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OCCUPATION OF LENS NOT YET COMPLETE

British Troops Have Pushed Into Outskirts Only But Germans Cannot Remain in City. Restoration of Lens and Mining Operations will Relieve Thousands of French Families from Fuel Famine.

(Special to The Guardian)
London, Sept. 4.—The evacuation of Lens by the enemy is unofficially reported, but in his last night bulletin, Sir Douglas Haig does not claim that the city has been occupied by the troops. The report says: "Our troops have been pushed forward slightly in the western outskirts of Lens."
In view of events elsewhere the Germans cannot long remain in Lens. The recovery of the city, when it comes, will bring with it cessation of hardships to hundreds of thousands of French families, who were unable last winter to obtain sufficient fuel. The mines in that part of Lens and its suburbs, held by the enemy continuously since the war began cannot be brought into use until the shafts which have been damaged by high explosives and fire have been timbered and the water pumped out of them, but the driving back of the enemy to east of Lens would permit

operation of many mines in villages to the west of the city which lay within the Canadian lines last year, but could not be operated because the shaft houses and hoisting apparatus were under artillery fire. At Annegres, Lievin, Aiznoulette, Bully, Grenay, Cite du Moulin, St. Pierre, Loos and Maroc the miners on the occupation of Lens will return to their wrecked villages after hurried repairs are made and take up the work of supplying France with coal. At Bruay where activity has not been interrupted, there has been great expansion of the mining industry since the war began and hundreds of houses have been built within ten miles of the battle front to accommodate the miners, many of them refugees from the mining villages around Lens. They are eager to go back to the mines in which they have been accustomed to work and to the desolation that is never the less home to them.

LINEN FACTORY FOR CANADA

Ottawa, Sept. 4th.—Steps are being taken by the government through The Canadian War Trade Board to secure the establishment in Canada of an industry for the manufacture of linen threads and yarns.

SIR EDWARD KEMP RETURNING TO CANADA

(Special to The Guardian)
OTTAWA, Sept. 4.—The news that Sir Edward Kemp is returning to Canada has been received with considerable interest in Ottawa. There are the usual rumors that Sir Edward proposes to retire as minister of militia overseas. However there is no apparent reason for the rumor.

GERMANS INVENT MORE DEVILISHNESS

(Special to The Guardian)
PARIS, Sept. 2.—From a military source it is learned the Germans have invented and are preparing to use in small quantities a gas that puts out the eyes or destroys the sight. It is not believed that the gas can be used on a scale to make it a military success, but it is another triumph for Kultur.

ATTEMPT TO KILL NIKOLA LENINE

(Special to The Guardian)
LONDON, Sept. 2.—Nikola Lenine, the Bolsheviki Premier, was shot at twice last Friday at Moscow, according to a telegram from Petrograd received by the Exchange Telegraph Co. by way of Copenhagen.
LONDON, September 2.—The latest official news concerning the condition of Nikolai Lenine comes in the form of two bulletins by Russian wireless timed 7.30 and 8.30 Saturday evening, respectively. These bulletins state that his general condition is good, that immediate danger is passed and that no complications have arisen.

ANNOUNCEMENTS, COMING EVENTS, MEETINGS, ETC

**Happy Hooligan's Troubles, the funniest laughable farce will perform one night only at Cape Traverse Saturday night Sept. 7th. Prices 25 and 35 cents. 1253-9-5M31pd.

VICTORIOUS BRITISH TROOPS WITHIN SEVEN MILES OF CAMBRAI

Germans Retiring in Massed Formation Suffering Fearful Casualties. One More Fortified Position to be Overcome by British Before Cambrai is Reached. The Loss of 10,000 Prisoners in Monday's Battle Prevents Organized Counter-Attack Against Oncoming British.

(Special to The Guardian)
London, Sept. 4.—Following fast upon the beaten enemy, the British advancing toward Cambrai have reached a point at Baralle, scarcely seven miles from the limits of the city. This advance along the Arras-Cambrai road is somewhat more rapid than that along the Bapaume-Cambrai road, but on it also there has been remarkable progress since the capture of Bapaume. In a couple of days if the movement continues, the Canadian and British troops engaged in it will come up against the only remaining entrenched line between them and Cambrai. This is a switch paralleling the Drocourt-Queant line and about six miles to the east of them; it swings around to the west and south-west of Cambrai at a distance of about five miles from the city. The villages of Moeuvres and Graincourt, taken by Byng's army in the attack upon Cambrai in November, 1917 are on the line of the trench system. Its strongest features are probably the unfinished canal, Durdord, a deep cutting in which there was no water and which was crossed in November only after hard fighting, and Bourlon Wood where there were in November and doubtless are still, many well concealed machine gun and artillery emplacements. A second battle for Bourlon Wood must precede the occupation of Cambrai, but this time Canadian and English troops will be in a position to outflank the wood from the north after breaching the trench lines to which the enemy is retiring east of Baralle.

