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WEATHER—CLOUDY.

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BRITISH ARMY TAKES TWO MORE VILLAGES; CANADIANS AGAIN FORCE BACK TEUTONS; LLOYD GEORGE WARNS UNITED STATES

BRITISH ARMY VICTORIOUS ONCE AGAIN

Storms Two Villages and Adjoining Defences Crossing Cofeul River.

OCCUPIES HEIGHTS ON EASTERN BANK.

Further Progress Made North of the Scarpe—Prisoners Taken.

London, April 12.—The British official communication says:

"South of the Arras-Cambrai road our troops this afternoon stormed the villages of Heninel and Wanocourt with their adjoining defences, and crossed the Cofeul river and occupied the heights on the eastern bank.

"Further progress also was made during the day north of the Scarpe, and on the last Vimy Ridge. Our gains reported this morning north of Vimy Ridge have been secured and our positions strengthened.

Enemy Suffer Losses.

"In the course of patrol encounters last night northeast of Epehy, in which we secured a few prisoners, a large enemy detachment came under the effective fire of our infantry and suffered heavy losses.

"During the fighting on Monday and Tuesday we captured prisoners from all the infantry regiments of six German divisions, namely, the Seventh Reserve Division, First Bavarian Reserve Division, Fourteenth Bavarian Division, Eleventh Division, Seventeenth Reserve Division and Eighteenth Reserve Division. The number of prisoners from each of these divisions exceeded one thousand.

Airplanes Active.

"In spite of the exceeding bad weather for aerial work, our airplanes were active again yesterday. They seized every opportunity to harass the hostile troops with machine gun fire. During one of the short, fine periods one of our naval squadrons, while escorting British bombing machines, was heavily attacked by a number of hostile airplanes, and did exceptionally well. Without suffering any loss itself it destroyed three attacking machines and drove down three others in a damaged condition.

"Altogether four German airplanes were brought down yesterday, and five others were driven down damaged. Six of our machines are missing, three others were brought down."

BOYS FROM THE DOMINION MAKE GOOD IN NAVY

There are Now 376 Young Canadians in Patrol Service Chasing Submarines—Great Credit to Canada.

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, April 12.—There are now 376 young Canadians in the patrol service of the British navy familiarly known as the submarine chasers. Of these 264 are sub-lieutenants and 112 are chief motorboat men and motorboat men. The sub-lieutenants are officers of the craft and the motorboat men are the mechanics in charge of the engines.

Reports received by the naval service department are very laudatory of the work of the Canadians. They have all "made good" and are a great credit to the Dominion.

Of the 112 men in charge of the motor boats 48 are from British Columbia, 20 coming from Vancouver alone; 32 from Ontario, of whom 11 are from Toronto and 21 from Ottawa; 21 from Quebec of whom 15 are from Montreal; 9 from Alberta; 4 from Saskatchewan, and 3 from Manitoba.

French Statement.

Paris, April 12.—The official communication issued by the war office tonight reads:

"There is nothing to report during the course of the day except some activity by both armies, especially south of the Oise and in the region north of the Aisne.

"CAN SEE PEACE, A REAL PEACE," DECLARES PREMIER LLOYD GEORGE IN SPEECH

Tells London American Club it will be "A Real Peace which This Old World Has Never Known—Congratulates United States.

Premier Ironically Endorses Kaiser's Promise that Prussia Will be Democracy After the War—Lloyd-George Accorded Tremendous Ovation.

London, April 12.—Addressing the American Club luncheon today Premier Lloyd George said the advent of the United States into the war had given the final stamp and seal to the character of the conflict, which was a struggle against military autocracy. He said he could see peace coming.

The premier said he was not surprised that the United States had taken time to make up her mind as to the character of the struggle, having regard to the fact that most of the great wars in Europe in the past had been waged for dynasty aggrandizement and conquest.

"Kaiser is Right."

Early in the war, Mr. Lloyd George continued, the United States did not comprehend what had been achieved in Europe for years from the military caste in Prussia. Saying that Prussia was not a democracy but that Emperor William had promised it would be after the war, he added: "I think the Kaiser is right."

The luncheon, held to celebrate the entrance of the United States into the war, brought together the most distinguished gathering in the history of the club. The guests included Chancellor Bonar Law, Colonel Winston Spencer Churchill, Lord Reading, General Smuts, Lord Dunsley, Lord Bryce, Walter Hume Long, the Italian ambassador, Marquis Imperiali Di Francavilla, and the Cuban minister, Garcia Y. Velaz.

