

RUSS SPREAD IN ADVANCE INTO RUSSIA

And Claim Capture of Enormous Booty in Their Invasion.

BIG FOE FLEET

Reported Approaching City of Reval On Wednesday.

London cable says: Forty-five German warships were approaching Reval on Wednesday, according to a message received by the Express from its Petrograd correspondent.

London cable: The German invasion of Russia continues from East, in Estonia, to the north, to the fortress of Rovno, on the south.

The advance of the Teutons has taken the form of a crescent, with its convex face toward the heart of Russia. Minsk, which was occupied yesterday by German troops, according to an official report from Berlin, is at the extreme eastern curve of the wave.

The formal message of surrender sent to the German high command in Russia, after Berlin had refused to accept a capitulation by wireless, has not as yet been received, and it is probable that there will be no hearing of the German invasion until Russia's abject acceptance of peace terms is in the hands of the German general staff—possibly not then. From official reports emanating from Berlin, it would seem that the Russians were not destitute of supplies with which to continue the war. Despatches received on Thursday were to the effect that the booty captured at Rovno is enormous. Among the items enumerated were 1,353 guns, 120 machine guns, 4,000 to 5,000 motor cars and trains with about 1,000 carriages, many of which were laden with grain; aeroplanes and war material of an amount said to be "incalculable."

The text of the statement reads: "Western army group: Eastern war theatre: Army group of General Von Eichorn—Our regiments from Moon Island, having crossed the frozen sound, marched into Estonia and occupied Leal. In the march along the Gulf of Riga, through Pernigal and Lebalz there was fighting for a short time, in which 600 prisoners and 20 guns were taken. Our troops marched through Werder and ser now before Wolmar. Between Dvinsk and Pitsk we are pressing eastward. "Army group of General von Linsingen—The movement continues along the whole front. Important railway and road junctions have been occupied. Rovno has been cleared of the enemy.

"The German troops have entered Minsk in their advance eastward in Russia. "It is impossible yet to give an estimate of the booty. Up to now the following has been announced: "Prisoners: the general in command of an army several divisional commanders, 425 officers and 2,700 men. Booty: 1,353 guns, 120 machine guns, 4,000 to 5,000 motor cars; trains with about 1,000 carriages, many of which were laden with food; aeroplanes and an incalculable amount of other war material."

HEROIC FORCE DIED TO A MAN

But Broke the German Assault at Cambrai.

Thrilling Story of Bravery of Britons.

London cable says: The authoritative story of the gallant stand British troops made when the Germans attacked them in overwhelming force near Cambrai is told now for the first time. The fiercest fighting of the battle took place on the Bourlon-Moeuvres front, and the story is so brimful of heroism that it deserves to take its place in English history. The most determined attacks of four German divisions, in support, were utterly crushed by the three British divisions that were in line. November 30, 1917, will be a proud day in the lives of all those splendid British soldiers who, by their stout-hearted devotion to duty, prevented what would have become a serious situation had they given way.

After considerable shelling during the night on Bourlon wood the enemy attacked in force. Four points on the right of the 2nd division were wiped out and the survivors of the 3rd division's posts, however, succeeded in getting to shell-holes farther back and held on, and the enemy was eventually driven back after three hours' hard fighting.

Further west, the enemy's advance broke upon the 17th Royal Fusiliers, an advanced sap and trench which were judged too exposed to be maintained in the face of an attack so powerful. Owing to the enemy being concealed in deep ground, the attack developed with

unexpected speed, and the company holding the advanced position was ordered to leave a rear-guard to cover the withdrawal of the remainder. Captain W. N. Stone, who was in command of the company, sent back three platoons, and himself elected to remain with the rear-guard, together with Lieut. Benzery. This rear-guard, assisted by machine guns, held off the whole of the German attack until the main position of the 17th Royal Fusiliers was fully organized, and they died to a man with their faces to the enemy. Later in the evening another attack in force was made southeast of Moeuvres, and the enemy once more effected an entry, isolating a company of the 13th Essex Regiment. This gallant company, realizing the improbability of being extricated, held a council of war at which it was unanimously determined to fight to the last and have no surrender. Two runners who succeeded in getting through were sent back to notify the battalion headquarters of this decision. Throughout the night of November 30 many efforts were made to effect the relief of these brave men, but all attempts failed against the overwhelming strength of the enemy. The last that is known of this gallant company is that it was fighting it out and maintaining to the last bulwark their stand against the tide of attacking Germans. It is impossible to estimate the value of the magnificent fight to the death which relieved the pressure on the main line of defence.

