Fear Expressed That High-

landers Were Practically

Annihilated --- Heroic Re-

sistance at Langemarck

One of Finest in History.

By Staff Reporter.
OTTAWA. May 3.—Further light is shed on the heroism of the Canadian forces at Langemarck by a report issued by the minister of militia today. Worst fears as to the extent of the

usses are confirmed, as the casualties

losses are confirmed, as the casualties admitted approach six thousand.

The attacking German host is estimated to have been at least 100,000. The Canadians, the fairly overwhelmed numerically, made one of the finest stands in the annals of war. Lacking reinforcements, exposed to unceasing fire and poisonous fumes, they repulsed attack after attack and only ceded ground under the arresistible pressure of the huge assatting force.

Whether the Highland Brigade (13th and 14th battalions) was annihilated.

and 14th battalions) was annihilated a not definitely known. It is believed that after being cut off, the men fought as long as a cartridge remained.

Hughes' Statement.

Gen. Hughes' statement follows:

From authentic data, it appears that on April 22 the Canadians held 5000 yards of trenches near Ypres. They were the extreme left of the British line. Next them were the French.

line. Next them were the French troops, and next them the Belgians. This has always been regarded, being

a very flat country, as the weakest part of the British line; that is, the

The Canadian position was field by two of the three brigades. On the right the second, under Brig.-Gen. Currie (made up of the Fifth Batta-

lion, Col. Tuxford, from the Plains; the seventh, Col. Hart MacHarg of

Vancouver, B.C.; the eighth, Col. Lipsett of Winnipeg; and the tenth, Col. Boyle of Calgary and Manitoba). On their left were the Highland Brigade, made up of the 13th (Fifth Royal Gren-

made up of the 1stn (Firth Royal Gren-adiers of Montreal, Col. Loomis), the 14th (the Montreal Regiment, made up from the Victoria Rifles, the Gren-adier Guards, the 65th and other corps in that city, under Col. Frank Meighen, with Col. Burland as senior

of Vancouver).

The Second Brigade was under com-

mand of Gen. A. W. Currie of Victoria, B.C. with Major Herbert Kemmis Betty

of the headquarters staff, Ottawa, as brigade major, The third, or the Highland Brigade, was under command of

Rennie of Toronto); and the Fourth Battalion (made up of central Onta-

Owing to Col. Labatt's illness, Col. Birchall of the permanent staff was

On Extreme Left.
The situation on the 22nd, therefore,

appears to have been that the Canadians held the extreme left of the Bri-

tish line, covering a front of 5000 yards, or about three miles. To their left were

placed in command.

of the French lines.

rio, north and northwest of Toronto, formerly under command of Col. Labatt of Hamilton, and Col. W. S. Buell gians, the line of defence was re-

the French, and again to the left of the French were the Belgians. It is understood there was a main line of

casualties at 40,000.

gardment.

movement of troops.

The fight at Ypres has now come

lown to an artillery duel covering the

Atttacks on Zeebrugge from the sea

have so worried the Germans that they are building iron sluices of great

Zechrugge be destroyed by the bom-

KING'S CAFE 14 KING

Favorably known for the excellence

of its service and character of its patronage. The very best in service—attention—foods—entertain—

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Daily Lunch, 35c

TABLE D'HOTE DINNER, 6.30 to

8 p.m., 50c.

CABARET, 10 to 12 p.m.

Mr. Howard Russel, Popular Baritone, will sing. Mr. and Mrs. Hedler, New York,

in Latest Dances.

Orchestra, 12.30 to 2.

difficult to hold. Held By Two Brigades.

FOE NUMBERED 100,000

Losses at Langemarck

OTTAWA. May 3.—Canadian losses, exclusive of casualties of officers already reported in

Total... 5,403

adian Highlanders, made a desper-ate attack on the German position

and recaptured the four guns. They were supported by the Second Eastern Battalion under Colonel Dave Watson, and the Queen's Own, under

This was the position up to the forenoon of Friday, the 23rd. With the Canadian Highlanders extended

to double their normal trench front, one-half of it in the open, and as-

sisted by the 10th Battalion from Southern Alberta, Manitoba, and Saskatchewan, they not only held ten

times their own number in check but they actually retook the guns

from the enemy and maintained their

position, but the loss, as must have been expected, was apalling.

Mercer's Brilliant Charge.

