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The Toronto World

SATURDAY MORNING APRIL 14 1917—SIXTEEN PAGES

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VOL. XXXVII.—No. 13,303

BRITISH MAKE MORE GAINS

Six Villages North and East of Vimy Are Captured, and Trenches Taken Near Lens—Haig's Troops Are Astride the Hindenburg Line and Only Seven Miles East of Arras

SOLDIERS MAKE FURTHER CALLS FOR AUSTRIANS

Visit Munition Plant and Take Five Men From Work.
ATE OUT RESTAURANT
Called at Lunch Counter of Man Who Claims to Be Swiss.

An aftermath of Thursday night's disturbance at Child's restaurant occurred last night when over 300 soldiers from Exhibition Camp visited the Russell Motor Car Co., corner Dufferin and Queen streets, interviewed the manager, there, gained his consent to search the plant for alien enemies, and brought forth five men who are claimed to be Austrians. The men were not taken to the police station but were carried along in the custody of the soldiers, who, after warning them not to return to work, let them go.

The crowd that called in at Monger's restaurant, corner Grove avenue and Queen street, where they ate up all the pies and cakes in sight, but without damaging the store. Monger is believed by the soldiers to be an alien enemy. Monger claims he is a Swiss.

The next place of call was at Zuber's pork store, 1518 West Queen street. Mr. Zuber and his family were in bed when the soldiers arrived, but some of the visitors climbed thru a window, went upstairs and aroused the proprietor, made him descend to the store, light up, and show his naturalization papers, which he claimed to have. He satisfied them on that point, and they left the store without more ado.

About 10:30 word was received by Capt. Sinclair, provost marshal of Toronto, who was stationed with his men at Court street police station, that a number of the soldiers were heading for the Fairbanks-Morse plant, West Bloor street. Immediately Capt. Sinclair placed himself at the head of 30 men and sped in a military motor truck to intercept the invaders. Another detachment was rushed from Exhibition camp, and the band was founded up before attaining its object. Mounted police, guards and plainclothesmen from the police divisions adjacent to the various municipal plants thruout the city, patrolled the different sections to render effective aid in case of trouble.

In answer to a communication received by Chief of Police Graessert from Mayor Church in regard to Thursday night's disturbance downtown, the chief remarked that the agitation against alien enemies had been released from internment camps to cope with the shortage of labor. Two soldiers were arrested as participants in Thursday's proceedings and are confined to barracks. To avoid a repetition of the disturbance, military detachments were brought in motor trucks to the various police stations last night and pickets patrolled the downtown streets.

German Crown Prince Heads Centre Army Groups in West
Amsterdam, April 13.—Via London.—The German crown prince now commands the German centre army groups on the western front, according to The Frankfurter Zeitung. On the crown prince's right is Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria, and on his left Grand Duke Albrecht of Wurttemberg, who previously commanded the German crown prince had been sent home to Berlin in disgrace.

Lieut. Robinson, Flying Hero, Shot Down in Aerial Fight
London, April 13.—Lieut. Wm. Lewis Robinson, according to a German official statement received here, was shot down on April 5, by a German battle airplane.

THIRTEEN THOUSAND PRISONERS ARE TAKEN IN BRITISH ADVANCE

Canadians Alone Take More Than 4000, With 166 Guns—Nine-Mile Section Between Cambrai and St. Quentin is Captured and Fierce Fighting for St. Quentin Now Proceeds—Enemy is Being Driven From Arras in Desperate Straits and British Attacks at So Many Points May Cause Break-down of German General Staff

LONDON, April 14.—The far-reaching, important and sweeping success of the battle of Arras is being revealed in successive chapters to the British public, which hardly realizes yet that it is the most effectual and decisive event to the credit of the British army during the war. It may well rank with the battle of the Marne, which turned back the German invasion directed against Paris, and may prove the turning point of the whole war in the west and change the balance of the world war.

Field Marshal Haig's bulletin brought giving the number of guns captured as 166 and the aggregate of prisoners as 13,000, and the details of new territory gained for France from the invader, marks the battle of Arras as a great victory. But the significant statement from Field Marshal Haig is that the British are "astride" the Hindenburg line.

