APRIL 11 1918

Wall

s of New
ll Papers
the Closing of
Event Today
oire Ceiling Papers,
ingle Roll, 9c.
n moire ceilings, well
d quality stock; both
med for hanging.
Wall Papers.
Roll, 29c
scenic designs, in soft
eens, tans and browns;
living-rooms and halls.
Wall Papers.
ecial Single Roll, 15c
n in pink, blue and yel-
nt in special light grey
Papers at 60c.
extile weave effects in
ted color treatments; 30
l value, per 5-yard roll.
pers, Single Roll, 10c.
, halls and bedrooms;
and stripe patterns, in
Vall papers, per single
o match, per yard, 5c.
ry Wall Papers.
nd, overprinted in two-
estry design. Regular
ers, 50c Single Roll.
pers, new chintz styles,
treatment, others have
erched among the bios-
ion, per single roll, 50c.

$17.49

fine in texture and
side drapes in your
icest pastel tones of
, $1.75.

Bordered
ras Muslin
shipment of lovely
nd Cream Madras
showing new effects
n double edges and
floral lattice and
ripe patterns; quite
test ideas for bed-
d dining-room cur-
er yard, 49c.

d Today

ower
ne 19.50

enclosed cogs,
ranted rubber
lates. Today

ctor Boots
erials, and are made
row-shaped feet.
t, English recede toe,
sole, Goodyear welt
.50.
shed kid leather, with
odyear welt soles, me-
u calf, semi-round toe
leather sole, medium
, comfortable blucher
heavy padded cushion

apany
nited

FOR SALE
Bay Street. Near new Union Station. South of Piper. 27 x 108. Good warehouse location. Apply
H. H. WILLIAMS & CO.
36 King Street East. Main 5450.

The Toronto World

FOR SALE
Stone, Limited, Warehouse, 461 King St. West; 100 x 215 feet; first-class construction; excellent light; total floor space approximately fifty thousand square feet; two freight elevators; sprinkler system. Apply
H. H. WILLIAMS & CO.
36 King Street East. Main 5450.

PROBS— Fair; stationary or a little higher temperature.

FRIDAY MORNING APRIL 12 1918—TWELVE PAGES

VOL. XXXVIII.—No. 13,666 TWO CENTS

Readin Room
17mar18

MOWN DOWN BY MACHINE GUN FIRE

German Masses Advancing in Waves on Hollebeke Make Great Target and Attack is Completely Repulsed---Enemy Make Some Progress North of Armentieres, Where Large Enemy Forces Are Concentrating for Further Attacks Against the British.

NO GREAT MOMENTUM GAINED DESPITE LOSS OF ARMENTIERES

Military Observers Read With Satisfaction of Successful British Counter-Attacks Which Overcame Initial German Advantages.

Washington, April 11.—In today's reports from France on the battle in the Armentieres region military observers here read with satisfaction of the successful British counter-attacks which overcame much of the initial advantage gained by the Germans in their first rush. The situation was not sufficiently clarified, it was said, however, to determine whether the effort was a separate movement aimed at the channel ports or an extension of the Amiens onslaught designed to widen the base of the wedge aimed at that town.

In any case the British have not allowed the new thrust to gain any great momentum, despite the evacuation of Armentieres itself. The town has been under gun-fire constantly and had no strategic importance. Its evacuation was made certain by the extent of the initial penetration of the British lines on both sides, leaving it at the apex of a narrow and dangerous wedge.

To Offset Danger.

Some officers believe the whole movement in this region is designed by German strategists to offset a similar danger on a far greater scale to their own main front of operations to the south. The advanced German troops in the Amiens action are roughly 25 to 30 miles beyond the general trend of the line which they assaulted when the drive began three weeks ago. The width of the break in that line is 50 to 60 miles.

This situation fulfils to a remarkable degree the forecasts of the Versailles military experts that the German drive might be successful in penetrating the lines to the extent of one-half of the width of the sector assailed, and it is assumed that the allied council confidently calculated when the prediction was made that having driven this far the enemy would be compelled to seek to widen his battlefront.