However, the Germans had advanced six miles to the rear of the French position, and there seemed

nothing to prevent their getting in

behind the Canadian line, greatly ex

tended tho it was, and terribly

ome German trenches to the rear of

the former French position, under

General Mercer, with the first and fourth battalions of the first brigade, supported by the second and third.

tion. The troops in the trenches were able to hold firm, against great

odds, but the scattered fragments holding the line, in the open, at right

angles to the trenches, were obliged to fall back gradually before vast-

ly superior numbers.
Highlanders' Fate Unknown.

out at

diminished. Accordingly brilliant charge was carried

Col. Rennie.
Ten Times Outnumbered.

PRES INFERNO

er Describe session of xty.

ET LOOSE

But Victory at Number

to World.
May 3.—The story
Hill 60, near Ypres,
red today by James'
son, Private Edthe Canadian Moin the fight when
No. 60 from the
and he was also
rmans made their
ays later. His letand is the first to
the commencement around Ypres les that his trans-firing line of the

s:
.cose.
.ctack the German
it and part of next
nell let loose. The
which the Germans
.ed, and which the
it lives trying to
nines and that was
At 7.10 p.m. they
not ever expect to
rilling if I live 100
mi, lost if, and re— miles beyond it,
ft attacked at the
bout as good suc-

Brave.
Il demolished. The st, stick there, seller, etc., to the solin the thick of it, now the number of r our battalion lost m to have gained air. Dozens of our trenches all the two German planes were brought down in quick time. We is a lot sooner than it it will take cont. The British took soners the last few another attack toontinual stream of at night that turn

Wounded While Hazardous

d Press Cable.

The story of the Arthur Ryerson of in an interview last night I was him that his batout. About 11 I pout twelve wagons ion under the com-

emy was in great I but impossible to isted and got thru

col. C. H. Mitchell ourne street, Toeventh and twelfth eturn the sergean yerson had been rman attack was artillery fire was plane over our pohell found our dug-We were comrered them."

ETHBRIDGE AMONG SLAIN

ELECT

May 3. — Captain tion, was a well-man. He was a h artist, Lancelot orted missing, was abor Bulletin, here.

trenches with a supporting line a short SHIP COUNCIL distance in the rear. The first brigade, as stated, was some miles to the rear in reserve.

The guns were posted far to the rear.

Four heavy Canadian guns, it seems, s Will Address r Fortnightly were some two or three miles in rear

Emission of Gas.
On the afternoon of the 22nd, folof the boy farmrk miniature town-t evening at that lewing a prolonged and terrific artillery fire, the enemy's trenches being on an average of about 200 yards from the allied line, and the wind being from the enemy's direction towards son were discussed, to hold a meeting rd Monday of each the allied line, dense volumes of heavy gas were projected towards the allied line, evidently by compression ers will address the phases of gardenline, evidently by compression thru tubing, and upon reaching the allied eting the elections trenches were found to be asphyxiat-ing. It is generally supposed chlorine was principally used. The fumes seemhe township counthe polls resulted to have enveloped all the French front, and part of the Highland bri-gade, and in many instances proved immediately deadly, in other cases larke, A. French-A. Choate. disabled the soldiers, while

> Ten German Divisions. Immediately thereafter the whole German force, made up, it is estimated, of upwards of ten divisions, ad-

in others the effect was only tempo-

The French and Belgians, over a front of nine thousand yards, or upwards of five miles, gave way-indeed many of them were completely prostrated and incapable of actionportion of the line fell back beyond the canal, in some cases a distance of ten thousand yards, or about 6 miles. By the sudden retirement of the French the heavy Canadian guns in their rear had not time to get away, and consequently for the time being, fell into the hands of the en-

Highlanders Hard Pressed.
Meantime, the Highlanders being without any protection on their flank, General Turner extended his force for about two thousand five hundred yards, at right angles to his possible, the German divisions, which were pouring in in overwhelming

VARSITY STUDENTS CANADIAN LOSSES 6,000 AT NIAGARA CAMP IS OFFICIAL ADMISSION

Seven Hundred Men From Toronto, Six Hundred From McGill Arrive.

MANY ENLIST FOR WAR

Company Being Formed for Service With Princess Pat's Light Infantry.

By a Staff Reporter. NIAGARA-ON-THE-LAKE, Ont., May 3.-From the musty hall of old Varsity, where intellectual highbrows perforn Canadians off by enveloping them from the rear. Thus the Highlanders crochet work for the greater part of the college year, there have sallied forth 700 had to cover a rectangular front of about five thousand yards, the latter students to join the McGill University contingent at the Canadian Officers' part of which was in the open. It appears this fight lasted thruout the Training Corps camp. afternoon and night.

