Tuesday,

Member of the Audit Bureau of Circulations

THE NEWS RECORD

PROBS.
WEDNESDAY: Mostly fair and warm.

EIGHTH YEAR | KITCHENER, ONTARIO TUESDAY, JULY 2, 1918. | 8 PAGES, PRICE TWO CENTS

AMERICANS HAVE CAPTURED VILLAGE OF VAUX

Americans Take Village of Vaux

AND ALSO HILL 132 AND 450 PRISONERS.

WITH THE AMERICANS ON THE MARNE, July 2, (By Lowell Mellette)—American troops advanced on a two-mile front west of Chateau Thierry last night, to the depth of about half a mile, taking 450 prisoners and inflicting the heaviest losses on the enemy.

The American losses were extremely light. Our men took the village of Vaux, Hill 132, and penetrated Clerembaut wood.

Austrians Try to Retake Lost Ground

LOSE 1,500 IN KILLED AND 2,000 PRISONERS.

WITH THE ITALIAN ARMIES IN THE FIELD, July 2.—Further Austrian attempts to recapture Mont Di Valbelloa are developing. The enemy left at least 1,500 dead on the slopes after Sunday afternoon's assault. Nearly 2,000 prisoners were taken yesterday and the preceding day.

The capture of Mont Di Valbelloa, Col. Del Rosso and Col. Di Chele was the result of perfect co-operation between the Italian infantry and artillery.

The enemy's losses were very heavy while ours were light. The Austrians employed four divisions (48,000 men). The Italian Ninth infantry, the Regina Brigade and a company of Czecho-Slovaks, won particular distinction in the storming of Mont di Valbelloa and the subsequent defense of that height against enemy counter attacks.

300 CZECHO-SLOVAKS HANGED.

BERNE, July 2.—Three hundred Czecho-Slovak soldiers, captured by Austrians at Monbello in Italy were immediately hanged, according to the Vienna Neue Freie Presse.

Bolsheviki Won Petrograd Elections

THROUGH THE VOTES OF THE UNEMPLOYED.

STOCKHOLM, July 2, (By Jos. Shaplen)—Closely censored dispatches from Petrograd report that the Bolsheviki won a complete victory in the elections there. Maxim Gorky's newspaper, the Novaya-Zhisn, which furnishes the report and probably most nearly correct, shows that the Petrograd prolelariat were absolutely against the Bolsheviki. The majority of the employes of the biggest factories voted with the Mensheviki and Social Revolutionarists of the Eight. The Bolsheviki, it was indicated, won through the votes of the unemployed, red guards, artificially created government organizations and alleged unions.

ELECTION A BOLSHEVIK FARCE

The Soviets at the point of the bayonet arrested the opposition leader, stopped meetings, suspended newspapers and closed factories and workingmen's clubs.

In the Obuedovsky and Nevsky districts martial law was proclaimed. Many workmen were arrested.

Patrols and armoured automobiles still fill the districts. Workmen are extremely resentful and a serious outbreak is expected.

A special conference at Petrograd workers decided on a day's strike as protest. They will demand the abolition of capital punishment, which has been one of the methods by which the Bolsheviki retains its power.

STOCKHOLM, July 2, (By Jos. Shaplen)—The dreadnaughts Volia and Demokratia and six destroyers of the Russian Black Sea fleet have arrived at Sebastapol, according to semi-official dispatches from Russian sources today. Their crews were disarmed by Germans forces and forced to leave the city immediately.

In a revolt at Novo Possusk, the Russians blew up the dreadnaught Syobodnaya-Rossia and ten destroyers.

Persons close to the leaders of the Siberian government inform me that Alexander Kerensky led the Siberian movement in favor of the re-establishment of a constituent assembly from outside the country. I am not allowed to divulge the details but Kerensky went into Russia from Christiania with a delegation, all of whom were traveling in disguise. They visited Moscow and other centres, where they conferred with their aides. Afterwards they all returned to a Scandinavian port.

The two Siberian governments have been united. The eastern government, the capital of which was at Harbin, has joined with the western government and latter's capital Omak, has been chosen as the center of government. Members of the Constituent Assembly, Gen. Chorvat, hetman of Baikal Cossacks, and other leaders, have formed a small cabinet. Col. Ivanoff was named commander-in-chief of the Czecho-Slovak front.

The Czecho-Slovaks form the nucus of the Siberian army. With them are brigaded several corps of volunteers and detachments of Cossacks.

President Wilson to Restate Aims of U. S.