BRITISH GAS MORE DEADLY

Reason Germans Want Its Use Discontinued.

Originators Now Appealing to Red Cross.

London cable says: Gen. Maurice, chief director of military operations at the British War Office, speaking of the use of poisonous gases, said to-day:

"The Germans have recently been exerting great pressure on the Geneva Red Cross to put out a protest against the use of poison gas. The allies are ready at any time to give up the use of poison gas. But I ask you to remember the circumstances under which poison gas was introduced into warfare.

"It was in April, 1915, that the Germans made a surprise attack on the Franco-British at Ypres with gas, which hitherto was a prohibited weapon in war. Naturally we had no defence ready against it. The French had to retire and a Canadian division only saved Ypres by desperately costly fighting.

"Afterwards the Germans repeated their gas attack at various times, but our defensive measures were rapidly developed and these attacks were less effective.

"Meanwhile, we began to develop the use of gas on our side as a counter-measure. Our chemists got to work and did so well that to-day we have attained distinct superiority over the Germans both in the deadliness of our gas on the offensive and in the effectualness of our defensive measures. It was not until we won this superiority that they started a propaganda for the discontinuance of gas.

"You know the allies' position with respect to German agreements and promises. If we agree to abstain from the use of gas, have we any guarantee, upon which the commanders who are responsible for the lives of their men could rely that Germany will not again try to spring a surprise on us as she did in 1915?"

Turning Away Wrath.

"Splendid!" exclaimed the old Colonel as "C" Company passed the saluting base. "Did you hear our old Lobster Face say?" No. 3 of the front rank asked No. 4. "Stand at attention, No. 4, for talking in the ranks!" snapped the sergeant, from near by. "It wasn't me talking!" muttered No. 4. "You'd better not get two of us in trouble," advised No. 3 in a whisper. "Talking while marching past!" echoed the adjutant. "What on earth did you find to take about then?" "As we were passing the saluting base," explained No. 4, "the Colonel said 'Splendid!' 'Yes,' said to himself, 'you've got the smartest officer in the British Army to thank for making us splendid, and that's our adjutant.' 'Er—sergeant, send the man away, and don't bring such frivolous complaints before me again!' snapped the adjutant.

TEUTONS FEAR A U.S.-ITALIAN DRIVE

Rome cable: The Austrian newspapers are convinced that the arrival of American troops on the Italian front is imminent; they declare it has been announced by the Premier to Parliament.

The Taxopost and the Pesterloyd estimate the strength of these incoming troops at hundreds of thousands of men. They urge the immediate concentration of all available men and the withdrawal of the reserves from Ukraine lest the Austrian numerical superiority be lost.

Italy, they point out, is Austria's chief enemy now, and her defeat would hasten peace, hence she is indispensable to the Allies. It is especially important, they say, not to allow the United States to come to Italy's help.

Food Saving in the Home

Splendid Example of Canadian Women



LADY FOSTER.

"There is practically no restriction in the quantity or variety of consumption and no sacrifice in Canada comparable with that being made in England or France or Italy. Probably one-half is a moderate estimate of what could be saved if even the British standard were practiced. If all information at hand can be relied upon, something akin to famine threatens the population of Allied countries, and we should, out of our abundance, make instant response."—Lady Foster.

Lady Foster's ideas about food control are practical first and theoretical next.

She believes in women keeping pigs and raising chickens—in fact, going in for anything that means increased food production at the present time. She cannot see why there should be any prejudice against keeping a pig, and it is her view that women should go in for farming on an extensive branch of agriculture and specializing in gardening and the raising of pigs and chickens.

None too optimistic about the food situation, Lady Foster thinks that Canada has a long way to travel yet in its conservation measures.

"I am entirely in accord with the aims and purposes of rigid food control," she declared. "In many respects better, quicker results can be secured by elimination of food waste, restriction and discrimination in the use of foods than by possible preparations for increased production, and it is quick and immediate relief which is now imperatively needed by our suffering European Allies."

She does not mean by this that any efforts should be spared to further the cause of production, but rather she thinks that all classes should "get busy" now—saying wherever they can save—substituting wherever they can substitute—and producing wherever they can produce.