Recapture of Guns.

On Friday morning the Tenth Bat-Since Sunday the tented city sprung

up as if by magic, until with the camp hardly a day old everything is in full running orde, and the men are settling down to the routine of camp life. The McGill students, 580 strong, arrived in camp on Sunday afternoon and the Toronto Varsity undergraduates, with a parade state of 670, joined them yesterday afternoon.

Never before in the history of Canada has so large a body of students gathered for such a purpose. Fresh from the examination halls, the college men have come to gain greater proficiency in the stern game of war. They are most enthusiastic about their work, and by the way they have started the men will profit greatly by the training which they will undergo. The Toronto Varsity advance party, consisting of three officers, 12 non-commissioned officers and 48 men, arrived on the scene Friday night, and so thoroly have they done their work that the main body had practically everything ready for them. hardly a day old everything is in full talion, under the gallant Colonel Boyle and Major MeLaren, both of whom fell, and the Sixteenth Can-

Tents were raised almost immediately and the Niagara camp was opened for one of the busiest years since its inception. With arrangements practically completed to have the third contingent receive part of their training here the camp will continue indefinitely.

Pte. McCamus Has Mishap.

Pte. McCamus Has Mishap.

The first accident happened when Pte.
William McCamus of D Company, Victoria
College, fell from the lower deck of the
Dalhousie City just before the steamer
reached the pier. What might have proved a drowning accident was averted by
the prompt action of the crew in throwing out a rope. The ley bath had no ill
effects, altho McCamus was the first Toronto man to be sent to the camp hos-

effects, altho McCamus was the first Toronto man to be sent to the camp hospital.

Not all the students will go back to
their Alma Mater in October to proceed
with their studies. The call to enlist has
been too strong an incentive to a large
percentage of the collegians, and with an
additional opportunity given them, it is
probable that a full company for active
service will be recruited this week.

Besides the fact that an entire company of the McGill students have enlisted for active service, a second company
is being recruited, which will go as a
reinforcement to the Princess Pats.

The company will be commanded by
Captain George C. McDonald of the McGill contingent, C.O.T.C., with Captain
Percival Molson, also of McGill, as second
in command. It was thought desirable to
organize a second company on account of
the keenness with which the McGill men
responded to the call to form the first Meighen, with Col. Burland as senior major; the 15th (made up of the 48th Highlanders of Toronto, and the 91st of Hamilton, including large numbers from the region of Sudbury, North Bay and Haileybury, and under Col. John Currle, M.P.), and the 16st Canadian Highlanders (made up of the 50th Gordon Highlanders of Victoria, B.C., the 72nd Seaforths of Vancouver, B.C., and the 79th Cameron Highlanders of Winnipeg, under command of Col. Leckie of Vancouver). responded to the call to form the first

land Brigade, was under command of Gen. R. E. V. Turner, V.C., D.S.O., of Quebec, with Col. Garnet B. Hughes, son of the minister of militia, as brigade major.

Mercer's Brigade in Reserve.

The first brigade was in reserve some miles in rear. It was commanded by Gen. Malcolm S. Mercer of the Queen's Own Rifles of Toronto, with Major Ross Hayter of Halifax as brigade major. It included the First Battalion (made up of eastern Ontario, under Col. Hill of Niagara Falls, with Major Beecher of London and Major Welsh assisting him); the Second Battalion (made up of eastern Ontario, under command of Col. D. Watson of the Eighth Royal Rifles of Quebec, with Col. C. H. Rogers of Northumberland County and Col. Frank A. Howard of Battalion (under command of Col. Battalion (under command of Col. D. Watson of the Battalion (under command of Col. D. Watson of the Battalion (under command of Col. D. Watson of the Battalion (under command of Col. D. Watson of the Battalion (under command of Col. D. Watson of the Battalion (under command of Col. D. Watson of the Battalion (under command of Col. D. Watson of the Battalion (under command of Col. D. Watson of the Battalion (under command of Col. D. Watson of the Bighth Royal Rifles of Quebec, with Col. C. H. Rogers of Northumberland County and Col. Frank A. Howard of Battalion (under command of Col. D. Watson of the Battalion (under command of Col. D. Watson of the Battalion (under command of Col. D. Watson of the Battalion (under command of Col. D. Watson of the Battalion (under command of Col. D. Watson of the Battalion (under command of Col. D. Watson of the Battalion (under command of Col. D. Watson of the Battalion (under command of Col. D. Watson of the Battalion (under command of Col. D. Watson of the Battalion (under command of Col. D. Watson of the Battalion (under command of Col. D. Watson of the Battalion (under command of Col. D. Watson of the Battalion (under command of Col. D. Watson of the Battalion (under command of Col. D. Watson of the Battalion (under command of