The famous Hindenburg line had been proclaimed by its author as well as by German experts as a sort of a great wall of China, which would be as impregnable to assaults as that one of the seven wonders of the world, which was so long an adamant barrier for an ancient Chinese dynasty. German experts have been even firmer in their faith in Field Marshal Haig's "eight wonder of the world," than they were a few months ago, when Vimy ridge was unconquerable. The German belief in the Von Hindenburg-Buddha has even served to hypnotize part of the British public and some prominent writers who have been disposed to accept the German theory expounded in German papers that everything which has occurred on the western front has gone according to Von Hindenburg's plans and as foreseen by him.

A number of European military writers have taken the view that the Hindenburg line was a myth painted to hearten the German people. But the British general staff for some time has known that there is a definite Hindenburg line upon which the German staff was basing its defense and has known exactly where that line was drawn.

One Tank Alone Takes Villages
By William Philip Simms, United Press Staff Correspondent.
With the British Armies Ahead, April 13.—One lone, lumbering British tank practically alone took Wancourt and Heninel for the British troops.

With all the excitement at the front in the continued progress of the British advance today, this one exploit stood out as absolutely unique in present day fighting. But the feat of this lone tank was only part of the British thrust. More important in scope and which pushed the British fighting front one mile nearer Cambrai, in the region of Goussaincourt. Here the Tommies forged a

way forward over a front of nearly nine miles.
Tank Ravages Along.
Here is the story of the tank: Thick and ponderous, it trudged along toward the Boches. Behind, British machine guns speeded its departure with rattling volleys toward the enemy. The tank pushed along, steadily blasting off all German wire and machine gun fire and crumpling under its enormous caterpillar assembly the powerful barbed wire defences intricately woven by the enemy.

It disappeared from the start of those who had hid it in forest. And for forty hours this single destructive monster raved up and down the German line. At least a thousand yards of entanglements it flattened as it picked its lumbering way up and down the vaunted Hindenburg line. Then it majestically picked its way into the villages of Wancourt and Heninel—both five miles equidistant from Arras to the southeast.

The steel-bound monster belched forth gunfire and spread terror in its course. Then it lumbered back to the line.
It was an easy task for British forces to complete the acquisition of the villages.
A constant stream of prisoners poured back to the rear today. One outstanding feature of their comment is that they are desperately tired of war. They talk only of the end.

Canadians Treat Prisoners Well
By Stewart Lyon.
Canadian Headquarters in France, via London, April 13.—There has been a remarkable change in the demeanor of the prisoners recently taken by the Canadian corps, as compared with those taken in the Somme offensive last season, so Canadians who were engaged in "gagging" the German prisoners then and again the past few days say. The most notable difference is an increase of anti-dynastic sentiment. Our prisoners are chiefly Bavarians, with Prussian officers. The latter still retain the pride of caste with an admixture of insolence. One of these told his captors condescendingly that if the assault on Vimy ridge had not been made with such a rush the whole top of the ridge would have been blown off by an explosion of mines provided for that very purpose. His hint was useful to the other than he intended.

The captives are glad to be out of it. Among them, Bavarians and Prussians alike, the brawling spirit is no longer evident. One non-commissioned officer surprised his captors by breaking out in bitter epithets against the Hohenzollerns and Junkers, in consequence of his country's misfortunes. In response to questioning he said this feeling was becoming far more general in the enemy's ranks than even a few months ago, the considerate treatment of the German wounded by the British doing much to prove to Fritz that Great Britain is not seeking the destruction of the German people.

After the recent battles I saw motor lorries deliver at the ambulance stations mixed loads of British and German wounded. They were packed in

side by side, all stained with mud and blood—men who an hour before had been doing their best to kill one another. Our men waited their turn patiently. If badly hurt Fritz was permitted to be ahead in the line, and our men seemed to bear no animosity. Their attitude was that of kindly toleration, even while they turned the full resources of the English language to describe in vivid description of their captives. This consideration has led to humane results. A wet and weary chaplain, with no place to lay his head, was called upon by a wounded officer prisoner to provide him with a second blanket because the hospital was cold, and said the chaplain, "I would have been soft enough to give him it if I had a blanket to my name."

When the people in Canada read what appear to be authentic stories about the cruel treatment, even by the German women, of the British wounded, it is worth while knowing that the Canadians at the front, no less than the tolerant British Tommy, refuse to descend in the treatment of wounded prisoners to the enemy level. But Fritz must work and earn his keep on the roads when unwounded.

