

MUSCOVITES HALT ON GUILA LIPA FOR ONE LAST STAND

Have Advantage of Great Natural Barriers and Still They Can Hold Teutonic Advance.

By Special Wire to the Courier.

Petrograd, June 28, via London, 2 p.m.—Officers of the Russian general staff now state that they have satisfactorily achieved the regrouping of their forces necessitated by the German Galician campaign and that they stand ready effectively to oppose a further advance of the Austro-German forces in Galicia or in Southern Russia.

The Guila Lipa River to which the Russian forces have retired, flows south from above Rohatyn, branching from the Dniester river near Halicz, and, with steep banks and bluffs provides admirable facilities for defence.

The most important joint of the present front is that portion of the Vistula just north of the River San. Here the Germans in considerable numbers are attempting to force the river and by so doing flank the Russian positions along the Tanew which as yet have shown no signs of yielding to frontal attack.

POLITICS ARE UNHEARD OF TO-DAY IN IRELAND, SAYS JOHN REDMOND

Ireland Has a Quarter Million of Men in the Fighting Line.

By Special Wire to the Courier.

New York, June 28.—A cable to the Tribune from London says: John Redmond, leader of the Irish Nationalist party, in an interview with the Times, referred to Sir Roger Casement, saying:

"I am told Sir Roger was sent by the Germans to address Irish prisoners. At first they listened, unaware of the speaker's identity. As soon as they realized that the speaker was none other than Sir Roger Casement, they sat upon him. The conclusion of the incident was that the Prussian Guards had to be called out to extricate Sir Roger from peril of his life."

"It shows Germany's utter ignorance of Ireland that she should have considered Casement to be the genuine Irish type. They have actually labelled him 'A Nationalist leader.' Why, he could not be elected to the nearest parish councils in Ireland to-day."

The Irish leader naturally gave words of unstinted appreciation of Irish troops. "Their record has been magnificent," said Mr. Redmond. "They have probably suffered more than any other regiments in the army. There are a quarter of a million Irishmen serving with the colors to-day."

"Controversial politics are unheard of in Ireland to-day. When we have to revert to the consideration of national problems, I am convinced that we shall do so in a practically new world, where the hatreds of the old world will have disappeared almost completely."

BRITISH SHIP INDRANA SUNK

Donaldson Line Steamer Sunk Off Tuskar Point.

By Special Wire to the Courier.

London, June 28.—12:20 p.m.—The British Steamship Indrana, of 3,640 tons gross, was sunk on Sunday by a German submarine at a point south-west of Tuskar, Ireland. The crew of the Indrana was saved.

The Steamship Indrana on her last eastern voyage across the Atlantic, sailed from New York May 28 by way of Bordeaux for Glasgow, where she arrived June 19. The Indrana was 301 feet long, 44 feet beam and 27 feet deep. She was built at Liverpool in 1888 and owned by Donaldson Brothers, of Glasgow.

Chas. Harth, keeper in Blackwell's Island, Pen., got three months there for selling drugs to prisoners. Capt. L. D. C. Gaskill, Colorado pioneer who helped capture Confederate President Jefferson, after Richmond, died at Denver.

CAR ROLLS OVER WITH FIVE IN IT; ONE BADLY HURT

Alex. Calder, of Plattsville, Pinned Under Seat of His Automobile.

Woodstock, June 28.—Five residents of Plattsville had a bad experience on the hill approaching Wellington street bridge at an early hour Saturday morning, when their auto toppled over an embankment at the southern approach to the bridge. Fortunately, no one was dangerously injured.

