C. P. R. BUILDING
COR. KING AND YONGE STREETS.
Choice Offices for rent. Best of service. Will partition to suit tenants. Apply
H. H. WILLIAMS & CO.
38 King St. E.

The Toronto World

TO LEASE
FOR TERM OF YEARS.
About 1 1-3 acres land, St. Lawrence St., near King. Very convenient location. Low ground rent. Apply
H. H. WILLIAMS & CO.
38 King St. E.

PROBS— Fair and warm today; thunderstorms during night or on Sunday.

SIXTEEN PAGES—SATURDAY MORNING APRIL 24 1915 —SIXTEEN PAGES

VOL. XXXV.—No. 12,582

Senate Reading Room
4may15—2177

HEAVY FIGHTING NEAR YPRES

Germans Gain Ground North of Ypres; Allies Soon Recover Part of Area Yielded by Them

GERMAN RETREAT TO LIEGE IS PLANNED

NORTH SEA MYSTERY ZONE

VOICE OPINION AGAINST STRIFE ON PARTY LINES

Meeting Calls on Conservatives and Liberals to "Play the Game."

WANT NO ELECTION

Resolution Adopted Asks for Real Truce Until War is Ended.

"Resolved, that in the opinion of this meeting there should be no election in Canada before the close of the year 1915 unless the war is previously ended, in order that in the meantime the government may have the support of the entire nation and may give its undivided attention to helping to bring the struggle to a successful conclusion.

"And be it further resolved that a copy of this resolution be sent to the prime minister and the leader of the opposition.

"And this meeting further is of the opinion that this involves on the part of the opposition an attitude of friendly co-operation in the present crisis."

In the above terms, an assemblage of two hundred people convened in Burwash Hall last night with Prof. G. M. Wrong as chairman, expressed its sentiments. The resolution as originally put, however, mentioned only the prime minister as the one on whom the pressure should be brought.

The insertion of the name of the leader of the opposition and the addition of the last paragraph admonishing the Liberals to show a spirit of "friendly co-operation" were made after a speech by Rev. E. C. Cayley who pointed out that it was not the duty of the government alone, but of both parties "to play the game," and see the war thru with success.

Want No Party Strife.

The hall was about half filled by an audience which applauded freely whenever a good point was made against election suggestions. Among those who spoke were Chancellor Bowles, Mrs. L. A. Hamilton, A. E. Ames, Rev. E. C. Cayley, Rhys D. Fairbairn and Prof Wrong. A second resolution calling upon people in other places to "voice the instinctive feeling of revulsion against the untimely stirring up of party strife" was moved by Mr. Fairbairn and carried.

Strong sentiments deploring the possibility of an early electoral contest constituted the burden of all the addresses made.

Chancellor Bowles, mover of the resolution and one of the first to be heard, said some people seemed to think that the crisis in the war had been passed, but its bitterest days were yet before us. And at this time, when the great crisis was near, he for one, would be prone to deplore anything which would interfere with the great work in hand. "Some people," he said, "might be perfectly sure that the present government would be returned to power to carry on the great work it has undertaken, but there is nothing so uncertain as an election. As a citizen of this country I desire to raise my voice to avert if possible something which is likely to be harmful, and I can see no just cause for it."

Mrs. L. A. Hamilton seconded the resolution and held up as an example the suffragists and anti-suffragists working together on committees for war relief, all of them on amicable terms. She quoted also the admonition of Hon. Martin Burrell and Sir Robert Borden as contained in Patriotism and Production literature as to the importance of unity. An election would cost something like a million dollars which might far better be spent for the benefit of the Canadian soldiers fighting at the front, or it might be better devoted to public works to help the unemployed.

SHELLS RAINED ALL DAY ROUND FLANDERS HILL

British Hang on Grimly to Newly Won Position Amid Inferno of Fire.

BATTERING DEAFENING

Men Fired in This Hell Till Rifles Got Too Hot to Hold.

Special Cable to The Toronto World.