Canadians Hard On Heels of Enemy
By Stewart Lyon.
Canadian Headquarters in France, via London, April 13.—The full fruits of the battle of Vimy is ours tonight. The Germans are in full retreat and the Canadians, advancing as rapidly as the mined and wrecked roads permit, are hard upon their heels. Ginchey, Pett-Vimy, Vimy itself, Farbus and Willerval are ours. Lens is on fire, together with the adjacent villages, and it is believed that it will be evacuated before morning.

All morning our artillery had been dropping shells on the German lines, especially on the Village of Vimy, and the response was feeble and spasmodic. This afternoon there was a series of violent explosions in the mining villages around Lens and Levin, where heavy charges were being used to destroy the shafts and overhead structures of the mines. The sound washed the whole front into life. Our infantry pushed down into Vimy and Ginchey, where they came into touch with the enemy's rearguard.

At this hour they continue to go forward meeting little resistance. The spoils will be great, and the advantage resulting from possession of Lens-Levin mining district tremendous.
The Hun is at last headed for home, and going strong. Vimy has helped.

New Front Grows Stronger Every Hour
By Stewart Lyon.
Canadian Headquarters in France, via London, April 13.—No serious attempt has yet been made by the enemy to counter-attack our new front, which hourly grows in strength. If the Germans return in force they will be met with some of their own guns, as well as their machine guns which have been found in good condition and will now be brought into service against their former owners. The subterranean galleries which were hastily abandoned by the Germans continue to yield much material, especially machine

guns. One officer who has specialized in exploration found five machine guns, all in good condition. During the night of Tuesday the enemy sent forward patrols and occasional encounters took place in which there was distinct advantage to the Canadians.
A remarkable incident is reported as having befallen the official Canadian photographer. He found a body of sixty Germans and two enemy officers in "No Man's Land" who, while a battle was in progress, had surrendered, but there was no one with them to conduct them to the rear and they were crouching in a large shellhole to escape the German barrage. There the cinema man photographed them, after which he sent them on "lame as sheep," he said.

Top Dogs at Last Says a Canadian
By R. T. Small, Staff Correspondent of the Associated Press.
With the British Armies in France, April 13, via London.—From the Vimy ridge late today fires could be seen burning in the German lines and Canadian patrols had advanced beyond the outskirts of Ginchey.

An exploration of Vimy ridge shows that the British artillery virtually blew the top off it, and the German stronghold which had resisted all efforts of the French and British during more than two years of war was finally forced into such a position by high explosives that it could not report its infantry charges. These charges, of course, were backed up by continuous gunfire and accompanied by all the terrible machines and devices of modern war.

Walking on top of the ridge is virtually impossible, and it is just one continuous climb from one shell crater to another. Two surrounding knobs, known only on military maps as numbered hills, had attracted the fire of the heaviest British guns and had been shattered into unrecognizable buttes on the landscape.
Less Natural Barrier.
It is little wonder that the Germans made such desperate efforts to hold the Vimy ridge and to retake certain portions of it by counter-attacks which failed miserably. The ridge stood as a natural barrier between the Germans and their opponents and it was a great protective chain of hills shielding invaluable coal, iron and other mineral lands which Germany had wrested from France in the first campaign of the war in 1914. The City of Lens, now within sight of the British lines, is a great mining centre. It is generally believed that in yielding the mines which have been such help to the Germans, the latter will undoubtedly try to wreck them by every means. But even if France does not regain the immediate use of the mines, the shutting off of Germany from their precious products will mean an important step towards the ultimate allied victory.

Greatest One-Day Bag of Prisoners
By Stewart Lyon.
Canadian Headquarters in France, April 13, via London.—Amazingly unseasonable weather has retarded the progress of the Canadians on the eastern slope of Vimy Ridge. For the third day in succession there has been a heavy fall of snow, which turns the sticky mud and-chalk in this area into a great obstacle in the moving up of our guns and supplies. If this has placed us at some disadvantage, the enemy's serious losses in artillery is a much greater disadvantage for him. It is stated by German prisoners that several of their big calibre guns captured by us are new weapons, sent down from Lille only two days before the attack began. The enemy's losses of all sorts of material are sufficient to explain why there has been as yet no attempt at a counter-attack, de-

once they are started you may be sure they will go back fast.
In the continuous hail of shells which is going over and upon the Germans, many are their own thrown from their own abandoned field pieces. They are tasting what a British Tommy calls "the joys of some of their own devilish explosives."
The Germans are also getting a better peering from hundreds of their own machine guns.