Premier Lloyd George, the guest of honor, delivered the principal speech, after a brief introduction by Ambassador Page.

Received Ovation.

The premier received a tremendous ovation when he entered the room. Toasts were drunk to President Wilson and King George.

The premier said he was happy in the position of being the first British minister of the crown speaking on behalf of the people of the country to salute the American nation as comrades in arms. He was glad and proud; he rejoiced as a democrat, he declared, at the advent of the United States in this conflict.

"In three years we tried every kind of blunder," said Mr. Lloyd George, "we got into every bunker, but now we have got a good biblical stroke, and we are right out into the course. It is worth America's while to study our blunders and begin where we are now. I am so glad the United States is sending naval and military experts to this country to exchange views with men who have been through the three anxious years of war."

Assurance of Victory.

Absolute assurance of victory, the premier said, was to be found in the word "ships." He said that the United States realized this fully and had arranged to build a thousand ships for the Atlantic.

Field Marshal Von Hindenburg, the premier went on, had declared that German submarines would put England out of business before the United States was ready.

"He does not know America," the premier declared. He added that Von Hindenburg's prophecy was "as false as his famous line, which we have broken already."

The United States, the premier said, had the noble tradition of never having engaged in war except for liberty. He asserted the present war was the greatest struggle for liberty upon which America ever had embarked. He rejoiced more in the knowledge that America was going to win the right to sit at the conference table when terms of peace were decided than at the resources she would bring to the Allies.

Can See Peace Coming.

"I can see peace coming now," the premier declared. He said it would not be a peace which would mean endless preparation for strife and

bloodshed, but "a real peace, which this old world has never known."

Mr. Lloyd George said it would have been a tragedy for mankind if America had not placed herself in a position to take part in the peace conference, with all the influence and power for right which she was now winning for herself.

Strange things had happened in this war, the premier added, and stranger things were to come. Today a devastating war was being waged. Tomorrow—perhaps not a distant tomorrow—war might be abolished forever from the category of human crime.

Great Greeting.

The enthusiasm which greeted Mr. Lloyd George when he arose to deliver his speech was without precedent in American gatherings in London. Ambassador Page had just completed his address, taking as his text President Wilson's message to congress.

The rumor had been whispered about that the premier intended to make an important announcement and the great ball room of the largest hotel in London was taxed to capacity.

HUNS TRYING FOR PEACE WITH U. S.?

Copenhagen Hears German Foreign Office Making Overtures.

SAID THAT SEC. LANSING RECEIVED ADVANCES

Plan Said to Have Col. House Go to the Hague for Conference.

New York, April 12.—A news agency despatch from Copenhagen today says:

"Apparently positive reports were received here today that the German foreign office was making overtures to the United States. It was understood these negotiations seek peace between the two nations. No further details were available here.

"Official circles manifested the most intense interest in the report. It is understood that Secretary Lansing has already received the overtures through unofficial mediators. The proposition, as received here, is for the United States to send Col. E. House to the Hague for an unofficial conference."

AUSTRIA AND BULGARIA ASK PEACE

Washington, April 12.—Austrian and Bulgarian representatives are endeavoring to approach Entente diplomats in Switzerland on the subject of peace. Press despatches today reporting Bulgarian efforts in this line developed the fact that it is known here not only that Bulgaria has taken soundings, but also that there has been similar action in the name of Austria-Hungary. Whether the two countries are working separately or together is not known, nor has any reference been made to the attitude of Germany or Turkey.

Great Days for United States.

Ambassador Page, in welcoming Premier Lloyd George, said these were great days for the republic, adding: "We have set out on an enterprise of saving the earth as a place worth living in."

The ambassador said he believed many consequences would flow from American participation in the war. First, he trusted in an earlier victory and then a better understanding of America and of the free nations of Europe by America. He recalled that the luncheon club had had many distinguished guests but today, for the first time, he said, it was welcoming a premier. There was a legend, Mr. Page said, that all really great Englishmen went to America when they died, and he then added: "All great speakers of English literature become ours, all great thinkers, discoverers and sailors—they seem to be ours, all great friends of human freedom—they belong to us. Now the energetic spirit of Lloyd George has outgrown the process of nature, and it has come to us before he had died."

