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THE TIDE OF WAR TURNING ALLIES GAINING GROUND

British Have Recaptured Albert, Morlancourt and Chipilly; the French Recapturing Noyon. The Whole British and French Front is Now Steady; the German Drive Has Been Checked and is Being Turned Back. The Magnificent Resistance of British and French to Their Great Onslaught Has Astounded the Germans Who Find That Their Short Lived Victory Has Already Cost Them 300,000 Men With a Forced Retirement Staring Them in the Face.

AFTERNOON DESPATCHES

BRITISH RECAPTURE MORLANCOURT AND CHIPILLY.

(Special to the Guardian.)

LONDON, March 28—The news from the Somme front is distinctly encouraging, the British having recaptured Morlancourt and Chipilly and advanced to Proyart.

The infantry fighting along the major portion of the British front in the new battle zone showed a marked slowing down this morning, indicating that the first phase of the German offensive had been finished. From the southern sector, however, came word that the Germans were still pressing the attack with great fury against the unwavering defence.

The enemy has paused in the northern sector, probably to re-organize and bring forward much needed artillery before beginning the second round against the stiffening opposition of the British.

GERMAN LOSSES FOR WEEK ESTIMATED AT 300,000.

(Special to the Guardian.)

LONDON, March 27—Hamilton Fyfe telegraphing the Mail on Wednesday, says that a cautious estimate of the enemy losses is between thirty and forty per cent, which the Mail calculates to be at least 300,000 for the week's fighting. Fyfe emphasizes the increasing fatigue of the Germans who are now putting divisions into the line a second time, while bringing divisions from Flanders and southern French fronts. Fyfe says some officer prisoners are not satisfied with the results and fear the offensive may be checked, owing to the ill successes of the first day.

BRITISH STANDING FIRM ALONG THE WHOLE LINE.

(Special to the Guardian.)

LONDON, March 28—The British front is standing firm along the whole line which appears to be the strongest it has occupied since the battle began, says Reuter's correspondent with the British Headquarters in France. Even at points where the lines are not strong, the correspondent adds, it is being held in very orderly array, alike of men and guns and nowhere is showing any signs of enforced retirement.

The enemy, says the correspondent, attacked at various points today but from all reports these efforts made no progress.

British airmen report the whole of the enemy front areas to be black with troops.

HAIG'S LATEST REPORT RAISES SPIRIT OF PUBLIC.

(Special to the Guardian.)

LONDON, March 28—Field Marshal Haig's latest reports have greatly raised the spirit of the public and the newspapers. Although uttering a note of warning that all danger has not passed, the newspapers consider the situation much improved.

VON LUDENDORFF DOUBTFUL AS TO RESULT.

(Special to the Guardian.)

AMSTERDAM, March 28—"A great battle has been fought and victory has been won but nobody can foresee what will result from it," said General Von Ludendorff. The General praised the British for their tenacious resistance, and continued: "The British believed they could rely on the strength of machinery. The employment of tanks and great numbers of machine guns is typical of their methods of warfare."

"The German infantry," the General adds, "had only one night's normal rest during five or six days of battle."

BRITISH ON LINE THEY CAN HOLD FIRMLY.

(Special to the Guardian.)

LONDON, March 28—Last night's news from the battefront confirms the hopeful impression formed early in the day, that the British now appear to be on a line they are able to hold firmly at least on the Somme and the Ancre rivers.

Farther south in the Roye-Noyon region, the situation is less well defined the Germans having made some progress west of Roye, but it is stated that both the French and British are bringing up reserves there. The correspondents also are showing greater confidence that the enemy will be held on this terrain.

GERMAN REPORT SIGNIFICANTLY REVERSED.

The German official communication of tonight was significantly reserved. It says that a slowly progressing battle is being fought and reports the crossing of the Ancre on Tuesday, while the British War Office statement shows that the Germans, who had crossed that stream, were thrown back today in counter-attacks.

BRITISH CAVALRY ACHIEVED BRILLIANT SUCCESS.

(Special to the Guardian.)

