

ASTRIDE HINDENBURG LINE SAYS REPORT OF GEN. HAIG

GERMANS IN FULL RETREAT; LENS IN FLAMES

(By Stewart Lyon, Special Correspondent of the Canadian Press.)

Canadian Headquarters in France, via London, April 13.—The full fruit of the battle of Vimy is ours to-night. The Germans are in full retreat, and the Canadians, advancing as rapidly as the mined and wrecked roads permit, are hard upon their heels. Givenchy, Petit Vimy, Vimy itself, Farbus and Willerval are ours. Lens is on fire, together with the adjacent villages, and it is believed that it will be evacuated before morning. All morning our artillery had been dropping shells on the German lines, especially on the village of Vimy, and the response was feeble and spasmodic. This afternoon there was a series of violent explosions in the mining villages around Lens and Lievin, where heavy charges were being used to destroy the shafts and overhead structures of the mines. The sound waked the whole front into life. Our infantry pushed down into Vimy and Givenchy, where they came into touch with the enemy's rearguard. At this hour they continue to go forward, meeting little resistance. The spoils will be great, and the advantage resulting from possession of Lens, Lievin mining district tremendous. The Hun is at last headed for home, and going strong. Vimy has helped.

CANADIANS SWEEP FOE POSITIONS: TEUTONS BRAGGART SPIRIT BROKEN

British Superior to Foe in Machine Gun and Artillery Force
4,010 GERMANS TAKEN BY THE CANADIANS

Situation in Northern France Shows Vast Improvement in a Week

Stewart Lyon, Special Correspondent of the Canadian Press. Canadian Headquarters in France (via London), April 13.—No serious danger has yet been made by the enemy's counter-attack our new front, which is daily growing in strength. If the Germans return in force they will be met with some of their own guns, as well as their machine guns, which have been found in good condition, and will now be brought into service against their former owners. The subterranean galleries which were hastily abandoned by the Germans continue to yield much material, especially machine guns. One officer who has specialized in exploration found five machine guns, all in good condition. During the night of Tuesday the enemy sent forward patrols, and occasional encounters took place, in which there was distinct advantage to the Canadians.

British Lead in Artillery. It will be interesting to the people at home to know that in machine gun equipment the British army now is greatly superior to the German army, as in artillery also.

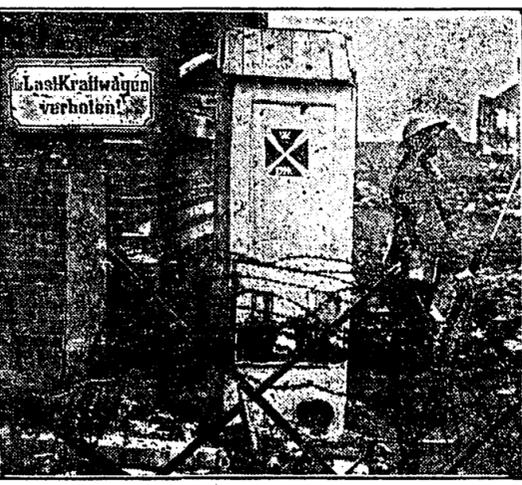
A remarkable incident is reported as having befallen the official Canadian photographer. He found a body of forty Germans and two enemy officers in "No Man's Land," who, while a battle was in progress, had surrendered, but there was no one with them to conduct them to the rear, and they were crouching in a large shell-hole to escape the German barrage. These men were photographed, and afterwards sent to the rear, "like sheep," was his comment.

Situation Vastly Improved. The final phase of the battle of Vimy proceeds, to use the words of the phrase-makers at Berlin, entirely in accordance with our intentions. This (Friday) afternoon the Canadian outposts are in close touch with Givenchy, Petit Vimy, Vimy itself, Farbus and other villages on the eastern slope of the ridge. While our guns are avoiding doing any damage to the many coal mines and industrial establishments in this neighborhood, they are destroying the enemy's defences as thoroughly as they did his trenches and wire entanglements this side of the crest before the assault on them by our troops.

The situation has changed remarkably in the past week. When the British-Canadian guns opened the preparatory bombardment of Vimy Ridge, with the crest and a strip of the west slope, ranging from a thousand yards to a mile in width, was in the enemy's hands. From Hill 145 and other commanding points the Germans could look down on Lorette Ridge, the shell-shattered ruins of Eschelus, Bully, Carency, Villers au Bois, Neuville, Taretz and Mont St. Eloy, as well as Zouave valley and labyrinth. In this terrain our guns had to be placed to secure effective ranges, and owing to their careful use and owing to the concentration of the ground, could be concealed, but many others had to take chances in the open, where every flash in their discharge, day or night, could be spotted from the ridge occupied by German observation officers, and the effect was their answering fire.

