

HINDENBURG LINE CRUSHED BY ALLIES

Desperate Fighting on British Front Gives Haig Fresh Gains // Canadians Bear Large Part in Furious Battle on West Front // Double Victory Scored by Gen. Nivelle; Foe Line at Rheims Taken

French and British Progress Rapidly on West Front

Situation of Russia Waxing More Acute While the World's Greatest Battle Rages; British Progress Near Havrincourt Forest

By Courier Leased Wire While the greatest battle in history continues to rage furiously in northern France, the riddle of Russia has presented a new phase with a menaced counter-revolution of staggering possibilities.

As far as news despatches indicate the radical insurgents in Petrograd are basing their attack on the May Day note sent to the allies by Foreign Secretary Milukoff, reaffirming Russia's determination to fulfill her obligations to the Entente and vigorously prosecute the war against Germany.

On the battle front in France there is no sign as yet of a decisive issue to the tremendous battle which is raging day and night along a hundred mile front. The war office in London this morning reports the British have made further progress north of Havrincourt Wood and near Fresnoy.

The other, which remains unsubdued, is the sinister Brimont plateau from which the German guns thunder daily against the ruins of Rheims Cathedral. Thousands of lives have been spent in vain in an effort to storm this plateau, but its capture is vital to the French advance.

Outside of the lists where the warring nations are arrayed, interest centres on Brazil and China. In both countries a parliamentary battle is being waged which will decide whether or not they enter the ranks of Germany's foes.

INSIDE INFORMATION UPON THE ADVANCE OF THE BRITISH TANKS

Fighting as Viewed From the Interior of the Great War Machines Told in Graphic Manner by a Canadian at the French Front

London, May 5.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press)—The first account of fighting as viewed from the inside of a British "tank" is contained in a letter, just released by the censor, from Sergeant F. E. Dwyer, a Canadian who has been attached to one of the "tank" companies since the big cars were first sent to the front. He says: "The order to advance is given. Steadily the long, powerful shapes move forward in the gray mist of dawn. As the weird-looking forms travel over the front trench, the troops therein rub their eyes in wonder at the strange cube-impressionist coat of many colors which the tanks are wearing. Inside the tanks are the keen-eyed fighting men, strangely garbed, as becomes their strange craft, while around them is a convoluted mass of machinery. "Now we are passing over shell-holes, tree stumps, and many other trifles, which fill the ground of 'No Man's Land.' The deck of the 'tank' rolls and pitches like a torpedo-boat in a storm. The crew hold on to anything within reach to steady ourselves while we rush down a large shell-hole. But we come safely through without seasickness. "Suddenly the gunnery officer gives the order: 'To action.' His voice is only just heard above the noise of the whirling machinery. A few sighting shots, and we have found the range. We succeed in putting out two machine-gun emplacements, the guns of which have been worrying our infantry for some time. Hun bullets are rebounding from our tough sides like hail from a glass roof, while inside the tanks the whole crew are at various guns, which break-forth in a devastating fire, under which nothing can live. "And now we are on the parapet of the first Hun trench, just on the outskirts of the wood which is our objective and as we go bumping on to the other side we land with a terrific bump. A can of petrol has slipped from its pigeon-hole, and come clattering down on to the armored deck, with its stopper shaken out, and the dangerous spirit running over the floor. However, we unslung that trench, followed by the retreating Hunns for a minute or two, cleared out the nearest dugout, and went on our way to the next trench. "By this time the fumes from the hundreds of rounds which we had fired, with the heat from the engines and the waste petrol and oil, have made the air quite oppressive and uncomfortable to breathe. Now we are nearing the next enemy trench, and we hear the deep report of bursting bombs, above the pattering of the storm of bullets, striking our armor. "Suddenly the Hun trench, this proved to be composed of shell holes of (Continued on Page 7)

PETROGRAD UNRULY, SENTIMENT PUBLIC DIVIDED, DEMONSTRATIONS FOR AND AGAINST GOVERNMENT CONTINUE

Huge Gathering of Citizens Cheered Government Last Evening Promising Support

Petrograd, May 4.—11.30 p.m.—via London, May 5.—Friends of the government out-demonstrated the demonstrators this evening. As though of one accord, the people, stirred into a seeming realization of the catastrophe overshadowing the country through the menaced fall of the government, turned out, man, woman and child, in support of the temporary authorities. From end to end the Nevsky Morskaya was packed with marching crowds of all grades of society. Well groomed and gray headed men and women, expensively clad students by thousands, soldiers, businessmen and children, seemingly a quarter of the population of the city, cheered and shouted for the government.

So completely overshadowed and outnumbered was the smaller manifestation who demanded the down fall of the authorities, that they appeared utterly insignificant. The crowd poured into the square in front of the Marinsky Palace, the scene of last night's activities and packed the immense area.

Russia's enemies could find little comfort in the scene. Banners inscribed "in support of the temporary government" "Away with anarchy," "No separate peace," and similar inscriptions gave the parade an appearance of a gala procession, in striking contrast to the anti-government mob which was composed of the shabbier and most disreputable element of the population. A series of clashes occurred between the rival columns, but resulted generally in nothing more than great excitement and some rough handling on both sides.

The newspaper editorials this afternoon dealt with the situation in the gravest words. The Edenstvo, reflecting the view of the working class, said: "We must find a way out in order to avoid civil war. The council must come to an agreement with the temporary government in the interests of the country. We believe in the common sense and patriotism of the council and that it will reach a decision to which the intellectual working class must adhere."

