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## ALL GERMAN ATTACKS HAVE BEEN REPULSED

Although Fierce Fighting Still Continues it is Evident that the German Blow has Spent its Force and the Unbreakable British Line Still Holds. Ten German Divisions Broke Themselves Against the British Wall of Steel and Failed to Dent it. The French Have Recaptured Several Positions and Taken Prisoners.

(Special to the Guardian.)  
LONDON, April 19—Generally speaking the British battle line is more secure than it has been for days, justifying the belief that the enemy may be held in their positions. The arrival of French support is regarded as most important. They are described as splendidly seasoned men.

HAIG'S TROOPS CAME THROUGH ORDEAL WITH COLOURS FLYING.

Field Marshal Haig's troops yesterday had to meet one of the severest tests yet put upon them in withstanding a German effort to broaden the salient created before the early impetus of the German drive in the Lys battlefield was spent. They came through the ordeal with colours flying and completely stopped the Germans onrush.

GENERAL CURRIE'S ORDER TO THE CANADIANS.

"Canadians, in this fearful hour, I command you and I trust you to fight as you have never fought with all your strength, with all your determination with all your tranquil courage. On many a hard fought field of battle you have overcome this enemy and with God's help you shall achieve victory once more." (Signed) A. W. Currie, Lieut-General, Commanding Canadian Corps.

GERMANS GAINED FOOTING BUT WERE EJECTED BY BELGIANS WHO TOOK 600 PRISONERS.

The Germans gained a footing in the Belgian advance position but they were thrown out after a fight lasting nearly all day. The Belgians took six hundred prisoners, including many officers belonging to seven different regiments, which represented one Bavarian, two Prussian and one marine infantry division.

ITALIANS COMING TO WESTERN FRONT.

(Special to the Guardian.)  
ROME, April 18—Premier Orlando announced in the Chamber of Deputies today that Italian troops will be despatched to the battlefield in France. The announcement which was received with a storm of applause was as follows: "Italy, which follows with determination the heroic efforts of the Anglo-French troops on the Western front, could not remain absent from the battlefields of France, she wishes to bring to her Allies tangible proof of solidarity and very soon the colors of Italian regiments will fly over the fields of Picardy beside those of the French, British, American, Belgian and Portuguese, thus sealing the union which exists between the Allied peoples and governments."

(Special to the Guardian.)  
An enemy army of 125,000 was hurled back leaving thousands of dead behind. The divisions, including fresh reserves, drove furiously against the British defences between Givency and St. Venant. Others hammered at British ground near Kemmel. All were repulsed.

FIELD MARCHAL HAIG'S REPORT.

(Special to the Guardian.)  
LONDON, April 18—Field Marshal Haig's report tonight says: "There has been severe fighting again today on the greater part of the Lys battlefield. From LaBassee Canal at Givency to the Lys river, east of St. Venant a bombardment was reported this morning followed by strong hostile attacks all of which have been repulsed. The losses inflicted on the attacking German infantry by our fire are again reported to have been extremely heavy and over 200 prisoners have been taken. The struggle has been particularly fierce in the neighbourhood of Givency where the enemy made determined efforts without success to retrieve his position."

previous failures. The fighting in this locality has not yet ceased and the activity of the enemy's artillery is continuing on the whole of this front. Later in the day further attacks, accompanied by heavy shelling developed against our positions south of Kemmel and were repulsed. Beyond considerable artillery activity in different sectors particularly south and north of the Somme, there is nothing of special interest to report from the British front."

(Special to the Guardian.)  
PARIS, April 18—The French forces in the region of Amiens have captured a portion of the Senecal Wood and made advances against the German positions on several other sectors according to the official communication follows: "We have attacked various enemy positions on the Avre on a front of four kilometers between Thernes and Mailly-Rainval. East of the Avre we have made progress and west of it we have taken the greater part of the Senecal Wood and carried our line to the outskirts of Castel. Further south we reached the slopes west of the heights dominating the Avre. The number of prisoners taken by us exceeds, up to the present, 500 of whom fifteen are officers. We captured several machine guns. It is confirmed that an enemy raid last night east of Curriere's Wood was deadly for our assaults. We found about forty German bodies on the ground. We took 20 prisoners, including one officer."