"It is no wonder," said the premier, "that when this great war started there were some elements of suspicion still lurking in the minds of the people of the United States of America. That there were many who thought perhaps that the kites were at their old tricks. I think they somewhat, perhaps, regarded it as in the nature of a conspiracy of monarchial swashbucklers. That the United States of America has made up its mind finally makes it abundantly clear to the world that this is no struggle of character, but a great fight for human liberty."

Prussia Not Democracy.

"They naturally did not know at first what we had endured in Europe for years from this military caste—it had never reached as far as the United States of America. Prussia is not a democracy. The Kaiser promises that it will be a democracy after the war. I think he is right. But Prussia was not a state; Prussia was an army. It had its great institutions, it had its great universities, it had developed its science. All these were subordinate to the one great predominant purpose of an all-conquering army to enslave the world. The army was the spearhead of Prussia—the rest was the shielded host."

"That is what we had to deal with in this old outworn country. It was an army that in recent times had waged three wars, all of conquest, and the incessant tramp of its legions through the streets of Prussia, on the

Continued on page 2.

CANADIANS VANQUISH FLOWER OF PRUSSIAN ARMY ON VIMY RIDGE

British Forces Southeast of Arras Capture Villages of Wanocourt and Heninel and Adjoining Positions.

In One of the Most Fiercely Contested Engagements Boys From Dominion Drive the Enemy from Commanding Heights.

BULLETIN.

London, April 12.—The British forces in France southeast of Arras today captured the villages of Wanocourt and Heninel and adjoining positions, and also made progress north of the Scarpe river and on the last portion of the Vimy Ridge held by the Germans, according to the official communication issued tonight.

Germans Swept Away.

Canadian headquarters in France, via London, April 12.—(By Stewart Lyon, special correspondent Canadian Press)—From the last position held by them on Vimy Ridge the Germans were swept this (Thursday) morning in one of the most fiercely contested engagements in which the Canadians have recently taken part. In a blinding snowstorm, at 5.30 o'clock, an assaulting column was despatched to drive the enemy from the height known as "The Pimple," occupying a dominating position on the ridge to the northeast of Souchez. Though wearied by the constant struggle against the enemy and the elements during the last four days, the men responded splendidly to the call for this effort.

Flower of Prussia.

Swarming up the height, they attacked the enemy troops specially brought up to hold the position. Among them were the Fifth Battalion Prussian Grenadier Guards, which fought under orders to hold the position at all costs. The Canadians were not to be denied, however. Over the shell-plowed land, under machine gun fire, they climbed to the summit, and by seven o'clock the flower of the German army was fleeing to the east, sought shelter in the village of Givenchy.

In Absolute Command.

This victory, which was the second within a week, gives our army absolute command of the entire ridge. Monday's success opened the way by the capture of Hill 145—that is the highest point in the ridge, and had to be secured before the attack on the Pimple could be made with any hope of success. By today's win on the part of the Canadians, and the victory of the British division, who carried Bois-En-Hache, on the west side of Souchez river, the entire valley of Souchez is in our hands, and we can look down on the enemy's positions in the plain of Cambrai.

WHAT IS PERHAPS PIVOTAL BATTLE OF GREAT WORLD STRUGGLE STILL RAGING

Canadian Boys Hold Vimy Ridge Against Bitter German Fire and Have Taken Many Guns, Ammunition and Prisoners—Latter Say Huns Intended to Shell Arras—Fighting About Monchy Heavy.

From the Staff Correspondent of the Associated Press British Headquarters in France, April 13, via London, April 12.—The amazing April storm, which began almost at the exact hour set for the British attack against the Germans Monday morning, continues, and the fighting conditions have been made extremely difficult. The storm is accompanied by snow, rain and sleet and a gale which has seldom fallen below a velocity of forty miles an hour. There have been occasional bits of sunshine, but these lasted less than half an hour. The night temperatures are well below freezing.

Attack Widened.

Despite these circumstances the British attack widened today by a blow north of Vimy Ridge, the latter having been firmly held and consolidated by the Canadians against a bitter German fire.

The troops which struck north of Vimy today penetrated to a point a few hundred yards northwest of Givenchy, having carried out their dawn attack with the same precision as has characterized their other operations.

On the remainder of the new front the work consisted largely of straightening certain elements in the line by annihilating several "pockets" where the Germans had held out.

Hun Counter Attack Falls.