The Novaya Zhizn, the Socialist revolutionary organ edited by Maxim Gorky said: "The first period of the revolution ended on May 1 and now it is feared that the end of interior peace has arrived. The government is energetically seeking to rally around it that part of the population whose class interests are conformable to the imperialistic intentions of Milukoff. It has failed to break the accord existing between the soldiers and workmen—to set one part of the army against the other and the proletariat. The country has expressed itself and these annexationists will have to conform."

The Bourse Gazette says that Foreign Secretary Milukoff has made a mistake, but one which can be remedied. It declares that the present problem is to keep the situation from growing more acute and that Russia must be united on its foreign policies. The Reich defends the course of the government and appeals to its opponents to stop and reflect. "We must be fair. There is no contradiction between the declarations of March 27 and the present note. The reason for the attacks of the Left and its press is that the note does not seek to impose pressure upon the allies. We do not ask Germany her intentions and still demand that the allies and the United States accede to our conditions as though they had no right to consider the matter from their own democratic viewpoint."

Have a heart. Put a set of Unward Shining Sh... on that bed. Don't tear your rugs, like the old style castor. PURSELL and SON, 179 Colborne Street, Agents.



REICHSTAG RESTRICTS POWER OF THE KAISER

Ordinances and Decrees of German Emperor Require in Future Approval of the Imperial Chancellor

By Courier Leased Wire Amsterdam, May 5.—via London.—A restriction of the power of the emperor of Germany has been decided upon by the Constitution Committee of the reichstag, according to a despatch from Berlin. The committee has decided to alter article XVII of the imperial constitution as follows: "Ordinances and decrees of the Kaiser will be issued in the name of the empire and will require for validity, the counter-signature of the imperial chancellor or his representative, who thereby assumes responsibility to the reichstag."

The decision of the committee was in accordance with a joint proposal by the Centrists, National Liberals and the Progressives. Four Conservative members voted against the change. The committee also adopted a resolution by the same proposers demanding a bill fixing the chancellor's responsibility for any violation of his official duty and the verification of such violation by a senate tribunal. Dr. Karl Selfferich, secretary of the interior, told the committee that a definite statement in regard to his attitude could not be expected from him. He said that it would only be possible after the federal council had defined its position.

Congratulations to W. F. Cockshutt

At a special meeting of the executive of the Women's Franchise Club held last night, the following resolution was passed:— "Whereas, there is now raging a great war in which the British Empire and her Allies are struggling for the freedom of the world, and whereas, in the opinion of this Equal Franchise Club, members of Parliament should in this crisis vote according to what they believe to be for the country's good, independent of party dictation, therefore, be it resolved that this Club congratulates W. F. Cockshutt, Esq., M.P., upon his manly and independent stand upon the question of Government control of food prices, recently before the House of Commons, and places itself on record as favoring absolute independence of action on the part of members of both parties during war-time, a copy of this resolution to be sent to Mr. Cockshutt, and also to the press.

Government Adheres to Previous Stand, and Will Resign Rather Than Revoke Note to Allies

Petrograd, via London, May 5.—The provisional government through Premier Lvoff, has declined to modify the note sent to the allies. The government declares that the Ministers are prepared to resign their posts, if necessary. Premier Lvoff said: "It is impossible to send another note. The temporary government will comply with its duty and leave its post rather than take such a step, which would menace the country with very serious consequences. The Government understands fully the responsibility it has assumed in behalf of the country and in the view of that responsibility is ready to resign if it becomes necessary."

Foreign Secretary Milukoff, confirming the stand taken by Premier Lvoff, said: "The note expresses the views of the temporary Government. It has no other aim. The recent note repeats and develops the idea expressed in the first note, which was worked out in conjunction with the Council of Deputies. If we compare the notes it is clear that the information they contain constitute a step forward. The events of yesterday make our allies sad while pleasing our enemies."

In regard to the suggestion that a new note be sent, M. Milukoff said that step was quite impossible. "Such conduct," he continued, "toward a foreign government cannot be permitted. If we should attempt to follow a route which in my conviction is impracticable we would only be repulsed."

The minister made an allusion to a secret telegram, which has been received from the allies. It is significant that the ambassadors of England, France and Italy have called upon the Foreign Secretary. M. Milukoff concluded his statement by saying: "Respecting our military needs and means of continuing the war we are dependent to a great extent upon the allies. It will be an everlasting blot on our history if there should be a possibility of concluding a separate peace. But the council itself has declared against a separate peace."

M. Tohdise, president of the council, repeated previous declarations that the imperialistic attitude of the government was unacceptable. He said: "Neither the soldiers nor the workmen are for war. If the Government does not mean to hide our watchword of peace without contributions it will have to make itself clear."

M. Tohdise called attention to the fact that there was no interior discord and that the only trouble in respect to Russia's foreign policy.

NATIONAL SERVICE TO BE ADOPTED

Bill Before French Senate Provides for Registration

Paris, May 5.—The national service bill which is now before the Senate, provides for a census of all males resident in France between the ages of sixteen and sixty and regardless of nationality. Each person affected will be asked whether, if he left his present occupation, he would be willing to accept employment of an agricultural or industrial nature, either near home or elsewhere.

Weather Bulletin Toronto, May 5. Pressure is high from Manitoba to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, while a fairly pronounced disturbance is also centered near the middle Atlantic coast. The weather has been cool from Ontario to the Maritime provinces and rain has fallen near lakes Erie and Ontario. Forecasts. Strong northeast winds, clearing by night. Sunday—Fresh northerly winds, fair, stationary or higher temperature.

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