ALL NATIONS TO GET A SQUARE DEAL

WASHINGTON, July 2.—(By Robert J. Bender).—The world will soon know the definite purposes of the United States in their herculean efforts to bring an end to the struggle by 1920.

President Wilson has completed the formulation of his "doctrine of aide". The finished product holds out America's hand not only to Russia but all other oppressed peoples under Teuton militarism—and to embattled nations themselves, now and in the future.

The president has decided that the time has come for a recapitulation of the aims in the war.

The next few months will be furious ones and strong decisions must be made. There must be no doubt in the minds of nations, however, that whatever course the United States is called upon to pursue, in any exigency, her ultimate purposes are to see that all nations get a square deal at the finish.

Two Siberian Governments Have United

ENEMY GATHERING RUSSIAN WAR FLEET AT SEBASTOPOL.

Austrian Socialists Express Views

APPROVE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

ZURICH, July 2.—The Austrian Socialists, in reply to the Allied Socialists' war aims, approved a league of nations and demanded the establishment of an Austro-Hungarian confederation of autonomous nations and the restoration and indemnification of Belgium.

Resolutions adopted by Austrian socialist declared their belief that a complete democratic peace would settle the questions of Alsace-Lorraine, Poland and Turkey, Italian expansion and the fate of the tropical colonies.

Enemy Attacks British Near Albert

GENERALLY REPULSED WITH LOSS.

LONDON, July 2, (Official)—German troops last night, after a strong bombardment, attacked northwest of Albert, in an attempt to regain positions lost on Sunday night. The enemy gained a footing in one of the British trenches but elsewhere were repulsed with loss.

German troops last night attempted to raid British lines at points north of the Somme, near Lens and on the Flanders front, but were repulsed. British troops took prisoners in patrol encounters.

U. S. Food Administration.

Americans and French Capture Vaux

IMPROVES POSITIONS BETWEEN HILL 206 AND VAUX.

PARIS, July 2, (Official)—The village of Vaux, west of Chateau Theirry, and the heights west of Vaux, were last night captured by American troops, in operations on the Marne front, carried out in conjunction with the French. More than 300 prisoners, including five officers, were captured in this action.

This success has resulted in an improvement in the allied line between Hill 206 and the vicinity of Vaux.

The French carried out raids on the front between Montdidier and Noyon and eastward of Rheims, in which prisoners were taken.

German raiders were driven off by French fire near Belloy and in Upper Alsace.

Explosion in English Factory Kills 60 or 70

OCCURRED AT THE NATIONAL SHELL FACTORY IN MIDLANDS.

LONDON, July 2.—An explosion occurred in the National Shell Filling factory in the Midlands on Monday night, it was officially announced today. Between 60 and 70 persons lost their lives.

The official statement reads: The Munitions Ministry announces that a serious explosion occurred on Monday night in the national shell filling factory in the Midlands. The extent of the casualties is not yet known. It is feared that 60 or 70 lives have been lost. Number injured unknown.

It estimated that a considerable part of the factory and its productive capacity will be saved. Work will be resumed in next two days.

The reports states that the women workers behaved splendidly, pressing to be allowed to return to work.

A reserve capacity is held available in this class of supply to prevent appreciable diminution of output.

Czecho Slovaes Urge Russians To Rise

URGES PEOPLE TO RISE AND OVERTHROW PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

London, July 1.—Czecho-Slovak forces have dissolved the Bolshevik Council of Workmens' and Soldiers' Delegates at Vladivostok, according to a dispatch from Shanghai, received by Reuter's Limited.

Call To People.

Associated Press Cable.

London, July 1.—Grand Duke Michael is reported to have issued a manifesto, stating that he considered it his duty to restore order and regenerate the Russian people, says an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Moscow, under date of June 25. He calls upon the people to overthrow the present Government.

The Grand Duke's appeal for the ousting of the Bolshevik Government is based upon the dissolution of the Constituent Assembly, which was called to decide upon Russia's form of government, the Bolshevik Act resulting in the disintegration of Russia, the manifesto declares.

Amnesty for past offenses will be granted all who take part in the revolution, the Grand Duke promises.

The manifesto mentioned is probably identical with one reported in an Amsterdam dispatch of June 27 to have been issued about that time by Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch a younger brother of former Emperor Nicholas.

Surrender Fleet.

London, July 1.—The Bolshevik Government has surrendered to Germany a part of the Russian Black Sea fleet which fled to Novo Rossyk when the Germans captured Sebastapol, says an official telegram from Moscow. The other ships of the fleet were blown up by their crews.

