated on the roads from Cormons, Palmanova and Cervignano.

The resistance of the Austrians is daily becoming stronger. This Italian staff officers declare, has had the effect of making their men more determined.

Todmino, on the east side of the Isonzo, is one of the Italian objectives. "No doubt we were all scared," he went on "and all of us except those who were too sick to care, slept with lifebelts on. Those certainly were exciting days, and we are thankful to Providence for keeping us safe."

"Everyone on board had a good berth except the members of the poor old Q.O.R. company, who unfortunately drew the forward hold for sleeping quarters. They were good and sick of being banged about. The ship rolled all the way across, and we had some time trying to keep our meals down. Often you would hear the remark, 'If only a torpedo would hit this ship!' But we mostly hoped it would not."

Four meals were served every day—breakfast at 7 a.m., dinner at 12 noon, supper at 5 p.m., and tea at 9 p.m. His section was the envy of the whole ship, for a friend had sent them a large case of grape fruit.

"When we were four days out," the letter continues, "we started target practice with our machine gun from the stern by throwing empty barrels and boxes overboard. We did so well that the guns were ordered mounted fore and aft when we entered the danger zone. We were on the lookout for periscopes, but did not see any. This is the first troopship to be so armed. We got one scate on Saturday

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LIEUT. A. COCKSHUTT



TWO MORE SUNK BY PIRATES

By Special Wire to the Courier. London, June 7.—The British steamer Sunlight, of Liverpool, has been sunk by a German submarine. The crew of the vessel has been taken to Queenstown. STAR OF WEST SUNK. London, June 7.—A despatch received here from Aberdeen says the British steamer Star of West has been sunk by a German submarine. A trawler brought the crew into Aberdeen.

Kuhn, Loeb and Company of New York paid a cheque for a sale of bonds to the Pennsylvania Railway calling for over \$62,000,000.

LIEUT. ASHTON COCKSHUTT IS WOUNDED

Son of Mr. W. F. Cockshutt is Reported Privately to be Injured.

Lieutenant William Ashton, eldest son of Mr. W. F. Cockshutt, M. P., and Mrs. Cockshutt, is the latest Brantford boy to be reported wounded at the front.

A message to this effect was received by Mr. Cockshutt from Ottawa on Sunday night, but no particulars were given except that he sustained his injuries during the fighting of Friday last.

He is 23 years of age, and was located at Calgary in the employ of the branch of the Flow Company at that place. Some three years ago he joined the Rifles there as private, and solely by his own merit speedily attained the rank of lieutenant. When war broke out, he was one of the first to offer his services, and went as Lieutenant in the 10th Battalion. He has been through many hard engagements, including Neuve Chapelle, but had hitherto escaped.

The many friends of himself and the family in this city and county will sincerely hope for him a speedy recovery.

Another son is also with the colors.

CORPL. R. HAMILTON

Word was received to-day from Ottawa by Mrs. Hamilton, residing on King street, that Corpl. R. Hamilton had been wounded in the head by a gunshot. Corpl. Hamilton, resided previous to enlistment on Terrace Hill, and served for three years in the Dufferin Rifles.

RUSSIANS HOLDING ADVANCE

Austro-German Movement on the Right Flank is Being Retarded.

By Special Wire to the Courier.

Petrograd, via London, June 7.—The forward movement of the extreme Russian right flank, operating on Stanai, Yata, Zargina and Lentowina, continues to retard the advance of the central Austro-German forces east of Jaroslau and Przemysl, which, thus far has failed. Krawce and Burdzi, which were particularly mentioned in this connection, are just north of Stanai and Alsen on the Lem River.

Southward the fighting front may be traced by following the San to the mouth of the Lubaczowka and then following this river to the village of Tuklia, which is twelve miles south-east of Jaroslau. Thence the front is on a straight line twelve miles east of Przemysl, including the villages of Kalmikof, Kosmenitz and Krukenitz and proceeding southeast to the Dniester, which marks the southern front.

CHURCHILL MAKES A SPLENDID SPEECH TO HIS CONSTITUENTS

Dundee Cheers Him For His Manly Words--Victory is Not Far Off--Navy in Perfect Order--No Re-eriminations, and a Striking Speech.

