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RETURNED SOLDIERS RIOT IN TORONTO

Enraged at Alleged Assault Upon Returned Soldier in a Cafe 1,000 Soldiers Mobbed a Number of Restaurants Smashing Furniture, etc. Only Few Arrests.

(Special to The Guardian) TORONTO, August 4.—Smashing restaurants the length of Yonge St. between Bloor and Queen, and on Queen over to McCaul, a crowd of a thousand returned soldiers and sympathizers broke loose last night. From 6 o'clock in the evening until after two o'clock this morning they were absolutely masters of all authority, defied the police and the military, and utterly tore to pieces the interiors of a dozen restaurants and stores, leaving wreckage in their path like the devastation they saw themselves after their advance in France following a great artillery battle.

Acting Inspector Snider, Dundas St. West Station, and Constables Levy and Sharp, were badly used up, and had to retire to No. 2 station. The police say that before they had time to summon a force to deal with the situation the crowd was so large that they deemed it inadvisable to make a stand, fearing a riot of large proportions. There were not more than two or three arrests. The police obtained the numbers of a large number of autos in the crowd. The cause of the outbreak is said to be due to the reported assault of a returned soldier Thursday evening in the White City Cafe.

EMIGRATION COUNCIL FOR BRITISH EMPIRE

(Special to The Guardian) OTTAWA, August 4.—That there will be an Advisory Council on Emigration established in Great Britain, upon which various overseas dominions will be represented, is the prediction of Hon. J. A. Calder. A Bill was introduced in the British House of Commons to control the emigration, but it failed to pass.

FISHERIES OFFICIALS ON WAY EAST

(Special to The Guardian) OTTAWA, August 4.—G. J. Desbarats, Deputy Minister of Naval Affairs, and W. A. Found, Superintendent of Fisheries, left last night for the Maritime Provinces. The trip which it is expected will last about ten days, is connected with the Eastern fisheries and other work of the navy department now being carried on in the Maritime Provinces.

REMEMBRANCE DAY UNION SERVICES

Impressive Service in Zion Church in Commemoration of Great Britain's Entry into the World War.

Yesterday was observed by Royal Command throughout the province as well as throughout the Empire as Remembrance Day and services suitable to the occasion were held in all the churches.

A union service was held in Zion Church in the afternoon at which there was a large attendance. Rev. R. G. Fulton presided and a deeply impressive devotional and praise service was gone through.

Rev. Dr. Fullerton then addressed the congregation taking for his text: Psalm, 120: and 7th verse; "I am for peace; but when I speak they are for war." He said: On this the anniversary of the declaration of War we look back on four years of bitter, trying, chequered, but not unsuccessful experience. We have had our disappointments and trials, but when we consider the present, the general trend of events, the central features of the situation, and the bright outlook for the Allied forces, and at the same time remember that every effort for peace before the outbreak of the war was made by us, we do well to assemble in the house of prayer that we may lift our hearts in gratitude to Almighty God and supplicate Him for His guidance as we go forward in quietness and confidence to the completion of our God-like undertaking.

THE CRIME IS NOT OURS Our thoughts naturally revert to

ANNOUNCEMENTS, COMING EVENTS, MEETINGS, ETC.

**Reserve August 22nd for ice cream festival Brackley Point Road. 708-8-3M2ipd.

**NOTICE.—Boys of Queen Square School cadets, who have not their suits, may get them Monday, (to-day) between 10 a. m. and 1 p. m. By order.

the year 1914. The British Empire was then compelled to decide in a few hours whether she should remain neutral or enter into a war the dimensions of which no living man could foresee, the events of which have indeed staggered humanity. Happily for us the Empire resolved to stand by the weak as against the strong, for honor not infamy, for a wise democracy in antagonism to a ruthless autocracy. In the greater light which has come to us through the revelation of the Prince who was German Ambassador to London in 1914 and from many other reliable sources, we are now as at the opening of the war, fully convinced that the Kaiser and his whole Potsdam gang were, and still are false—deceptive—treacherous. It is with absolute confidence that we assert that had we remained neutral our very neutrality would have been against the freedom, the righteousness, the honor, the chivalry of men and nations and therefore against God. The great Lincoln used to say "I don't ask whether God is on my side, but what I do ask is, am I on the side of God?" This is God's holy war; it may be our calamity, it is certainly not our crime.

