

# THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

MORNING DAILY

Weekly, (Now Evening Daily) 1887  
Morning Daily Founded 1891

CHARLOTTETOWN, CANADA, FRIDAY, APRIL 12, 1918

\$250 Per Year (Mailed) in Advance in Canada and \$3.00 for U.S.A.  
\$3.50 Per Year (Delivered.)

## THE GERMANS HAVE LAUNCHED A NEW OFFENSIVE IN THE NORTH

### Attempt Being Made to Break the Allied Line in Northern France and Belgium. From South of Ypres to Labassee a Battle of Great Intensity is Raging. The British Have Captured Givenchy but Have Been Forced to Evacuate Armentieres.

(Special to The Guardian)  
LONDON, April 11.—Along the greater portion of the British line in France, the Germans are keeping up their strong attacks with great concentrations of artillery in assaults that now apparently have their objective in the penetrating of the battle-front in Northern France and Belgium.

From the south of Ypres in Belgium to the region of Labassee in France, the new offensive of the Germans is being carried out with great desperation, with thousands of men, under cover of unprecedented bombardments of the Allied rear lines, endeavoring to pierce the heavily defended fronts held by the British and Portuguese and now also by unnamed points by the Americans.

#### British Hold Key to Bethune

The British positions southwest of Armentieres, lying between the rivers Lys and Doube, north of Armentieres,

along a five mile front between Ploeg street Wood and Wytshete, Messines ridge, have been pressed back by the Germans, but east of Ypres the enemy's attacks against the high ground about Messines ridge everywhere have been decisively repulsed. The British in recapturing Givenchy made nearly a thousand prisoners.

#### British Evacuate Armentieres

Armentieres was evacuated by the British to-day on the northern front. The War Office announces that violent fighting continues along the whole front from the Labassee canal to Ypres Combes Canal. There is severe fighting also at Lawe and Lys canal. Armentieres is full of gas.

#### AMIENS DRIVE NOT LIKELY ABANDONED

Though Amiens undoubtedly continues to be the chief objective, the

enemy has launched this new drive north of the original offensive front in a sector that has been quiet since 1917. The thrust has as its objective both Vimy and Messines ridges, to the south and north respectively, and the turning of the British positions on it successful will mean considerable readjustment of the line.

#### COUNTRY FAVORABLE FOR OFFENSIVE

This country offers no natural obstacles to the enemy for a depth of fifteen miles. Behind the La Bassee and Armentieres front, the country is flat with only a few small streams and woods. It is wholly unlike the Ypres sector with its hills and marshes, or the Albert-Monddidor front, with its rivers, brooks, canals and marshes. But the thrust north of Ypres could hardly mean abandonment of the Amiens objective, where the enemy has persisted for 19 days and is still balked.

## LIABILITIES OF P.E.I. EXTERNAL AUDITORS' REPORT

### Comparative Statement Showing Betterment of \$427 25 as Compared with Previous Year.

LIABILITIES OF THE PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.		1917
As at 31st December, 1916, and at 31st December, 1917.		
Balance, Current account, 31st December, 1916	\$356,752.17	
Expenditure, 1917	547,392.41	
Receipts, 1917	495,068.82	
		22,322.50
Balance, Current account, 31st December, 1917	\$357,475.79	
Receipts, 1916	\$506,794.25	
Expenditure, 1916	506,070.62	
		723.62
		\$356,752.17
Due Banks	\$276,248.34	
Due Loans	\$0,503.82	
		\$276,752.17
Accrued Interest, Bank	\$2,392.27	
Accrued Interest, Loans	2,495.47	
Accrued Interest, Debentures	6,134.62	
Accrued Interest, Public Works	26,474.89	
Incomplete Contracts, Public Works	5,382.47	
Accrued Interest, Treasury	2,840.13	
Teachers' Salaries, Grants and Supplements accrued	23,928.28	
Debentures and Special Loan	636,051.89	
		\$1,061,724.74
		1916—\$1,062,151.99
		1917—\$1,061,724.74
		Betterment—\$427.25

## PROCEEDINGS IN THE PROV'L LEGISLATURE

### Prohibition Bill Discussed and Good Progress Made.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10.

The House resumed at 8:30 p.m. when the Premier moved the second reading of the Bill entitled an Act to consolidate and amend the various Acts relating to the Prohibition of Intoxicating Liquors.