"Leaving out for the moment the poorer homes in which necessity curbs waste and extravagance almost, or quite, to the limit, a cursory glance into the homes of many of the rich and well-to-do reveals conditions of careless over-supply and unnecessary consumption quite parallel with those prevailing in peace times," declared Lady Foster. "It is in these countless homes in Canada—in country villages, towns and cities—that the gospel of saving and sacrifice should be preached and enforced by all the pressure that governmental regulations can give."

Lady Foster thinks that women have sacrificed more in dress and in other things than they have in food, and that they don't seem to realize the situation in full.

Her views on how to bring home

that had Humbert, Lenoir and others been in the dock with Bolo he would have been acquitted.

Humbert, when called as a witness in the Bolo affair, was severely cross-examined by the prosecuting lawyer, and it appeared evident at that time that Humbert would not go long without being arrested. Twice, it is alleged, Humbert received German money to keep the Journal going. Once he got it from Lenoir, who is now under arrest.

When suspicion attached to Humbert the members of the editorial staff of the Journal refused to remain with the newspaper of Humbert did. This caused him to resign. The Senator has for a long time declared he would clear himself and prove his innocence.

Another serious charge against Humbert is made in connection with his trip to Spain, whether he went in company with Bolo. They both saw the King of Spain, and it was there that Joseph Caillaux, Bolo's intimate friend, was mentioned.

Humbert represented the department of Meurthe-et-Moselle in the Senate, in which the electors voted at Verdun. At the outbreak of the war he was sent to America to buy materials. He was considered an ardent patriot, especially after his untiring campaign for "More guns, more munitions."

FORCE BELGIANS INTO SLAVERY

Students and Young Civilians Being Seized

And Made to Work Under Gun Fire.

Ottawa despatch: The Consul-General for Belgium at Ottawa has received the following information by cable from Le Havre, under date of Feb. 18th:

"In every zone near the German line in Belgium men in larger numbers than ever before are being commandeered to work for the enemy. At Renaix, an important industrial centre of Flanders, 300 young Belgians have thus been commandeered. A number many having made their escape, their families were threatened by the German authorities. They were told that the fathers and grandfathers, without any distinction of age, would be commandeered if the young men did not present themselves without delay. Many young Belgians were sent to Roulers, a neighboring town in Flanders, where they were compelled to build roads under the fire of the big guns. Notwithstanding extremely severe weather they were compelled to pass the nights on bare boards without blankets or straw. The Germans recently made a raid on the mining school of Mons. They seized a number of students and took them to Grandgibbe, where they were compelled to work at an aviation camp.

"The southern part of the Province of Luxembourg is being treated likewise. Men in numbers varying from 25 to 350, are taken from the towns and villages and forced into work of a military character despite promises made by the German Emperor to neutral powers that this would not be done."

FLEW TO WED AND BACK HOME

A Romantic Ceremony at Long Island.

Son of Plane Stabilizer's Maker Marries.

New York despatch: Lieutenant Lawrence B. Sperry, aeronautical inventor and now navy aviator, flew this evening from Massapequa, Long Island where he is stationed with Miss Winifred Allen, his fiancée, to Governor's Island, and the two were married there a few minutes after they landed by the Rev. Dr. A. B. Smith, curate of St. Cornelius Chapel, on the island. The pair had been engaged for some time, but Lieut. Sperry was so busy with his duties at Massapequa that he could get only a few hours' leave for his marriage. Miss Allen, however, had full confidence in her fiancée's skill as an aviator, so arrangements were made for the wedding, and about an hour before the time set for it the two climbed into an airplane at the naval station at Massapequa and started on a flight to Governor's Island, which was finished in record time.

The wedding guests, including a number of army and navy officers, gathered in front of the chapel and set up a round of cheers when the bridal couple flew down from the skies and "taxied" almost up to the door of the chapel. After the ceremony the bridal party then made use of a more quotidian means of communication to the Governor's Island ferry and a fleet of taxicabs, for a trip to the Vanderbilt hotel, where a wedding supper was served. The only wedding trip, in view of the shortness of the leave granted to Lieut. Sperry, will be a flight back to Massapequa, which will begin at 6.15 o'clock in the morning. Lieut. Sperry is the son of Elmer A. Sperry, inventor of the airplane stabilizer. He has been associated with his father's invention in manufactures, and has done much work in the perfection of the gyroscopic himself. For some months past he has been in the naval aviation service.