A choice had to be made, a stand had to be taken and momentous issues awaited our decision; we counted the cost as far as we could and accepted the responsibility; time has amply justified our action. The Great Nation to the south of us after three years of deliberate, careful, calm, consideration felt compelled for the kingship of right, to enter into this world-wide war, and today her gallant sons are fighting shoulder to shoulder with the French and the British for God and humanity, thus giving to our swift decision to enter into this war a justification unparalleled in the whole of the world's history. We hail with delight their splendid

(Continued on page Five.)

SOISSONS CAPTURED BY ALLIED TROOPS

After Occupying City for Two Months the Germans Were Finally Driven Out of Soissons. This with the Capture of Fere-en Tardenois and Other Important Positions Makes the Line of the Vesle, the Aisne and Aisne Heights Untenable to Germans. The Enemy is Now in Precipitate Flight Burning Villages and Destroying Munitions in His Flight Northward.

(Special to The Guardian) LONDON, August 4.—With the capture of Soissons and the obliteration of the entire southern half of the Rheims-Soissons salient, as announced by the war office at Paris last night Ludendorff's great adventure is swiftly developing into irreparable defeat. The German retreat from the Marne front had become a rout and already a storm of recrimination has broken in Berlin with the result that Mackensen may succeed to the chief enemy command in France.

Progress of far-reaching importance was scored by the Allied armies yesterday, causing the foe to make a precipitate withdrawal and abandon or destroy enormous quantities of war material.

GERMANS CONTEMPLATE EXTENSIVE FLIGHT

That the Germans contemplate an extensive flight is indicated in a despatch from the Franco-British line south of Soissons, which states that they are burning villages and destroying everything in the path of their general northward movement. The entire countryside, the despatch adds, is dotted with conflagrations.

FRENCH CAPTURE SOISSONS

The most spectacular success yesterday was the recapture of the town of Soissons by French troops after a German occupancy of two months. There is large strategic importance in this feat, too, for if Soissons is held firmly by the Allies the line of the Vesle river, the immediate objective of the fleeing foe, and that even of the Aisne river and the Aisne heights will be untenable. In view of the tremendous value of Soissons heavy counter-attacks by the enemy in an effort to regain control of it may be expected. Failure to reach this particular point will prove an almost hopeless demoralization of the German offensive powers.

ALLIED SUCCESSES ALONG THE WHOLE FRONT

Paris reports successes along the whole front between Rheims and Soissons, the German troops were compelled to relinquish all their strongly held positions between Ville-En-Tardenois, including Coul Sancerre, Villers-Argonne, and Ville-En-Tardenois itself. The Dormans-Rheims road is now almost completely in the hands of the Allies, and east of it between the Ardre and Vesle rivers Gueux and Thillers have been occupied.

South of Soissons the Crise has been crossed along the entire river front, and a little farther east General Mangin's army, consisting of French and British troops, is progressing on an extensive line north of the Orceq river, taking Arcy and penetrating to the Dole wood.

WHERE WILL LUDENDORFF STOP?

The secret of the enemy's rapid retreat yesterday lies in the fact that after stiff uphill fighting for two or three days the Allied troops have succeeded in gaining a line that dominates most of the area reaching northward to the Vesle river. Ludendorff can make no real resistance until the Vesle line is reached, and as has at ready been pointed out, he may not be able to stop there or at the Aisne. It was officially announced in Paris last night that Allied airmen did splendid work in assisting the infantry.

7 GERMAN PLANES BROUGHT DOWN

Seven German planes were brought down during the day, and over two-

ty tons of explosives were dropped on aviation grounds between the Aisne and the Vesle rivers, and on barrack encampments between the Ardre and Vesle Rivers.

BERLIN HIDES THE PAINFUL TRUTH

Berlin continues to hide the painful truth. Last night's official statement simply said that on the battle front there had been desultory fighting. The day report, dealing with Thursday's operations, spoke of the Allies continuing their useless attacks. The German war office stated that Allied tanks, advancing on both sides of Beugnot, were shot to pieces when they reached the height north of that village. The enemy claim fourteen Allied planes on Thursday.

