

# GERMAN ARTILLERY FAILED TO DRIVE THE BRITISH TROOPS FROM TRENCHES NEAR YPRES

## BRITISH TROOPS INFLECT A SERIOUS CHECK ON ENEMY AND CAPTURE A LINE OF TRENCHES

French Official Report Records Successes in Western Area on Saturday—Violent Effort of Germans Checked by the British Near Richebourg L'Avoue.

### TENACITY OF ALLIES' MEN FACTOR IN DRIVING ENEMY FROM POSITIONS NEAR ARRAS.

Enemy Suffered Enormous Losses During Counter Attack Delivered by Allies in which Bayonet and Hand Grenades Were Used Effectively by French.

Paris, May 16.—The following official communication was issued by the War Office tonight:

"We repulsed this afternoon, with complete success, a fourth German counter-attack at Steenstraats. We have conserved all the positions won yesterday and consolidated our gain, the importance of which is emphasized by the violent effort of the enemy.

"Further to the south the British troops inflicted on the Germans a serious check and carried, to the southwest of Richebourg L'Avoue a kilometer, (two-thirds of a mile) of trenches. At the same time, to the northwest of Festubert they took possession of 500 metres of trenches.

"This second attack was later pushed in the direction of Quinquette street, and on a front of 600 metres resulted in a gain of 1,500 metres (about a mile), in which the number of German losses was very high. The advance of the British troops continues.

"In the sector to the north of Arras we have carried out actions with a view of consolidating our new front. In driving out the enemy from several points, where they were still holding on, our troops gave proof in the struggle, foot by foot, of great tenacity.

"We gained 200 metres on the slope which descends from the plateau of Lorette, near the sugar refinery of

Souchez. We have carried some additional houses in the northern part of Neuville, exploded a captive German balloon to the east of Vimy, and our aviators have bombed the station of Somain.

"In Champagne, to the northwest of Ville-sur-Tourbe, an action of a purely local nature has given to us a very brilliant success.

"Last night the enemy exploded a mine behind our first line. Eight German companies immediately precipitated themselves on our positions, and they gained a foothold in one salient. We immediately delivered a counter-attack and re-took part of the lost ground, taking 77 prisoners, of whom three were officers.

"During the course of the day we delivered a second counter-attack, which was carried out with much spirit with the bayonet and hand-grenades, and resulted in our re-capture of all the positions.

"The enemy has suffered enormous losses—a fact which has been established by us with certainty in the trenches and on the parapets. We have, in fact, found more than 1,000 German dead, and we have, in addition, captured 300 prisoners, including nine officers, and taken six machine guns. Thus almost all of the attacking force remained either in our hands or on the ground."

### KAISER'S SPOKESMAN, WHO MAY BE WARNED TO LEAVE AMERICA



HERE BERNHARD DERNBURG

In Washington administration circles there is comment on the probability that Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, who appears to be the spokesman of the Kaiser in the United States and is making himself the target of unbounded criticisms for undertaking to justify the sinking of the Lusitania, would be ordered from the United States. They seemed confident that Dr. Dernburg would not give much more trouble. It is believed that there is under consideration the advisability of taking the matter up with Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, and there is reason to think that if this course were chosen the end would be accomplished.

## BIG WAR ORDER FOR SYDNEY STEEL PLANT

Sydney, N. S., May 16.—C. J. Martin, general superintendent of the Dominion Steel Works, on Saturday received telegraphic notice to the effect that the Steel Committee at Montreal had awarded a contract to the Dominion Steel Corporation for the manufacture of Sydney steel for 1,500,000 shells. This is in addition to a 600,000 shell order received some time ago, part of which has already been delivered. The steel is shipped from Sydney to the committee at Montreal from which point it is distributed to the different armories in Eastern Canada, where the shells are completed, following which the finished shells are shipped to the Old Country.

## ARCHBISHOP DENOUNCES ANTI- GERMAN RIOTS

Asks British Government Not to Authorize Use of Asphyxiating Gases by Army.

London, May 16 (9.03 p.m.)—The Archbishop of Canterbury, in a letter to Premier Asquith, and the Bishop of London, in a sermon today, have appealed to the British government not to take reprisals against Germany for the use of asphyxiating gases by authorizing the army to adopt similar means of attack.

The anti-German riots also were denounced by the Archbishop and Bishop. The prelates offered the full power of the church to induce every person in the Kingdom to do his share in the war now raging.