major. It included the First Battalion (made up of western Ontario, under Col. Hill of Niagara Falls, with Major Beecher of London and Major Welsh assisting him); the Second Battalion (made up of eastern Ontario, under command of Col. D. Watson of the Eighth Royal Rifles of Quebec, with Col. C. H. Rogers of Northumberland County and Col. Frank A. Howard of Brantford assisting him); the Third Battalion (under command of Col. Rennie of Toronto); and the Fourth

did valiant service in reinforcing and prolonging the lines to the left. During Saturday and Sunday the fighting continued by the British and prolonging the lines to the left. During Saturday and Sunday the fighting continued by the British and prolonging the lines to the left. During Saturday and Sunday the fighting continued by the British, and ably assisted by the French and Belgians, the line of defence was reformed.

Heroism Unquestioned.

The Canadians have suffered severely, but their heroism is unquestioned. Many of them were without food or water for upwards of twentyfour hours and some for much longer, but they unflinchingly held their positions.

ENEMY'S LOSS AT

YPRES ENORMOUS

The Salmantes Place German Casualties at Forty

Thousand.

LONDON, May 3.—That the German losses in the battles of Ypres reach 12,006 killed and many more wounded, is the unofficial count here; some correspondents place the total German casualties at 40,000.

The fight at Ypres has now come in the form of the propositions and will be severely tested at the sham casualties at 40,000.

The fight at Ypres has now come in the form of the proposition of the total German casualties of the forman data the sham of the fight of the forman casualties at 40,000.

The fight at Ypres has now come in the fight of the fight of the fight of the company of the fight of the fight

and will be severely tested at the shan fight.

The camp officers are: Camp commandant, Col. W. G. MacDonald; orderly officer. Lieut. L. M. Rathbun; administrative staff, camp adjutant, Major M. R Gzowski; quartermaster, Major Curren; general staff, general staff officer, Major H. C. Bickford, assistant major, L. H. Sitwell; captain, W. F. Howland.

strength and height at Fort Lapin on the outskirts of Bruges to stem the THREE GALT MEN ON floods should the big water gates at LATEST CASUALTY LIST

Relatives of Privates Grant, Pinnegar and Wilkins Receive Notifications.

Special to The Toronto World. GALT. May 3.—Three more Galt men with the first Canadian contin-

gent were today reported wounded: Privates A. W. Grant, C. Pinnegar and A. E Wilkins Relatives received messages from the militia department Private Grant was born in Aberdeen, Scotland, is 24 years of age, and

had lived here for four years. He is a machinist. Private Pinnegar is 23 years old. rative of England, and a resident of this town for two years. He was a

HIGHLANDERS IN CASUALTIES

Monday's Day List FIRST BATTALION

Wounded.
Pte. Jos. Wilmot, Detroit, Mich. SECOND BATTALION.

CANADIAN

Wounded. Sergt. Bertram John Parker, Toronto Pte. Sherbourne Wilder. Kingston, Ont. Pts. Harold Wright Saunders, Peter boro, Ont.
Seriously Wounded.
Pte. George B. Johnson, formerly 9th Battalion, St. Thomas, Ont.
Seriously Wounded.
Pte. Macgrant, Ottawa, ')nt.
Wounded.

Pte. Thomas Potter, Ottawa, Ont.
Pte. Owen Lawrence Market Owen Lawrence Morgan, Ot-Pte. Reuben Smith, London, Eng. Pts. William Rawlingson, London

Pte. Joseph Rigby, Lancashire, Eng. Pte. Frank Dudley, Weymouth, Eng. Ptc. Walter Wardlaw, Airdrie, Scot-Ptc. Leonard E. Mayne (formerly 9th Batt.), Bexhill-on-Sea. Sussex.

Eng.
Corp. Sam Johnson Peters, Toronto,
Pte. Charles Edward Thomas, To-Pte. George Pcison, Toronto.
Pte: Haroid Reginald Peat (formerly 9th Battalion), Toronto.
Pte. David Shanks, Toronto.
Pte. Robert H. Williams, Toronto.
Seriously Wounded.
Pte. William Frederick Yates, Toronto.

