

WANTED. PROBATIONERS... TO APPLY. Well-known...

ROOM HELP. FOR... Clean, neat, reliable... Apply to...

REFRIGERATORS. The best... in the world... for all...

WESTERN... and... for... in...

RUSSIA. The Russian... in the...

RUSSIA. The Russian... in the...

RUSSIA. The Russian... in the...

RUSSIA. The Russian... in the...

& WHITE. Lists: Catarrh, Pimples, Dermatitis...

# GERMAN LINE WAS AGAIN SMASHED AT TWO POINTS

## Renewed Drive by British Yesterday Rolled Up More of "Hindenburg's" Line.

### Fierce Fighting All Day, the Foe Showing Much Better Spirit.

GEN. HAIG'S REPORT. London, Cable.—The official report from British headquarters in France to-night reads: "Fierce fighting occurred throughout the day from west of Queant to north of Fresnoy, four miles east of the village of Vimy. The enemy again employed large reserves of men and guns, and delivered repeated counter-attacks practically along the whole front. These hostile forces suffered heavily from our concentrated artillery and machine gun fire, both while assembling prior to the attack and during the actual assault. In the face of obstinate resistance our troops this morning penetrated a sector of the Hindenburg line west of Queant, and have maintained themselves there all day against constant and powerful counter-attacks.

"Further progress also was made in the neighborhood of Cherisy, astride the Arras-Cambrai bank of the Scarpe, where the positions, which changed hands frequently and were defended with great determination, are now in our possession. "On the left of the battlefield we captured the village of Fresnoy, and the enemy's positions south and north of Fresnoy, on a front of two miles. We also gained a footing in the enemy's trench system north of Oppy.

"Progress was made at other points, and the fighting continues. In addition to the enemy's severe losses in killed and wounded, we captured several hundred of German prisoners. "The German shells being collected to pitch about the prisoners' collecting station with deafening reports, so characteristic of the German high explosives, and the Germans had to be moved to a safer spot.

AUSTRALIANS PARTICIPATE. Good progress was made east of Guemappe, along the Arras-Cambrai road, and British troops, pushing through Cherisy, south of that road, swept several hundred yards beyond their first objectives. There was heavy fighting about Fontaine-les-Croisilles and Bullecourt, in which the Australians took part. There was also more fighting about Oppy, to which the Germans are still clinging.

CONSPICUOUS GAINS. London, May 3.—Fighting of terrible intensity raged throughout the day at the main points of the British attack, says Heuter's correspondent at British headquarters. "The battle," he adds, "has been in many places of ding-dong order, which renders it extremely difficult to define the situation, but I think it may certainly be claimed as a successful day for our gallant troops. The most conspicuous gains have been on the flanks of the front, while towards the centre, up the valley of the Scarpe, we have made less progress owing to the intensity of concealed machine gun fire.

"Despite the opposition of massed German forces, the Canadian troops proved too strongly held to attempt to carry it by direct attack without courting a heavier casualty list than the enterprise warranted. The wood in front of the ruined village literally was infested with machine guns. "The Germans are fighting with desperate obstinacy. "Machine guns were perched in trees at various heights, while lines of uncut wire were discovered in gulleys which concealed them from direct observation as well as from the searchlight attack upon this place amounted to little more than a reconnaissance in force, and our troops withdrew to enable the gunners to concentrate their fire upon the newly discovered obstacles.

"South of the Scarpe the battle developed into most successful sweeping movement, our troops reaching Cheny, converging tactics upon Reincourt carried our advance across the Hindenburg line and threatened to cut off the garrison at Bullecourt. The garrison was reported to have been captured, but the report was not confirmed.

"The Germans are fighting with desperate obstinacy. Several new divisions have been identified at different parts of the front, showing that the Germans continue to use their strategic reserves. Counter-attacks, usually on a formal scale, developed promptly opposite every point where we gained ground. The enemy recaptured some ground at Gavrelle, but the counter-attacks generally were broken up by our artillery fire, which was maintained with almost incredible intensity.