MR. BELL took the stand that the Government had no power to appoint a licensee. As regards the appointment of Commissioners to carry out the Act, this, he said, relieved the local Government of the responsibility for the enforcement of the law. In a close constituency a single law-breaker might have a powerful influence in himself to control that constituency, and so the Government was anxious to evade any responsibility in connection with the enforcement of the Act and thus avoid offending that man. He was not against the principle of the Commission if it would secure the better enforcement of the law. In other places Commissioners were paid a salary and they did their work effectively. He thought it was too early to pass judgment on the operation of the Commission in this province. He was sorry to say that in Summerside, as far as could be seen, the results did not indicate that the prohibition law was being any better enforced than before. The Inspector there was not in sympathy with the enforcement of the law, and was employed half the time away from Summerside in the cultivation of a farm. Recently he had to be dogged to enforce the law and perform his duty.

THE PREMIER, for the information of the Leader of the Opposition, said that the only time the Federal authorities would appoint a licensee was when there was no licensee appointed by the local Government. As regards the enforcement of the Act by the Commission, he thought that everyone who had taken the trouble to enquire into the work of the Commission knew that they had done their work thoroughly and well. The Leader of the Opposition was fond of saying that the Government had shirked its responsibility. "We have never shirked our responsibility," he said, "but in order to stay that criticism which was continually launched at this Government, we thought proper to put the matter of the enforcement of the Prohibition Act into the hands of disinterested

persons. The Leader of the Opposition is quite right that it has freed us of responsibility. It has especially freed my Department from a great deal of impotency. So far as the present Government is concerned, I must say that the Prohibition Commission has given entire satisfaction. The Leader of the Opposition has spoken about conditions in Summerside. From the information that I have been able to get, conditions in Summerside have been very satisfactory during the past winter. I am credibly informed that during the past winter there has not been a single arrest for drunkenness. My friend used to be fond of pointing to the numbers of arrests. We have seen them in the newspapers; and if he is a judge of conditions in any place by the number of arrests, he must come to the conclusion that conditions in Summerside are very satisfactory indeed.

"My friend has spoken about a certain man there who did not attend to this, that and the other thing. It seems to me that for the last number of years the Leader of the Opposition has had a special spite against this man. I do not know why. Probably there may be personal differences between them. I know that on certain occasions this has perhaps given the Leader of the Opposition reason to be somewhat piqued at him. I will not go into details, but possibly if my friend keeps up his attacks I shall be obliged to take up the cudgels on behalf of this man and probably make disclosures which my friend will not like."

MR. BELL: Go ahead.  
THE PREMIER: My friend had better not push me too far. I am inclined to forget, but if he attempts to dare me, not only my memory will serve but documentary evidence as well.  
Since the bill was struck off, a number of amendments have been made at the request of the Commission, and they will be noted as the bill goes through the House. The Bill is entirely one asked for by the Commission. It is in its entirety as asked for.  
The House then went into Committee of the Whole, (Mr. McNevin in the Chair) and after some time spent in consideration of the Bill, progress was reported.  
The House adjourned at 10 o'clock

## BATTLEFRONT NOW 130 MILES

(Special to the Guardian)  
LONDON, April 11.—New German attacks today have carried the fighting in the great battle on the western front into Flanders and extended the battle front to a stretch of approximately 130 miles from near the Belgian town of Ypres in the north to the vicinity of Coucy-Le-Chateau on the extreme French right.

## GERMANS DRIVEN BACK

(Special to the Guardian)  
LONDON, April 11.—The British attacks today have carried the fighting in the great battle on the western front into Flanders and extended the battle front to a stretch of approximately 130 miles from near the Belgian town of Ypres in the north to the vicinity of Coucy-Le-Chateau on the extreme French right.



SERGEANT ROY WEBSTER.



LIEUT. J. ROLAND PATON.

## Died Of Wounds

Many friends sympathize with Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Webster of Duns (Lafayette) on the death of their brave soldier son who died from wounds according to a despatch received from Capt. J. H. Williams, whose letter read as follows:

S. Battery, Canadian, R. E. F., February 28th, 1918.  
My Dear Mrs. Webster:  
As you are aware, your boy Roy Webster in this unit died in a small hospital behind the lines on February 16th. Death was the result of gas from a gas shell which fell close to him. He was unconscious and I do not suppose ever recovered consciousness before he died. He would be buried in a cemetery and the grave will be marked with a cross on which his name will be inscribed and it will be properly tended. The chaplain of the hospital would officiate at the funeral.

Your boy had not been long with us but he was doing well and was well liked by every one. His life has been given a sacrifice in the cause of human freedom and it will not be in vain. I pray God to bless you all very abundantly and to sustain you in your loss.

Yours in deepest sympathy,  
J. H. WILLIAMS  
Capt. and Chaplain

Sergt. Webster, who was only 22 years of age enlisted at Winnipeg in the 190th Battalion and was afterwards transferred to the 8th Siege Battery. He took part in a number of the memorable engagements in which the Canadians played a glorious part before he received his fatal wounds.

