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"SORRY WORLD IF FOR ANY CAUSE THE ALLIES SHOULD FAIL TO WIN"

But Lloyd George Sees in Valor of First Americans in Battle and Resolution of French an Assurance of Victory.

LONDON, June 9.—Premier David Lloyd George, in replying to a toast to the success of the Entente Allied arms at the dinner of the Printers society of London, tonight, said that Britishers have made unsurpassed sacrifices for a great purpose and a high ideal.

"One of the most encouraging things," the Premier continued, "was the superb valor and the trained skill with which the Americans have taken their part in the struggle and defeated the foe. It is a most encouraging thing because there has been a great flow of those troops and we were depending on them."

"If for any cause the Allies fail to succeed it will be a sorry world to live in," Mr. Lloyd George said.

"It is impossible to exaggerate the importance of the significance of the issue with which we are confronted today," he declared.

"The fate of the world, the destinies of men and the lives of generations would be fashioned by the failure or triumph of our cause."

Cause Worth Paying the Price

"If the Prussians should succeed today, they would fling back civilization into the dark dungeons of the past. We are paying a big price, a sad price, for victory, but the sum total of human wretchedness which has been paid will not equal in value that which we are defending."

"We are passing through an anxious day and the crisis is not yet past, but with stout hearts we shall win through and then, we to the plague. In the interest of civilization, in the interest of the human race, it must be stamped out. You cannot allow it to come again to darken the lives of millions and desolate millions of homes."

In his reference to the Americans, the Premier said: "I have just returned from France, where I met a

French statesman who had been at the battle front soon after an engagement where the Americans fought. He was full of admiration, not merely for their superb valor but the trained skill in which they attacked and defeated the foe. His report of the conduct of the American troops, a divisions which has been in action for the first time, was one of the most encouraging things that I have heard. We know that whenever they appear in the battle line they will fight in a way worthy of the great traditions of their great country. This is in itself a source of support, sustenance and encouragement to all those who, with anxious hearts, are watching the conflict going on in France."

Hammer Blows Harden Good Metal

In conclusion Premier Lloyd George said: "We have faced a great crisis. We have heard Von Ludendorff's threat of hammer blows. Hammer blows would crush poor metal, but they harden and consolidate good metal. There is good metal in British hearts and it has stood the test of centuries. It will stand this, so will that gallant people across the channel who are fighting for the honor of their native land."

"I never saw a sign of wavering in any French face. They are full of courage and determination, and it is a united France more than ever."

"Unity and resolution are two qualities we need. We have sunk our political differences. We have bigger things to think about. These controversies will come again, but for the moment we have our purpose."

"Let us be one people, one in aim, one in courage and the resolve never to give in. Let Britain stand like a great breaker against this torrent and, God willing, we will break the force."

LOBSTERS REPORTED VERY PLENTIFUL IN MAGDALENS

Rev. E. Templeman Says Season is Best for Years. Herring Also Very Plentiful. Other News of the Islands.

Rev. E. Templeman, in charge of the Anglican church in the Magdalen Islands, arrived in the city on Saturday night from Quebec, where he attended the meeting of the Synod. He left by the afternoon train yesterday for Souris, on his way back to the Magdalen Islands. Rev. Mr. Templeman reports the Anglican church to be thriving in the Magdalen Islands, and two new churches are now about completed—St. Peter's, at Old Harry, and St. Luke's, at Grindstone. The Bishop of Quebec is expected on the islands shortly to perform the rites of consecrating these edifices. Mr. Templeman had up to a short time ago an assistant, Rev. Arthur Reeves, but the war has deprived him of his services, he having enlisted in the Army Medical Corps, and is now overseas.

Rev. Mr. Templeman, in conversation yesterday with a representative of The Guardian, stated that times are good on the islands. The lobsters are more plentiful than they have been for years and the packers are having hard work to keep pace with the fishermen who are landing big catches daily.

Herring also are very plentiful but so far very few bankers have put in an appearance. Cod are scarce, but this is accounted for by the fact that there is still a quantity of ice out of the banks.

The past winter was an exceptionally long and tedious one to the islanders. There was an immense depth of snow and the season was marked by some exceedingly cold spells of weather.