Dundee, Scotland, June 7.—Winston Churchill, formerly First Lord of the Admiralty, who is Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster in the coalition Cabinet, arrived Saturday at Dundee, which he represents in the House of Commons. He was received enthusiastically at a meeting of his constituents. He told them he did not come to make explanations or indulge in reproaches or recriminations, for the only thing he cared about was the waging of a successful war on the enemies of Great Britain.

"For four years I have borne heavy responsibilities, being, according to the time-honored language of my parliament for all business of the Admiralty," Mr. Churchill said. "When I say responsible, I was responsible in the sense that I would have to bear the blame for everything that occurred. These years have comprised the most important period of our naval history, a period of preparation for war."

"I have done my best. The archives at the Admiralty still show the part I played in all the great transactions that have taken place. To them I look for my defence."

NAVY IN PERFECT ORDER

"I look also to the general naval situation. The terrible dangers at the beginning of the war are over. Everything is in perfect order. Nearly everything has been foreseen. We have taken the measure of our foe, and have only to go forward with confidence."

Mr. Churchill added there were two statements he wished to make about the operations at the Dardanelles. Heavy losses must be expected on land and sea. The fleet employed there was composed of a surplus of warships after all other needs had been provided for.

"Those who suppose Earl Kitchener embarked on these operations without thoroughly and carefully considering every requirement in relation to the army in France and Flanders are not only mistaken but are presumptuous," he continued. "In looking at our losses fairly and squarely, we must not forget the prize for which we are contending."

VICTORY NOT FAR OFF.

"The forces are within a few miles of a victory such as this war has not seen; a victory, which, when it comes will make amends for all." Mr. Churchill said he did not think the newspapers should attack responsible leaders of the nation at home or in the field, or publish anything calculated to make bad blood. If there were any criticism, it should be in Parliament. That was a matter of self preservation.

"What does the nation expect of the new cabinet?" he asked. "If this answer that in one word—action. That is the demand; that is the need; action, not hesitation, not discussion or agitation. The duty lies upon the government to declare what should be done, to propose it to Parliament and stand or fall by the result."

SPRING SHOWERS AND BARGAINS.

Were the order of the day. Both were welcome. The bargains continue every day for the next fifteen days. Needless to say when such an unusual chance occurs to buy bright new goods, at such marked savings, it is obviously the part of wisdom to supply your needs now. The great Rebuilding Sale continued with many new lines added daily. You are invited to come and get your share of the savings. E. B. Crompton & Co., Limited, Empire Building, Colborne St.

CHIEF HEIRS OF VANDERBILT'S \$35,000,000 ESTATE



Mr. Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, who lost his life when a German torpedo sank the Lusitania, distributed an estate estimated at between \$30,000,000 and \$35,000,000 among relatives, friends and employes by his will, which has been filed. Mrs. Margaret Emerson Vanderbilt, whom Mr. Vanderbilt married in December, 1911, and her two sons, Alfred G. and George Vanderbilt, receive the bulk of the estate. For William H. Vanderbilt, Mr. Vanderbilt's son by his first wife, Mrs. Ellen French Vanderbilt, there is a trust fund of \$5,000,000. He also receives other large bequests, including Oakland Farm, at Portsmouth, R. I. No mention is made in the will of Mrs. Ellen French Vanderbilt, who obtained a divorce in May, 1908. Under the decree she received the custody of her son, William H., and no provision was made for alimony. A substantial settlement was made upon her, it was said, which precluded the possibility of any contest of Mr. Vanderbilt's will. The will was executed on December 16, 1913.

TURKS FLEEING FROM PERSIA SURRENDER TO BRITISH FORCE

London, June 7.—The following official communication was issued last evening:

"The following further information has been received from Gen. Sir John Nixon regarding the operations on the Tigris Asiatic Turkey: "Gen. Townsend, accompanied by Capt. Nunn and Sir Percy Cox and a small gunboat flotilla, received the surrender of the Governor of Amara together with some 30 officers and about 700 soldiers, on June 3. Amara is now occupied by us in force. The troops captured comprised advance guard Turkish forces retiring before

General George. Goringe's column, which is pursuing the Turkish forces in their retreat from Persian territory. The main body following was seen to disperse into the marshes.

"Our total captures up to date amount to 70 officers and 2,000 men, and seven field guns, six naval guns from the gunboat Marmaris, 12 large steel barges, one large river steamer, three small steamers and a considerable number of rifles and ammunition of all kinds. Further surrenders are expected."

"Of six Germans with the Turks, three were taken prisoners, two were killed by marsh Arabs."