What considerations entered into the formulation of the Versailles prediction are unknown. Some officers think, however, that experience has taught the generals who formed it that no attack against a fortified line can be safe if the base of the triangle on the front of attack is less than double the length of the distance penetrated.

May Thrust at Channel.

The extremes of the allied line now assailed from the south to north are more than one hundred miles apart if the whole German movement is regarded as one action. It was suggested today that the Germans might plan the transfer of the weight of their assault northward so as to throw the apex of their wedge toward a point on the coast west of Boulogne and Calais, the main British bases at the narrowest point in the channel.

The only other theory advanced in explanation of the Armentieres thrust was that it might conseitute a wholly separate operation, aimed directly at these two ports.

The success of an enterprise against the channel ports obviously would have a most disastrous effect upon the allies It is over the narrow channel that millions of men and their supplies have been transported from England without loss. Nets and other precautions have defied the submarines as they could not be defied on a longer route to other ports.

Twenty-Nine Canadians in All Have Won the Victoria Cross

Ottawa, April 11.—A return tabled in parliament today, at the request of Mr. W. S. Middlebro, chief government whip, shows that up to the present time 29 Canadians have won Victoria Crosses for deeds of valor on the battlefield. The names and particulars of the individual acts of heroism included in the return are the same as already published in cable despatches.

Rumors That Seed Grain Has Been Tampered With by Aliens

Calgary, April 11.—Taking cognizance of rumors thae formaldehyde used for the treatment of seed grain has been tampered with by alien enemies, Deputy Minister H. A. Craig of the Alberta Department of Agriculture is advising all farmers to refrain from the use of formaldehyde until definite tests are made.

War News

Fighting is on heavy scale and likely to continue.

Germans make small unimportant gains in the valley of Lys.

British resist assaults on Messines-Wytschaete Ridge.

Heaviest enemy attacks repulsed on British northern flank.

French repulse two spirited enemy attacks in vicinity of Noyon.

British, with slight readjustments, still present unbroken front.

Enemy communications are lengthened across long tracts of clay.

Enemy brings up more reserves and British throw in reinforcements.

Germans prepare to continue battle with large forces near Armentieres.

Formidable German attack against Hollebeke suffers complete repulse.

Territory overrun by the enemy is sparsely populated and is a barren gain.

Fighting continues on whole front from La Bassee Canal to the Ypres-Comines Canal.

British, under pressure, evacuate Armentieres and retire a little to straighten their lines.

Violent artillery firing proceeds on front north of Montdidier and in Lassigny region.

Germans strongly press attacks against whole northern British battlefront thruout the day.

Reuter's correspondent says the situation in Flanders is regarded as fairly well in hand.

Heavy German assaults push back the British line at a point north of Estaires and Steenwerck.

Enemy makes some progress in a determined attack near Ploegsteert Wood, north of Armentieres.

British 9th Division completely repulses a heavy attack against their lines from Wytschaete to Hollebeke.

British 51st Division beats off heavy attacks on the Lawe and recaptures lost positions from the enemy.

Fresh enemy divisions deliver heavy and continuous assaults between Loisne and Lestrem, in region of River Lawe.

The only success achieved by the Germans accrued from an attack against British centre, aided by misty weather.

After his defeat at Hollebeke the enemy beat a straggling retreat, pursued by the fire of the British machine guns until lost in the mist.

Only a few of the enemy at Hollebeke penetrate to close quarters with British, the great bulk being mowed down by heavy fire of defence.

British airmen report massing of large forces of Germans northwest of Armentieres in direction of Ploegsteert, and British artillery, heavily concentrated in this region, is successfully firing on these forces

BANK MANAGER MISSING

Large Amount of Money Also Gone From Branch of Dominion Bank.

Since Tuesday at 3 o'clock, when banks in Toronto close for business, L. M. Maynard, manager of the McCaul and Dundas branch of the Dominion Bank, has not been seen. Maynard, who is married and has one child, lived at the Lakeview Apartments, Sunnyside. A description of his motor car and of Maynard has been sent to all border points.