On Friday last the Norwich lodge of Masons held an installation of officers and the installing team was composed of Alex. Calder, Albert Smart, Thos. Pratt and Geo. Veitch, prominent members of the Plattsville lodge. These men motored to Norwich, the car being in charge of S. Skellings. About 1 o'clock the start was made for home. The party arrived at Woodstock about 2 o'clock, but reaching the G. T. R. crossing on Wilson street, it was found to be blocked by a freight train. One of the party suggested going around by the Wellington street bridge. The driver had never been over the road before, but all went well until nearly the top of the hill, when the engine stalled. The car immediately started back and before the driver could prevent it crashed through the fence, toppled over and landed against the house at the bottom of the embankment.

TAKEN TO HOSPITAL Fortunately for the occupants they were all thrown clear of the car, with the exception of Mr. Calder, who was pinned underneath. While he was painfully injured about the chest, no serious results are looked for. The other occupants escaped with a severe shaking up. The injured men were taken to the Buckingham Hotel, and medical aid secured. The car was not badly smashed and after being removed from the bottom of the embankment, was able to run on its own power.

Difficulties are Growing With Their Advance

By Special Wire to the Courier. Udine, Italy, June 28.—As the Italians advance in the Carso Mountains, north of Trieste, they are meeting with growing difficulties in the shape of geological formations, the innumerable Grottoes, caves, wells and galleries being admirably suited for hiding batteries and being capable of defence by the large contingents of troops which the Austrians for years have been preparing to resist an invasion.

Field Marshal Baron Conrad Von Hoetzendorf, the chief of the Austrian general staff, studied and wrote a treatise regarding this district and, adding practice to theory, frequently held the manoeuvres of the Austro-Hungarian armies in this region.

THREE FAREWELL ADDRESSES WERE GIVEN BY THE LOCAL CLERGYMEN

Rev. R. D. Hamilton at Wellington, Rev. T. E. Holling at Colborne St. and Rev. A. I. Snyder at Sydenham St. Church—Splendid Sermons Characteristic of the Men, Delivered.

Three farewell addresses were listened to by Brantford congregations on Sunday. Much as the members must regret the departure of their pastors, it serves to keep the clergy from the dangers that beset a life-long minister, and the work can never fall into ruts caused by passing years. All three have left their mark on the city, and the time during which they labored, they, it can be safely said, have done so to bring into public and spiritual life the inspiration of high ideals so necessary in the constant fight for civic and personal purity.

Nothing can recompense the pastors who so loyally serve the people but the reflection that will be theirs as they go out to their new sphere, that wherever they go they have given of their best, and that men and women in whose service they realized it feel grateful to them for their efforts.

The Rev. T. E. Holling preached his farewell sermon in Colborne St. church last evening to a large congregation. They were loath to see such a splendid pastor leave, for throughout his three years term, he has worked unceasingly and earnestly for the welfare of his church and people. A very beautiful song service preceded the sermon.

CANADIANS ARE NAILED TO CROSSES

Confidant of Gen. French Tells of Cruelties of German Troops.

Detroit, June 28.—George Gordon Moore, most intimate friend of Sir John French, who has just returned from a long stay at British headquarters in France, gave out yesterday a long interview in which he denounced German methods of warfare and told of astounding cruelties practised by the Teutons.

Mr. Moore, who is a wealthy traction magnate and financier, was the British General's closest confidant in France, their friendship even aroused criticism in London.

It was said Moore was favored over all others at General French's headquarters. He is generally credited with being responsible for the exposures in the ammunition scandal, which led to the British Cabinet shake-up.

Mr. Moore said: "Young Canadian officers have been crucified by the Germans. They have been nailed to the village crosses. The cruelties the German army have practised since the outbreak of the war would make any of our Indian wars of bygone days look like a condition of Utopian peace."

SIGNAL TO GET READY "General French and I were alone when word was brought of the first use of gas by the Germans at the battle of Ypres. Our people ought to see the victims. Burning at the stake is humane in comparison. It only shows what this country would have to face if there were war. It is a signal to get ready."

The valor of the Canadian troops has won for them a place in the history of Great Britain. They are the world's greatest fighters. When gas was used by the Germans the allies' front line wavered and fell, the southern troops beating a hasty retreat and leaving the Canadians all but surrounded.