(Special to the Guardian.)  
LONDON, April 19—The famous leaning virgin at the top of the Albert cathedral, now behind the German lines, was shot down by German artillery on Tuesday, says a dispatch from British headquarters in France. The statue, which is not known, the correspondent adds, whether the destruction of the statue was an act of vandalism or an accident.

LEANING VIRGIN FALLS FROM ALBERT CATHEDRAL

LONDON, April 19—The famous leaning virgin at the top of the Albert cathedral, now behind the German lines, was shot down by German artillery on Tuesday, says a dispatch from British headquarters in France. The statue, which is not known, the correspondent adds, whether the destruction of the statue was an act of vandalism or an accident.

## PROCEEDINGS IN THE PROV' L LEGISLATURE

Debate on Budget Continued. Sir Charles Dalton Disposes of Criticism by Leader of Opposition.

HON. SIR CHARLES DALTON followed the Leader of the Opposition in the debate on the Budget. He spoke on Thursday afternoon, and like the Premier, was brief and to the point, spending no valuable time repeating platitudes and threshing over straw. He refrained from going into the past, but pointed out rather some of the important things that are still to be done. His speech did not occupy more than 20 minutes, but that time was ample for him to dispose effectively of the criticisms of the Leader of the Opposition, who had spoken for upwards of three hours.

SIR CHARLES DALTON began by expressing surprise at the sudden change of Mr. Bell, who appeared to have been only properly getting into stride when he rather abruptly sat down. The Leader of the Opposition had repeated things that had been said in the House, and on the platform for several years. He had charged the Government with creating too many commissions, but he (Mr. Bell) himself could be held responsible for a certain expensive commission which held three sessions.

MR. BELL: What commission?  
SIR CHARLES DALTON: The Elections Commission. One session was held in Georgetown, one at St. John's and one at Prince George. The voters were assembled at those different points on that day, and at other they had discussed the matter and decided on it. I am sure the Leader of the Opposition had nothing to congratulate himself upon. He has spoken about the Report of the Commission was emphatic and decisive enough, but it was not the kind of Report the Leader of the Opposition likes to see.

Continuing, Sir Charles Dalton said that there had been a great deal of talk which was very wise and sound, but he had had three opportunities of passing judgment on the record of the Government, and by their unqualified verdict they showed that they paid not the slightest attention to the oratory of the Leader of the Opposition. As a result of the election which he needlessly put the people to the expense of, the majority in the House was for the Government while the Opposition was weakened to that extent.

During the present session the Leader of the Opposition, in common with his followers had acquiesced in everything the Government had done and had engaged in unnecessary criticism—up to a certain point. At this point, however, the Leader of the Opposition seemed to have come to himself. It reminded him (the speaker) of a true incident in this province. A man had a very vicious horse which he could not get rid of. He had tried to get rid of it in many ways, but he had failed. He had administered a dose of something to the horse, and the man took him to a Gypsy Camp and succeeded in trading him. The Gypsy got him started down the road and the horse was aggressive and pleasing, quiet for a short distance, but the effect of the medicine wore off and he also came to himself and kicked everything clear of himself. Having found himself, and kicked the traces, he was, like the Leader of the Opposition, once more in his natural element. Whatever had caused the trouble had passed and he was so agreeable for a while had undoubtedly lost its efficacy, as was evident from the fact that he was once again digging up the dead past and discussing things that nobody had any interest in. Of course, the first question that naturally arose in the mind of the Leader of the Opposition when he regained consciousness was the Sanatorium. He seemed to have a troubled feeling about it. He (Sir Charles Dalton) would call Mr. Bell's state of mind, in connection with the Sanatorium, a disease, and he thought the most suitable name for that ailment would be "Sanatophobia."

That question was discussed over and over again in the House, and unfortunately on one occasion a member of the Military Hospitals Commission happened to be present when Mr. Bell was rehearsing one of his discreditable speeches on the subject, and the stranger left on the subject, and a very poor opinion of the tactics of the Leader of the Opposition, to put it mildly, and no opinion at all of the "arguments" adduced by him.