The British also smashed to bits a strong German counter-attack against Monchy-Le-Frez, the German losses being among the heaviest they have suffered during the new offensive. The fighting about Monchy has been very heavy since Tuesday, the Germans having been ordered to prevent the British advance reaching that high point at all hazards. It was not un-

til large numbers of British field batteries had been brought into play that the Germans were definitely beaten off.

Second Waterloo?

The British attack and the German defence converged at Monchy, and it was a wonderful sight to watch this fighting from a nearby hill yesterday, and realize that for the moment this was the focal point of the entire world war. The artillery duel over the pretty little town was a study in black and white. The British shells breaking white on the German positions just east of the town, while the German shells exploded over the town with smoke which resembled great balls of lampblack wool. Occasionally a German shell, striking a brick building, would send up a sweeping cloud of pinkish dust.

Battle in the Air.

During the fighting British airplanes hovered above Monchy, seeming to sit absolutely stationary astride the howling gale. One was thus "idling on the wind" when out of an overhanging cloud swooped three German machines. The Germans darted for the tail of the British machine, firing as they came. The khaki-clad airmen despite this unexpected attack from ambush, splendidly outmaneuvered his foe. He deliberately side-slipped out of control, which literally means turning sideways and letting his machine fall virtually perpendicular.

There was not much height for a long fall in this manner, so after thus escaping the first burst of fire from the Germans, the British flattened out and started for his own lines, to bring the pursuers within range of the anti-aircraft guns, for there is no time to turn and face a foe once he is on your tail. The plan succeeded, and the Germans had suddenly to turn and climb for their lives, as sharp shells immediately leaped for them through the whistling wind.

In the fighting of today the British captured a number of additional guns, 11 in one sector. The Canadians have made a great

NEWSPRINT PRODUCERS INDICTED

Charged that Six Control 55 Per Cent. of Trade in Restraint of Trade.

ARRESTS WILL BE MADE WITHIN SHORT TIME.

Heads of International, Laurentide Co. and Other Prominent Concerns Involved.

New York, April 12.—Charged with controlling 55 per cent. of the newsprint paper production of the country, and using their power in restraint of trade, in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law, six paper manufacturers and a banker prominent in financial newspaper paper companies were indicted by the federal grand jury here today.

Five of the manufacturers constitute the executive committee of the Newsprint Paper Manufacturers' Association, whose secretary, George F. Steele, the indictment says, was not named as a defendant in view of the fact that he appeared as a witness before the grand jury. The members indicted are: Geo. H. Mead, Philip T. Dodge, Edward Backus, George Chaboon, Jr., G. H. F. Gould, Frank J. Sensesbrenner and Alexander Smith, a Chicago banker.

Who's Who.

Mead is chairman of the executive committee of the Newsprint Paper Manufacturers' Association.

International Paper Co.

Dodge is president of the International Paper Company, with a daily production of 1,300 tons, and an unused capacity of 600 tons more. It has numerous mills in Canada.

Chaboon is president of the Laurentide Company and manager of the Canada Export Paper Company, a selling company alleged to control the sales between Canada and the United States.

Bench warrants for the defendants were issued and bail was fixed at \$5,000.

WAR ACTIVITY IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Three Regiments Totalling Four Thousand Men to be Raised—British Offer Services.

Manila, April 12.—Governor-General Harrison has called today for the immediate formation of three militia regiments, with a total of 4,000 men. Members of the British colony regiments are offering their services for insular defense duty.

haul in guns in their attack on the Vimy Ridge, thus far having brought in four 8-inch howitzers, nine of the famous German 5.9's and twenty-three field pieces. In many of the captured gun positions the British found tier upon tier of ammunition. Prisoners from the German artillery said there was a great shortage of artillery horses in the army, and that when the British struck so suddenly they had no chance to save their pieces, over far back of the old front line.

Planned to Shell Arras.

One interesting bit of information the advance has disclosed is that the Germans were planning to shell Arras with two of their 45-centimetre "Big Berthas," which first won fame about Liege and Antwerp. These guns had reached Douai, and it was planned to place them near Fampoux, which now is in British hands. According to gunner prisoners Prussic acid shells were to have been used.

A large number of the German prisoners seem to be glad that they have been taken. Bavarians who but recently had come into the line which was attacked complained rather bitterly that they were invariably sent to the worst part of the front. They said they knew something unpleasant was about to happen when they relieved the Saxons. The Bavarians do not impress questioners as being very fond of the Prussians.