NORTHERN FRANCE, April 23.—All thruout yesterday tumult unspeakable raged around Hill 60. For many hours we hung on grimly against the most terrific bombardment ever experienced. The Germans brought the whole of their heavy artillery to bear upon the hill, which was nothing more or less than a spot of flame and fury, shattered, smashed and spurting flame and blinding dust. It was more like what one would imagine a volcano crater in full eruption to be than anything else, was the description of one observer this afternoon. The battering was deafening, and the view of everything near and far was obscured by blinding dust and whirling smoke. Some idea of tumult and terror of these hours may be imagined when it is stated that the major in charge of the battery section of our men had to shout his orders to the gunner standing at his side thru a megaphone, and even then it is doubtful if the gunner heard him.

Fought Lying on Faces.

Our infantry, our best shots drawn from many regiments, fought lying prone on their faces. There they lay for hours in open firing order, until their rifles got too hot to hold, but they would not give in. Their courage and their staying power amid all this hell were sublime. Shrapnel burst over them continually, and hundreds were wounded in the back. Still they fought, and wherever there was a chance of a charge or a slight rush forward they took it with magnificent nerve.

The aeroplane warfare was continued, and the enemy, flying high over the hill, flung hundreds of incendiary bombs upon our temporary entrenchments. By nightfall Hill 60 was a spectacle indescribable. Thousands and thousands of shells had been rained upon it.

BRITAIN SENDS NOTE ABOUT PRISONERS

BERLIN, via London, April 24.—(2.19 a.m.).—The foreign office has received thru James W. Gerard, the American ambassador, a note from Great Britain regarding the treatment of the members of German submarine crews held prisoner in Great Britain. The note offers to permit American officials to visit these prisoners, but only after a similar visit has been made to investigate the treatment of the British officers confined in Germany in retaliation for the imprisonment of the submarine crews by Great Britain.

Principals in "The Lady in Red."

Valli Valli, the prima donna, of "The Lady in Red," at the Princess next week, came to America from London at the head of "The Dollar Princess" organization. Two seasons later she was featured in "The Purple Road," and last year originated the title role in "The Queen of the Movies." Glenn Hall is a tenor, who with Geraldine Farrer toured the country in concert last season. Edward Martindel is a well-known basso and Gertrude Vanderbilt, a former vaudeville headliner. An attractive feminine chorus is promised. Seats are now selling.

BURWASH HALL MEETING

The Burwash Hall meeting last night, at which Prof. Wrong presided, and a number of worthy men and women expressed their views, did not indicate that there was any strong public sentiment against an election in the near future. The meeting contented itself with resolving that the election should be postponed until the end of this calendar year, which would simply mean a campaign extending over six months instead of six weeks. Even then the meeting was at pains to say that the responsibility for an early appeal to the people would not rest upon Sir Robert Borden, but would be distributed among the leaders of both political parties. Hence the prime minister and the leader of the opposition are asked to co-operate in bringing about a real party truce.

Of the 200 or 300 people present, probably two-thirds were ladies. This is not said by way of disparagement, but to emphasize the point that no great interest in Prof. Wrong's propaganda is shown by the electors.

Some party feeling developed during the discussion, and more than one speaker pointed out that the government might have excellent reasons for going to the country at this time, and all agreed that nothing should be said or done which might be used against the government in case the election was brought on in the near future.

There may be reasons against having an election, but none were brought forward last night which have not appeared over and over again in the Liberal press of the country. There may be a sentiment against an early appeal to the country, but if last night's meeting be the measure of its strength we venture to think it will be a negligible factor in the coming campaign.

GEN. HUGHES INSPECTS NURSES

Toronto's latest volunteers for the contingent of nursing sisters under official scrutiny at Exhibition Camp.

NO LIGHT YET ON SITUATION IN NORTH SEA

Naval Activity is Evident, But Mystery Veil is Drawn.

BRUSH IN DARDANELLES

Big Battleship Warspite Reported to Have Joined Allied Fleet.

LONDON, April 23.—The predictions of a naval battle in the North Sea, which are based on reports from Scandinavia of activity by the warships, the prohibition of shipping between England and Holland by the British admiralty and the announcement from the German admiralty that the German high seas fleet has several times lately been out in the North Sea without encountering British ships, are incidents of the war that are calling forth much discussion.

The only news from the Aegean Sea comes from Athens and the Greek Islands. It is to the effect that firing is heard at times in the vicinity of the Dardanelles and Smyrna, and also in the Gulf of Saros, where, it is declared, the allies have made a landing in the vicinity of the Turkish port of Enos.