That the Magdalen Islands fishermen are a remarkable hardy lot of men was proved in a singularly trying experience which befell two of them during the winter. Those two fishermen left Entry Island in a boat for Amherst Island to bring back supplies. A big gale came on which car-

ried them right up to the Cape Breton shore, so close, indeed, that they could plainly see the trees and other objects on the land. Then the wind suddenly veered to the exact opposite direction, and carried the boat with its occupants all the way back in a direct line to their starting point. They were rescued in a well-nigh exhausted condition off Grand Entry after being 72 hours in the boat without a bite to eat, and having suffered terribly from the inclemency of the weather.

HEROISM OF Y. M. C. A. UNITS IN RETREAT

PARIS, June 9.—Y. M. C. A. units with the French troops played heroic parts in the recent retreat east and west of Soissons and one, Carl Lytle, of North Brookfield, Mass., is believed to have sacrificed his life. Lytle, who is 33 years old, is officially reported missing. Amid a rain of gas shells, Lytle went into a certain burning village to rescue refugees after the troops had come out. He has not been seen since.

Y. M. C. A. workers stayed with the troops during the rearward actions, gathering and distributing supplies. Four Y. M. C. A. men joined the staff of a base hospital, swamped with French and British wounded, and worked twenty-four hours a day as stretcher bearers and nurses.

Women workers particularly distinguished themselves. Miss Maria Herron of Cincinnati, a sister-in-law of former President Taft, remained in a hut serving food and coffee to the soldiers until the village was set on fire by German shells.

A GREAT FIRE IN CONSTANTINOPLE, AFFECTS 50,000

AMSTERDAM, June 9.—Fifty thousand persons are homeless as the result of a fire at Sambul, the Mohammedan section of Constantinople, which devastated the whole eastern part of the Sultan Selim quarter, according to the semi-official Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung of Berlin. Buildings on both sides of the Mosque in that district were destroyed but the Mosque was spared.

MANY KILLED BY EXPLOSION

AMSTERDAM, June 7.—According to a Kiev despatch sixty persons have been killed and hundreds injured in a fire and resultant explosions in a big Ukrainian munitions depot at Smeriacz west of the Lawra River.

FURIOUS FIGHTING IN THIRD GERMAN DRIVE

Attack Which Began Sunday Morning Was Preceded by Gas Shell Bombardment Over 21 Mile Front. First Assaults Were Checked by Allied Troops. Enemy Made Some Gains in Centre at Fearful Cost to Himself. On Both Flanks He is Being Held Up. Successful Raids Carried Out by British and French at Other Points.

(Special to The Guardian.)
WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, June 10, 9 p. m.—A considerable local improvement of the British line just to the south of the Somme was effected last night through a slight advance carried out in the neighborhood of Bouzencourt. Elsewhere the night was generally quiet and the situation unchanged. Raids and outpost action comprised the remainder of the infantry activity.

The enemy shelling which was so heavy on the British right wing Saturday and Sunday morning preceding the attack against the French has again dropped to normal.

ENEMY FAR FROM SECURING HIS OBJECT

(Special to The Guardian.)
PARIS, June 10, 9 p. m.—Summarizing the morning newspaper comment, the Havas Agency notes that the commentators are unanimous in pointing out that the first day of the new attack was far from securing for the enemy the gains which he sought.

SUCCESSFUL RAIDS BY BRITISH

(Special to The Guardian.)
LONDON, June 10, 9 p. m.—Today's official statement reads: "We carried out a successful raid yesterday on a German post in the sector northeast of Bethune. A hostile attack during the evening upon one of our posts in Aveluy Wood was repulsed."

LATEST REPORTS ENCOURAGING

(Special to The Guardian.)
LONDON, June 10, 9 p. m.—Reuters correspondent at French headquarters telegraphs as follows: "Latest reports from the battlefield are encouraging. The French are fighting bravely and with great tenacity. On the right and left of the battle area the enemy despite his most powerful efforts, has been unable to make progress upon the advance positions and covering zone which is swept by the fire of his machine-guns."

ENEMY'S LOSSES EXTRAORDINARILY HEAVY

There is nothing discouraging about the results of the first days fighting. The denseness of the enemy's formation was greater than in previous attacks and his losses must be extraordinarily heavy, for the guns had them at their mercy and did terrible execution.

Several anxious days are ahead. It is certain that the enemy will make an extremely bitter test of it but he is paying the full price for every kilometer.

GERMANS SECURED BELT 1,200 YARDS DEEP

(Special to The Guardian.)
In a counter-attack the Germans succeeded in capturing an obscure salt out of our line, with its farthest point at Rossous-sur-math.

