

THE NET CIRCULATION OF THE GLOBE DURING JULY, 1917, WAS 2,402,521, A DAILY AVERAGE OF 92,405

The Globe.

THE WEATHER: Probabilities—Fair and cooler. The sun rises at 5:24 a.m. and sets at 7:30 p.m.

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TREMENDOUS BATTLE IS RAGING NEAR YPRES

Bennett Attacks C.N.R. Purchase **The Russians Admit Withdrawal**

Premier Lloyd George Talks on the Food Situation in Great Britain

C.N.R. DEAL APPROVED BY TORIES

First Step Taken Towards Railway Nationalization in Canada

STRAIGHT PARTY DIVISION

R. B. Bennett strenuously objects to lack of safeguards and castigates promoters of system. (Special Despatch to The Globe.) Ottawa, Aug. 16.—On a straight party division in the Commons to-day the Government and its followers in Parliament committed the country to the principle of buying up all the stock of the Canadian Northern Railway Co. The first step has thus been taken towards railway nationalization in Canada. It is also the preliminary to the final clean-up of some tens of millions by Messrs. Mackenzie and Mann and the millionaires financiers of Toronto, who are the pledgees of some of the stock, and who have picked up at a very low price the unguaranteed securities of the system which now, through Government ownership, will be given greatly enhanced value. Corrupted Public Life. Mr. R. B. Bennett of Calgary, although voting for the principle of the bill, strenuously objected to the lack of safeguards in regard to the arbitration proceedings and demanded that any settlement should be with Messrs. Mackenzie and Mann alone, and not with the financiers behind the scenes. He declared that the railway magnates should not be made more profitable at the expense of the country. After a lengthy, destructive criticism of the details of the bill, and a plea in addition to the wheat stock, and the stock of oats and barley, he declared, also was higher. There had been a considerable saving in bread consumption, the Premier said, and owing to the closer milling and food economy there had been an addition to the wheat stock of 70,000 quarters per week. (A quarter is equivalent to 480 pounds.) More Acres Cultivated. Mr. Lloyd George said the acreage under cultivation showed an increase of one million acres. If the harvest weather was good the condition of food supplies was very satisfactory. The Premier added that there had been an increase in the sugar reserve. "The Government has come to the conclusion," Premier Lloyd George said, "that with reasonable economy there is no chance of starving Britain out."

MUST DEFEAT BRITAIN, SOUL OF THE ALLIES

(Canadian Press Despatch.) COPENHAGEN, Aug. 16.—Gen. von Ardenne, military critic of The Berlin Tageblatt, warns the German military leaders that they must bestir themselves to find some strategic or tactical means of winning a decisive victory on the Western front, and of defeating Britain, the soul of the hostile coalition, on land. Otherwise, he says, there is no hope of bringing the war to an honorable end for Germany. German leadership, Gen. Ardenne maintains, always has been able to direct the campaign into new courses when stagnation threatened, and he adds that the Germans are entitled to believe methods will be found to force mighty Britain through battles on land to seek peace. The military critic intimates this might be done by an attempt to overwhelm the French army, which, he assumes, is weakened and discouraged, before the arrival of American assistance, which, he says, would leave Britain isolated.

ENEMY SUBS CANNOT STARVE BRITAIN, SAYS LLOYD GEORGE; FOOD SITUATION IMPROVED

British Premier Makes an Encouraging Statement in House of Commons on Successful Manner in Which Nation Has Coped With the Plunger Peril—Tonnage Shows a Good Increase—Bread Consumption is Reduced

(Canadian Press Despatch.) London, Aug. 16.—Premier Lloyd George, speaking in the House of Commons this afternoon, said that this time last year the wheat in this country amounted to 5,480,000 quarters, and that now it is 5,500,000 quarters. The stock of oats and barley, he declared, also was higher. There had been a considerable saving in bread consumption, the Premier said, and owing to the closer milling and food economy there had been an addition to the wheat stock of 70,000 quarters per week. (A quarter is equivalent to 480 pounds.) More Acres Cultivated. Mr. Lloyd George said the acreage under cultivation showed an increase of one million acres. If the harvest weather was good the condition of food supplies was very satisfactory. The Premier added that there had been an increase in the sugar reserve. "The Government has come to the conclusion," Premier Lloyd George said, "that with reasonable economy there is no chance of starving Britain out."