Warspite Sent?

Several new warships, including the Warspite, which is equipped with 16-inch guns, are reported to have joined the allied fleets operating in the Dardanelles.

Advices from Chios to the Havas Agency, Paris, today, are that heavy firing has been heard off the straits since yesterday morning, and it is believed that the bombardment of the Smyrna forts has been renewed. No intimation of an attack by the forces landed from the Gulf of Saros is given.

It is stated that four British warships entered the Dardanelles Thursday and shelled the forts for three hours, while the Turkish defences were also subjected to an indirect fire from the Gulf of Saros.

LONDON, April 23.—The admiralty announces that four officers and 27 men of the H15, missing, are reported prisoners of war, including a lieutenant-commander.

Two deaths have occurred on the Majestic and Albion.

Russian Fleet in Action.

From Petrograd comes a report that the Russian Black Sea torpedo boat squadron bombarded the Turkish coast between Archavo and Artaschin on April 19, destroying barracks and stores of provisions. A large number of Turkish vessels laden with ammunition and supplies were sunk. The Turkish land forces were thrown into a panic and their supporting guns silenced.

Trawler Torpedoed.

The trawler St. Lawrence was torpedoed and sunk in the North Sea by a German submarine and two of the crew drowned.

Seven survivors were landed at Grimsby today by the trawler Queenstown, whose skipper reports that the submarine fired on his vessel while engaged in rescuing the crew of the St. Lawrence.

BATTLE OPENED NEAR YPRES FOR ROAD TO CALAIS

Germans Began Offensive by Use of Deadly Gas Bombs.

ALLIES REGAIN GROUND

Strong Counter Offensive Undertaken by French, British and Belgians.

LONDON, April 23, 10.30 p.m.—With a big battle developing near Ypres, in Flanders, and reports of a prospective naval engagement in the North Sea, and of preparations for advancing for the commencement of a combined naval and military attack on the Dardanelles or some other vital spot in Turkey, the people of Europe are highly expectant.

Of these three anticipated events only one has actually reached fulfilment—the battle near Ypres. That a severe engagement has taken place in this part of Flanders is confirmed by the official reports.

To those outside the war offices of the belligerent nations it would appear that following their loss of Hill 60 and their failure, after repeated attempts to recapture it, the Germans commenced an offensive from the northeast against the Anglo-French line in front of Ypres, which was the scene of such bloody battles last autumn, and also against the Belgian line farther west.

Gas Bombs Employed.

The Germans claim that they drove the allies back to the Ypres Canal, taking 1600 British and French prisoners and a number of guns. The French account admits that the allies had to fall back, but it states that this was due to the use by the Germans of asphyxiating gas bombs. In counter-attacks the allies regained their ground and took many German prisoners, and the Belgians repulsed attacks launched against them.

It is believed here that these operations are but the commencement of another battle of Ypres.

Altho a despatch received from Holland tonight gives a rumor that the Germans are about to fall back to the Liege line in order to have troops ready for possible use against Italy, should Italy join the allies, it is considered more likely in military circles here that the Germans will give battle where they are preferring to be the first to attack, having learned from recent experiences that it is difficult to hold the strongest positions when an extremely heavy cannonade is directed against them.

Fighting continues in the Woevre, and it is here also the French report successes. The French in this region are still on the offensive and determined to attempt further to squeeze the German wedge, which has its apex at St. Mihiel.

ALLIES WIN BACK THE GROUND LOST TO GERMANS NEAR YPRES BY USE OF ASPHYXIATING GAS

French Troops Quickly Recover From Surprise, and Aided by British and Belgians Promptly Counter-Attack, Driving Germans Back, and Taking Many Prisoners---Another Violation of Hague Convention by Germany.

Special Cable to The Toronto World.

PARIS, April 23.—After being forced to fall back last night from the neighborhood of Bixschoote and Langemark, on the north of the Ypres salient, by the letting loose of immense quantities of asphyxiating gas by the Germans, the French troops holding this angle from their new base on the canal, in the neighborhood of Boesinghe, recovered from this surprise this morning and made counter-attacks, vigorously supported by British and Belgian troops, which recovered for them part of the lost ground, and the counter-advance is still proceeding.