# AUSTRALIANS TRUE TO RACE

## Thrilling Story of Courage When Troopship Sank

### Ballarat Was Torpedoed On "Anzac Day"

London Cable.—A special despatch to the Times says the story of the sinking of the troopship Ballarat is one of the most stirring tales of fortitude which has ever been told, even of Australians. The vessel carried 1,400 troops. Throughout the voyage the colonel of the Victorian Scottish, who was in command, put the men

frequently through the boat's station drill until he had reduced the time required for assembling to four minutes. The men had arranged a programme for the celebration of "Anzac Day," starting with a memorial service at 2.30. At five past two they were beginning to muster in full uniform when a torpedo was seen moving toward the ship on the port side. The lookout by the gun of the stern telephoned to the bridge. The great ship swung round quickly. In another two seconds she would have escaped, but a rending sound told that the torpedo had struck the ship. She began to settle rapidly. A few soldiers saw they saw a periscope 500 yards away.

With exemplary coolness every man took his place, and in four minutes everything was ready for abandoning the ship. The soldiers sang, but the parade was chiefly notable for their absolute calmness and cheeriness. All wore life-belts. The ship seemed to be sinking fast. The colonel stood on the bridge, unsmiling, and several times called to the men: "We're all right, boys; keep steady." The men replied: "It's all right, sir; we're all right."

The commander gave the order to abandon the ship. Nine boats were lowered in perfect order. While the men were embarking in the boats the spirits of the officers told his company: "You may smoke on this parade, boys." Many lit cigarettes. Others carried the battalion pets, squirrels, dogs, puppies and parrots. When the soldiers embarked in the boats they sang, "Australia Will Be There."

A few minutes later the engineer reported that the ship was able to go ahead, the damage to the propeller having been repaired. The boats were recalled, and the men went on board again. Then the colonel called for volunteers for the stakehold. Hundreds responded, and 40 were selected, but were unable to go, as the water gained rapidly, and the ship was sinking steadily, the engine room being already flooded. Three destroyers and two trawlers came up at top speed, and all of the troops and some of the crew were transhipped in a few minutes after 4 o'clock.

During the whole critical time the only nurses on board, Sisters Tallow, of Victoria, and Lord of Tasmania, who were great favorites with the men, had shown conspicuous courage, going from company to company helping the men, fasten their lifebelts. The three chaplains also rendered aid. Great cheers were given when the patrol vessels moved away after the Ballarat troops had been landed late at night.

# CONFISCATE ENTIRE CROP

## Germany So Notifies the Farming Community.

### Only One-Quarter to Be Left for Them.

Amsterdam Cable.—The whole of Germany's coming grain harvest will be requisitioned by the Government, according to Dr. George Helm, Bavarian minister of the Centre party in the Reichstag. In a speech at Neustadt Dr. Helm warned the farmers to be prepared for new and heavier restrictions. He said that from the moment of the first ripening of the entire crop would be confiscated, and that only one-quarter to one-third of the crop would be left to the farmers. Everything would be organized on military lines.

The farmers, according to Dr. Helm, are to receive the maximum price in addition to a bonus for early threshing. This measure, he said, was absolutely necessary in order to ensure the period of transition to the new harvest.

Dr. Helm then proceeded to condemn the Imperial Chancellor's economic policy as having failed to show sufficient foresight, and was therefore responsible for existing conditions.

# WHOLESALE FRAUD.

## Conspiracy Alleged to Have Wrecked Insurance Co.

# FRESNOY-EN-ARTOIS WAS CAPTURED BY CANADIANS

## Our Infantry Reached the Foe Dugouts Before They Could Emerge.

### Hundreds Forced to Surrender—Prisoners Amazed at Their Work.

London Cable.—The British attack was on a front of 12 miles in the region from east of Vimy southwards to the west of Queant. West of Queant and near Cherisy salients were driven into the German line, and the village of Fresnoy and enemy positions north and south of the village on a front of two miles and a trench system north of Oppy were captured and held by the British.

The Germans suffered severe losses in the attacks all along the line, and also lost hundreds of men made prisoner by the British.

(By Stewart Lyon, Canadian Press Correspondent; With the Canadian Forces). Canadian Army Headquarters Cable.—Shortly before dawn this (Thursday) morning a Canadian column, composed of veteran troops, carried the fortified village of Fresnoy-en-Artois by storm.