'HINDY' SENDS YOUNGSTERS INTO BATTLE

"No Bigger Than Schoolboys," Says One of Haig's Soldiers

CANADIANS WONDERFUL

Go Into Fight Sure of Victory—Germans Captured Are Wretched Physique. (By PHILIP GIBBS.) (Copyright in Canada by The New York Times Co. Special Cable Despatch to The Globe and The New York Times.) War Correspondent's Headquarters, Aug. 15.—In the Hill 70 battle, German gunners were flinging their stuff about in a random way searching for our batteries and hoping to kill collections of men. They did not have much luck, but they all but caught sixty of their own men who had just come along as prisoners, and having escaped from the barrage fire, hoping for safety for their own guns. One of their shells fell within 20 yards of them, but before the next one came their guards told them to quick march and they ran hard. They were wretched-looking men, more miserable in physique than any I have seen for a long time, sallow and pinched and gaunt, some of them very young, but not all, and these were none so young as those described to me by some Canadian soldiers who fought with them to-day. "No Bigger Than School Boys." "They were children," said one man, "no bigger than school boys. I call it cruel to send such youngsters into the fighting line." Another man told me he saw boys lying dead who looked not older than 14 and it made him feel sick. They could not all have been like that, greater wreck than Vimy, which was some wreck. One could just see a faint suggestion of trenches, but everything was clean swept. There were two or three machine gun emplacements which gave us a bit of trouble, but not much. We jumped on them and wiped them out. I can't say I saw many German dead, but just a few boys. I expect others were buried and smashed up. These Canadians were wonderful. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5.)

ALLIED TROOPS ATTACK ON WIDE FRONT EAST AND NORTHEAST OF YPRES VILLAGE

AN ARMISTICE RANKS AS CRISIS

(Canadian Press Despatch.) LONDON, Aug. 16.—In the House of Commons to-day Noel Billing asked whether Premier Lloyd George could give assurance that, in the event of a "social, military or Parliamentary crisis" during the recess, steps would be taken to reassemble Parliament? Chancellor Bonar Law replied affirmatively. Mr. Billing asked whether Parliament would be reassembled in the event of an armistice? "I should consider an armistice a crisis," the Chancellor replied.

ITALY TAKES TO AVIATION WITH SPEED

Does Brilliant Work in the Military and Commercial Fields

GREAT POLA RAID

(Special Cable Despatch to The Globe.) (By PERCIVAL GIBSON.) Italian Headquarters, Aug. 16.—Italy has taken to the air like a duck to water. Aviation is becoming a national industry. For instance, yesterday morning's Milan papers were on sale in the little town where the staff has its home seven hours before they could arrive by train, having been freighted hither by a great Caproni, which recently took part in the bombing of Pola. Several aeroplane mails are running on various routes in Italy with fair regularity, while at the same time aerial warfare is spreading, developing and becoming more characteristic of the fighting on this fantastic front. I had a talk with the aviator who brought the newspapers and asked him regarding the damage in Pola, which he has actually seen. He replied that he saw many fires which he ascribed to various localities and establishments of the dockyard, but was also personally convinced that (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4.)

Haig's Armies Capture Langemarck—French Drive Germans From Between Yser Canal and Martjevaart and Capture a Bridgehead—Good Progress Made in North and Centre, but in South Teutons Put Up Obstinately Resistance—Total Prisoners Taken Nearly 2,700