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The Governor of Illinois signed a bill making the theft of a dog larceny after the executive mansion pet dog was stolen.

WESTERN ONTARIO BOYS EVENED UP WITH THE ENEMY

German in Counter-Attack Were Wiped Out by Canadian Fire.

The despatch herewith given furnishes further particulars of the battle of June 15, in which the 1st Battalion suffered such terrible losses. Major Campbell Becher fell on that day, with many of the officers and men. The casualties among the men of the ranks are now coming in.

London, June 28.—Canadian troops have again been called upon to beat the best soldiers in the German army, and once more they have succeeded. The gallant soldiers from Canada were sent into action at La Bassée in a three-day battle lasting from June 15 to 17.

The captured four lines of the German trenches, but part of these had to be relinquished later because the Canadian ammunition had been expended.

Details of the Canadian feat at La Bassée arrived here Saturday in the following narrative from the front: "With other British forces the Canadians were ordered to take the German trenches in a sector at La Bassée. The Canadians were led in the undertaking by the 1st Ontario Battalion, with the 3rd Toronto Battalion acting as a support."

"After a cannonade, the Canadians made a bayonet charge with great gallantry. In less than 15 minutes they were in full possession of the first line of German trenches. There they paused only for a moment.

"They then went tearing at the second line, which they carried gallantly. In a few minutes the third and fourth lines were assailed and carried.

"The Canadians followed at the heels of the fleeing enemy, giving him no time to rally his forces. The battalion at once began to consolidate the conquered position, but finally the Germans made a stand and opened a counter-attack.

AMMUNITION LOW. "In the meantime the Canadians' ammunition had run low. Their grenades had been expended in carrying the four lines of trenches. They resisted the counter-attack obstinately, but finally, under a shower of shells and grenades, the gallant Canadians had to relinquish the front lines of trenches.

"In their partial retirement which followed," continues the narrative, "the Canadian losses were very heavy. During the night of June 15 the second brigade relieved the first brigade and the 2nd Ontario."

"On the night of June 16-17 the Germans delivered a heavy counter-attack against the lines held by the 2nd Canadian brigade. This evening the score.

"The Canadian riflemen waited until the attack had developed strength and then wiped the German infantry out of existence. Few Germans got back to their line."

of Colborne street at its largest. Rev. Mr. Holling would not forget how splendidly the people had attended the last communion service. He stated that he was not a sacramentarian, but he believed that parents should decide for their children until they can do so for themselves. It is the duty of every parent to place their children in the church when they are young.

During his term, Mr. Holling had the honor of conducting 103 baptisms. The funeral services at which he had officiated had been a great sorrow to him. He had lost several earnest church workers during his short stay. He expressed himself as being gratified with the excellent work of the young people of the church. The Epworth League had taken great onward steps. The future success of a church is assured when its young people show such enthusiasm in a church organization.

To the choir he extended some very complimentary remarks. They had always been very self-sacrificing when the interests of the church were involved. He personally thanked Mrs. Leeming, Messrs. Geo. C. White and Vernon Cooper for their invaluable services.

The Colborne Street church has been very prominent in social service work in the city. After his departure he wanted to feel the people of his

BRITISH TERRITORIALS FOUGHT WITH GREAT CREDIT AT YPRES

Regiments Only a Few Days in France Faced the Rain of Metal Like Veterans at the Second Battle.

General Headquarters, British Expeditionary Force, June 28.—The story of the second battle of Ypres is the story of men shaken to temporary disorganization by a foul and diabolical surprise, and then for almost three weeks without cessation, battered day and night by the most terrible artillery bombardment the war has yet witnessed.

The time has not yet come when the full narrative of this tremendous German effort against our lines may be given in detail to the world, but it is permissible to-day to convey an idea of the stern ordeal which our army, regulars and territorials alike, underwent with sublime heroism, with unflinching fortitude.