Wounded.

Pte. Peter Chalmers Stuart, Toronto.

Pte. Bernard Heath Martin, Toronto.

Pte. Clifford Earl Moffit, Toronto.

Wounded.
Pte. Henry Albert Houlding, Brantford, Ont.
Pte. John Woodhouse, Brampton,

FOURTH BATTALION.

Ont.
Pte. David Norman, Toronto.
Seriously Wounded.
Pte. George Walsh Sharp (formerly
9th Battalion), Summerside, P.E.I. FIFTH BATTALION

Wounded.
Pte. William Charles Kyle, Barring ton, Que.
Pte. Walter Thorvaldson, Braden-SEVENTH BATTALION.

Seriously Wounded.
Pte. Herbert Chambers Stacey,
hilliwack. B. C. FOURTEENTH BATTALION.

Wounded.
Pte. Joseph Chouinard, Ottawa, Ont. SECOND FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE.

Wounded. Bomb. John Stewart Murray, Pic-

Austrians Devastated Towns, Poisoned Wells and Murdered Inhabitants.

BOYS MADE CAPTIVES

Order That King Peter Should Remain Without Soldiers.

Special to The Toronto World. WASHINGTON, May 3.—The Serbian agricultural relief committee, of which Dr. Charles W. Eliot is president, in a statement tonight charges that atrocities of the most shocking character have been committed by the Austrians in Serbia. The statement

says: "In our campaign to secure relief for starving Serbia we have refrained from giving out any information that would tend to color sentiment against the enemy of Serbia. We make public the official report of Austrian atrocities during the first invasion of Serbia at the this time merely to explain what caused the non-combatants to flee to the concentration camps in the south when the second invasion began. It is in these camps that typhus ever is taking its frightful toll. incidents given below are selected at random from the report, and are by no means the greatest of the horrors perpetrated, as much of the report is

unprintable.
Towns Devastated. "Four cities and 41 towns and villages have been completely or in part destroyed. They have not been pillarged in the ordinary sense of word ; they have been totally devastated. The Austrians have destroyed everything they couldn't carry away. They have poisoned the wells, have carried off all money and paper of value in the banks and destroyed the books and registers, and have destroyed all material for teaching in the schools. Churches and monasteries have been the particular objetc of hatred. The church at Yarebitsa was turned into a stable. Young girls were dragged into this church and

violated. "Innumerable assassinations among the civil population were committed In Seculkovitch were found masses of men, women and children with their throats cut, or burned alive. In a ravine lay 27 bodies of men. In one house six sisters were executed.

Fifty Bodies Found.

"In Prnivor the inhabitants were

well-known football player. His parents reside here.

Private Wilkins is a native of Galt, is 20 years of age, and a well-known hockey and baseball player.

In Printor the inhabitants were forced, at the point of the bayonet, into their houses and the houses were set on fire. Fifty charred bodies were taken out of the house of Milan Miloutinovitch,

BELGIAN CITY

Sgt. L. D. Anderson of the Highlanders Describes His Brigade's Move North.

MADE TRIP IN BUSES

Writer Has Since Wounded in Battle of Ypres.

The World last night received the following letter from Sergeant L. D. Anderson of the 48th Highlanders, who, in the last fist of casualties is reported wounded. Sergeant Anderson ves at 90 Admiral road, Toronto:

Sergeant Anderson ves at 90 Admiral road, Toronto:

Belgium, April, 1915.

Editor World: In my last letter I related some of the points of Sir Horace Smith-Dorrlen's address to the Third Brigade, C.E.F., delivered to us in the vicinity of Cassel, north France. Several days later our division began to move, and as you see we are in Belgium now.

This march was made easier for our brigade thru the modernized means of warfare. It was after a short march of three or four miles that we were told London buses would pick us up at that point in half an hour. "Ease your packs, boys, and rest," said our genual colonel. "The motors will be along in a little while. Have a snack while you wait, too." So we all dug for the side of the road and released our 70 or more pounds from our shoulders, mighty glad to think that we had not seen the last of our good friends of happy days, the London buses. Along they came after a while in their regular old fashion. "Bethel Green," "Willesden" and such familiar London names. One I remember had been newly painted, "Thru to Eeriin." We all had a good laugh and climbed aboard.

As the procession of our London buses moved along we got many cheers from

newly painted, "Thru to Berlin." We all had a good laugh and climbed aboard.