LANGEMARCK 1914-1917

LANGEMARCK is a village in the famous Ypres salient, both on a highroad and railway from Ypres to Thourout. It was a peaceful village, situated in the dull, monotonous plains of Flanders, and the horrors of war first broke over it in the fall of 1914, during the first battle of Ypres. On that fateful April evening of two years ago Langemarck was directly east of the left wing of the Canadian line, and in it were bulked several battalions in reserve. To the amazed Canadians in this little village, late in the evening of April 22, 1915, came probably the first intimation of the enemy use of gas in warfare. The tidings were borne to them by fleeing Turks, panic-stricken by a fear not human, their faces contorted by the effects of the gas, scarcely able to gasp out the tale of this new murder by the Hun. The whole world knows how the Canadians met the new device, and the fatal breach in the line to the left of them, and of the valiant, dogged struggle they waged that saved Ypres, Calais, and the seas for Britain. Now Langemarck has been retaken. Then flesh and blood fought machinery; to-day Britain, in equipment, outdistances the German. Between the losing and the taking of it represents the patient, determined preparation of an Empire to beat to its knees a nation that knows no law of man or of God. It must afford peculiar satisfaction to the stalwart men who remember that three days two years ago, when they went into the Valley of the Shadow of Death for England's sake, to hear that the great tide of the Might of Right, never again to recede, has avenged signally their comrades in death. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3.)

(Canadian Press Despatches.) LONDON, Aug. 16.—Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters in Belgium says he hears that fighting is proceeding well beyond Langemarck.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—British and French troops attacking on a nine-mile front east and northeast of Ypres, in Flanders, to-day gained all their objectives except on the right flank. The French drove the Germans from between the Yser Canal and Martjevaart and captured the bridgehead of Dreigrachten. The village of Langemarck was carried by the British after they had taken all their first objectives in the centre of the attacking lines. The official statement from British Headquarters in France to-night adds that the Germans fought stubbornly on Field Marshal Haig's right for the possession of the high ground north of the Menin road. Suffering heavy losses, the Germans finally pressed the British back from the terrain they had gained early in the day.

More than 1,800 prisoners, including 38 officers, already have been counted by the Anglo-French forces. Some German guns also were taken.

The British have made further progress east of Loos, in the Lens area, and the total of prisoners captured there has now reached 896. Premier Lloyd George announced in the House of Commons to-day that troops of Field Marshal Haig had captured Langemarck, and that 1,200 prisoners had been taken and five guns captured by noon to-day. The Premier said: "Germany is now barely able to hold her own—not even that."

The official statement to-night reads: "The allied attacks de-

(Continued on Page 2, Cols. 2 and 3.)

TO-DAY'S WAR SUMMARY

BRITISH AND FRENCH FORCES HAVE SMASHED THE GERMAN FRONT LINES on an area east and northeast of Ypres given by London reports as nine to eleven miles, and by Berlin as eighteen miles. Berlin, as usual, claims that the attacks of the Allies were shattered, only "local successes" being attained. This is apparently the agreed upon formula of the German reports now. In any event, it is the most generally used. The fighting, however, continues, and at all but one point the British held all the ground gained, including the village of Langemarck, where Canadians fought in the earlier months of the conflict. All the objectives for the day were gained and held in this new attack, with the exception of a portion of the high ground won north of the Menin road, where a bitter struggle was waged all day. The latest foe counter-attacks, delivered last night, in this neighborhood were smashed. Several guns and nearly two thousand prisoners have already been counted, while in the Lens-Loos area, where the Canadians on the previous day made such a fine gain, the prisoners now total nearly one thousand. The scene of the fighting is some thirty miles above Lens, where the Canadians have valiantly withstood repeated attacks by the Prussian Guards, whose dead lie heaped around Hill 70. LANGEMARCK IS NEAR THE RAILROAD (Continued on Page 2, Cols. 2 and 3.)

CANADIANS GET REWARD FOR BRAVERY

Many Are Gazetted for Honors for Bravery in the Field

TWO RECEIVE D.S.O.

(Canadian Associated Cable.) London, Aug. 16.—The following awards are gazetted to the Canadian force: Bar to Distinguished Service Order. Lieut.-Col. John Arthur Clark, during an assault displayed the utmost courage. Maj. Cluthbert Cole Wansborough organized flanking parties under heavy fire and captured a trench. Though severely wounded he remained in action. Distinguished Service Order. Maj. Alfred Blake Carey commanded a battalion with the greatest bravery and secured all the objectives. Maj. Milton John Francis showed great skill in defeating the enemy. Maj. Henry Rupert Linnell took charge of a critical situation and with the greatest bravery and skill held the position for five days. Capt. Harold Poole Stanley was the first into the enemy line, led a party and repulsed a counter-attack. Lieut. Desmond Odium Vicars, with two of his platoon, attacked fifty of the enemy, bayoneting several and taking eight prisoners. Maj. William Stewart Wood, with great courage, assisted in the capture and consolidation of important positions. Lieut. John Logan Gray, Mounted Rifles, commanded a company in an (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5.)