Stories of prisoners and of our own wounded as to what occurred in Fresnoy, and the trenches which protected it, agree that the enemy, who, as at Arreux, had taken over the defence only a few hours before the assault, had largely sought shelter from the fearful snuffing fire which he was subjected by descending into deep dugouts and to the cellars of houses. Our infantry followed closely behind the bursting shells and reached the enemy's dugouts before he could emerge. For the occupants of the dugouts that meant a certain surrender at once, a horrible death by the bombing of the dugout. Some of the German men holding the trench to the north of Fresnoy did emerge from their dugouts and begin to fight. They speedily discovered that the Canadian, after passing over the wire and trench system, had parted men between the front line trench and the enemy's support, and that the Germans on the front line did not have a chance to secure relief. The men cut off were from the Rhineland villages of Prussia. Practically an entire company of them surrendered under these circumstances, through officers with them, but while the greater part of the prisoners were taken in this way, others surrounded early when they could not carry a rifle, and operate a machine gun. A Canadian enemy officer said there was not time to bring the machine guns of his company into action before the men were overwhelmed.

The capture of Fresnoy carried the Canadians almost a mile further than before on the way to Douai, which is only a little more than eight miles east from the further point of today's advance.

Since April 9 the line has been pushed eastward from Noville St. Vaast, the jumping-off place of the Canadian army corps a distance of almost six miles, under most adverse weather conditions during the greater part of the time. Now that nature smiles the rate of progress is expected to be more rapid.

Fresnoy lay within the main Meurcourt-Oppy position, which throughout its length, was strongly protected by wire entanglements 30 feet wide. For some days our artillery has been working overtime in destroying this wire along a frontage of over two miles north and south of Fresnoy, as well as in front of the villages. The ground had been searched by artillery fire for machine gun emplacements, which, when well concealed, behind such wire, give a tremendous advantage to the defence.

Much ammunition is thus expended, but the free use saved the lives of many of our brave fellows today in the tumble of houses, or rather ruins of houses, through which they fought their way down to the western slope of the new line established. Many of the enemy have been buried in the ruins of the houses destroyed in the last terrific burst of fire which preceded the assault.

Prisoners taken already number 10 officers and 200 of other ranks.

What Vimy ridge and Arreux hegan Fresnoy completed. The thin has been taught that it is a very dangerous thing to decide men who go to winning a battle as if it were their job.

FOUGHT BITTERLY. (By R. T. Small, Staff Correspondent of the Associated Press). British Headquarters in France, Cable.—Aieux and Fresnoy had been swathed about with great defensive works and cumbersome loops of barbed wire. The Fresnoy garrison fought with great bitterness, and it was not until the Canadians had practically rounded the village that the survivors, cut off within, surrendered. The number of prisoners taken here was 200 men and general officers. One of the officers spoke excellent English, and as a Canadian officer was conducting him to the rear he asked to see the positions from which the Germans were driven during the storming of Vimy ridge on April 9. He (Carroll), \$400,000 went to pay certain "dummy directors", another \$1,000,000 in actual cash had been secured from the company in two days. Of this amount, according to the commissioner, \$1,000,000 went to finance the Dare Lumber Company in North Carolina; \$400,000 went to pay certain "dummy directors", another \$1,000,000 went to promoters, and \$100,000 was dissipated in generous payments to men little known in the deal. The company was capitalized at \$1,000,000, and its assets amounted to \$24,000,000, protecting outstanding insurance of about \$115,000,000.

When told that all the divisions were still at their battle strength. The prisoners taken at Fresnoy were all Prussians. Two fresh regiments had come into the Fresnoy trenches last night for a great German counter-attack on Arreux this morning. Needless to say, their plans were a bit upset by the British attack.

# \$1,000,000 AID

## By Munitions Board to Explosives Concern.

New York Report.—Former Governor Benjamin B. Odell and former Judge George F. Holt, as receivers for the Aetna Explosives Company, incorporated, were authorized by Federal Judge Mayer here to-day to enter into a contract with the Imperial Munitions Board of Great Britain for the sale to the latter of smokeless powder. The price is a pound, an increase of seven cents a pound over the price previously agreed upon between the board and the Aetna Chemical Company, Limited, a Canadian subsidiary of the Aetna Company.

