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MONDAY MORNING JULY 8 1918

VOL. XXXVIII.—No. 13,753 TWO CENTS

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SENATE OTTAWA

ANZACS MAKE ANOTHER IMPORTANT ADVANCE

Italians Thrust Austrians Across Line of New Piave River---German Ambassador at Moscow Assassinated By Two Russians---Murman Coast Population Joins Allies.

ALLIES CLEAR WESTERN SIDE OF NEW PIAVE

Italians Capture Important Ground in Driving Back Austrians.

CONSOLIDATE GAINS

Victorious Troops Fight With Ardor—Many Prisoners Taken.

Rome, July 7.—The Italian troops on the southern end of the Piave line, having driven the Austrians across the new Piave, are establishing themselves in the extensive region between the new and old river beds which the Austrians were compelled to evacuate, today's war office statement shows. The statement highly praises the valor of the troops which won the pronounced success that has been achieved. The text reads:

"Between the Sile and the Piave our troops, having reached with perfect manoeuvering and irresistible elan the right bank of the new Piave, and driven the enemy to the other side of the river, are now fortifying themselves on the vast tract of ground recaptured, every yard of which shows trace of the epic struggle, and furnishes proof that the enemy's losses were much higher than he had foreseen.

"The 23rd Army Corps, having carried out the difficult operation victoriously, has added new laurels to its glory. The fourth infantry division particularly distinguished itself. The bearing of the troops was splendid. The infantry, among whom were a marine regiment and parties of the royal customs guard, fought with ardor. The artillery of the army corps and the royal navy group contributed notably to the success with its very effective fire.

Airmen Quite Daring.

"Our own, and the allied airplanes, and those of the Italian royal navy participated with unusual daring. Special honor for the great valor shown is due the thirty-third sapper battalion of engineers.

"On the Asiago Plateau a French party carried out a brilliant raid into the enemy lines at Zocchi, overcoming the garrison in a lively struggle, and capturing two officers, 64 of other ranks and two machine guns.

"Between the Frenzela Valley and the Brenta the enemy three times attempted to attack our position on the Corone. He was sanguinarily repulsed.

24,000 Prisoners.

"After five days of uninterrupted struggle," says a late official communication, "the enemy was completely driven on to the left bank of the new Piave, Saturday afternoon.

"The recapture of all the coastal zone between Capo Sile and the Piave, which the enemy had occupied and held since November, brilliantly crowns the victory gained by us in the first great battle of our recovery, and enlarges the zone of protection for Venice.

"Altogether, since the 15th of June, 523 officers and 23,911 other ranks have been made prisoner. We also captured 63 guns, 65 trench mortars, 564 machine guns, 3700 rifles, two airplanes, 5,000,000 rifle cartridges, many thousands of shells of all kinds and a large quantity of telephone instruments, and recovered our artilleries and material, which in the advanced zone had to be abandoned during the first phase of the struggle."

To Avoid Sacrifices.

Vienna, July 6, via London.—To avoid heavy sacrifices, the Austrian troops in the Piave delta have been withdrawn to the eastern bank of the main stream, the war office announced today. The Italians, according to the statement, cautiously followed as far as the westerly bank of the river. The text of the statement reads:

"As the delta of the Piave could not have been held without heavy sacrifice, we have withdrawn our troops which were stationed there to the dyke positions on the eastern bank of the main branch. This operation was carried out during the night of July 5-6. The enemy felt his way at midday yesterday as far as the river.

"East of Monte Pertica we drove back strong Italian attacks in sanguinary hand-to-hand fighting.

"In Albania, French and Italian troops attacked our mountain positions between Devolin and Osum. In the course of the fighting the enemy succeeded in obtaining advantages at two points, which, however, again were immediately wrested from him by a counter-attack."

CHILEAN CABINET RESIGNS.

Santiago, Chile, July 7.—The Chilean cabinet has resigned. The outgoing ministry was formed on April 22 of this year.

CONGREGATION GREETS PASTOR'S SOLDIER SON

Corporal Vining Is Son of Capt. Rev. A. J. Vining, Now Serving in France.

There was a great outburst of patriotic fervor at College Street Baptist Church last night on the appearance in the congregation of Corporal A. J. Vining, and Mrs. Vining. Vining reached home only yesterday afternoon. When he appeared in church the whole congregation rose and sang "God Save the King," while two of the deacons led Corp. Vining to the platform, where he gave a short address. He has been wounded and walks with the assistance of a cane. His father, Capt. A. J. Vining, is at present in France with the Y. M. C. A. Last week a long letter from him, descriptive of his work at camps in England and Scotland before he went to France, was read to the members of the church.