As the procession of our London buses moved along we got many cheers from French and Belgian soldiers. "Bon chance," "Au revoir, Canada," they called to us. I saw General Joffre in one of the official French cars and several say the Prince of Wales passed as well while we rolled along.

After another short march, following our leaving the buses, we stopped and had coup from our traveling kitchens and then proceeded to our billets.

So we are now in the City of ——, in Belgium. Our billet was a four-storey flour mill, which, however, we have left, owing to the heavy shelling and danger. From the top storey windows I looked that afternoon and decided the following morning to see the whole thing, as we had entered the city by a roundabout way, avoiding the larger openings where hostile air craft cannot view us.

I spent three hours going over the city. One who saw San Francisco after the disaster or even the path of destruction caused by our big Toronto fire some years ago can easily formulate the picture that I saw here as I walked about. To estimate the number of shells that were dropped is beyond the possible, but I feel sure that the severest earthquake ever experienced could not work greater damage than is to be found in the great hails of the market place and the magnificent cathedral of St. ——. The great buildings covered an area of at least five city blocks and all that now remains is a mass of uneven, shell-crushed crazy walls, with a tower surmounting the scene.

As I had a coffee across the road a Belgian told me bow the constitution.

As I had a coffee across the road a Belgian told me how the enemy had rained shells on that block for fourteen days, and then pointed to the ceiling to show how the shrannel entered his orfer team.

and then pointed to the ceiling to show how the shrapnel entered his cafe, tearing chunks out of the plaster.

Destruction Everywhere.

As I went thru the winding streets the same scenes of destruction were to be witnessed. The Germans seemed to have chosen its fine buildings and churches for their malicious vengeance, rather than destroying the military stores. The unfortunate citizen, who possibly had never raised his hand against a German, had had his home wrecked, and no doubt many innocent ones were murdered of which the world knows nothing.

Our regiment goes into the trenches might, relieving the statistic. The activity of our artillery at this new point which we are going to reminds us of the terrific action at Neuve Chapelle. The last wto nights attacks have been carried out m which we have captured a number of trenches and several elevated positions of great strategic importance to the allies.

The artillery fairly shook the buildings and the reports and flashes from our heavy guns were as rapid as machine-gun fire. The enemy replied to our artillery, choosing a favorite spot for the shells such, as I have said, being churches and unoffending homes.

Late yesterday I counted six of our aeroplanes fiying over the enemy's lines making observations. These were vigorously shelled by the enemy, but all escaped. Shortly afterwards the bombardment started, and all thru the night the guns flashed and roared. The noise was terrific, and all I could think of to compare it with was the roar of a whole season's thunderstorms rolled into one.

We were ordered to stand by and be ready to support, however, was unnecessary. In one of the attacks many of our men were wounded and killed, the enemy fir-We were ordered to stand by and be ready to support the battalions engaged. Our support, however, was unnecessary. In one of the attacks many of our men were wounded and killed, the enemy firing on our men until within a few feet of the trenches, when they would either run or throw down their arms and plead to be taken prisoners. I told you of one chap yesterday, a Yorkshire man of the Duke of Wellington's Own, who could not find room in the ambulance and was walking to the hospital. He had been wounded in the arm, just above the elbow. His comrade had a wound in the back of his head. I tried to get his story of the attack, but the poor chap was so unnerved it was nothing but a disconnected mumble. He told how they were supporting the regiment, and had advanced over a big piece of dead ground when the signal was given. Here the most damage was done by the enemy, but our men continued to advance, took nine trenches and captured a number of prisoners. The fellow's face and mannerisms showed complete collapse from nerves. I had to listen intently, as he was hardly understandable, and after a few minutes we urged him along to the hospital. It was a terrible picture as we watched them waiting to get across the market square, dozens of Red Cross ambulances carrying the wounded past, and they finally got across arm and arm. The sidewalks were covered with soldiers, English, French, Belgian and Canadian officers, of all ranks and men. Beautifully dressed women coming from church gave the picture a little life, but we saw few if any men of the fighting age not in uniform.

JAS. TORRANCE'S SON REPORTED WOUNDED

MILVERTON, May 3 .- Word was received this morning by James Torrance, M.L.A., that his son, Edgerton, was wounded recently in the fighting in France. Mr. Torrance when enlisting joined the 17th Highlanders of Nova Scotia, who were afterwards at Salisbury Plains absorbed by other companies, Mr Torrance being transferred to the 14th Battalion of Mont-

DUNNING'S, LIMITED

Special today: Broiled Niagara whitefish, chip potatoes; braised lamb, with carrots and peas; veal cutlet. breaded; spaghetti in oream. 27-31 West King street, 28 Melinda street.