Not only did the Munitions Board consent to the increased price, but it also agreed to advance \$1,000,000 as additional working capital to the Canadian company. The receivers explained that under this arrangement the Canadian branch would be able to repay some of its large obligations to the Aetna Company.

# ONTARIAN KILLED.

## Mystery as to Dentist's Death in Chicago.

Chicago Report.—A coroner's jury has been unable to decide yet whether Dr. Lewis T. Fisher, 28 years old, a dentist, at 1,629 North Clark street, killed himself or was murdered. Dr. Fisher was found dead in his bedroom at 1,517 North Clark street, on Monday morning with a bullet wound in his head. The body was discovered by Mrs. Ethel Burt, his housekeeper. The coroner's inquest was postponed until May 14 to permit the police to investigate. Mrs. Burt is in custody. Testimony at the inquest was of a nature which tended to support the theory that Dr. Fisher killed himself.

Dr. Christian L. Fisher, of Chicago Heights, a brother of the dead man, charged that Mrs. Burt had threatened to kill his brother. Mrs. Burt stated that Fisher stood in front of a mirror and fired three shots, two of which missed. The body was sent to Alliston, Ont., for burial. Relatives of the deceased live in Barrie, Ont.

# RUSS PLANES BUSY.

## Heavily Bomb Town on the Danube.

Petrograd Cable.—The Russian aviators reported: "On the Black Sea one of our hydroplane squadrons threw 120 bombs on Masmedia, on the Danube. Great destruction was observed. Notwithstanding the enemy's heavy shrapnel fire all our machines returned unscathed. "Yesterday we brought down a German airplane in eastern Galicia. The machine and its occupants were captured.

"On the Caucasian front weak efforts of the Turks to advance in the region southwest of Gumishkhan were defeated easily by us. In the direction of Khanikin our detachments occupied an island in the Djala River near Djumar, north of Khanikin."

# FRENCH FLIES IN GOOD RAIDS

## Enemy Barracks Fired, Stations, Factories Bombed.

Nineteen German Planes Were Wrecked. Paris Cable.—The official communication issued by the War Office (Thursday night reads): "Quite spirited artillery actions have occurred in several sectors of the Aisne front. The Germans violently bombarded Rheims to-day in the neighborhood of Bray-en-Laonnois and of our reconnoitering parties in the course of a raid on the German lines brought back about forty prisoners. "In Champagne the artillery fighting was intermittent, there was no infantry action. "On May 2 our pursuit aeroplanes (blowing off) marked activity in numerous sectors of our front. Our observers were sighted by a German observation balloon, while maintaining vigilant guard against enemy planes. "Enemy patrols in the region between Arreux and Fresnoy are very nervous and call for sign of abnormal activity on our front. They are clearly apprehensive of an attack on Fresnoy. The Germans attempted to raid our lines last night, but failed to reach them. Some casualties were inflicted by us.

# FEWER CATTLE IN ONTARIO

Live Stock Men Meet Resources Committee. Great Chance for Married Labor on Farms. Toronto Report.—The Organization of Resources Committee at their meeting yesterday had a conference with representatives of the livestock men, including John Macdonald, Weston, president Ontario Cattle Breeders' Association; J. Sheppard, Guelph, president Dominion Swine Breeders' Association; Wm. A. Dryden, Brantford; Andrew Elliott, Galt; R. W. Stratton, Guelph; Chas. E. Potter, Toronto; Prof. G. E. Day, Guelph. "It was pointed out that the number of cattle has been decreasing steadily due to the increase in the cost of food and the high prices being paid for beef and pork. "Many farmers are now realizing the need of keeping their suitable heifer calves for milking and breeding purposes. "Emphasis was laid upon the great need for farm labor—there are many opportunities on the Ontario farms. Farmers are offering \$450 to \$600 per year, including a house and a plot of ground. "Permanent labor is in demand, and the farmers are disposed to accept experienced, but willing help. "The Special Poultry Committee have undertaken to increase the number of chickens that will be raised, particularly in the urban sections. "They will hold meetings throughout the province in conjunction with the 60 local Ontario poultry associations, and hope to secure the hearty co-operation of all the members of these local associations. "A man should never talk about what he does not understand." "Well," replied Senator Sorghum, "sometimes he can get away with it, if he is sure his audience doesn't understand it."