George Kennedy, inspector of detectives, was asked by The World last night whether he knew anything of Maynard's disappearance, but declined to discuss the case. More than five thousand dollars is mentioned as the amount that has disappeared from the McCaul-Dundas branch of the bank.

THE DUNLAP HAT.

Away back in 80's the Dineen Company were appointed agents in Toronto for the sale of Dunlap's celebrated New York hats. During all these years the Dineen Company have placed the very latest styles of this firm before the Toronto public. To-day they are in greater demand than ever before on account of the superiority of their goods. The trade mark inside the hat is your guarantee of first quality. Price $6.00, to be had only at Dineen's, 140 Yonge street.

GERMANS CLAMOR FOR ANNEXATIONS

Former Peace Party Now Wants Belgium, Belfort and Briey.

Washington, April 11.—Germany's offensive tactics in France are strengthening the hands of the Teutonic military and industrial annexationists and winning converts from among those formerly champions of peace by conciliation in the west. An official despatch from France today says:

The German offensive has already produced a political result which is that the partisans of peace by conciliation in the west, the former advocates of the resolution of the reichstag of July 19, 1912, change their opinion about annexations in Belgium and France. Professor Troelstsch, following prominent progressives and centrists, has explained in The Munchener Neueste Nachrichten his new point of view. Injustice must be met with injustice, fury with fury and consequently at the present moment the legitimacy of the principle of military security, of indemnities and of annexations must be admitted. The question of Belgium, the case of Belfort and Briey have taken a new direction.

DAYLIGHT SAVING TO BE DAY EARLIER

Will Probably Come Into Effect at Two O'Clock Next Sunday Morning.

Ottawa, April 11.—The daylight saving bill which was put thru the committee stage and given third reading in the senate today will, in all probability, come into effect at two o'clock on Sunday morning, April 14th. A semiofficial intimation to this effect was given by Senator Robertson, minister without portfolio, when the bill was being considered.

Senator Robertson gave as the reason for the bill becoming effective on Sunday morning instead of on Sunday at midnight, the circumstance that fewer trains ran on Sundays. He said that less inconvenience would be caused by advancing the clocks sixty minutes at that hour in the morning because late trains would have arrived at their destinations and morning trains would be made up at a later hour.

JAPS IN FIGHTING IN SIBERIAN TOWN

Attempt of Bolsheviki to Disarm Them Leads to Battle.

Harbin, April 11.—Refugees reaching Harbin from Blagovieshtchensk give details of recent disorders in that city. The trouble arose as a result of an attempt by the Bolsheviki to disarm the Japanese, who had armed for self-defence. During the first day of the trouble General Koshevnikoff, commanding a few Cossacks, aided the Japanese and repulsed the Bolsheviki; but the latter, reinforced by red guards, overcame the defenders of the city. Several buildings were looted and burned, including the leading stores, after which the others were sealed and proclaimed community property.

Armed farmers, hearing of the situation, came into the city and forced the red guards to yield. A second orgy of pillage ensued. General Koshevnikoff lost 100 killed, including eight Japanese and two Chinese. Between 200 and 300 non-combatants are reported to have been slain. The refugees secured 8,000,000 roubles of the Imperial Bank funds, which they are bringing to Harbin.

AUSTRIAN RULER DENIES WRITING

Emperor Charles Telegraphs to Kaiser, Asserting Fealty.

Vienna, via Paris, April 11.—An official statement giving the text of a telegram from Emperor Charles to Emperor William relative to the claim of Premier Clemenceau, that the former recognized the claims of France to Alsace-Lorraine, was issued today. The statement reads:

"I accuse M. Clemenceau of piling up lies to escape the web of lies in which he is involved, making the false assertion that I in some manner recognized France's claims to Alsace-Lorraine as just.

"I indignantly repel the assertion. At the moment when Austro-Hungarian cannon are firing alongside of the German artillery on the western front no proof is necessary that I am fighting for your provinces."