British Admiralty Urge Liquor Traffic's Curbing

Official White Paper Urges Government to Adopt Total Prohibition or Restrictions of Sale---Strong Testimony Given.

erious effect that drink is having on the repairs to the warship and transport services and in the output of munitions is disclosed in reports from firms and officers thruout the country, which were published tonight in the

which were published tonight in the form of a white paper.

From Vice-Admiral Sir John R.

Jellicoe, commander-in-chief of the home fleets, down, the officers responsible for the navy are of the opinion that the short hours worked by the men in private yards is due to drink. They describe conditions as deployable and urge on the

is due to drink. They describe conditions as deplorable, and urge on the
government the necessity of adopting
the total prohibition of alcoholic drinks
or restrictions on the sale of them.

Condemn Sunday Work.

The slackness of men, it is alleged,
is due to the fact that they are earning more money than usual, and that
while they have any to spend they
will not work. Sunday work is conwill not work. Sunday work is con-demned, as it is contended that the double wages earned that day lead the men to lay off two days during the

LONDON. May 2, 8.45 p.m.—The than would be regarded as an ordin ary week's work under normal peace conditions. Thus the problem is no

conditions. Thus the problem is no how to get the workmen to increase their normal peace output, but how to get them to do an ordinary week's work of 51 or 53 hours.

"The reasons for the loss of time are various, but it is clear that the most potent reasons are the facilities which exist for the men to obtain beer and spirits with a hight rate of wages and abundance of employment. Opinion on this point is practically lnanlmous."

Letters received from shipbuilders Letters received from shipbuilders and officers superintending work for the admiralty are quoted by Admiral Tudor. These complain of the drink-ing habits of the men and urge either total prohibition, martial law or the restriction of the hours in which drink

RETAIL DEALERS PROTEST.

double wages earned that day lead the men to lay off two days during the week.

Rear Admiral Frederick C. Tudor, third sea lord, supplies a statement showing the effect of excessive drinking on the output of work as regards shipbuilding, repairs and munitions of war, which is being carried out by contract by the admiralty.

Doing Less Work.

Admiral Tudor says: "Briefly the position is that, while the country is at war, the men are doing less work

LONDON, May 3.—All the retail liquor dealers in London, thru their trade organization, have united in a protest against the proposed increase taxation on spirits, wines and beers They assert that since the war began drunkenness has decreased in London and declare that "it would be an accoft the grossest injustice to penalize its millions of inhabitants because it some distant parts of the country, the conduct of a few workers is complained of."

FOUR MORE SHIPS **SUNK BY GERMANS**

Swedish Ship Were Torpedoed.

CREWS ALL ESCAPED

Carried Out in North

LONDON, May 3.-The sinking of three orwegian and one Swedish steamer by erman submarines is reported today.

German submarines is reported today.
Apparently no lives were lost.

The Norwegian steamer Baldwin was sunk by a German submarine in the North Sea on Sunday. The members of the crew, numbering 17 men, were landed at Leith. Nine shots were fired into the Baldwin before she went down.

The Baldwin was of 698 tons, net register, and 231 feet long. Built in 1903, she was owned by Det Selmerke Rederi of Trondhjem, Norway.

Sank in Two Hours.

A Newcastle despatch says: The Norwegian steamship America was torpedoed in the North Sea on Saturday. The vessels sank within two hours. The crew of the America, consisting of 39 men, was picked up thirteen hours later by the Norwegian mail boat Sterlin and was landed at Newcastle today.

The America left Sunderland Saturday morning for Bergen.

The steamship America was larger than most of the vessels which have been sunk by German submarines. Her tonnage was 2305. She was engaged in the transatlantic trade, and departed from Philadelphia March 28 on her 1st trip from the United States.

A Third Victim.

Copenhagen reports that the Norwegian sfeamer Laila was sunk in the

Copenhagen reports that the Norwegian steamer Laila was sunk in the North Sea on Friday by a German submarine. Her crew was landed at Copenhagen today by the steamer Anna, which witnessed the sinking, and at the request of the commander of the German submarine took the crew of the Laila aboard. The Laila was a small freighter, engaged in the North Sea trade. Her tonnage was 445. She was last reported as arriving at Bergen on April 30.

nage was 445. She was last reported as arriving at Bergen on April 30.