## TWO ALLEGED GERMAN SPIES ARRESTED

Members of Toronto Firm Under Suspicion for Months Have Been Imprisoned.

Toronto, May 16.—Two alleged German spies, Gustav Klefer and Godfried Moser, of the firm of Klefer, Moser & Company, importers and exporters, were yesterday arrested and interned at Stanley barracks. Both men have been under suspicion since January.

Country Market.  
The market was fairly well supplied on Saturday. The prices prevailing were for eggs 25 cents, chicken, 35 cents; turkey, 32 cents; fowl 30 cents; spring lamb, \$1.50 to \$3.50; squash, 5 cents; celery, 15 cents; radishes, 5 cents; spinach, 40 cents.

## GERMANS WEAR KILTS IN HOPES OF DECEIVING BRITISH

Infantry in Uniform of Highlanders in Charge on British Line Near Ypres—Enemy's Attempts to Wear Down Resistance of Allies by Continuous Shelling of the Trenches Proved Futile—Poisonous Gases Also a Failure.

London, May 16.—The renewed attempts of the Germans to break through the British lines near Ypres on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday last—there being only artillery engagements on the last named day—are described by the official observer attached to the British headquarters in the field in the following narrative:

"On Monday, the tenth, the fighting on our front was confined to the Ypres salient, where it continued to rage with the same intensity as on the day before, especially along the eastern side, and on both sides of the Menin road. Shelling was maintained in the morning, but no infantry attacks were delivered until afternoon when the enemy's purpose was to wear us out and so batter our trenches by high explosives that an easy passage would be secured for his infantry.

"Along this eastern face our line runs from Ypres-Zonnebeke road, a little to the east of Varleghoeke, in a southeasterly direction to the Menin highroad, skirting the eastern edge of Belleward woods, which encircle the Chateau of Hooge. South of the Menin road it continues through the centre of the woods for about 1,200 yards, and then emerges and bends round outside them to Zwarteleen and Hill No. 60.

"After their artillery had done its worst—the bombardment being the most violent up till now experienced on that portion of the front—the Germans brought their gas cylinders into play. Half an hour later, having allowed time for the gas to produce its expected result, their infantry advanced to the assault of our trenches, held, as they thought, by stupefied or dead men. Unluckily for them, however, on this occasion their methods went awry for our men were provided with measures for counteracting the gas and were still very much alive.

"A strange scene was then witnessed. Through the scattered woods and across the clearings streamed a loose and disordered mob of attackers, some of those in front, according to report being dressed in the British uniform of the British army.

"As he ran towards us the runner gave time for the rest of our infantry men to come up. Suddenly our own line of trench parapets and poured in a rapid fire from rifles and machine guns on the advancing crowd, who threw themselves flat on the ground. That however, was the chance for our guns. They poured in a heavy shrapnel fire, and in a few minutes the ground was strewn with dead and dying Germans all along in front of our parapets.

"Amid this scene of horror and confusion, out of the smoke and dust that hung in front of our trenches, suddenly emerged a man dressed in Highland uniform, shouting: 'Don't shoot, don't shoot.' As he ran towards us the runner was seen through, however, and he fell instantly, riddled by bullets.

"At one point the Germans succeeded in gaining a portion of our position, but apparently were forced to retire by the gas.

"Another effort to drive us from our trenches by means of gas was made north of the Ypres-Commines Canal. The Germans here had two batteries of cylinders, placed so that their nozzles projected over the parapet, and for the space of half an hour a cloud of white gas spouted out. It was so dense that when standing in it a man could not see his hand when held in front of his face, and it fumes bleached the grass and turned the sand bags of the parapets to a bright yellow color.

"No infantry attack was attempted, and although our trenches had to be evacuated for a time it was soon occupied. Our troops on the flanks kept up a rapid fire and prevented any advance on the enemy's part, had such his intention. But from the movements that could be observed in their lines it is probable the Germans suffered equally from the effects of the gas, and had to leave their own trench.

"About this time a third attack took place north of the Menin road. In this case the enemy did for a time obtain lodgment in our trenches on the outskirts of Belleward woods, but was driven out by a counter-attack. Thus another day of this prolonged battle had passed and still our position was secure. The enemy's infantry was beginning to show signs of exhaustion, and the sight of the ground that lay between the hostile lines, littered more thickly every day with their comrades' corpses, could hardly have been encouraging to the reinforcements brought up. None the less they were not yet beaten.