The statement concludes that no intrigue can endanger the perfect solidarity between the two empires.

NEW VESSELS' CARGOES.

Vancouver, April 11.—F. C. T. O'Hara, deputy minister of trade and commerce, has notified local officials that it has been arranged to load the Warnootka with timber and the Alaska with wheat and flour. These are newly launched craft.

FORMIDABLE ATTACK AGAINST HOLLEBEKE FAILS COMPLETELY

Toronto

The body of Pte. Herman C. Brown, buried at Aurora, is to be exhumed.

One hundred and fifty wounded soldiers arrive on two hospital trains.

James Donohue and Henry Emboden have their legs broken at the Swift Canadian plant.

Ossington-Oakwood Ratepayers' Association asks dismissal of members of court of revision.

The Academy of Medicine passes a resolution regretting the withdrawal of the health bulletin.

Men in Category B, called to the colors, will be medically examined and raised to A, if fit.

The board of control advises the board of education that an emergency building fund of $400,000 is available.

Lieut. Gerald E. D. Greene, 3rd Battalion, captured at Ypres, has been liberated from a German prison camp.

The inquest into the death of Dominic Zongarrie, found murdered on Good Friday, is adjourned for a week.

L. M. Maynard, manager McCaul-Dundas branch Dominion Bank, disappears, and money is missing from the bank.

F. M. Holland, general manager of the Dominion Permanent Loan, is committed for trial at a hearing in his own home.

Accidental death is the verdict of the coroner's jury in the case of the death of John Weeks, killed at the Canada Milling Co. plant.

Dr. G. J. Steele, chairman of the board of education, sends directions to school principals regarding the putting forward of clocks.

Brig.-Gen. Sir Henry M. Pellatt is calling a conference of commanders of infantry militia regiments to consider continuing drills.

Earlscourt committee on the organization of resources expresses indignation at the destruction of food held so long it is unfit for use.

AMERICANS LAND.

Party of Marines Placed in Control of Vladivostok Docks.

Harbin, April 11.—American marines have been landed at Vladivostok, as well as British and Japanese forces, according to advices from that place. The Americans are in control of the docks, while the Japanese are guarding the railway and ammunition depots.

AUSTRIA ASKED FOR PEACE ON ALLIES' TERMS

Emperor Charles Wrote Letter to President Poincare Offering Alsace-Lorraine.

Paris, April 11.—The following official note was issued tonight:

"Once caught in the cogwheels of lying, there is no means of stopping. Emperor Charles, under Berlin's eye, is taking on himself the lying denials of Count Czernin and thus compels the French Government to supply the proof. Herewith is the text of an autograph letter communicated on March 31, 1917, by Prince Sixtus de Bourbon, the Emperor of Austria's brother-in-law, to President Poincare and communicated immediately, with the prince's consent, to the French premier:

"'My dear Sixtus: The end of the third year of this war, which has brought so much mourning and grief into the world, approaches. All the peoples of my empire are more closely united than ever in the common determination to safeguard the integrity of the monarchy at the cost even of the heaviest sacrifices.

"'Thanks to their union, with the generous co-operation of all nationalities, my empire and monarchy have succeeded in resisting the gravest assaults for nearly three years. Nobody can question the military advantages secured by my troops, particularly in the Balkans.

Praise for France.

"'France, on her side, has shown force, resistance and dashing courage which are magnificent. We all unreservedly admire the admirable bravery, which is traditional to her army, and the spirit of sacrifice of the entire French people.

"'Therefore it is a special pleasure to me to note, that altho for the moment adversaries, no real divergency of views or aspirations separates many of my empire from France, and that I am justified in hoping that my keen sympathy for France, joined to that which prevails in the whole monarchy, will forever avoid a return of the state of war, for which no responsibility can fall on me.

To Support Claims.

"'With this in mind, and to show in a definite manner the reality of these feelings, I beg you to convey privately and unofficially to President Poincare that I will support by every means, and by exerting all my personal influence with my allies, France's just claims regarding Alsace-Lorraine.