Their gain consists of a belt of ground 1,200 yards deep, which were able to batter with heavy trench artillery.

COMPIEGNE IS ENEMY'S OBJECTIVE

(Special to The Guardian.)
LONDON, June 10.—The new German attack is directed immediately against Compiègne as part of the Campaign against Paris, according to virtually unanimous newspaper comment here. Another objective of the new move is assumed to be an attempt to outflank the French line in the Soissons sector.

(Special to The Guardian.)
LONDON, June 10.—The new offensive, begun yesterday morning by the German army, developed with sustained violence on a front of thirty-five miles (approximately 21.3 miles) between Montdidier and the Oise. The enemy, in great force multiplied his efforts to drive through our lines, but our troops everywhere sustained the shock along the entire battle line. Stubborn engagements stopped or seriously retarded the enemy thrust.

On the left the Germans did not succeed in crossing our covering zone and were strongly held by our troops on the line of Rubescourt, Lefretery and Morte-Mer which they reached.

On the centre the progress of the enemy was more appreciable. After successive attacks, which were murderous for their troops, the Germans succeeded in gaining a foothold in the villages of Ressons Sur Matz and Mareuil, where our units of the front line continued to offer defence foot by foot.

On the right the enemy met with resistance not less energetic, and despite his repeated efforts we held him on the front comprising Belval, Cannectancourt and Ville.

(Special to The Guardian.)
FRENCH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, June 10.—The German offensive which opened yesterday morning on a twenty mile front, was preceded by a heavy gas shell bombardment. The enemy gains have as yet been confined to our advanced zone, which was within the area of range of a destructive fire from his mine-thrower.

Our principal line of resistance is untouched, according to the latest reports. The enemy probably intends

to turn to the right between Matz and the Oise by an advance between Matz and Noyon, with the object of obtaining a clear way towards Paris in conjunction with a later move from the Soissons-Chateau Thierry line.

The attack has been no surprise as it was made just where anticipated, and where, therefore, preparations had been made to resist it to the best advantage. The use in the official communication of the term "covering zone" is taken to show that the enemy as yet has gained no advantage in the first positions, although the attacking side, after preparation with explosive shells and poisonous and other gases, can invariably count upon making gains in the covering zone.

THE AMERICANS FULLY PREPARED TO GUARD THEIR LINE

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, June 10.—While the Americans in the Montdidier region were subjected to a heavy bombardment yesterday, no infantry attack against them developed during the first phase of the new battle. The Americans are waiting and ready for whatever may happen. They will resist to the utmost any onslaught against the front they are defending. After a night made red by the crashing of guns, it was expected that the shock might come at daylight but apparently the Germans spread their shells over a considerably wider front than that attacked by the infantry.

THIRD ATTACK IS ON NARROWER FRONT THAN PREVIOUS ONES

PARIS, June 10.—In connection with the new German offensive opened this morning between Montdidier and Noyon, the point is made that the latest attack is on a front of only 15 to 18 miles, compared with a front of fifty miles for the first offensive this year on March 21 and of 25 miles for the attack along the Aisne on May 27. This is interpreted as having a hopeful aspect and is regarded as an indication of diminution of the power of the attacking masses.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH TROOPS CAPTURE PRISONERS

LONDON, June 10.—English troops carried out a successful raid last night south of Beaumont Hamel and captured 30 prisoners, says today's official communication. "A few prisoners were captured also by the French troops in a neighboring sector north of Baillul. Hostile raids were repulsed yesterday evening and during the night southeast and east on Arras, and in the neighborhood of Givency les la Bassée."

REV. DR. SHEARER RESIGNS AS SUPERINTENDENT

LONDON, June 10.—Rev. J. G. Shearer, superintendent of the social service and evangelism department of the Presbyterian church, tendered his resignation from that office at this afternoon's session of the general assembly, and asked to be released by June 30th, in order that he might accept the position of secretary of the Dominion social service council.

Canon Tucker, of St. Paul's cathedral, London, president of the social service council, appeared before the assembly and urged that Dr. Shearer be permitted to enter the wider field.

"It is an honor I ask you to confer on yourselves," he said, "although it will prove at great cost to your church. It involves sacrifice, but gives service, and if you water others, you will be watered yourselves."