Swedish Ship Victim.

Another Swedish steamer, the Ellida, is reported in a despatch from Copenhagen to have been torpedoed by a German submarine in the North Sea. The vessel, which was lumber-laden, sank in less than three minutes. The sixteen men and two women aboard escaped.

DEPLORABLE SITUATION HAS ARISEN AT LAST

ondon Paper Calls on the United States to Carry Out Threats Used in Note.

LONDON, May 3.—The Chronicle an editorial on the torpedoing of the Gulflight quotes the passage from the American note to Germany last February, wherein it was announced that the United States Government would be constrained to hold the German Government to strict accounta-bility should German vessels of war destroy American vessels or lives of American citizens The Chronicle

"The 'deplorable situation' having now arisen, we shall see what 'strict accountability' means, but Americans will notice that the outrage of which their citizens have been vic-tims is not an isolated one. It merely is one very small sample of an inhuman atrocity systematically practised combatant members of belligerent na-tions are alike wickedly threatened They would do well to consider the practice as well as the example of it."

PICTON MAN LEARNS SON WAS WOUNDED

Special to The Toronto World. PICTON, Ont., May 3.—Private Austin Powles of Picton, who enlisted with th Second Battalion, is reported seriously wounded. A telegram was received today by his father, who is a resident of Picton. Private Powles is an electrician and while in Picton made a wireless out-fit with which he received and sent

may be obtained.

During four weeks, the report concludes, 670,000 hours' work was avoidably lost in the shipyards.

FOE AGAIN USES POISONOUS GAS

Three Norwegian and One British, However, Repulse Two More Attacks by the Germans.

AN OFFICIAL REPORT

Act of Piracy in Each Case Huns Failed at Hill Sixty and Also Around St.

> LONDON, May 3.—There was give; LONDON, May 3.—There was given out today a British official statement dated May 3, and reading as follows "At 7 p.m., May 1, the Germans at tacked Hill 60, southeast of Ypres, and yesterday evening they attacked in the neighborhood of St. Julien. These attacks were both repulsed. We lost ac ground, and we inflicted heavy casuaities on the enemy, in spite of the fact that he again used poisonous gases emitted both from tubes in the

gases emitted both from tubes in the trenches and from specially manufactured shells.

"A German aeroplane yesterda; afternoon was chased by one of our machines to within rifle range of our trenches, and then brought down by our fire."

STRATHCONA HORSE **LEAVE FOR FRANCE**

Fort Garry Horse Expect to Bo Sent to the Dardanelles.

WINNIPEG, May 3.—A private cable received here this afternoor conveyed the information that the Strathcona Horse had been ordered from England to the front and would leave for France today.

Word also received here indicated that the Fort Garry Horse has been transferred to the Canadian Mounted Division pages staffoned at Magnetical. Division, now stationed at Maresfield Fark, Sussex, England, and are expecting orders to leave any time for the Dardanelles.

CORNWALL RESIDENT LOST WITH COLOMBIA

Lieut.-Commander Hawthorn Was in Charge of Trawler Flotilla.

Special to The Toronto World.

CORNWALL, May 8.—Mrs. Walter
Hawthorn of this town received a
cable today from the British Admiralty, England, stating that her husband, Lieut.-Commander Hawthorn
was missing, and that fears were entertained chat he had been drowned
Mr. Hawthorn, who has been engaged in business here for five year;
left last October to join the navy, and left last October to join the navy, and was given command of the gunboal Colombia and control over a number of trawlers in the North Sea. The news from the admiralty has created

the most profound regret here.
Lieut Hawthorn is survived by his wife, three sons and two daughters who reside here; also by his aged parents one brother and five sisters.

FUNDS NEEDED FOR SERBIA

Please send cheques or post al orders to Lady Boyle, hon. treasurer of the

Serbian Red Cross Offices: 5 Cromwell Road, S.W. London, England. 2287

v of May, 1915. LARKE,

given that a bylaw sed by the Municipal pration of the Town-19th day of April, the issue of deben-of \$12,000.00 for the board of public S. S. No. 32, in the opurchase a site for the the form the Registry and West Ridings of the 20th day of the 20th day of the 20th day of the S. S. No. 32, in the contine and the such that such the such that s

ash or set aside the nereof, must be made after the 4th day of of the first publica-and cannot be made

of York Township