A Moscow dispatch, dated June 30, says only one dreadnaught and three destroyers of the Russian Black Sea fleet were returned to Sebastopol in compliance with the German demand. The number of ships blown up by their crews was much larger than those given over to the Germans.

Germany has promised not to use the warships and to return them to Russia after the conclusion of peace. Foreign Minister Tchitcherin's announcement says

"The return of part of the fleet from Novo Rossyk to Sebastopol was agreed to on the express condition that Germany must guarantee that the ships would not be utilized by Germany and her allies in the war, and that they be returned to Russia after the conclusion of a general peace, and that the German troops would not cross the line of demarcation which approximately coincided with their position at the opening of the negotiations with the Ukraine.

"It was only on condition that such an agreement be concluded that Germany stopped the advance of the German troops toward Novo Rossyk."

Special Prayer Day Observed In City Churches

ON BEHALF OF NATION'S AND THE ALLIED CAUSE.

OTHER CHURCH NOTES.

Prayer Day in accordance with the Governor General's proclamation was observed in city churches on Sunday. Besides special prayers impressive sermons in the patriotic cause were delivered in the pulpits.

Annual Retreat Here.

The annual retreat of the Bishop and Clergy of the Diocese of Hamilton is being held at St. Jerome's College, the same having opened last evening. About forty members of the clergy are in attendance. The retreat will continue until Saturday.

AT ST. PETER'S CHURCH

At St. Peter's Lutheran Church Sunday Special Prayer and Patriotic services were features at both the morning and evening service, the pastor, Rev, Dr. Sperling, officiating. In the morning he preached on Isaiah 15, 5, 6 and 7. In the evening on John 16, 24. "Ask and Ye Shall Receive."

SIX KILLED AND 13 INJURED IN MANNHEIM AIR RAID

AMSTERDAM, July 2.—Six persons were killed and 13 injured in the Allied air raid on Mannheim on June 23, according to a Berlin dispatch received to-day. Some damage was done. The dispatch said damage was done in the air raid on Jarleruhe the following day but there were no casualties.

Grimsby Beach Inn, formerly known as the Lakeview Hotel, was destroyed by fire in the early morning hours. All the large number of guests escaped with their lives, but lost all their effects.

The State of Michigan yesterday began a three months' period of strict sugar rations.

Fourteen destroyers will be luanched from American shipyards on July 4. These, with a number of eagle boats will represent the navy's share of tonnage to take the water in celebration of Independence Day.

No Trace of 234 Members of Medical Corps and Crew

U-BOAT COMMANDER ADVISED FROM AMERICA

LONDON, July 2.—Two hundred and thirty-four members of the crew and medical corps of Canadian hospital ship Llandovery Castle which was torpedoed and sunk on Thursday were still missing early to-day.

Patrol boats and destroyers are searching adjacent waters in search of possible survivors.

The stories of the 24 survivors indicate that enemy spies, working in the United States and Canada, have telegraphic or wireless communication with Germany. The commander of the submarine accused Captain Sylvester Master, of the Llandovery Castle, of carrying eight American aviators. In reality eight medical officers were booked to sail but one cancelled his passage at the last moment. The survivors believe the U-boat torpedoed the hospital ship deliberately on information from America, transmitted since the ship sailed.

While the survivors were clinging to rafts, the submarines plowed through the wreckage, tipping over rafts and lifeboats, throwing the victims into the water. The U-boat commander afterwards explained that he was searching for the American flight officers, which he believed or simulated to believe, were on board.

NO FURTHER SURVIVORS FOUND

LONDON, July 2.—No additional survivors of Canadian hospital ship Llandovery Castle, torpedoed by a German submarine, have reached land. The number missing is 234 out of 258 nurses and men on board.

LONDON PAPERS DENOUNCE DEED

LONDON, (Via Reuter's Limited).—That the sinking of hospital ships is a deliberate policy on part of the Germans is now placed beyond all doubt by the torpedoing of the Canadian hospital ship, Llandovery Castle, and murder of Canadian nurses, doctors and crews, London newspapers say in their editorial columns today. In the presence of such unspeakable infamy, deliberately repeated says the Daily Chronicle, "it is waste of breath to reiterate the abhorrence which everybody, with a spark of civilized sense, must feel but we would invite the German people to ask themselves what is the use of their statesmen appealing, like Foreign Secretary Von Kuehlmann, to be credited with probity and honor while crimes so odious, dishonorable and unashamed continue to be carried out by orders of their government?