MACHINISTS PLACE MATTER IN HANDS DISTRICT COUNCIL

Big Meeting Sunday Afternoon Takes Important Step Regarding Civic Employes.

NO DEVELOPMENTS.

Waterworks Men May Be Called Out Within Next Few Days.

A gathering of 1500 machinists and specialists from every shop in Toronto, at a meeting held in the Labor Temple Sunday afternoon, decided to take any action which the District Trades and Labor Council might advise on behalf of the striking civic employes. This decision was made in collaboration with representatives of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers. The meeting was addressed by W. D. Kennedy, president of the Civic Employes' Union; John W. Bruce, international organizer for the International Union of Plumbers in Canada; H. W. Harper, business agent of the International Union of Machinists in Toronto, and A. H. McNamee, organizer for the Associated Society of Engineers.

Labor Council Will Meet.

T. A. Stevenson, secretary of the District Trades and Labor Council, stated Sunday evening that the council would be convened for a special meeting to consider the strike of the civic employes sometime during the week.

W. D. Kennedy, president of the Civic Employes' Union, stated that there were no new developments in the strike situation. The men at the waterworks, he stated, might be called out any time during the next two or three days, and the men at the Riverdale Zoo and at the various stables were out today. There were, he said, practically no men at work at the sewage disposal plants and the situation was the same at the chlorination and filtration plants so far as he knew. The foremen at the stables were taking proper care of the animals.

Officials of the various departments refused to deny or affirm any of the statements given out by the strike committee. Word was received, however, that more than 250 men from the parks department were still at work, and had refused to go out. It was further stated that a number of the men who had already gone out had got work at better remuneration and with better conditions.

Might Prove a Menace.

Dr. Hastings, M.O.H., stated that the fact that 75,000,000 gallons of sewage was now being diverted into the river, the bay and the lake would prove dangerous only if the men at the chlorination and filtration plants quit work. So long, he said, as these plants were running the citizens need have no apprehension as to their safety.

The labor situation generally was that the machinists had placed themselves at the disposition of the District Trades and Labor Council regarding the civic strike, and that the council would hold a special meeting during the week to consider the strike. The machinists had also telegraphed their determination to hold a meeting to declare a strike vote if need be at a mass meeting to be held at the Labor Temple Sunday next, unless the Russell Motor Co. accepted the demands of the hundred machinists and toolmakers now on strike at this plant. The textile workers reported no change in the strike situation, but the minister of labor, it was said, was using his friendly offices to influence the York Knitting Mills to eliminate from their projected agreement with the strikers the clause compelling employes to dissociate themselves from union labor activities. The Commercial Telegraphers' Union also met at Foresters' Hall, College and Yonge, to discuss its grievances against the G.N.W.

FISHERMEN TOOK MANY SOLDIERS OFF THE WRECK

Fourteen Hundred Canadian Troops Were in Peril When Troopship Stranded.

RESCUE DIFFICULT

Steamer Accommodated Seven Hundred and Others Collected the Men.

A Canadian Atlantic Port, July 7.—When the Hall Liner, City of Vienna, with 1400 Canadian troops, consisting of various drafts and details on board, ran ashore on a dangerous rock near here in a thick fog, it was at first feared that there might be considerable loss of life. There was a heavy onshore swell and dense fog, and the steamer, exposed to the full force of every wave, was in danger, it was thought, of speedily breaking up. But the troops and men have all been safely landed, and the ship herself still holds together, so that there is even a possibility of saving her.

According to the story told by the rescued men, it was about seven o'clock in the morning that the City of Vienna, endeavoring to make harbor, struck the ledge. The engines were reversed, without avail, and S.O.S. calls were sent out. Guns, too, were fired and could be heard on shore, a mile or more from the rock. Fishermen soon located the ship and returned to shore to report her exact location.

Orders were given by the port authorities for the boats from nearby life saving stations to proceed to the City of Vienna and take off as many men as the boats would accommodate, and patrol craft was despatched from the harbor to the scene. So rough was the sea that one harbor tug was forced to return to port with water almost up to the fires in her engine room.

Life Boats Did the Work.

But the life boats and fishing craft, manned by crews well acquainted with the numerous reefs in those waters, were able to go alongside the stranded ship and by 11 o'clock that morning had landed a large number of soldiers on the rocky shore. The sea was still running high and the work of rescue was carried out with great difficulty.

A steamer, which was not many miles away when the City of Vienna struck, had responded to her S.O.S. signals, but, on account of the thick fog, had been unable to come close to the stranded ship. The steamer's lifeboats were accordingly lowered, and the sailors transferred seven hundred of the soldiers from the City of Vienna to their own ship.