Dr. Shearer, in presenting his resignation, said that, while he did so not through any friction in the machine, at the same time he did not think the work was well organized in the interests of economy or efficiency. There was a waste of time and money in travelling expenses and a danger of friction between the separate bodies. He recommended that a new social service superintendent be appointed, but a superintendent is not appointed, but a superintendent in general.

On a motion of Rev. D. Reid, of Montreal, seconded by Dr. T. H. Mills, of Ottawa, a committee was appointed by the moderator, along with the finance board and social service committee, to confer with Dr. Shearer in an effort to retain his services.

At the noon luncheon, Dr. Douglas McKenzie, of Hartford, Conn., a personal friend of President Wilson told the assembly that the United States was in the war to a finish. The president was a man "with a single-track mind" and no cry of the enemy could turn him from his will.

The evening session was devoted to foreign missions, and speaker after speaker emphasized that there must

AMERICAN CASUALTIES

(Special to The Guardian.)
WASHINGTON, June 10, 9 p. m.—The first official summary of casualties to date in American expeditionary forces, show a total of 7,315. The killed in action numbered 1,033, including 291 lost at sea. Died of wounds 310; died of disease 1,192; died of accident and other causes 392; wounded in action, 4,046 and missing in action including prisoners 342.

be more revenue or missionaries would have to be withdrawn.

"I don't think the church will stand for that," declared Rev. Dr. MacKay, who presented the report of the board.

At the afternoon sederunt the assembly agreed to a recommendation of the home mission board (Eastern section), that Rev. W. H. Spencer be appointed to continue one year more in office, bringing augmentation charges up to a self-sustaining basis, that an increase from \$1,300 to \$1,500 be granted him and that he become ex-officio member of the home mission board.

MOTHER WROTE TO THE KING LAD OF 16 IS DISCHARGED

S. S. MARIE, Ont., June 10.—To have her son of seventeen granted a discharge from the Canadian army by King George personally, just as the lad's regiment was embarking at an English port for France, is the proud and unique experience of Mrs. A. E. Steward, of this city.

Mrs. Steward had two other sons overseas, and when her youngest son, aged 16 enlisted with the 227th she determined to move earth and heaven to get him back. Her query to Ottawa met with no response. Determined she addressed a request to King George, London, England. Her letter did not reach its destination and after months of anxious waiting she wrote again.

The petition was received, the King found time to listen to the appeal. He instructed the war department to let the boy go home. The 227th was then encamped at Shorn

ANOTHER ISLAND SOLDIER GASSED

Mrs. Taylor, 49 Dorchester Street, received a telegram Sunday officially informing her that her son, Gunner Harry Taylor had been admitted to the Seventh Canadian General Hospital at Letropport, on May 31st, he having been gassed. Gunner Taylor was attached to the 8th Siege. His many friends will hope to hear shortly that his injuries are not serious.

MANY U. S. SHIPS ARE LAUNCHED

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Ship launchings in May, like deliveries, set a new record. Seventy-one hulls, totalling 344,450 deadweight tons, were put into the water. Thirty-nine of them were steel, with a capacity of 228,750 tons, and thirty-two wood, of 115,700 tons.

The May launching record exceeded April by twenty-six ships and January by fifty-five ships. They also exceeded the highest monthly average of the United Kingdom made in 1913, with a record of 102,931 tons. They lacked only 67,886 tons of equaling the American launchings for the entire year of 1901, the record pre-war year in American shipbuilding.

Standing in the ranks, kit or back and rifle in hand, waiting the order to march to shipboard, Stewart was commanded to step out and prepare to go home. Mystified, not knowing from where or by what means his discharge came the boy had no course but to obey and is now in "Soos."

It was not until he reached home that he knew the particulars. He determined to return to fight when his time comes. Stewart's people are joyful to think that their appeal was answered.

With tears in her eyes the mother said, "I did not write in vain." It is thought that this incident is without equal in Canada's war history.

ZEEBRUGGE IS PRACTICALLY CLOSED

Plight of Germans at this Base More Serious Than at First Indicated. A Dredge Has Sunk and Harbor is Silting Up.

(Special to The Guardian.)
LONDON, June 10.—The plight of the Germans at the Belgian submarine base of Zeebrugge in consequence of the measures taken by the British navy to blockade the ports is more serious than has been believed heretofore. Photographs just taken from airplanes show that the entrance to

the harbor is rapidly silting up and that accordingly the British effort to close the channel is being reinforced by nature. The sunken vessel inside the breakwater, which was at first believed to be an enemy destroyer, now appears to be a large dredger. The loss of this ship evidently has crippled the Germans in their attempts to clear the channel.