VIENNA CLAIMS PROGRESS AGAINST ITALIANS

Further progress against the Italians in Albania is claimed by the Austrian war office. General Planzer-Battin's troops, the official statement says, have advanced on both sides of the Semini road to a point near the Feer-Berat line. It admitted that more desperate resistance was met with further east in the Upper Devoll valley, and the heights bordering it, although even here the Italians were reported to be giving ground. The war office in Rome makes no admission of a reverse, but speaks of Italian troops having advanced to the line of the foe's main resistance, and of having repulsed certain attacks.

BRITAIN'S AIR FORCES IN THE EAST

Britain's air forces are giving valuable aid to the Allied navy in the Mediterranean, Adriatic and Aegean waters. An Admiralty statement says that anti-submarine escort patrols have been well maintained in the Mediterranean and Adriatic Seas. Austrian naval ports, such as Cattaro and Duramo have been successfully raided by the combined air forces of Britain and Italy. A constant reconnaissance of the Dardanelles and of the Oriental railway in Western Turkey has been carried out. Many destructive raids on the stations and bridges of the latter are announced.

CAPTURE OF SOISSONS.

The official news of the fall of Soissons came somewhat as a surprise, even although the latest information here had referred to the "rolling up" of the enemy line on the height north of the town.

GENERAL HAIG'S TROOPS BRING IN PRISONERS

LONDON, August 4.—In the official communication from Field Marshal's headquarters, General Haig in France tonight says:

"Our patrols brought in a few prisoners last night in the Locré sector. Today further prisoners were captured as a result of a successful raid carried out east of Dickelbusch Lake. The hostile artillery has shown some activity north of Bethune.

GREAT ALLIED ADVANCES

WITH THE AMERICANS IN FRANCE, August 4.—The Americans continue to advance all along the centre of the Soissons-Rheims salient. Cohan, six miles east, and slightly north of Fere-En-Tardenois, and other towns and villages in that region are now in their hands. The evacuation of the line of the Vesle, if it has not

been brought about before, seemingly is made compulsory by the French advance to the Aisne east of Soissons, coupled with the French advance north of the Aisne to Pommieres northeast of Soissons. Directly towards the important heights at the western end of the Chemin des Dames which are less than five miles north

AMERICANS ENTER FISMES

(Special to The Guardian) LONDON, August 4.—American troops have entered the southern part of Fismes and are consolidating their position.

RAPID GERMAN RETREAT

PARIS, August 4.—The German retreat is gaining momentum as the Allies push forward on the whole 45 miles of front from west of Soissons to Rheims. In the centre Allied troops are driving toward the Aisne to the Dorillon valley, and are within six miles of the important enemy base of Fismes (Cohan reported captured in an earlier despatch is about that distance south of Fismes.) West of Rheims the Allies have advanced 11 miles and have reached several points on the Vesle river (which flows from Rheims almost due west through Fismes.) East of Soissons many Germans are retreating northward along Launois Aux Coutras road. French patrols have reached the Aisne near Venizel. The enemy seems to have been surprised at Soissons, as they had not time to set fire to the city. The battle line now crosses the main highway from Fismes southward to Fere-En-Tardenois at Mareuil-En-Dole (four miles northeast of Fere-En-Tardenois and only seven miles from Fismes.)

TARDENOIS LINE ABANDONED

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES IN THE FIELD, August 4.—French troops now hold the wrecked city of Soissons. General Mangin's pursuit swept down the slopes of Montagne de Paris last night, and drove the Germans out of the place. Then they resisted the enemy rebound from the hills on the other side. The attack on the city followed a bombardment which after the day's fighting permitted the French to occupy the place firmly.

The capture of Soissons, however, was only an incident in the advance which stretched around the whole length of the rapidly straightening salient. The Boches fell back from one to two miles everywhere, while Allied cavalry at several points penetrated a mile farther. Plesier and Hartennes woods where Prussian Guards made the stiffest resistance of any of the enemy forces, are now virtually encircled. A remarkable feature of the fighting is the manner in which the artillery is being pushed forward with infantry in spite of the roads.

CZECHS-SLOVAKS MAKE PROGRESS IN RUSSIA

(Special to The Guardian) LONDON, Aug. 4.—The Czechs and Slovaks are making a victorious forward progress and are now in undisputed possession of the entire Kuban region in Russia.

ARCHANGEL CLOSED

(Special to The Guardian) AMSTERDAM, Aug. 4.—An official statement received here from Moscow says that the Archangel frontier has been closed for fourteen days for military reasons.