Knowest thou not that Kings have long hands.—Jvid

BRITISH TAKE NEW SECTION OF FRENCH FRONT

Considerable Part of Line Below St. Quentin Transferred.

NO FRICTION

Shift Was Smoothly Made, and Line in Good Shape.

(By R. T. Small.) Staff Correspondent of the Associated Press.

With the British Army in France, cable says: Another striking illustration of the co-ordination between the Allied armies on the western front has been given in the successful transfer of a considerable front below St. Quentin from French to British hands. From the inception of this delicate operation, which occurred, thousands of British troops and scores of great batteries moved quietly and methodically out of the line day by day to make room for smaller British units. It was done as easily as though the whole vast programme had been rehearsed.

Great credit is due the French for the excellent condition in which they left the defenses in this important region. Utmost care, perhaps disaster, might have resulted had the defensive apparatus been inferior, but it is such as to draw the highest praise from the British command.

When the correspondent visited this sector a few days ago he found the British firmly established in their new home. The work of the most interesting on the British line. It is a country of wooded hills, pleasant valleys and quiet, ancient towns, many of which are in ruins, but still retaining some of the picturesque features which made them favorite stopping places for tourists in days before the war.

St. Quentin, which formerly was dominated by both French and British artillery, is a fascinating spectacle, partly because of the magnificent ruins and partly because of the great force of German troops which finds quarters there. Long-continued gunfire has reduced the principle buildings to a state of ruin, but the grandeur of the place has not departed. The structures of the city are only shells of their former selves. The white walls of the wonderful cathedral still rear themselves high above the town and are visible for many miles, but they are badly shattered, and the roofs have long since been blown away. The Town Hall, the Palace of Justice and other buildings are in a similar condition.

Occasionally one sees a dark figure framed in some window of one of the many towers in St. Quentin. Otherwise there is no sign of life, although it is known that thousands of men are hidden among the ruins. St. Quentin is the German many a conversation point, but none of the British are possessed by the British.

STILL RAINING BOMBS ON HUNS

London cable: Naval airmen continue to bomb docks, airbases and other targets in Belgium, and have accounted for four German airplanes. The Admiralty announced by a statement issued last night. The statement reads:

"Naval aircraft dropped many tons of explosives Monday night on St. Quentin Westem and the docks at Bruges, and drove down an enemy machine. Large quantities of explosives were dropped Tuesday on the airbase at Aertryck and the dump at Westem, with good results. An enemy plane was brought down at Westem, and a third was shot down at Aertryck."

FRENCH REPORT

Paris cable says: The War Office announcement to-night reads: "There was quite spirited artillery activity on both sides along the whole front, especially in the regions of Pinon, Valenciennes, Montauban, Pontavert, Guencourt and Butte du Mesnil. "Yesterday our pilots brought down three German aeroplanes and forced two others to land in their own lines, seriously damaged and on fire."

FRENCH REPORT

London cable says: How the clear-headedness of the skipper of an Irish packet brought to naught a dramatic effort of the Germans to torpedo his craft a few days ago was related to a correspondent by the American Ambassador to-day.

Many times during the war the Germans have not hesitated to torpedo any craft bent on the rescue of the passengers and crews of vessels in distress. When in mid-channel a man suddenly jumped overboard from the packet, and a cry went up from those who saw his struggles in the water. But the skipper saw something else in his periscope. Not only did he refuse to turn back despite the protests of passengers that he was leaving a man to perish, but he crowded on all steam possible. When he brought his ship safely into a British port he turned to those who had threatened to report him to the authorities, and said, "I am quite sure the German submarine

HUN DODGE TO CATCH SHIPS

German Spy "Falls" Off Intended Victim.

U-Boat Would Then Sink the Rescuer.

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FRENCH PROBE WILL BE DEEP

Arrest of Senator Humbert is Taken as Proof.

Alleged to Have Received German Money.

Paris cable: The arrest of Senator Charles Humbert, formerly director of the Journal, is taken as proof that all the scandals about the traitorous conspiracy in which Bolo Pasha was convicted will be probed to their depth.

For some time Humbert has been the subject of enquiry by Captain Bouchardon, of the Paris Military Court. During Bolo's trial many wondered why Humbert was not under arrest and facing trial with his accomplice, and Albert Salles, Bolo's lawyer, said in Pasha's defence

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