"'Belgium should be entirely reestablished in her sovereignty, retaining entirely her African possessions without prejudice to the compensations she should receive for the losses she has undergone. Serbia should be re-established in her sovereignty, and as a pledge of our good will we are ready to assure her equitable natural access to the Adriatic and also wide economic concessions in Austria-Hungary. On her side, we will demand, as primordial and essential conditions, that Serbia cease in the future all relation with, and suppresses every association or group whose political object aims at the disintegration of the monarchy, particularly the Serbian political society, Narodni Ochrana; that Serbia loyally and by every means in her power prevent any kind of political agitation, either in Serbian or beyond her frontiers in the foregoing direction, and gives assurances thereof under the guarantee of the entente powers.

Events in Russia.

"'The events in Russia compel me to reserve my ideas with regard to that country until a legal definite government is established there.

"'Having thus laid my ideas clearly before you, I would ask you in turn, after consulting with these two powers, to lay before me the opinion first of France and England, with a view to thus preparing the ground for an understanding on the basis of which official preliminary negotiations could be taken up and reach a result satisfactory to all.

"'Hoping that thus we soon will be able together to put a limit to the sufferings of so many millions of men and families now plunged in sadness and anxiety, I beg to assure you of my warmest and brotherly affection.

(Signed) "'Charles'."

Masses of Germans, Advancing in Waves, Made Great Target for Riflemen and Machine Guns, Which Wrought Terrible Execution.

London, April 11.—Telegraphing from British headquarters in France this evening, Reuter's correspondent says:

"The situation in Flanders is regarded today as fairly well in hand, but the fighting continues on a heavy scale, and is likely to continue. What success the Germans achieved developed out of an advance in the centre of the original front of attack, helped by the misty weather. The territory which the enemy over-ran was sparsely populated by civilians, and as regards the character of the country, it is a barren gain. Moreover, the enemy communications are lengthened across long tracts of clay.

"The weather has improved, and this morning the airmen were effectively co-operating in large numbers.

"At 10 o'clock this morning the enemy made a formidable attack against Hollebeke, and fighting of great intensity followed. Masses of the enemy advanced in waves over heavy ground flanking Roozebeek, making a great target for the riflemen and machine guns, which wrought what is described as terrible execution.

"Comparatively few of the enemy got to grips with the defenders, and eventually the attack was completely repulsed, the straggling retreat being followed by the field guns until the enemy disappeared in the mist.

More Enemy Reserves.

"Around Ploegsteert Wood and Estaires there has been continuous fighting, but the results are not yet known. The enemy has brought up more reserves and we have also thrown in reinforcements.

"Northwest of Armentieres, in the direction of Ploegsteert, large bodies of German infantry are reported massing by our airmen. Artillery, heavily concentrated there on the evacuation of Armentieres, carried out successful firing on these bodies. The enemy is not attempting to press our retirement. The whole place is a vast cesspit of mustard gas and our soldiers welcome the release from the place."

Haig's Report.

The official report from Field Marshal Haig's headquarters in France tonight reads:

"The enemy pressed his attacks strongly thruout the day on the whole northern battle front. Heavy and continuous assaults have been delivered by fresh German divisions in the region of the River Lawe, between Loisne and Lestrem.

"In this fighting the fifty-first division has beaten off incessant attacks with great loss to the enemy, and by vigorous and successful counter-attacks has recaptured positions into which the enemy had forced his way.

"Heavy fighting has taken place at Estaires and between Estaires and Steenwerck. In this sector also the enemy attacked in strength and succeeded in pushing back our line to just north of these places.

"North of Armentieres a determined attack developed this morning against our positions in the neighborhood of Ploegsteert Wood and the enemy made some progress. Further north a heavy attack was launched this morning against our lines in the neighborhood of Wytschaete and Hollebeke, but was completely repulsed by the ninth division with great loss to the enemy.

"Fighting is continuing on the whole front between La Bassee Canal and the Ypres-Comines Canal. On the remainder of the British front the day again passed comparatively quiet."