Foe Must Shoot Over Hill. Our only way of learning what was the result of our bombardment on the crest and the eastern slope of the ridge was by airplane observation and photography. This was not used at night, or on dull days, when the gunners had to "go it blind," trusting to previous work of the observers. It is completely altered now. It is the Germans who must shoot over hill in the dark now, trusting to their air service to reveal the damage. That means they are having a hard time of it, and is entirely too busy to spot for the enemy guns on this side of the ridge, and the result of this

A PICTURE THAT SPELLS VICTORY



A British soldier on duty at a sentry box in a French village formerly occupied by the Germans, whose signs and insignia are on the box and the walls. Heavy vehicular traffic was forbidden on the road.

Cannot Dictate to Whole World

(Canadian Press Despatch.) Amsterdam, April 13.—The Socialist newspaper Vorwarts of Berlin says editorially: "The German Government must have the courage to tell the German people the whole truth, which is simply that it is impossible to dictate terms of peace to a world of enemies."

artillery situation will be the speedy ejection of the Germans from the western part of the plain. The enemy knew what was coming. On March 30 a captured Intelligence Officer's reports showed that the Germans' higher command "has been informed that north of Arras, as part of the spring offensive, the British will be forced, according to the nature of the ground, to deliver a joint attack on the long, narrow Vimy Ridge."

No Canadian Deserters. Then follows a statement that the Canadian troops hold this part of the front under circumstances pointing to a strong concentration. The enemy Intelligence Officer adds: "The Canadians are known to be good troops, well suited for assaulting."

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CAVALRY LEADER KILLED.

London, April 14.—According to The Daily Express, Brigadier-General Charles Bulkeley-Johnson, a famous cavalry leader, was killed during the British cavalry charge which contributed to the capture of Monchy-le-Preux. General Bulkeley-Johnson was an aide-de-camp to King George.

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KAISER RUNS FOR SAFETY?

(Canadian Press Despatch.) LONDON, April 13.—According to an unconfirmed report received at The Hague, Emperor William either has arrived at or is expected at the Castle of Middachten, near Arnhem, Holland, says a despatch to The Times from the Dutch capital. The Castle of Middachten belongs to the Bentwick family, and the German Emperor visited there some years before the war.

Arnhem, near which is situated the castle of Middachten, is the capital of the province of Gelderland, and is on the River Rhine, fifty miles southeast of Amsterdam. Arnhem is fifteen miles north of Cleve, the nearest German city, with which it is connected by a railroad. The German border reaches to within ten miles of Arnhem.

from the Irish Fusiliers Battalion and members of the Headquarters Staff at Exhibition Camp looked helplessly on. A throng of citizens in Dufferin street cheered the wounded men as they returned from the factory with their captives.

Raid Was Planned.

The raid was thoroughly organized by Lance-Corporal Charles O'Brien of 700 King street west, who fought in Flanders with the 21st (Toronto) Battalion, and was wounded at the Somme. Demanding better treatment of the returned wounded soldiers, O'Brien told Mr. H. D. Scully, manager of the munitions factory, that he applied for work there a day or two

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Anglo-Spanish Treaty Effected

(Canadian Press Despatch.) London, April 13.—A new commercial convention between Spain and Great Britain has been concluded. Among its stipulations is an agreement that Great Britain shall supply 150,000 tons of coal monthly to Spain. In return Spain will export to Britain as much ore as is required. The Spanish Government agrees to permit the chartering of Spanish ships by the British Government.

BRITISH WRECK GERMAN SCARECROW CAPTURE SIX MORE FRENCH VILLAGES

Total of 13,000 Prisoners and 166 Guns Taken During the Week—Haig's Offensive Wipes Out Strong German Positions and Forces Foe to Retire to a New Line From Drocourt to Queant—French Fight Desperate Enemy in the Region of St. Quentin

(Special Cable Despatch to The Globe.)

Prisoners, over	13,000
Guns	166
Trench mortars	84
Machine guns	250

Many captured guns are being used against the enemy.