The steamer could accommodate no more, and therefore brought these seven hundred to port. Meanwhile, despite the increasing sea, the fishermen and life saving crews had been landing boatload after boatload. A pilot schooner also took off about 75 men and brought them to port. Other boats visited the different fishing harbors, collecting numbers of the soldiers rescued from the ship, and landing them here. The remainder of the men landed on the shore, marched along the country roads to the port. The steamer's crew was also brought to port.

Thought It Was Torpedo.

"We thought the City of Vienna had been torpedoed," said one of the rescued soldiers, interviewed today. "Of course we had not the faintest notion where the ship was and our first thought, when the sudden jar and crash came, was that we were in the war zone and that a U-boat had got us. We were soon undeceived, however, when, looking over the bow, we could see a big rock within a few yards of the ship."

One of the ship's officers told the Canadian Press that the discipline of the troops when the steamer struck was splendid. There was no sign of excitement or confusion, he said, and the men formed up and obeyed orders as precisely as if they were on parade.

AMERICANS ATTACK GERMANS IN VOSGES

Paris, July 7.—American troops stationed in a sector of the Vosges region carried out a raid last night on the German lines, in which prisoners were taken, today's French War Office statement shows.

With the exception of artillery actions in the region east of the Villers-Cotterets Forest, between the Aisne and the Marne, the night on the remainder of the front was quiet.

NO IMPORTANT EVENTS.

French War Office Has No News to Report From Battlefront.

Paris, July 7.—The official statement issued by the war office tonight reads: "No events of importance occurred along the front during the course of the day."

COBLENZ SUSTAINS SHARP BOMBARDMENT

British Airmen Heavily Damage Part of Railway Station and Iron Bridge.

Basel Switzerland, July 7.—The bombardment of Coblenz on Friday by British airmen was the most severe of the war, altho the work of the airmen was hampered by the presence of a fog. The northern portion of the railway station and the famous iron bridge was seriously damaged. A bomb fell in the centre of the bridge across the Moselle River, and another on the royal palace.

South German newspapers state that twelve persons were killed, and 23 wounded in Coblenz, but make no mention of the fortress Ehrenbreitstein, across the Rhine, where bombs fell among soldiers. Since the war began this fortress has always been full of recruits.

ENEMY ENVOY TO BOLSHEVIKI ASSASSINATED

Two Men Kill Von Mirbach, Kaiser's Representative, at Moscow.

ASSAILANTS AT LARGE

Bolshevik Leaders Hurriedly Express Regrets at Kaiser's Embassy.

Basle, July 7.—General Count von Mirbach, German ambassador to Russia, was assassinated today at Moscow, according to a despatch received here.

Obtaining admittance under false pretences, two unknown men entered the private office of Count von Mirbach this morning. A short discussion ensued. Then revolver shots were heard, followed by explosions of hand grenades.

The ambassador died almost instantaneously. The assassins escaped and have not yet been arrested.

General Count von Mirbach has been active in negotiations between Germany and the Bolsheviki. A despatch July 5, from Moscow, said that Count von Mirbach was that day successful in obtaining the release of six Finnish officials detained by Russia, in exchange for Leo Kameneff, Bolshevik ambassador to Austria-Hungary, who had been held as a hostage in Finland.

Count von Mirbach formerly was German minister to Greece. The Bolshevik government consented to his nomination as ambassador to Russia last April. In May a despatch from Moscow said that the demands presented by the German ambassador would virtually make Russia a German colony. On May 27 the Russian Government agreed to the appointment of Count von Mirbach as an intermediary between Russia and the Transcaucasian Government. On May 31 he obtained from Russia an acceptance of the German proposal for peace negotiations between the Bolsheviki and Finland.

Expression of Regret.

Paris, July 7.—As soon as the news of the assassination of Count von Mirbach, German ambassador at Moscow, came to M. Tchitcherin, the Russian foreign minister, M. Tchitcherin and his associate, M. Karakhan, called at the German embassy and expressed the regret and indignation of the government at the occurrence, says a Berlin despatch, forwarded by the Havas correspondent at Basle.

The identity of the assassins has not been established nor have they been arrested, the message states.

It appears, according to these advices, that with Count von Mirbach when he was attacked were Herr Ritzler, the counsellor of the embassy, and a German officer. Neither was injured.

BRITISH RAID ENEMY TO EAST OF AMIENS

London, July 7. — British troops raided the German lines on the Amiens front yesterday afternoon, taking several prisoners and machine guns in the region east of Hamel, which village was recently captured by the Australians, assisted by American troops. This minor action is reported in today's official statement by the war office, which reads:

"We captured a few prisoners and a machine gun in a raid east of Hamel yesterday afternoon.