The French War Office says that the surprise caused by the letting free of this deadly gas had no grave consequence. British and Belgian troops co-operated with the French soldiers in the counter-advance, which gained for them ground towards the north, between Steenstraete and the Ypres-Poelcapelle road, and the British and Belgian troops took members of three different German regiments prisoners.

The use of such gases, it is pointed out, is distinctly forbidden by the rules of civilized warfare.

PREMEDITATED MURDER.

LONDON, April 23.—Field Marshal Sir John French, commander-in-chief of the British forces in France and Belgium, communicates the following under today's date:

"Yesterday evening the enemy developed an attack on the French troops on our left, in the neighborhood of Bixschoote and Langemarck, on the north of the Ypres salient.

"This attack was preceded by a heavy bombardment, the enemy at the same time making use of a large number of appliances for the production of asphyxiating gas. The quantity produced indicates long and deliberate preparation for the employment of devices contrary to the terms of The Hague Convention, to which the enemy subscribed.

"The false statement made by the Germans a week ago, to the effect that we were using such gases, is now explained. It obviously was an effort to diminish neutral criticism in advance.

British Front Intact.

"During the night the French had to retire from the gas zone, overwhelmed by the fumes. They have fallen back to the canal in the neighborhood of Boesinghe. Our front remains intact, except on the extreme left, where the troops have had to readjust their line in order to conform with the new French line.

"Two attacks delivered during the night on our trenches east of Ypres were repulsed. Fighting continues in the region north of Ypres.

"This morning one of our aviators, during a reconnaissance which he completed successfully, damaged a German aeroplane and forced it to descend. Our flying corps has brought down another German machine near Messines."

CLAIM OF GERMANS.

BERLIN, April 23.—As a result of their asphyxiating gas exploit, the Germans claim that they have captured 1600 prisoners and thirty pieces of artillery.

SUCCESS IN EAST.

PARIS, April 23.—The French troops reported further progress in the woods at the Cow's Head where 200 dead Germans were found in the trenches. Two German ammunition depots were blown up by artillery fire, and a company of German infantry was annihilated in the vicinity. A trench mortar, a machine gun and some war material were captured.

A German gun which was protected by a casement and was enfilading the French trenches at Beausejour, in the Champagne region, was demolished.

Three attacks at the Calonne trench at Les Eparges, and near Combres, on the heights of the Meuse, which were attempted by the Germans were immediately stopped.

Fresh Bait for Italy.

AMSTERDAM, April 23, via London.—The Hetvolk states that Prince Von Buelow, the German ambassador to Italy, is now negotiating with Italy on a new basis, having induced Germany to agree to cede to Austria the point of Silesia jutting into Moravia around Glatz as compensation for the cession of the latter's neutrality.

The Greatest Ever

And the war drama widens: first it was in Belgium, then in France; next in Austria, Servia and Russia. Then at sea, all about the British Islands and on the Baltic coast. Widening its zone, it took in the German colonies in China, in Africa, in the south Pacific; then the Mediterranean Sea, Egypt, Mesopotamia, the Valley of the Tigris and Euphrates, the Persian Gulf, the Dardanelles.

And, if the area widens, even more does the number of men engaged increase, until millions and millions of soldiers are in the field.

How Modern Warfare Expands

Then, as to munitions and equipment, artillery, siege guns on motors, motor trucks by the thousands and thousands; army kitchens on wheels; staff officers racing about in automobiles, generals-in-chief making 300 miles in an afternoon from one engagement to another point of operation; aeroplanes, waterplanes, Zeppelins, bomb-droppers; telephones and wireless equipment at land and sea; submarines sinking great warships and merchantmen, and little trawlers. Searchlights everywhere. Hospital and Red Cross equipment and doctors, and nurses, and chaplains enough to make thousands and tens of thousands in their branch alone. Railways and locomotives and cars and trains sufficient to carry half the commerce of the world.

Money being spent in the measurement of millions and millions of dollars daily.

Widespread Devastation!

The killed, wounded, missing, captured, running into millions already.

Thousands and thousands of square miles of agricultural land devastated, and factories, mines, fisheries, shipping put out of business. Herds of cattle and horses everywhere destroyed.