LONDON, March 28—Reuter's Correspondent at British headquarters says last night: "Our cavalry has been in action and achieved a brilliant success but no details have been given. Although the enemy is continuing to thrust hard along practically the whole front, the tendency of the struggle is setting steadily southwards, and consequently the French are bearing a growing share. Through the Somme area yesterday our airmen badly mauled the enemy. Very few anti-aircraft guns have yet been moved forward by the enemy while their airmen are so combated out of the skies that they are little disposed to join in combat."

MUST BE ONE COMMAND.

(Special to the Guardian.)

PARIS, March 27—The Temps says editorially: "There is no occasion henceforth to make a distinction between the British forces and our own. This time it is of paramount necessity that operations be conducted by a single chief, that there be no longer a British front and a French front. Command ought to be concentrated in a single hand, having absolute authority over all combatants, whatever they may be and independent of any other power. It is only on this absolutely essential condition that the forces rushed to the battefront will be utilized judiciously."

LATEST LAST NIGHT

DUNKIRK BOMBARDED BY LONG RANGE GUNS.

(Special to the Guardian.)

PARIS, March 28—Reports have been received that the Channel port of Dunkirk which has long been bombarded intermittently by the Germans with long range cannon has been under fire again for several days. The number of victims is placed as high as twenty and the material damage is said to have been severe.

GEN. HAIG REPLIES TO LLOYD-GEORGE.

(Special to the Guardian.)

LONDON, March 27—In response to Premier Lloyd-George's message to Field Marshal Haig that help was on the way, the Field Marshal today sent the following:

"The assurances that no effort will be spared at home to give us all assistance are of great encouragement to us. We will do all in our power to maintain the honor of the Empire in this hour of trial and to prove ourselves worthy of the trust reposed in us."

BRITISH CAPTURE PRISONERS AND GUNS.

(Special to the Guardian.)

LONDON, March 28—Prisoners and machine guns have been captured by the British, the War Office announces. The fighting continues fiercely on both sides of the Somme. This morning the enemy opened a heavy bombardment on the British defences east of Arras. An attack is developing in this section. Repeated attacks were made by the enemy along the valley of the Somme, in the neighborhood of Beaumont Hamel, Puisieux and Moyenne Ville. They were all repulsed.

CANADIANS IN THE FIGHT.

(Special to the Guardian.)

LONDON, March 28—It is understood a part of the Canadian army corps is now engaged in the struggle fighting shoulder to shoulder with other British, French and Americans, keeping up their reputation in giving a splendid account of themselves.

3,000 TURK PRISONERS TAKEN.

(Special to the Guardian.)

LONDON, March 28—The entire Turkish force in the Hit area, in Mesopotamia, has been captured or destroyed by the British, the War Office announces, three thousand prisoners were taken.

GERMANS COUNTING UNHATCHED CHICKENS.

(Special to the Guardian.)

AMSTERDAM, March 28—The German newspapers are already counting the German gains. "It is self evident," says the Cologne Volks Zeitung, "after what is now happening we can no longer conclude peace on the terms which were ready to accept a week ago. The enemy will be brought to a submissive spirit and forced to grant everything we need in the future especially in colonies and raw materials."

LONDON, March 27—Arthur S. Draper, the well known war correspondent, on Tuesday summed up the situation as follows:

The battle front extended northward to Arras, the centre of another gigantic enemy attack. The crisis of the terrific struggle still has not been reached. The situation must be regarded with the keenest anxiety and the enemy is throwing in everything.

The new thrust at Arras, if possible, is heavier than the drive on the Somme, where Anglo-French troops held the old lines from which was launched the offensive of 1916. On the Somme battle front the Germans have shown signs of exhaustion, though sheer momentum is carrying them forward.

Amiens, a centre of great strategic importance, is covered by Haig's gallant troops. Tremendous success is being brought to bear on the northern end of the Albert-Roye line. Seventy odd divisions, roughly 800,000 bayonets, have been hurled into the world's greatest battle by the enemy and his reserves are still moving up. He has made heavy captures in men,

guns and material, but what he has accomplished falls short of a decision. The Germans have dropped behind the schedule of the Kaiser who, from St. Quentin, watching the struggle upon which is staked his dynasty, must be sharing the anxiety of his military leaders, who already have suffered probably 250,000 casualties.

The very fact that the Kaiser is making the final gamble of the war means that the battle will continue some weeks, and that both sides will throw in an ever increasing number of troops until a decision is reached. Coolly and calmly Petain and Haig are waiting the psychological moment to spring their counter-measures.