"On the morning of the 11th, hostile heavy artillery again opened all round the salient. The assault was not, however, delivered in this quarter, but hurled against our trenches south of the Menin road, where three efforts were made.

"The first at eleven o'clock in the morning, was pressed with so much determination that at one point the enemy gained our line and for a short time occupied one of our trenches,

but they were soon driven out by a counter-attack. In the afternoon, soon after four o'clock, the Germans again came on, and this time their ranks were smitten from end to end with rifle and machine gun fire, scattering them and driving them back before reaching our position.

"It was evident that our infantry was not yet sufficiently shaken for the assault to be pressed home, and so for three hours every German gun and howitzer within range was directed against the portion of our front south of the Menin road.

"At seven p. m., the bombardment ceased and the enemy's infantry once more swarmed forward, many of them dressed in kilts. On this occasion they succeeded in occupying temporarily a short length of our trenches. But it was now plain that they were for the time being at any rate, utterly exhausted, and when counter-attacked they made most feeble resistance and were easily driven back.

"For some hours previous to this the Germans had been throwing incendiary shells into Ypres, and by this time the town was blazing fiercely in different places, while a dense pall of smoke hung over it.

"In November, when similar steps were taken to destroy the city, it was noticed that they synchronized with abandonment of the effort to capture it. It is as yet too soon to say that the same interpretation must be put on the enemy's present action.

"Besides opening fire with accuracy and speed on the advancing Germans, our guns bombarded their defence works with good effect."

## AIR RAID ON RAMSGATE, ENG.

Bulletin—Ramsgate, Eng., May 17, 4.07 a. m.—An air raid occurred here early this morning. About forty bombs were dropped. So far as has been ascertained there were three persons injured.

## RECOVER BODY OF MISS GWEN ALLAN, ONE OF LUSITANIA VICTIMS

Queenstown, May 16.—The body of Miss Gwen Allan, daughter of Lady Allen of Montreal, was brought in today by the tug Flying Fox. The tug had eight other bodies on board—three men, two women, two small boys and a year-old child, none of which have been identified.

## IS NOMINATED FOR NEW CONSTITUENCY

Chatham, Ont., May 16.—Hugh Stonehouse, of Wallaceburg, was nominated for the House of Commons here yesterday at a meeting of the Conservative Association of the new riding of Kent. His opponent will be A. B. McCole, M. P.

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## TURKS LACK AMMUNITION

Prisoners Admit It—Furious Fighting in Dardanelles and Allies Warships Inflicting Heavy Losses.

Paris, May 16.—According to a Havas despatch from Athens, advances have been received from British troops to the effect that the fighting continues in the Dardanelles, and that the Turkish losses have been extremely heavy. Shells from the allied fleet are blowing up whole trenches filled with Turkish soldiers. Prisoners admit that the Turks lack munitions of various kinds.

## A DANISH STEAMER IS TORPEDOED

London, May 15.—The Danish steamer Martha was torpedoed and sunk off Aberdeen this morning by a German submarine. Her crew of eighteen was saved. The Martha's net tonnage was 724. She was 232 feet long, was built in 1897, and was owned in Copenhagen.

Soldiers at Church.  
On Sunday morning only one detachment of the 26th Battalion paraded to church, this going to the Cathedral. The men were accompanied by the City Cornet Band along with the Fifteenth and Drum Band of the 26th, conducted a service in the armory for the remainder of the unit. The Construction Corps, under command of

**TODAY AT THE IMPERIAL**

**WILSON AND LENORE—** Lady and Gentleman Acrobats, Swiss Yodelers and Dancers. A very smart and entertaining act.

**THE "LUSITANIA"—** Queen of the Sea, so Foully Sunk by the German Pirates last week. A fine motion picture.

**"ON THE STROKE OF TWELVE"—** Three-part Edison Mystery. A Broadway feature with an all-star cast.

**KITCHENER'S ARMY—** Timely Views of the English Volunteers who are proving themselves Englishmen indeed.

**THE AMERICAN NAVY—** President Wilson's ships of the Atlantic Fleet, which may yet enter this big war.

**KNIGHTS TEMPLAR—** Monster Conclave in San Francisco with most elaborate parades.

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