SIR CHARLES DALTON went on to deplore the fact that at this extremely critical stage of the war, when the common anxiety is so tense, and the news bulletins, which are so alarming are looked forward to with fear and trembling—while such a simple matter as a war and voted down by the whole Opposition—a paltry sum for the purpose of helping to win the war! This would show what their national honor and patriotism were like when it came to putting their professions into practice. Sir Charles Dalton held that from the first of the war until the present moment the Opposition in the House had not done a single act to prove their patriotism. When the Election of the Opposition, at a meeting at which Sir Charles Dalton was present, made the statement that the British Government had no need of more men, that they had more men than

they wanted, and that Conscription was unnecessary and that the men in the trenches were starving, he wondered if the Leader of the Opposition thought now that there were too many men, when reports showed the enemy to be against us three or four to one! Sir Charles stated that extraordinary measures were necessary in the case of the Allies was to be upheld, the cause that meant the salvation of the world.

The Leader of the Opposition seemed to think that the Health Tax was all intended for the Sanatorium. The Health and War Taxes were so closely allied, he pointed out, that they could not be separated.

The Leader of the Opposition in the course of his address had made the statement that health was above all the most important consideration; and that was exactly what the Government had been trying to impress on the House for several years. The most important demand on the health tax was Falkland Asylum. The expense there increased year by year, as the cost of living advanced, and owing to circumstances that could not be controlled. This was a very desirable place to spend some of the tax on. Then there was the Infirmary and the Home for Consumptives and there where money was needed to be spent. And that was not all. The Leader of the Opposition suggested the appointment of doctors to go around and visit the schools and inspect them, and yet he voted against a small tax for health!

If the Government were disposed to carry out his suggestion and appoint doctors to visit all the schools, where would the money come from? Sir Charles Dalton further pointed out that there were three hospitals, two of which received \$500,000 and the other \$400,000; and there were two orphanages. The Leader of the Opposition ignored all these things and would give them nothing. When the Leader of the Opposition and his followers voted against the tax he felt like taking a snapshot of the crowd. The Kaiser would be pleased to receive it.

In regard to the Prohibition Commission, the Leader of the Opposition had stated he had nothing against the principle of the Commission. That was all very well, but when the Act incorporating the Commission was before the House last year the Opposition voted against it.

The Leader of the Opposition suggested that attention should be paid to Home Gardens. Well, this only showed how far behind the times he was, for this was a matter that had been done for the last three or four years.

SIR CHARLES DALTON, in conclusion, said that the Premier had covered the ground admirably and he need not say more, and he urged on the members the importance of time and the desirability of brevity in speech, so that they might be able to get home and attend to their duties which were more essential to the nation than discussing worn-out questions.

RHEIMS NOW A PILE OF RUINS

(Special to the Guardian.)  
PARIS, April 19—Rheims, which has been on fire for a week is now nothing but a great pile of smoking ruins. During the past week the Germans have fired more than 100,000 shells into the heart of the city, according to the correspondent of Le Matin and flames from the burning buildings can be seen by aviators 60 and 70 miles away.

Schooner Arrives After 64 Days

(Special to the Guardian.)  
ST. JOHN'S, Nfld., April 19—The schooner Jean Campbell, 64 days from Halifax with a crew of four, arrived here yesterday after having been given up as lost and relatives of the crew put on mourning.

HOLLAND WILLING TO COME TO TERMS

AMSTERDAM, April 19—The Dutch government, Doctor London, the former minister, announced in the second chamber yesterday, is prepared to accept the American government's proposal to send three ship loads of grain to Holland on condition that Holland sends three ships of about the same tonnage to America.

FIRE ALARM LAST NIGHT

A bad fire occurred about midnight in the Morris block, in the apartments occupied by the Confederation Life. The alarm rang in at 5 minutes to 12 and the firemen appeared on the scene with their usual promptness. On arrival they broke in the doors and building being filled with smoke it was at first difficult to locate the fire. It was finally discovered in the cellar where some rubbish had been smouldering, but fortunately the blaze did not reach the building. It was easily extinguished. Practically no damage was caused.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia

## WAR SITUATION CLEARLY EXPLAINED AT SECRET SESSION

The Prime Minister Discusses Gravity of Situation. Germany was Determined to Crush British Army and Canada Must be Prepared.