During the past few days I have heard the full story of the fight from the shattered remnants of some of the troops that held our line. There was a brigade in that battle that emerged with but a single lieutenant-colonel, battalions that lost most of their non-commissioned officers, units (like the Suffolks) that came out of action a dozen strong. It was not a man-to-

man fight as at Ypres in October when our infantry stood up against the flower of the Prussian army hurled at them through the woods and beat them off. It was a scientific slaughter beginning with poisonous gas and 17-inch howitzer shells and continuing with the most appalling bombardment with very kind of cannon known to man.

OUR NEW TROOPS SPLENDID. Guns may smash and shatter the body and batter in the trenches; they cannot quell the spirit. As long as our reinforcements were there we held the Germans off the fiercely desired road to Calais. In the mighty battle our latest arrivals from England showed themselves the equal of our sacred dead of the autumn over whose graves the battle raged. The skill of our generals saw to it that our resources were husbanded, and we kept our line unbroken.

In a fight in which all ranks displayed the most sublime gallantry and

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LEFLER HAS MADE CONFESSION OF GUILT TO POLICE ANENT WALKERVILLE BOMB OUTRAGE

WOUNDS BY SHELLS After Police Had Crilled Him For Hours He Confessed That With Two Others, He Planned Outrages.

Windsor, June 28.—After the police had grilled him for hours without result, Wm. Lefler of 589 Warren ave., Detroit, watchman at the Tate Electric plant, has made a confession to Crown Attorney J. R. Rood that he, with two other Detroit men, had conspired to blow up Windsor factories and public buildings.

Lefler broke down completely when he was leaving for Sandwich jail yesterday afternoon. "I could not hold out any longer," he sobbed, as he stepped into the automobile.

Besides Lefler, two other men were engaged in the plot, which contemplated not only the entire destruction of the Windsor Armory, but of the Canadian Bridge Company's plant in Walkerville, the Peabody Company, the Dominion Stamping Company at Ford, the Tate factory, as well as several other large manufacturing plants.

Lefler declares he was selected as the man who was to plant the bomb at the Tate factory, but his heart failed him and he did not finish the job.

Albert Kaltschmidt, who for four years was manager of the Tate plant, together with a man named Schmidt, both residents of Detroit, are named by Lefler in his confession.

The confession made to Crown Attorney Rood yesterday afternoon was brought about after Lefler's wife had come over from Detroit and seen him in his cell at police headquarters. "Tell me what you have done, Wilhelm. Please tell me that you have done no wrong," she sobbed.

The prisoner, with tears running down his face, clasped his wife in his arms, declaring: "I will tell all I know if I swing for it."

LEFLER'S ALLEGED CONFESSION. The confession, as related by the police, was as follows: "I have been employed with Albert Kaltschmidt, who was manager of the Tate plant in Ford City for four years. "When the war started the plot to blow up factories making supplies and ammunition was first introduced to me by a man whom I met in Mr. Kaltschmidt's private office, who offered me \$200 if I would handle the dynamite at the Tate plant. "Several months ago this man commenced to smuggle dynamite over in his auto at Walkerville. This was stored in the vault of the Tate factory. Another man named Schmidt was to bring over the fuses and time clocks, and I was to supply the suitcases. I bought two of these in Detroit, and took them over to Walkerville without any questions being asked by the customs officers. "The details of the plot were discussed in the office of this man in the

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TRYING FOR VERDUN.

Paris, June 28.—The Germans, in fighting furiously at Bagatelle and in the trenches of Calonne, are seeking to approach the strongly-fortified town of Verdun, according to Lieut.-Colonel Rousset, military critic of the Petit Parisien. He believes they are seeking to gain control of the railroad from Chalons to Sainte Menegould. While they are aiming at Verdun from two directions, the critic believes the efforts of their army will prove futile.

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