Petain must block the way to Paris. Haig must guard the channel ports. Both have large reserves. Along the Albert-Roye line the Allies are reorganizing their forces, while in the north, before Arras, they are handling the new problem of defending this sector, which fortunately is one of the strongest on the British front. The Canadians have come into action. On the Somme and at Albert and Roye there are centres of terrific battles.

MILITARY MEDAL MAN RETURNS

Corporal Robert A. Small arrived in the city last night after an absence of sixteen years.

He has the proud distinction of wearing on his breast the military medal ribbon won by conspicuous gallantry and heroism at the front.

Corporal Small enlisted in the Yukon soon after the war—in the fall of 1914—and went overseas with a Yukon machine gun unit. There was considerable trouble experienced in unloading the red tape before this Yukon battery was allowed to go to the front as a separate unit, but everything was finally cleared up and the men crossed in June, 1915, and were attached to the 4th Division.

Corporal Small saw 14 months of highly strenuous fighting, taking part in the great Somme drive, the battles of the Somme, Lens and Vimy. At the latter place he was badly gassed, not yet having fully recovered from the effects of the Hun poison.

He is on furlough, and though expecting to return to Halifax soon, will be in the city for several weeks.

Needless to say, Corporal Small is glad to be home again after such a long absence, especially under such conditions and his many friends are equally glad and proud to welcome him home.

He was welcomed by Mayor G. D. Wright, City Recorder Martin, and Major C. Leigh, and was driven to the home of his brother, Mr. J. Edward Small, of the P. E. I. R., in the mayor's equipage.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere

CALL FOR MORE CANADIAN TROOPS.

(Special to the Guardian.)

OTTAWA, March 28—Militia Headquarters makes the following announcement:

"A request has been received by cable from the overseas authorities for the immediate organization and despatch overseas of a Canadian tank battalion consisting of 87 officers and 700 other ranks, a certain proportion of which must have special technical and mechanical qualifications. The formation of this unit will be undertaken forthwith and arrangements are under way by which it is hoped that personnel of the kind required for this work can be obtained with the least possible delay. As this is the first opportunity which has occurred for a long period to supply a complete self contained Canadian unit for service in France it is considered that there will be no difficulty in obtaining the requisite men in record time by voluntary enlistment. Also it affords an opportunity to appoint 87 officers who will be selected from all Canada according to suitability through headquarters of the various districts."

FRENCH AND BRITISH MAKE SPLENDID DRIVES, CAPTURING PRISONERS.

(Special to the Guardian.)

LONDON, March 28—French troops this morning counter-attacked with great dash and drove back the enemy on a front of ten kilometers to a depth of three kilometers southward of Noyon. This announcement was made in a British official summary of the situation issued this evening. The summary adds that the Germans last night entered Montdidier. (A millimetre is about three fifths of a mile.)

German artillery this morning started an intense bombardment between Achilleville and the Souchez river, south of Lens, but up to the time of the filing of this despatch at 10 a. m., no infantry action had been reported. The Germans made several assaults near Rossignol Wood but on each occasion were driven back. Near Sully Laurette another engagement occurred and here also the British maintained themselves and secured prisoners. The Germans are continuing to bring up artillery and rush in new troops from various parts of the line for the continuation of the drive.

SEVERAL DISTINCT GAINS BY BRITISH.

(Special to the Guardian.)

LONDON, March 28—In the last 24 hours the Germans have made but one comparatively trifling gain as the result of numerous massed attacks along the whole front, says Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters. For the British there may be claimed several distinct local successes either in com-

PROCEEDINGS IN PROV'L LEGISLATURE

Messrs. J. D. Stewart and Dr. McDonald, New Members Make Their Debut in Excellent Speeches.