(Special to The Guardian)
TOWN OF MOEUVRES CAPTURED
WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, Sept. 4.—British troops were reported this morning to have taken the town of Moeuvres, three and a half miles southeast of Queant, but the capture of the place is not confirmed. The Germans are in full flight in the region of the Canal Du Nord and appear to be more than ever disorganized. A thousand more prisoners were captured last night.

BERLIN REPORT

Berlin, Sept. 4.—The official statements reads: "Between the Scarpe and the Somme the day passed quietly. Movements commenced during the night were completed in accordance with our plans."

Sir Robert Borden Receives L.L.D.

(Special to The Guardian)
LONDON, Sept. 4.—Cambridge University conferred the Honorary degree of L.L.D. upon Sir Robert Borden on his visit there.

RHINE CITIES AGAIN BOMBED

(Special to The Guardian)
London, Sept. 4.—The British independent Air Force, within the past 24 hours has dropped 15 tons of bombs on German military works in the Rhine Province. Three raids were made on the German Airfield at Buepl, three hangars were demolished and direct hits were obtained on many others. The railway at Eprang, four miles north-east of Treves were attacked from a height of 900 feet and every bomb scored a direct hit. At Saarbruecken, 40 miles southeast of Treves the Burbach works and railways were bombed.

HON RODOLPH LEMIEUX'S SON DIED OF WOUNDS

MONTREAL, Sept. 3.—Word has been received by Hon. Rodolph Lemieux, Ex-Postmaster General that his only son Lieut "Roddy" Lemieux has died of wounds received in action on August 26th.

NON RESIDENTS ORDERED OUT OF PETROGRAD

Copenhagen, Sept. 4.—All persons in Petrograd and Moscow who are not actually residents are ordered by a decree issued by the government to leave within 24 hours, says a Moscow dispatch received here from Berlin.

THE WEATHER TEMPERATURE, TIDE, MOON, ETC.

TORONTO, Sept. 4.—Southwest to south winds, showery with higher temperature.
The tide will be high this morning at 11.30 and tomorrow at 12.15; it will be high to-night at 12.20 and to-morrow at 12.48.
The sunsets this evening at 7.49 and to-morrow at 7.47. Rises to-morrow morning at 6.46 and Saturday at 6.47. The moon sets this evening at 7.
The last quarter of the moon was on Wednesday, August 28th, at 2.27 p.m.
There will be a new moon on Thursday, Sept. 5th at 6.44 a.m.
The length of to-day will be thirteen hours and four minutes.

CANADIANS CAPTURE 6,000 PRISONERS YESTERDAY

(Special to The Guardian)
LONDON, Sept. 4.—The Canadian Corps captured yesterday, between 5,000 and 6,000 prisoners, but it was only by intensive and sanguinary fighting. More than ever the enemy relied upon his machine gun nests.

MINISTER CODY GOES TO EUROPE

(Special to The Guardian)
TORONTO, Sept. 4.—Hon. Dr. H. J. Cody, Minister of Education for Ontario, is leaving immediately for a visit to Britain and France for the purpose of ascertaining what Ontario can contribute further to the comfort and welfare of her soldiers and what measures she should take to prepare for their return. He will also study industrial educational problems.

ANOTHER ISLANDER IN CASUALTY LIST

(Special to The Guardian)
TORONTO, Sept. 4.—In the casualty list published to-day the following is given: Died of wounds, T. Wilson, Cardigan, P. E. I.

ONE SPOONFUL SUGAR PER MEAL

(Special to The Guardian)
TORONTO, Sept. 4.—All restaurants, hotels and boarding houses licensed by the Canada Food Board are receiving notification that in future only one teaspoonful of sugar is to be allowed per person per meal. At a public eating place. The order is in effect from Sept. 1st.

TOLL OF WAR MERCANTILE MRAIN

(Special to The Guardian)
TORONTO, Sept. 2.—Fifteen thousand men of the Merchant Marine have gone down with their ships since the war began. For their dependants the Government makes no provision that can keep them. The U-boats have failed to terrorize the marine men who challenge them every day so that ocean going traffic between Canada and the Old Country may safely be managed. Remember by giving.

VLADIVOSTOK, AUGUST 31

(Special to The Guardian)
The Japanese report that the allied troops are advancing steadily.

PRISONERS PARCELS NOW DISINFECTED

(Special to The Guardian)
LONDON, Sept. 4.—Disinfectants are now applied to all mail from prisoners of war in Germany to prevent spread of contagious diseases from Hunland to England, particularly of cholera.