French Capture More Positions
Paris, April 13.—The war office communication issued tonight says: "The battle continues in front of the positions our troops captured this morning to the south of St. Quentin. The enemy is offering stubborn resistance.
Our artillery has violently bombarded German organizations between the Somme and the Oise. To the south of the Oise and to the north of the Ailette we carried out with success some detailed operations in the course of which we brought back about 40 prisoners.

"An artillery struggle is reported in the region of the Aisne and in Champagne.
"Belgian communication: The Belgian lines to the south of the ferry-roads were violently bombarded during the night. The Belgian artillery replied with energy. During the day reciprocal actions were reported.
This afternoon's French official statement follows: "Between the Somme and the Oise our troops this morning attacked German positions south of St. Quentin. Notwithstanding the desperate resistance of the enemy we carried several lines of trenches between the Somme and the St. Quentin railway. We brought back prisoners and a number of machine guns.

"South of the Oise our advanced troops made progress east of Coucy-Lévilly and took prisoners and material. There was artillery fighting in the region of the Aisne and in the Champagne. Near Verdun two surprise attacks were made by the enemy. They were broken up by our fire. The night was calm on the remainder of the front."

Restraints Are Necessary for Cookhouses and More Careful Work Ordered.
Canadian Associated Press Cable.
London, April 13.—The Canadian Press understands that rigid economy has been enjoined on Canadian cook-houses. An order issued for the proper preparation of food and the saving of refuse is essential. The order points out that recent inspections of the statement of Imperial authorities that the Canadians are unduly wasteful. This wastage must cease.
From April 1, Canadian reinforcements proceeding overseas, have been supplied with Canadian pattern boots.
Kaiser Bound for Castle Near Border of Holland
London, April 13.—According to an unconfirmed report received at The Hague Emperor William either has arrived or is expected at the Castle of Middachten, near Arnheim, Holland, says a despatch to The Times from the Dutch capital.
NEWLY ARRIVED HATS FOR MEN
Dinse's have put into their fire sale a recently received shipment of London made hard and soft hats for men, all greatly reduced in price, the very latest styles. Dinse's, 149 Yonge street.

PLAN REPRISALS FOR SINKING OF HOSPITAL SHIPS

Life of Von Tirpitz's Son May Pay Forfeit for Crimes.
FIFTY-TWO VICTIMS
Torpedoing of Gloucester Castle and Salta Causes Strong Feeling.

Special Cable to The Toronto World.
London, April 13.—The unwarranted sinking of the British hospital ship Gloucester Castle by a German submarine, announced tonight, aroused the British nation to bitter talk of reprisals. On the heels of the Gloucester Castle announcement came word of the death of 53 persons on board the hospital ship Salta, sunk by a mine in the channel on April 10. Nine of those aboard were nursing sisters. The wounded aboard the Gloucester Castle were luckily all removed.

There were 30 wounded aboard the Salta, says the admiralty statement. The 53 victims included nine nursing sisters, five medical officers and 38 members of the Royal Army Medical Corps.
The Salta was a steel steamer of 7,354 tons and was registered at London. The Gloucester Castle was a steel steamer of 7,999 tons and was under London registry.

Van Tirpitz as Heavase.
Foremost in the suggestions for reprisals against Germany's torpedoing of hospital vessels circulate was one concerning some form of punishment to be meted out to the son of Grand Admiral von Tirpitz, foremost exemplar of German sea ruthlessness.
Young Von Tirpitz has been a British prisoner of war for nearly a year. That he should be held hostage for Germany's future observance of the Red Cross flag on vessels and should pay with his life for any future violations of the Geneva convention was a suggestion gaining favor everywhere.

Germany formally announced to the world on January 31, that she would sink all hospital ships on sight. Her excuses was the charge that the British had misused the Geneva flag and had transported munitions and supplies as well as troops on alleged hospital ships. Premier Lloyd George made spirited and indignant denial to the charge, and at that time announced, "certain reprisals were under consideration."

CANADIAN BATTALIONS ADJUDGED WASTEFUL
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