ADDED GLORIOUS DAY TO BRITISH HISTORY

General of Fifth Army in Order of the Day Pays Tribute to Record of British Army in Champagne a Record to be "Inscribed in Golden Letters on the Panels of Their Regiments."

(Special to The Guardian)

HINDENBURG AND LUDENDORFF ADMIT FAILURE

(Special to The Guardian) PARIS, August 4.—General's Hindenburg and Ludendorff gave an interview to the Berlin press yesterday in which they admit that their strategic plans failed in their latest offensive but claim that the ground given up was according to plan and would not affect the result of the war.

PARIS, August 4.—General Berthelot of the Fifth army, in the course of his order of the day, speaking of the part played by the British in Champagne says: "Scotsmen of the Hills, Yorkshire lads, Australians, New Zealanders, Canadians, all of you, officers and men of this army corps, so brilliantly led, you have added a glorious day to your history. Marfaurz, Chaumizy, Montmagne, Delizy are names of glory which can be inscribed in golden letters on the panels of your regiment."

(Special to The Guardian) PARIS, August 4.—The anticipated stand of the Germans on the plateau south of the Crise and south of the Ardre has failed to materialize. The Germans devoted all General Von Boehm's army and the reserve divisions taken from Crown Prince Rupprecht, of Bavaria to this purpose but they retired in face of the allied advance without making a stand. The Allies continue their successful advance towards the Vesle River on a thirty mile front.

(Special to The Guardian) LONDON, Aug. 4.—The Allied cavalry, which have played a conspicuous part in the counter offensive, are now on the Soissons and Rheims railroad making steady progress in an effective advance. More than 50 villages were captured yesterday.

BIG GUN DUEL ON BRITISH FRONT

(Special to The Guardian) LONDON, August 4.—Reports at 4 p. m. today from headquarters state that a terrible gun duel is in progress on the British front at Nemetz, some distance away, and is being watched by the whole army in that section. It is not known whether this is the prelude to another offensive or whether the Germans are covering a farther retreat.

(Special to The Guardian) LONDON, August 4.—In the Albert sector the British troops drove the Germans after terrible fighting, out of all the territory they had taken in March from the French, recapturing all the ground held by the Germans west of the Ancre River.

BRUGES BOMBED BY BRITISH AIRMEN

(Special to The Guardian) LONDON, August 4.—British airmen again bombarded Bruges yesterday and did considerable damage.

REMEMBRANCE DAY AT THE CATHEDRAL

At all the Masses Yesterday Special Reference Was Made to the Great Anniversary and Impressive Sermons Were Preached.

At St. Dunstan's Cathedral yesterday fitting reference was made at the different services to Remembrance Day.

At the 9.30 Mass, Rev. Thos. Cullen, rector of the Pro-Cathedral, Minneapolis, U. S. A., outlined the causes for which we are at war, and exhorted the fathers and mothers of the young men to send their sons generously to the front to fight for the liberty we all hold so dear—that the sons do not belong to them, but to God, and in this war he recognized a special call from on High.

At the Solemn High Mass at eleven o'clock, sung by Rev. Francis F. Walker of St. John, N.B., the Salvum Fac Regem (God Save the King) was sung, and Rev. Dr. J. C. McLaughlin, of the Cathedral Staff, before his sermon announced that according to the wishes of the Governor of the Province the day had been set apart as one of special prayer and supplication to God. He exhorted the congregation to unite their prayers with the celebrant to call down God's blessing on our country and victory to the Allied cause.

In his sermon dealing with the workings of God's grace he made fitting reference to the anniversary of the war. He urged the congregation to ask God to pour down His grace—not only on them as individuals, but also on the nation and the fighting armies of our country. He asked them not to be unmindful of their devoted sons who had already made the supreme sacrifice, and who sleep their last long sleep far away from their native land. He further asked them not to neglect the spiritual interests of the boys now wearing the colors of

the King—to implore God to pour His grace into their souls so that should the Angel's trumpet suddenly sound for them the last long Reveille they might go before God's Throne as true soldiers of Christ to receive the crown of Glory, which God promised to His faithful heroes on earth. After the Mass special prayers were said, and the intercessor was solemnly chanted by the choir to implore victory with lasting peace among the nations of the world.

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