NO OFFICIAL LIST OF PERSONS LOST

OTTAWA, July 2.—Efforts are being made by the Militia Department to obtain from England by cable the names of Canadian nurses, doctors, orderlies and the crew of the hospital ship, Llandovery Castle, who were murdered by a German submarine crew, in the sinking of that ship by torpedo last Thursday.

An official list of the Canadian army medical corps detachment aboard thus ship is not available on this side water, as it was made up and directed from England. It is thought that the personnel was made up of doctors, nurses and men drawn from all parts of Canada.

"The excuse for the attack on the Llandovery Castel," says the London Daily mail, "was a lie and the German officer who told it did not believe it himself, when he said to the Captain: You are carrying eight American flight officers. They could have been taken to Germany as proof that hospital ships were being used as transports."

OTTAWA HAS NO INFORMATION.

OTTAWA, Ont., July 2.—Ottawa has no information whatever regarding the personal of the crew, medical men and nurses staff of the hospital ship Llandovery Castle, which was torpedoed off the Irish coast by an enemy submarine. General Ashton, Adjutant-General declared today that while the names of all patients travelling to Canada on hospital ships are cabled to Canada, the staffs are appointed by the overseas ministry and the names are not necessarily communicated to the Canadian depot.

It is believed that the crew is largely British but that most of the medical and nursing staff are Canadian. The names however are not known, since the personnel of hospital ships changed from time to time.

"I have cabled for full list of crew and staff of the Llandovery Castle," said Gen. Ashton today," also for a list of the survivors."

Didn't Have Papers, Were On Carpet.

Before Magistrate Weir in Police Court this afternoon, 24 local residents were charged by the Dominion Police with not having military papers in their possession. Of these all were found guilty and five were sent to London under military escort. Nineteen were fined five dollars each.

Count Von Hertling, the German Imperial Chancellor, will pay a visit to Vienna between July 7 and July 9, according to a Vienna despatch.

SUSPICIOUS CASES OF FOOD INSPECTION REPORTED

Visitors to Rural Homes Collect "Fines" After Partaking Meals.

Reports have been current of late that certain farmers' homes in this district and other parts of the County have been subjected to an inspection by alleged government food inspectors, and that 'fines' have been collected by the parties who claim to be officials and who, it is stated collected the money because the farmers' housewives served pork, beef cheese and other (forbidden) articles of diet.

On the face of the reports it would seem that a game is being played by sly persons and that they are after the 'dough,' at the expense of innocent people. The householder in his innocence of both lawful act and of the law and regulations governing the consumption of food produces the money, it is said, and pays the fine to the inspector, and thus the 'offence,' is kept out of daylight.

The fraud in such incidents is laid bare by the fact that the visitor fines the farmer for having pork, beef and so forth on his dinner table. This fact shows that the 'official,' knows little about the law and regulations. Did he know anything about it he, it could be expected, would distinguish between a private home on the one hand and a public eating place on the other, such as a restaurant, hotel and a boarding house.

The regulations governing food consumption as regards the kind of food allowed on the table apply only to public eating places and sets no limit to the private house.

Among other instances reported are some which it is stated occurred near or in New Hamburg, which is mentioned exclusively only as an illustration. Two cases are alleged to have occurred there recently where a stranger came to the door and asked for a meal for which he was ready to pay. The man in each case was well-dressed and apparently was not a swagger. The housewives acceded to the request for a meal and served out the usual good things of the pantry. The meal was enjoyed and the man again was ready to pay. It was declined in one case and in the other the fifty cents was accepted. But both householders were blunted asked to pay twenty-five dollars, one for serving pork and the other for serving cheese contrary to the law. The householder paid the money and the man was off.

The facts as related would indicate that there is ground for suspicion and that some persons are reaping a benefit at the expense of the public.

Another incident was reported last Sunday in the village named. At a door, middle-aged and not so well dressed; he asked for something to eat. His request was granted, but he was not accommodated inside of the home; the eats were brought out to him. Whether the lady of the house was so careful as to leave no ground for the most presumptuous to claim a fine or whether he was a genuine sun-downer is not known. "But it looked suspicious," an observer in the town said.

Enemy Peace Terms Voiced

$45,000,000,000 INDEMNITY FROM BRITAIN, FRANCE AND UNITED STATES.

Associated Press Cable.

Paris, Junly 1.—Great Britain must turn over its war fleet to Germany, return Gibraltar to Spain and restore Egypt and the Suez Canal to Turkey. Great Britain, France and the United States must pay Germany an indemnity of at least $45,000,000,000. Belgium and French territory must be surrendered.