BELFAST STEAMER WAS TORPEDOED

Three of Crew Killed by Explosion but Vessel Was Kept Afloat and Brought to Port.

(Special to The Guardian.)
LONDON, June 10.—A Belfast steamship torpedoed by a German submarine while bound from England has reached an Irish port badly damaged. Three of the crew were killed by the explosion of the torpedo. No fewer than four torpedoes were discharged by the submarine. The vessel was manoeuvred so adroitly, however, that three of them missed their mark, the attack was made at night. At daybreak the vessel was

still afloat, but well down by the head. The crew who had abandoned the ship went back on board, although the forward deck was awash, determined to take her to port. The men succeeded in getting the disabled wireless plant into operation again and flashed an urgent call for assistance. They were powerless as the ship was unmanageable and would have been an easy prey for a submarine if one had been in the vicinity. Two tugs came up and towed the steamer safely to port.

ANOTHER STEAMER SUNK OFF U.S. COAST

One Boat With 16 Members of Crew Landed, Another With Captain and 16 Men Missing.

(Special to The Guardian.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 10.—The American steamer Penardero, 1,607 tons, was sunk by a submarine 70 miles off the coast of Maryland

yesterday morning. One of her boats with the captain and seventeen members of the crew is missing, another with sixteen men has landed on the Virginia coast.

GERMAN PRISONERS HOBOES OF RUSSIA

They Are Idle, Shiftless Wanderers Who Want Neither to Work or Fight.

LONDON, June 10.—(The Associated Press.)—The German war prisoner has become the "hobo" of Russia—an idle, shiftless, wanderer, who wants neither to work nor to fight. Many such prisoners, both Germans and Austrians, were encountered at different points in Russia by the members of the American Red Cross Mission returning from Roumania. They were never under guard, were usually in small groups, and apparently had no employment or wish for employment. They were without arms and shabbily clad, and always declared emphatically that they had no desire to go back in to the German army, nor even any wish to return to Germany until after general peace was declared.

GERMAN PEOPLE USING ENGLISH

AMSTERDAM, June 9.—What the newspaper characterizes as "the filthy and treacherous Teutonic habit of speaking English instead of good, honest, beautiful German," is condemned by the Cologne Volkszeitung, thus:

"Thousands among us would rather tie their tongues into a knot over an 'Irish stew' than use the good German word gulach. Is it really indispensable that the English should teach us how to eat and drink? 'In our dwelling houses there are stores' there is a 'dining room,' we still encumber ourselves with 'shawls,' 'slips,' 'sweaters,' and other 'fashionable' things. The German young woman knows exactly what is 'fair' and what is 'shocking.' Her school friend addresses her as 'my dear,' and the honest German 'händlerchen' is degraded into 'shake hands.'"

"At parting it sounds so much more distinguished to say 'farewell' than 'lobehwell,' and on returning it is the correct thing to say 'how do you do?' in answer which instantly comes the retort, 'very well,' which is supposed to be more cordial than our 'vornuglich.'"

"These lamentable lapses could be multiplied into the infinite, for there is not a single department of German life which they have not invaded. German people, pray, oh, pray do honor your own glorious German mother tongue and uproot the vapid English from your memory."

THE WEATHER TEMPERATURE, TIDE, MOON, ETC.

The tide will be high this afternoon at 12:43 and tomorrow at 1:30; it will be high tomorrow morning at 2:32 and Thursday at 3:12.

The sun sets this evening at 8:55 and tomorrow at 8:59; it rises tomorrow morning and Thursday at 5:36.

The moon sets tonight at 11:20.

There was a new moon on Saturday, June 8th at 5:03 p. m.

The first quarter of the moon will be on Sunday, June 10th at 8:12 a. m.

The length of today will be fifteen hours and twenty-two minutes.

CONDENSED SPECIALS

BOY WANTED FOR PRINTING BUSINESS. Apply Guardian Office.

WANTED—AT ONCE, A GIRL FOR general housework. Apply at Guardian Office. 4707-4-1918

WANTED, GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. No washing. Apply at Guardian Office. 6978-7-1918

TO LET—CENTRALLY LOCATED a bright front bedroom in private family. Apply at Guardian Office. 6084-5-27-1918

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