Premier Borden in explaining the war situation at the recent secret session of Parliament, after reading the confidential information received from the British Government said: "The enemy had clearly disclosed his intention to make a supreme effort to destroy the British army on the western front as an effective fighting force. To this end he had adopted measures placing every man in the German Empire between the ages of 17 and 60 at the disposal of the Government, reducing the age limit for military service, and re-organizing his formations in the field. His forces and reserves for striking at the western front had been enormously increased by the withdrawal of Russia from the war. The employment of Landwehr and Landstrum formations for the defence of the eastern front, the use of these formations to supply individual men as drafts to replace casualties in France and Flanders, their places being taken in turn by the youngest recruits for purposes of training, the cessation of war wastage in the east and the transfer in addition of a large number of Austro-Hungarian troops—considering all these factors, the Russian withdrawal had increased the potential enemy strength on the western front, including Italy, by possibly as many as 1,600,000 men without taking into account the reserves which would otherwise have been necessary for the Russian front."

INTENTION OF ENEMY IS TO DESTROY BRITISH ARMY.

France had made already enormous sacrifices, and she would continue her heroic and glorious effort to the end. The Government of the United Kingdom had accordingly initiated the most drastic measures for maintaining their effective reserves and providing the necessary reserves for the future.

The military effort already made by the United Kingdom, France and the Dominion was shown by means of detailed confidential information as to the strength of the forces which have been raised by each.

As to the position confronting this Dominion, it was apparent that an attack upon the Canadian army corps in full force must be expected. No one could say when, but in view of the strategic value of their position there could be no doubt they must be prepared to meet any attack launched by the enemy, and the country must be prepared to provide reinforcements to make good all losses. The Government had been in communication with the overseas military authorities and as the result of the most careful consideration the clear conclusion had been reached that if the Canadian army corps was to be maintained as an effective

fighting force, additional measures must be taken. The Canadian army corps must be maintained;

FRANCE HAS MADE ENORMOUS SACRIFICES.

no one could question that. There was therefore no other alternative before the Government but to propose further measures for recruiting the needed reinforcements. These measures had been formulated and announced.

With regard to the shipping situation, the Prime Minister pointed out that Allied and neutral ocean-going tonnage, estimated at 33,000,000 tons at the beginning of the war, had been reduced at the end of 1917 by a net loss of 2,500,000 tons, that is about 8 per cent, while British tonnage, considered separately, had suffered a reduction of 20 per cent, the tonnage being 18,000,000 at the outbreak of war and the net loss, taking into account new construction as in the other case, being 3,500,000 tons.

THE POSITION ONE OF EXTREME GRAVITY.

In conclusion the Prime Minister urged that it must be recognized that the position was one of extreme gravity. In view of the issues involved Germany must be defeated. There could be no other alternative. And to this end Canada must provide all the assistance in her power. We must supply the men necessary to keep our divisions up to full strength no matter what casualties were suffered and we must so organize our remaining human power as to maintain and if possible increase our agricultural production.

Following the Prime Minister's statement a brief discussion ensued, those who took part in it being Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir Sam Hughes and General McWorm. The members of the Senate attended the session, that House having adjourned for the purpose.

Stormy Day in House of Commons

(Special to the Guardian.)  
OTTAWA, April 19—The stormiest day in the life and times of the Union government, is a fair description of yesterday's sitting of Parliament. The members assembled with taut nerves and arguments sharpened by the discussion of the new conscription bill. It was held over for twenty-four hours at the request of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, but just as everybody was prepared to relax, the Premier threw the war appropriation bill into the arena.

Guerrilla warfare ensued in which the Opposition benches for things in general, confided from the cross benches, aimed the burblings of the first contingent, riddled from the rear by a machine gunfire re the omission of returned soldiers' names from the Canadian record and subjected to a rain of gas shells from all direction in regard to the appointment of the Director of Public Information.