DISTILLING MUST STOP ON SEPT. 8

Important Announcement Made by the United States Food Controller

A FINAL WARNING

(Special Despatch to The Globe.) Washington, Aug. 16.—The Food Administration made the important ruling to-day that all processes for the production of distilled spirits for beverage purposes must stop at 11 o'clock on the night of Saturday, September 8. Any effort to contravene the law to permit the use of wheat, corn, rye, and other materials which had been hoarded, after that time, it was made plain, would be met with firm action. It has been reported that some distillers have bought up tremendous supplies, especially in the corn market, in the hope that they would be permitted to make it into distilled spirits after the date set. The Food Administration has received a large number of inquiries along that line, and as a result Mr. Hoover decided to put an end to any doubt that may have existed. The drastic ruling has nothing to do with spirits in hand, which will be considered later by the White House and the Food Administration. As a result of the stand taken, it is understood that a very great supply of corn and other foodstuffs which might have been turned into spirits, will be diverted to other purposes, because it will be physically impossible for the distillers to use all of the stocks in hand in the manufacture of spirits by Sept. 8th. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5.)

RUSS ADMIT RETIREMENT IN ROUMANIA

Strategic Withdrawal Made by Roumanians to the Voloshkani Line

TORPEDO-BOAT MINED

(Canadian Press Despatches.) Petrograd, Aug. 16.—The War Office announces a strategic withdrawal by the Roumanians to the Sovele-Monastirak-Voloshkani line. Russian forces on the Roumanian front withdrew under pressure to Munchellu and Monaso, and Roumanians to Movillitsa, in the Fokehani area. A Russian torpedo boat was destroyed by a mine in the Baltic. A German steamship was sunk in the Gulf of Bothnia by a Russian submarine. What Berlin Claims. Berlin, Aug. 16.—To-day's official statement reads: "Front of Archduke Joseph—in the mountains south of the Trotus Valley German and Austro-Hungarian troops during pursuit engagements broke down many times the resistance of enemy rear-guards. "Front of Field Marshal von Mackensen—North of Stavani and Pantulu Prussian and Bavarian regiments successfully warded off numerous attacks by Roumanian and fresh Russian forces. On the Sereth the enemy, who was still holding the western bank was driven back over the river by a powerful attack by our troops. Fifty-four officers, including some Frenchmen, 3,500 men, sixteen guns and over fifty machine guns remained in our hands." (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5.)

THE NEWS OF THE DAY

CONTENTS. Detailed weather report on page 6. Hill 70 loss to Canadians angers foe. Canadians sure they won't win. The many's man for Mayor in Hylan. War Summary (continued from page 1). Ex-Premier got \$100,000 from Gould. Manitoba wheat maximum price. Canadian casualties. Editorial: Text of Pope's note. House of Commons (continued from page 1). Local news. Nationalists go overboard. Local and legal news. Women's page. Sporting and marine news. 10-11. Financial and commercial. 12-13. Condensed advertisements. 14. Eaton's ad. and foreign news. TORONTO. The War Production Club are already preparing for the 1918 crops. Three severe storms broke over the city and in one hour and a quarter of rain fell. The steamer Turbina may be taken over by the Admiralty at the close of the present season. The Toronto District Trades Council by one vote rejected the proposal of the Canada Freedom League. Mr. W. B. Race, M.A., of Sault Ste. Marie, has been appointed Principal of the Ontario School for the Blind at Bramford. Mr. Charles W. Fanning, returning to the Department of Education. DOMINION. An alleged murderer was arrested in Barrie. Two Presbyterian congregations in Belleville propose to amalgamate. A farmer residing at Astorville, near North Bay, was killed by lightning. The "win-the-war" meeting at Kitchener was called off. Dr. Michael Clark failing to show up.