"The hostile artillery has been active in the neighborhood of Fonquevillers and in the Hinges sector."

AUSTRALIANS DRIVE FORWARD JUST SOUTH OF VAIRE WOOD

CREST OF MOUNTAIN SEIZED BY FRANCO-ITALIAN TROOPS

Important Gain Ensues From Assault Upon Heights Between Devoli and Tomorica Rivers.

Paris, July 7.—An official statement says:

"Eastern theatre—There were reciprocal artillery agtions in the Vardar and Cerna Bend regions. Enemy patrols have been very active in the neighborhood of the Strumnitza.

"West of Goritza, French troops co-operating with Italian units, attacked the heights between the Devoli and Tomorica Rivers for the purpose of improving their position. They seized the crest of Gjasperit, in spite of the violent resistance of the enemy, and have repulsed counter-attacks. Some prisoners have fallen into our hands.

"Quite lively artillery fighting on both sides took place along the Vardar and in the neighborhood of Monastir. In the region of Vetrenik and alongg the banks of the Cerna strong enemy reconnaissances were repulsed after spirited grenade engagements."

"COURAGE AND CONFIDENCE" CANADIAN ARMY'S MESSAGE

Sir Robert Borden on Return From Front Says Army Corps is at Maximum Strength and in Finest Condition.

London, July 6.—Sir Robert Borden, who has just returned from the front, where he has been during the week with other Canadian ministers, in an interview today said:

"From the moment we landed in France until the conclusion of our visit we were continually in touch with the Canadian troops. Outside of the army corps, units of the various branches of the service, such as the forestry and railway construction corps, are scattered over a very wide area, but we made a very earnest effort to visit them all.

"The army corps itself is at maximum strength and in the finest condition. I saw about forty thousand Canadians gathered together on Dominion Day at their annual sports. The scene was most impressive and never to be forgotten. Subsequently I visited and addressed brigades in every division except one. In all I had the privilege of speaking to more than thirty thousand men.

"From the heights of Vimy Ridge to the base camps and hospitals near Boulogne, and thruout even more extended territory, we found the organization excellent.

"The message of our army to the people of Canada was 'Courage and Confidence.' While they do not underestimate the enemy's strength they are prepared, and even eager, to meet him in the next attack. Indeed, it was their chief complaint that they had not been afforded an opportunity to fight him during recent months.

"The bombing of Canadian hospitals and the sinking of the Canadian hospital ship Llandovery Castle will never be forgotten by our troops."

AMBASSADOR HURT FATALLY BY BOMB

Two Assassins Threw Explosive Into Office of German Embassy at Moscow.

Basle, Switzerland, July 7.—Nikolai Lenine, Bolshevik premier, has sent the following message to M. Joffe, Russian minister at Berlin, regarding the assassination of Count von Mirbach, the German ambassador at Moscow.

"Two unknown men entered the German embassy at 2 o'clock this (Saturday) afternoon, having documents from a special committee. They threw a bomb in Count von Mirbach's office, wounding him so severely that he died.

"Representatives of the government immediately visited the embassy and expressed indignation at the act, which they considered a political manoeuvre to provoke trouble. The government is taking every measure to discover the murderers and bring them before a special revolutionary tribunal.

"Extra measures have been taken to protect the German embassy and citizens. The government requests you to express to the German Government the Russian Government's indignation and to convey its sympathy to the family of the late count."

Bulgarian Officers Decree Bids Military Gather Harvest

Amsterdam, July 7.—A Bulgarian official decree has been issued charging the military officials with the duty of gathering the harvest in the territories included in the zone of military operations. The decree imposes upon the military similar duties as regards Macedonia.

LOOK FOR THE TWELFTH!

The "Glorious Twelfth" will be here in a few days. It's a great occasion for the display of Silk Hats. The Dineen Company, the oldest hatters in Toronto, have imported a special line of Silks manufactured specially for the day. The Silk Hats are priced at $5.00, $6.00 and $7.00. Those requiring a really superior hat, we can recommend those made by Henry Heath of London, England, hatters to His Majesty King George, at $10.00 each. Dineen's store is at 140 Yonge street, Toronto.

THREE ARE INJURED IN MOTOR SMASH-UP

Harbord Street Car Crashes Into Family Automobile Sunday Afternoon.