London, April 13.—The great British offensive north and south of Arras gained renewed momentum to-day, and General Haig's fighters achieved the most solid success they have won since the first dash on Monday morning—a success which will compel German retirement to the Drocourt-Queant line five miles farther east. Tearing through the German defences on a twelve-mile front from the north bank of the River Scarpe to the trench systems just south of Loos, the British divisions drove ahead and captured six villages—Angres, Givenchy, Vimy, Petit-Vimy, Willerval and Bailleul. South of Bailleul the line was bulged back clear to the Scarpe. Two of these towns, Vimy and Givenchy, were fortified by systems which the Germans considered impregnable. Northeast of the mining and railway centre of Lens the British have also obtained a footing.

Gains South of Arras.

Further victories were recorded south of Arras, straightening out the German salient which projected into their lines between Monchy and the Cojeul River. Haig's men stormed Wancourt Tower, on a spur east of the village of Wancourt, and, according to to-night's official news report, have advanced astride the Hindenburg line as far as a point seven miles southeast of Arras. The communications of the British War Office have not hitherto mentioned the Hindenburg line.

But success did not stop here. To the southward the British battalions progressed on a front of about nine miles between Metz-en-Coutre and a point to the north of Haigcourt. The captured positions include Sart Farm, Gauche Wood, Gouzeaucourt, straddling the road to Cambrai, and the wood near the village.

Throughout the length of interlinked chain of advances the fighting was of the utmost ferocity. Prisoners and guns were sent to the rear. According to the official report to-night, there are now more than 13,000 in the British cages back of Arras, and the number of captured guns has reached 166.

General Nivelle's forces are fighting desperately against the Germans

Crown Princes Lead in West

(Canadian Press Despatch.) Amsterdam, April 13.—The German Crown Prince now commands the German centre army groups on the Western front, according to The Frankfurter Zeitung. On the Crown Prince's right is Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria, and on his left Grand Duke Albrecht of Wurttemberg, who previously commanded the German forces in Flanders. It was recently reported in the Entente press, says the newspaper, that the German Crown Prince had been sent home to Berlin in disgrace.

south of the town of St. Quentin between the Somme River and the St. Quentin Railway. To-night's official report from Paris says that the battle in front of the positions captured by the French continues. The Germans resisted desperately, but the French carried several lines of trenches between the river and the railway. Artillery actions are reported between the Somme and the Oise and in Champagne.

Top of Ridge Blown Off.

From a Staff Correspondent of the Associated Press, with the British Armies in France (via London), April 13.—From the Vimy Ridge late today fires could be seen burning in the German lines and Canadian patrols had advanced beyond the outskirts of Givenchy.

An exploration of Vimy Ridge shows that the British artillery virtually blew the top off of it, and the German stronghold which had resisted all efforts of the French and British during more than two years of war was finally forced into such a position by high explosives that it could not resist infantry charges

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A HAPPY INCIDENT ON THE WEST FRONT



British soldiers make merry with the children in a French village from which the Huns have been driven in the recent advance. Some of the happy youngsters are wearing the steel helmets of the soldiers. The foe has left a characteristic greeting on the door of the building, and someone has expressed his opinion of the enemy by writing underneath the phrase the one word "Huns."

WAR SUMMARY

ON THE ARRAS AND ST. QUENTIN FRONTS General Haig is hammering at the German line and capturing more ground. On a twelve-mile front northeast of Arras, and on a nine-mile front northwest of St. Quentin, the German defences have been broken and the enemy forced to fall back. General Haig is pushing in the wedge between St. Quentin and Cambrai, and has outflanked the Havrincourt Wood on the south. Snow has fallen steadily for three days, adding to the difficulty of bringing up the guns.

NORTHEAST OF LENS the British yesterday gained a footing in the German trenches, capturing guns and prisoners. Sweeping along a twelve-mile front, from north of the Scarpe to south of Loos, the British captured five villages, including Vimy. The British northern line now runs from the high ground northeast of Lens through Angres, Givenchy-en-Gohelle, Vimy, Farbus, Willerval, Bailleul, Fampoux, Monchy-le-Preux.

THE BRITISH ARE NOW ASTRIDE THE HINDENBURG LINE at a point seven miles southeast of Arras. South of the Arras-Cambrai road, Wancourt tower, a fine observation post on the hill east of Wancourt village, was captured.

CLOSING IN ON ST. QUENTIN, the French yesterday morning carried several lines of trenches between the Somme and the St. Quentin railway. The

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