In moving the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne, Mr. James D. Stewart, K. C., on Wednesday evening said:

Mr. Speaker, I would like to make a few observations with respect to some matters of public interest which are referred to in His Honour's Speech. It is, I take it, a usage which dates very far back in the history of Parliamentary procedure that upon a young member of the House and, if possible, new member shall fall the duty of moving the reply to the Speech from the Throne; and it seems to me to be a usage almost barbarous in its severity that a new member, before he has had any opportunity of becoming acquainted with Parliamentary procedure or the rules of debate, must take part in debate and leave himself open to the possibility of violating those rules. It is in that unfortunate position that I find myself on this occasion, and I trust that if I be guilty of a violation of those rules and practices it may be attributed to my inexperience rather than otherwise. I must confess that, mixed with that feeling of diffidence, I also have a certain feeling of pride, which may be pardoned when I explain its cause. I have been elected to represent a constituency which has sent to this House some of its most illustrious representatives. Far back in the history of this province, Georgetown District was represented in this House by the late Hon. Mr. Haviland, who was one of the most prominent figures in the history of the province during his time. He was, I think, I judge of the Supreme Court and also a Lieutenant Governor of the province. Subsequently the Georgetown district was represented by Hon. Andrew A. Macdonald, who was also a Lieutenant Governor of this province and was afterwards a member of the Senate of Canada. Coming down to my own time, the Hon. D. Gordon for many years sat on the floor of this House and, although a self-made man, rose to the position of Leader of his Party. Then I come to perhaps the most distinguished of all, the gentleman whom I have the honour to immediately succeed as representative of the Georgetown district. I think yesterday the hon. member for St. Peter's Bay made the statement that a man must die in order to receive his due meed of praise. I do not know whether he intended to imply by that, that it was an improper thing to praise the living, but I think that for my purpose the gentleman to whom I refer might be considered as dead—that is, politically dead. He has been exalted or translated from this earthly scene of political contention and strife, to the calm and serene air of the Bench; and I would like to say that, in my opinion at least, there nev-

er was a man in the public life of this province who possessed the strength of the indomitable perseverance, the industry, energy and ability of the late Leader of the Government, who has just been exalted to the position of Chief Justice of the Province. (Applause.)

Mr. Stewart then referred sympathetically to the death of the late Mr. Mr. Innis and also to the death since last session of Hon. Archibald J. Macdonald, formerly a member of the House for a very long number of years. He had represented the Georgetown district for a period of years that amounted almost to the lifetime of an ordinary man, and during all that time he was defeated at only one election, and by a small number of votes. He commanded in an eminent degree the respect and admiration of everyone who knew him and it was not beneath the dignity of the leaders of the party from time to time to seek his advice upon very important subjects. In his death the province lost one of its finest citizens, and his community a general and companionable gentleman.

Mr. Stewart proceeded to discuss the question of winter communication. The attention of the public, he said, had been so fully and completely occupied with the events of tremendous consequence taking place in Europe, that sufficient importance had not been attached to the performance of the car-ferry steamer during the present war. Ever since Confederation, this had been a vexed question in connection with our province. He was not so old, but he could remember when the "Northern Light" was plying between Georgetown and Picou during the winter months. She was followed by the "Stanley," and during the first winter this steamer pilled between Georgetown and Picou the people of the province were almost led to believe that she was going to solve the difficulty, as she had interrupted round daily trips; but that happened to be an unusually favorable season when there was open water between the two harbors pretty nearly throughout the whole winter. But people were soon disillusioned. A severe winter came, and although the "Stanley" was splendid she was found unequal to the difficulty. She was followed by the "Minto" and the "Earl Grey," both good steamers, but neither of them adequate to the successful solution of the problem of winter communication. In the election campaign of 1911 Sir Robert Borden visited this province and made a promise to the people that if his party were returned to power he would place a car-ferry at the Capes; and the magnific-

(Continued on page two)

QUEBEC PARISHES IN PRAYER FOR VICTORY

QUEBEC, March 27.—On the occasion of the great battle which is raging in France, special services were held in all the Roman Catholic churches here last Sunday.

These services were held, it was understood, at the wish of His Eminence Cardinal Beaudry, as expressed in a circular letter which was read at the morning services in all the churches of the diocese.

His Eminence asked the pastors to exhort their parishioners to prayers and penitence in order that the Allies might obtain victory and peace might be restored to the world.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

COMING EVENTS, ANNOUNCEMENTS, MEETINGS, ETC.

**Reserve April 19th "Ye Olde time Concerts" in People's Theatre, 4249.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia

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Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

ALBERT AND NOYON RETAKEN.

A report received last night states that the British have retaken Albert while the French are holding Noyon and Monchy.