Millions of women and children and old people left without the protection of fathers, brothers, sons. Little for them to do. Countless homes destroyed.

And this thing is only beginning! The area is widening, the fighting is increasing, the navies are coming into action on a greater stage, the misery and destruction wells up and widens in every direction.

What German Kultur Essays

And most of it can be put down to the Germans and their lust for power, for dominion, for world-wide supremacy. Not that they sought to get into the sun, but to put all others out of it. Military rule to replace rule by the people.

Three-fourths of the world's industrial plants put to the manufacture of war machines, munitions, the destruction of commerce, trade.

Civilization checked, and, it may be, put back for years, and a new development of savagery suddenly projected into the twentieth century.

Xerxes, Darius, Alexander, Atilla, Napoleon put into the inferior grade of the conquerors' class. And what were the devilries of the Iroquois nations to one day of the German Huns in Belgium?

Britain's Task

Into this Armageddon the people of the British Empire find themselves directly and irresistibly projected. They must go in, they must contribute, they must suffer, they must endure, and we believe they must triumph. But it will be by the sweat of their brow, and thru carnage; by the strength of their courage and their devotion to ideals that history has proved to be the only lasting ones, by faith that links with right and by the cross of our own moral castigation. We will win out as we rise above our moral indolence, our sensuality, our long pursuit of things that do not count. We are in the fiery furnace and we must get ourselves out. We must save ourselves. Britain will survive as she is born again.

And hasn't the situation got down to about this:

That Germany, finding herself in an unmoral position, seeks to glory in it by denying ethical values as of any account and by maintaining a highly organized murder machine as a set-off;

That Britain, finding herself in a desperate position, seeks a way out by groping toward moral regeneration and by a new and surprising military reorganization;

That the United States, if we are to believe President Wilson, is satisfied to uphold Britain, and sidestep morality if big business can be discreetly helped in the process.

GERMAN TROOPS PREPARING TO FALL BACK UPON LIEGE?

Hague Hears Rumor That Withdrawal is Designed to Release Forces For Use Against Italy.

THE HAGUE, April 23.—(Via London, 10.15 p.m.)—It is rumored in military and diplomatic circles here that the closing of the Belgian and Dutch frontiers to traffic of all kinds, outward and inward bound, is connected with important German troop movements in Belgium.

It is hinted in various quarters in The Hague that the Germans are about to fall back to the Liege line, and thus release a number of troops for possible use against Italy in the event that that country intervenes in the war. There is no confirmation of the rumor.

STILL CANTEENS BUT NO ALCOHOL

Major-General Hughes Has Issued Order for Abolition of Old System.

OUTSIDERS BARRED

Soldiers Will Run Their Own and Turn Profits Over to Regiment.

By a Staff Reporter.

OTTAWA, April 23.—The old canteen system in connection with military camps in Canada has been abolished by General Hughes, but there will still be canteens.

What is meant by the change is that henceforward no outside persons will be allowed the privilege of running canteens for the convenience of the soldiers, but the regiments will establish and run their own canteens.

Any profits that accrue therefrom will not go to outside parties but will go to the regiments, and undue charges will be eliminated. In accordance with General Hughes' practice since he became minister of militia no intoxicating liquors will be allowed in the canteens or in fact in the camp at all.

BIG ITALIAN STEAMER DETAINED AT GENOA

BERNE, Switzerland, April 23.—(Via Paris, 4.15 p.m.).—Signor Contesso, general manager for the United Italian Steamship Company, who is at present in Berne, said today that the Italian steamer America did not get away from Genoa for New York recently because she had been detained by order of the government. She is one of the best steamers of the line, and it was felt she might be required for the national service.

Other Italian steamers are leaving according to schedule, but there is always a possibility of their being detained by the government.

Special Value in Dineen Quality Hats.

Saturday is always a busy hat day at Dineen's, 140 Yonge street. To further popularize this old established house two special hat values are offered that should make things hum. They can be had in soft or stiff styles, and the prices are extremely moderate for such fine quality hats at $2.50 and $3. The soft styles come in pearl, brown, green, blue, slate and bronze. The black stiff hats are from newest blocks, superior silk trimmings and best quality sweat bands. Better come in during the early part of the day for choice selection. Store is open till 10 tonight.