These are among the conditions included in the German peace program published in the Nachrichten, of Goerlitz, Prussia, by Count Roon, a member of the Prussian House of Lords, according to a Havas dispatch from Basel, Switzerland.

His Idea of Terms.

Count Roon says Germany is entitled to the following terms because of her strength, and until they are realized there should be no armistice and no cessation of submarine warfare.

Annexation of Belgium, with administrative autonomy in the interior.

Independence of Flanders.

Annexation of the entire Flanders coast, including Calais.

Annexation of the Briey and Longwy basins and the Toul, Belfort and Verdun regions eastward.

Restitution to Germany of all her colonies, including Kaio-Chau.

Great Britain to cede to Germany such naval bases and coaling stations as Germany designates.

Wants British Fleet.

Great Britain must return Gibraltar to Spain; cede its war fleet to Germany, restore Egypt and the Suez Canal to Turkey.

Greece must be re-established under former King Constantine, with frontiers as before the war.

Austria and Bulgaria will divide Serbia and Montenegro.

Great Britain, France and the United States must pay all of Germany's war costs, the indemnity being a minimum of $45,000,000,000. They also must agree to deliver raw materials immediately.

France and Belgium are to remain occupied at their expense until these conditions are carried out.

ASKS CONSTANTINOPLE WHY SOLDIERS PILLAGED HOSPITAL AND SEIZED CONSULATE.

Washington, July 1.—The United States Government has formally presented to the Turkish Government the report that Turkish troops attacked and sacked an American hostpial at Tabriz, Perisa, and seized the American consulate there, with a request for an explanation.

Corroboration of the facts of the Tabriz incident has been received through Spain, supporting the rumor sent from Teheran by Minister Caldwell.

It was said at the a state department to-day that the character of the Turkish troops responsible for the indignity might have an important bearing on the attitude of the United States in the matter.

Upon Turkey's reply depends whether the ally of Germany shall be added to the list of America's enemies.

It is thought possible that the t which raided Tabriz were Kur other irregular soldiery operating out orders from or having the ear of the Ottoman Government. In case the incident may not assume importance.

All Americans were reported o Tabriz some time ago.

The Spanish Government transmitted the confirming report to the department on Saturday and the demand for an explanation was immediately dispatched through the Spanish foreign office.

APPOINT FORMER BANK MANAGER.

St. Thomas, July 1.—The appointment of publicity commissioner of St. Thomas has been given to H.P. MacMahon, Metcalfe street, and he will at once engage in an industrial campaign throughout Canada and the United States.

Mr. MacMahon offers his services gratuitously and, with a former Dominion-wide business connection, the new commissioner, may materially assist the committee in securing other valuable industries for St. Thomas.

Mr. MacMahon was formerly manager of the Royal Bank here and came here from Woodstock.

Great Britain is raising about 100,000 acres of potatoes this year, about 25 per cent. more than last year.

NURSE ALICE GRINDLEY, one of Toronto nurses who has received the Royal Red Cross decoration. She is with the University of Toronto Hospital.

FOOD BOARD FLASHES FOR FEMININE FOLK

See that there are no masculine loafers round. Maybe you do not know it, but there is now a law which makes it punishable to be a loafer. If you know any man that the police authorities seem to have missed and who, in plain Canadian, is "bumming" report him immediately. Every man is needed on the farms, and every woman should make it her duty to see that the anti-loafer order is enforced by the police. It's time for every Canadian to work—and to work with might and main.

Enemy Arming Cruisers With Long Range Guns

TO CHALLENGE THE ALLIED FLEET.

ROME, July 2.—Germans declare they are arming fast cruisers with guns having double the range of present naval armament and hope to challenge the allied fleet soon, according to reports from German sources, published today by the Corriere d' Italia.

A hundred and thirty veterans of the present war were presented with medals from the Corporation of Sault Ste. Maire by Premier Sir William Hearst.

Evidences of Bolcism in Italy

ENEMY TRIED TO BUY TWO NEWSPAPERS

ROME, July 2.—Evidence of "Bolcism" in Italy were brought to light to-day by the Rome Messagero and the Milan Sectolo. Reporting the testimony in a libel trial, those papers showed that alleged accomplices of Bolo Pasha offered 1,300,000 florins for these newspaper properties in 1915. The offer was refused.

The Messagero declared that Senator or Annaratons was chosen to control the proposed enemy "journalistic trust."