Mrs. Clara Baker, aged 33, of 110 Tecumseth street, is in the Western Hospital suffering from severe injuries to the spine; Maria Baker, aged 7, a daughter, is also in the same institution suffering from severe lacerations of the face, and James Baker, aged 37, was removed to his home by the police ambulance with three broken ribs and several minor lacerations, while Baby Sutton Baker, aged one and a half years, miraculously escaped injury following one of the worst motor accidents to occur in the west end for some time, when a motor car driven by Mr. Baker was struck by a westbound Harbord street car at the corner of Palmerston avenue at 4.25 yesterday afternoon.

The police of the division say that Baker was proceeding south on Palmerston avenue when he ran in front of the street car, which was driven by Motorman John Oliver, 545 Dovercourt road, and Conductor William Lowe, 40 Cooper avenue.

The force of the impact was so great that the car was picked up and hurled across the street, where it turned over, the back of the front seat pinning Mrs. Baker to the pavement, while Mr. Baker and Maria were thrown clear. The baby, according to eye-witnesses, was standing up on the devil strip unhurt, immediately after the two cars collided.

The car, which was smashed to matchwood, immediately took fire, but was promptly extinguished. Mrs. Baker, however, according to the hospital authorities, is in a very serious condition. The authorities stated that she sustained a severe injury to the spine. Maria had a severe laceration of the face, from the mouth to the cheek bone, which took several stitches to close.

The intersection has always been regarded as a dangerous one. The street is wide and speeding is prevalent, and it is hard to see or hear the street cars coming until one is practically at the intersection.

Second Advance Realizes Gain of Over One Mile to Depth of Four Hundred Yards---British Tanks Do Heavy Execution.

With the British Army in France, July 7.—No further attempt by the Germans to retake the ground wrested from them Thursday by the combined Australian-American attack has been reported today. Not satisfied with the positions acquired from the enemy in the initial attack, the Australians Friday night again drove forward just south of Vaire wood and jammed the Boche back some 400 yards more along a front of 2000 yards.

The operation was entirely successful and has made the new line much stronger.

Details are now available concerning the work of the large fleet of tanks which participated in Thursday's battle. The tanks rendered invaluable assistance to the attacking infantry. Officers say that this was one of the most economical assaults ever undertaken on the British front, owing to the fact that the tanks saved casualties among the infantry by mopping up machine gun posts and strong points in advance. In numerous instances whole machine gun crews with their rapid firers were literally ground into the earth by the tanks, which swept over the enemy posts like steam rollers.

One group of tanks alone destroyed or captured more than thirty machine guns and brought about the surrender of at least 200 Germans, in addition many Germans were slain by these great engines.

Germans Bolted.

Other tanks were doing similar work. Taken as a whole, the Boche infantry surrendered or bolted on the approach of these monsters, the appearance of which in itself is terrifying. The German machine gunners, however, fought to the last in many instances.

Numerous times the Australians and American infantrymen communicated with the tank crews and gave them the direction from which hostile machine gun fire was coming. In every case the tank was able to deal with the rapid-firers, and thus allow the infantry to advance. One tank, which was 200 yards in front of the allied infantry, destroyed a nest of six machine guns by running over it after the gun crews refused to surrender.

Another tank crushed three rapid-firers, but a fourth machine gun continued firing at a distance of five or six yards. This gun, in turn, was run over and destroyed, together with its crew.

Germans Surrender.

At one point a tank moved against a mound which seemed a likely place for a machine gun. No sign of the enemy was to be seen at first, but after the tank had circled the mound once, about 40 Germans came out of a camouflaged trench and ran toward the allied infantry to surrender.

During the consolidation of the new lines, the tanks patrolled the front for nearly half an hour for protection. On one sector, when snipers in a corn field were making things uncomfortable for the men at work on the defenses, a tank advanced across No Man's Land and fired several shells into the corn. With the explosions, many of the enemy jumped up in various parts of the field and all were killed by the fire from the tank.

Several officers have said since the battle that the prospects for victory never seemed so bright as now. The latest work of the tanks had really opened their eyes to the possibilities of causing the Germans heavy defeats, with slight casualties to the attacking infantry.

SUSPICIOUSLY EASY.

Germans Meekly Surrender Hard-Earned Ground.

London, July 7. — The ease with which the Australians and Americans carried out their attack in the Villers-Bretonneux region on Thursday should be a matter for reflection, according to Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters.

Commenting upon the double victory of the Australians in this region, where their latest advance has given them a good view of the valley immediately in front of them, the correspondent says that the new line enables the British to command for some 5000 yards a series of long, gentle slopes to the south of the Somme. To achieve such an extremely easy success in a bit of country for which the Germans fought so fiercely, he adds, must obviously arouse suspicion.

"Even granting the perfect planning of our attack and its admirable per-