This week's Ottawa news indicates a probability that the famous Royal Northwest Mounted Police will shortly go to the front as a distinct cavalry unit. The officers and men have long desired this. They have repeatedly volunteered en masse, being promised "their time would come." Now it would seem they are to have their chance, and if so the record of the world's most remarkable and distinguished semi-military police, a body that has brought high distinction to Canada with honor to itself, will be closed with splendid finesse.

M.G.H. Gibbons outlines sketchily in today's Daily News the outstanding characteristics of the R.N.W.M.P. and the part it has played in the making of Canada. It is a story to stir the blood and thrill Canadian readers with pride in their compatriots, these red riders of the wind swept plains.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere

Order Likely Today For Call to Men

(Special to the Guardian.)  
OTTAWA, April 19—If the plans of the government succeed the resolution giving parliamentary sanction to the Order-in-Council amending the M.S.A. so as to call out immediately any classes will be put through the House of Commons and the Senate today. If necessary parliament may sit all night. If the resolution passes the two chambers in time, the Royal proclamation will be issued tomorrow calling out all men between the ages of 20 and 23. They will have ten days to report.

COMMANDER WYATT ACQUITTED OF MANSLAUGHTER

HALIFAX, April 19—Commander Frederick Wyatt, R.N., who was chief examining officer at the Port of Halifax in the time of the Mont Blanc collision, which resulted in the Halifax explosion on December sixth last, and later arrested on a charge of manslaughter, was late this afternoon acquitted in the Supreme Court by a jury after being out a short time.

THE WEATHER TEMPERATURE, TIDE, MOON, ETC

The tide will be high this morning at 7:45; tomorrow at 8:34 and Monday at 9:16; it will be high tonight at 7:10, tomorrow at 8:22, and Monday at 9:24.

The sun sets this evening at 8:08; tomorrow at 8:08 and Monday at 8:10; it rises tomorrow morning at 6:35; Monday 6:24 and Tuesday at 6:22.

The moon sets tomorrow morning at 5:07 and Monday at 5:27.

There was a new moon on Wednesday, April 10th, at 11:34 p.m.

The first quarter of the moon will be on Wednesday April 17th at 11:08 p.m.

The length of today will be thirteen hours and forty-one minutes, and of tomorrow thirteen hours and forty-four minutes.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

## Great War Pending

(Special to the Guardian.)  
WASHINGTON, April 19—Announcement is made that arrangements have been completed for President Wilson, by the government of France for a war painting, "On Guard for Liberty," painted by J. Berne Bellecourt. In the foreground is a French Poilus standing guard over the prostrate Prussian Eagle, with America's army advancing from the background which shows the Statue of Liberty. To one side is a symbolic portrait of a ruined and devastated France.

BRITAIN'S OLDEST M. P. DEAD.

(Special to the Guardian.)  
BELFAST, IRELAND, April 19—Samuel Young the oldest member of the House of Commons died here today.

## CONDENSED SPECIALS

WANTED A CHAMBERMAID, Apply at Strathcona Hotel, 4624-4-1831.

TO LET A FLAT PARTLY FURNISHED. Apply at this Office, 4641-4-19M31.

WANTED—BY THE FIRST OF MAY, a girl for general housework. Apply at Guardian Office, 4661.

Mr. C. Dennis, city, is visiting his sister, Mrs. Charles M. Williams, of Fredericton, N.B.

WANTED—TO RENT THREE UNFURNISHED rooms for family of two. Apply at this office, 2597-2-16M1f

FARADOR MACHINE TO LET BY week or month. Apply to 234 Easton St., 600-10-12M1f

HEAVY BROWN PAPER FOR sale. Excellent for putting under oilcloth or carpets. Apply at The Guardian Office, 732-10-M1f

NEW BARBER SHOP—MR. JACK Higgins the well-known barber, has again opened a shop on Queen St., next to Loneragan's Restaurant.

TO LET HOUSE OF SIX ROOMS, with modern conveniences, in good situation, ten minutes walk from Post Office. Apply to Post Office Box 279 City, 4671-4-20M31pd.