The German Report.

The German official statement of today says:

"The crossing of the Lys was forced by the 370th infantry regiment.

"Yesterday the attack was continued on an even wider front. Gen Sixt von Arnim's troops captured Hollebeke and the first English line adjoining to the south. They stormed the heights of Messines and maintained it against strong enemy counter-attacks.

"To the south of Waasten-Warneton they pushed forward as far as Ploegsteert Wood and reached the Ploegsteert-Armentieres road.

"General von Quest's army crossed the Lys at several points between Armentieres and Estaires and is engaged in battle with freshly brought up English troops on the northern bank of the river to the south of Estaires. We fought our way to the Lawe and to the region northeast of Bethune.

"The number of prisoners has increased to considerably over 10,000, including a Portuguese general."

British Straighten Out Line Where Pressure Is Heaviest

Furious Assaults Launched by Germans Only to Break Down or Be Nullified by British Counter-Attacks.

Associated Press Summary of Events From the Battlefields.

Swinging his heaviest legions and mightiest guns far to the north of the Picardy battlefield, Field Marshal von Hindenburg is now driving home attack after attack against the British lines between Arras and Ypres. Charging across the level country behind a tempest of high explosive gas shells the Germans have succeeded by terrific fighting in penetrating the British defences at points over a front of nearly thirty miles to a depth of almost six miles just to the south of Ypres.

The loss of Armentieres is admitted by the British, but this was expected from the trend of events in that sector during the past few days. The enemy had driven in on both sides of the town, and holding out longer by the British would have imperiled the whole line. So far as known the withdrawal of the British forces from Armentieres was orderly and was only for the purpose of straightening out the line in the region where the German pressure is the heaviest.

The British have stood firm at vital points along the line. Wytschaete is still held by Field Marshal Haig's men, who also maintain their grip on Messines Ridge, Lestrem, Ploegsteert and Ploegsteert Wood and Hollebeke, against which furious assaults have been launched only to break down or be nullified by British counter-attacks. A terrific attack made against Hollebeke and Wyschaete was completely repulsed with great loss to the Germans.

This particular part of the battle line in the west has been the scene of terrible fighting for nearly four years. Armentieres marked the farthest retirement in this region of the French, British and Belgians in August and September, 1914. Just to the north of Ypres, the Germans, on April 22, 1915, first loosed on the Canadian troops their poisonous gas, and here on December 19, the same year, they drove hard at the thin line of Canadians in a desperate effort to reach Calais. On both occasions the Canadians beat back the enemy and held their lines intact.

Nearby the British launched their counter-offensive in February, 1916, and withstood furious attacks during April and May the same year.

The drive south of Ypres has developed into a major operation, it would appear, and the Germans, using their massed-attack system, are not counting the losses inflicted upon them in their advance. So far they have gained little of great tactical value. The high ground along the front is still held by the British forces, and the retirements here and there have not as yet endangered the integrity of the line from Arras to the North Sea.

While this battle is going on, there is a lull in the struggle before Amiens.

In the Toul sector, however, the American troops have again been fighting. The Germans have absolutely failed in an attack on Pershing's men, the excellent artillery work of the Americans breaking up an assault by special shock troops before they could reach the American barbed wire entanglements. The attack was evidently intended to drive out the Americans from their positions, as there had been a rain of shells poured upon them for seventy-two hours before the German infantry launched its attack. The German losses are believed to have been heavy.

In the Italian theatre of war there have been only scattering artillery engagements.

The British have once more advanced north of Jericho. They have swept the Turks back for a mile and a half over a front of five miles.

The Germans are slowly advancing in Finland, the land and naval forces working in conjunction having reached Lovisa, midway between Viborg and Helsingfors.

It is reported from Tokio that the situation in Vladivostok is much relieved and that the Japanese forces will be withdrawn as soon as order is restored in the city.

A Harbin despatch dated last Friday, states that, according to advices reaching that city from Vladivostok, American marines were landed there as well as British and Japanese.