ON LAST LAP AND NEAR GOAL

(Special to The Guardian)
LONDON, Sept. 4.—Paris papers print the following semi official statement. The hour seems close at hand when the superb strategy of the Allies will begin to bear fruit. One of our great chiefs said yesterday we are on the last lap and close to the winning post.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING NEED OF THE HOUR

Mr. F.H. Sexton, Director of technical education for Nova Scotia gave an informative address on Vocational training at the recent teachers Convention in Moncton. Vocational training, he said, was one of the crying needs of the country. The business men, educational authorities and labor leaders are the most influential in obtaining such reforms from the government. The war brought forth a demand for those who could do things. Military training is a kind of vocational education. It transforms a peaceful man into a capable soldier in a few months. The army also needed thousands of skilled mechanics, whom it had to train inside of a year. When the nation is in peril things can be done promptly and thoroughly, and so they can be in peace. Mere knowledge is not so much needed in war as the power to get things done. Before the war there was very little opportunity outside of reformatories, prisons and certain trades. There was very little opportunity to learn any trade.
During the war we have had to build up vocational system for soldiers and returned soldiers, which will revolutionize our industrial system. In 1911, returned soldiers began to dribble back. We knew no more about how to deal with them than a nineteen year-old mother with her first child.
The returned soldier was not the same man who had gaily gone forth to war. He was restless, nervous, and normal war and sickness tend to suppress initiative. When he sheds his uniform he looks to resuming the old life he has to grind away to support himself and family, all of which was done for him while he was in arms.
If Canada were going to resume the old life without disturbance, the returned soldiers must be put to congenial work. In every Canadian hospital handicraft teachers were installed with great success. The soldiers soon were able to do good work. They are given choice of all kinds of courses, courses not available to school children except in a very few cases. Classes for soldiers are four to five hours a day. About one-third of the returned men are eager to learn all they can; one-third are easily persuaded; the remainder are hard to reach.
Former wars produced discontented and incompetent cripples.
Only 50 of our 500,000 Canadian soldiers have so far been blinded in war; only 800 British soldiers, sixty per cent. of the disabled men are so from disease; only 40 per cent. from wounds. There are not a very large percentage who lose limbs. Crippled soldiers have good allowance while being re-educated. Of the 50,000 of our returned men, 90 per cent can return to their old occupations; only 5,000 need training. They are being given choice of 450 different courses, where they are taught trades from bottom to top. This can be done in six months or so, for there is no waste time in doing unessential work as in the cases of boy apprentices whom nobody bothers teaching.

AMERICANS CAN NOW SEE TOWERS OF LEON CATHEDRAL

PARIS, Sept. 4.—The positions won yesterday by the American forces northwest of Soissons, La Liberte points out, give them a fine view of the Chemin-de-Dames. The Americans can now see the towers of Leon Cathedral.

CONDENSED SPECIALS

TO LET A GOOD STABLE AND building suitable for garage. Apply 30 Longworth Ave. 1147-8-30Mtf
ROOMS WANTED BY A COUPLE, two of three heated rooms centrally located. Apply C. F. J. Box 191 City. 1165-8-31Mtf
TO DAIRYMEN—SANITARY BUTTER paper, printed, Fresh Dairy Butter—25c, per 100. Per post 10c. Guardian Office. 5025-4-34Mtf.
FOR SALE A WELL FURNISHED cottage with all modern conveniences. Centrally located. Write "D." Box 116. Guardian Office. 1165-8-31Mtf.
TO LET A LARGE STORE SITUATED on Spring Park Road, being a first class stand for meat and provisions. Also a tenement containing 4 rooms with bath, lights etc. Apply 11 Spring Park Road. 1255-9-5M31pd.

MORE AIR RAIDS BY BRITISH

(Special to The Guardian)
LONDON, Sept. 4.—In the course of the past month seventy two raids have been made on the German works at Zebrugge, sixty three at Bruges and sixty four at Ostend. In addition an immense number of separate attacks were made on other military works in the Coastal area.

WAR ORDERS FROM U. S.

OTTAWA, August 28.—At today's meeting of the Cabinet proposals for taking advantage of the possibilities for a very large influx of war orders from the United States were under consideration. Already within the past year or so upwards of one hundred million dollars worth of orders for munitions of various kinds have come to Canada from the United States. The speedy equipping of an army of five million men has taxed the organized output of the United States industry to the utmost. Canadian war industries with three or four years of organization and experience behind them, and with the peak of the load from British orders long since past, are in a position to handle a considerable proportion of the present load in the United States.
Negotiations for a footing arrangement for supplying raw materials, materials, machinery, etc., and for co-ordinating effort as far as possible between the two countries in the common cause, have been underway for a considerable time past.
At today's Cabinet meeting Mr. Lloyd Harris, chairman of the Canadian War Mission at Washington, was present for a time, giving details as to present and prospective requirements from Washington which might be met by Canada. A Cabinet sub-committee was appointed to confer with him and with the War Trade Board, with a view to taking all practicable steps to secure the end sought.
It is understood that some arrangements will be made between the two Governments towards apportioning raw materials, and towards securing as far as possible uniformity of contract prices and costs. At present it is said United States prices are running higher than prices given by the Imperial Munitions Board, and in consequence many Canadian manufacturers have been entering into private arrangements for United States orders at prices yielding better profits than have been realized from the Imperial Munitions Board orders for similar munitions. It is now proposed to effect as far as possible a standardization of prices, placing Canadian manufacturers and regulating the prospective flow of orders from the United States, so that equality to plant and equipment may be preserved to the utmost extent practicable.