THE FARADOR HAS EFFECTED hundreds of cures in P. E. Island. For sale or to lease. All rental money goes toward the purchase of the machine. W. E. Enman, Representative, 226 Richmond St., Charlottetown, 4604-4-17M3wks

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

## ISLANDER FIGURES AMONG WAR HEROES

Corpl. Archie Lefurgey of St. Eleanors Covered Retirement Until He Was The Last Wounded Man Who Could Get Away.

THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE, 20 Cockspar street, London, April 19, has received a notice of heroism of the Canadian soldiers are trickling through wherever wounded men from the recent offensive foregather. One of the greatest stories centres around a mere straggler, Pte. Haywood of Toronto, attached to the machine-gun squadron. On March 24, near the rank of the oncoming Germans was a man who, by cavalry and machine guns, but there seemed no end to the enemy, who threatened to overwhelm our boys by sheer numbers. A machine-gun crew was all wiped out save Haywood and Pte. Stracey.

At length both were wounded. Stracey held on as long as possible, and was urged to retire and have his wounds dressed and save himself from certain destruction by the enemy's horses, but flatly refused to budge, continuing to pour death and destruction from his gun.

Escaped comrades say Haywood alone wiped out hundreds of the enemy. He simply could not miss them, realizing the importance of his defence to his comrades, slowly retiring, the gallant boy grimly went on with his work until he was killed where he stood.

Haywood joined in Toronto, leaving the farm on which he was working in Eastern Ontario when war broke out.

CPL. LEFURGEY'S HEROIC ACT

Hardly less splendid is the story of Corporal Lefurgey, of Prince Edward Island, first contingent. During the first stages of the retreat, on March 22, Lefurgey, rifle in hand, bravely covered a retirement. He was ably aided by the last wounded man who could get away. "Absolutely one of the coolest men I ever saw," says a comrade, himself wounded and in hospital.

(Corporal Lefurgey above referred to is Archie Lefurgey, son of Mrs. Thomas Lefurgey, St. Eleanors, who has received official intimation that her son was wounded.)

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

## 3,000 Men Strike In New Glasgow, N.S.

NEW GLASGOW, April 17.—New Glasgow seems doomed to be in the throes of a gigantic labor trouble. For some days a dispute over recognition of the Union has been going on between the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company and the workmen. The company have absolutely refused to treat with the Union or its officials, but they are willing to deal with a committee of their own workmen and discuss matters respecting wages or employment. This the men will not accept and a general strike has been declared.

The plants effected are the Scotia Steel plant, the Eastern Car plant, the Albion Machine Company (Stellarton), the shell shop of J. W. Cummings and Son and possibly the collieries in the County. There is every likelihood that fully five thousand men will be idle.

when in charge of a party of Canadian who blew up the German wire defences on the occasion of a raid. Strange adventures befell Pte. Doyle of Bellefleur, Irish descent. He was engaged at the C.P.R. shops at Westport, close to Winnipeg, when the war broke out. Doyle, who was in a charge on March 20, was wounded, and fell surrounded by six Germans. The enemy spoke English freely, and much to Doyle's surprise, gave their own soldiers orders in English to stop firing. He was too badly wounded to get up. The Germans lifted him to his feet and took him prisoner. Before they could get far, a squadron appeared and the Germans halted, leaving Doyle on the ground. Doyle says he fully expected they would put him "out of business," but today he feels happy, with his leg wounded, as he lies in a fine Canadian hospital in England, carefully tended by Canadian doctors and nurses. He blesses the squadron for rescuing him from brutal hands.

A LUCKY ESCAPE

Parrier Sergeant Brindley thinks himself a lucky man to be alive today. In the great work with the cavalry on March 30, Brindley had charge of a pack horse, and was unharmed. Seeing a private wounded, Brindley picked him up and put him across his horse, when an enemy shot, fired at point-blank range, finished the wounded man and brought down the horse. Brindley was surrounded by the enemy, a big German, aiming at Brindley's head, brought his gun hard down. Brindley, who fell, had instantaneously thrown up his arms, and the German gun came down on his wrist instead of his head, breaking the form.

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