When the call to the manhood of Canada was sounded to take their part in the great battle for the world's freedom from militarism, young Webster nobly responded. He hesitated not to make the sacrifice, and now that he has given his life for the cause his name will be among those who will be forever honored in our Island's history.

He leaves besides his parents three brothers Frank in Taunton, Mass., Herbert in Charlottetown and Lemuel in Dunstaffnage.

He was a grandson of the late Mr. John Lavers of Georgetown and a nephew of Mr. Andrew Lavers of that town.

Sergeant Webster was a lad of irreproachable character and conduct, a fine type of soldier and though his death will come as a heavy blow to his family, they will be comforted by the thought that he died the death of a hero, in a war for liberty and righteousness.

## DIOCESAN BOARD WOMAN'S AUXILIARY

The twenty-first annual meeting of the Prince Edward Island Diocesan Board of the Woman's Auxiliary was held Wednesday afternoon in St. Peter's Schoolroom with the President, Mrs. Simpson in the chair. The Treasurer, Miss Elaine Aitken reported an increase in all funds the total contributions amounting to \$1,016.

The Dorcas Secretary reported that sales to the value of \$221.00 containing clothing, bedding, etc., had been sent to Indian Mission schools in the Canadian North West.

A pleasing feature of the meeting was the presentation of Life Membership badges to Mrs. Arthur Newbery Mrs. L. W. Watson and Mrs. Henry Lowe, who, together with Miss May, have had the honour conferred on them for long and faithful service in the society.

The President's address was most helpful, taking up the various phases of the work, and giving suggestions for further efforts.

Before the adjournment an interesting letter from Mrs. R.H.A. Haslam was read by Mrs. W. E. Hyndman, telling of the Mission work in Kangra, India, where Mr. and Mrs. Haslam and Miss Audrey DeBois are working.

After the meeting the members of St. Peter's W. A., entertained the visitors at afternoon tea.

The following are the officers for the ensuing year:  
President—Mrs. Jas. Simpson.  
1st Vice Pres.—Mrs. T. W. Murphy.  
2nd Vice Pres.—Mrs. Colclough.  
3rd Vice Pres.—Mrs. C. A. Woodman.

### RHONDDA APPEALS TO CANADIAN FARMERS FOR MORE PRODUCTION

TORONTO, April 10.—The following message, addressed to the organization of resources committee, has just been received:

"In these stern days it is inspiring to learn that Canada is tackling the food problem with redoubled energy. The terrific pressure on our military front makes it all the more imperative that those behind the lines shall strain every nerve to defeat the enemy's avowed object of destroying the British Empire.

"Germany hoped first to starve the Old Country by the submarine campaign, and then to smash her land forces. She has failed to starve us and she will fail to smash us, but we cannot achieve victory without food. There never was a time when it was more needed.

"The Canadian farmer and Canadian farm-hand now have the opportunity to make an effective reply to the enemy's present onslaught, by bending their undivided energies to the increased production of those food supplies, for which we depend to such vital extent upon your great Dominion."

(Signed)  
RHONDDA, British Food Controller."

## D. C. SOCIETY ANNUAL MEETING

The closing hours of the Diocesan Church Society meeting held yesterday were well attended and closed at noon, many of the visiting delegates returning home by the afternoon train.

## 600,000 UNMARRIED MEN IN CANADA

OF These the Required 70,000 Should be Obtained Without Calling on Married Men.

(Special to the Guardian)  
OTTAWA, April 11.—There are 600,000 unmarried men in Canada between twenty and thirty-five years of age not yet conscripted. Many of course are unfit for combatant duty and have been properly exempted. But the Physical Standard of Canadian manhood is not so low that the 20,000 or 75,000 men needed to complete the work of the Military Service Act cannot be obtained without interfering with essential industries.

## FIERCE GERMAN DRIVE BROKEN UP BY BRITISH

(Special to the Guardian)  
WITH THE BRITISH FORCES IN FRANCE, April 11.—(By the Associated Press)—The Germans this morning extended the sector of yesterday's attack to the northward by launching a drive against the British between Armentieres and Messines. The Germans gained ground at Givenchy but each time the British threw themselves so fiercely on the invaders that the latter were forced to withdraw, the last time leaving upwards of 800 prisoners behind them.

## ST. VINCENT DE PAUL SEWING CIRCLE

The closing meeting of St. Vincent de Paul Sewing Circle was held yesterday afternoon at Notre Dame Academy. The Secretary's report showed a most satisfactory account of the year's work. There were twenty boys' suits, and one hundred and ninety six "other" garments (made by the members) ninety three yards flannelette and cotton, two blankets, one quilt, ninety pairs of boots, seven pairs of rubbers and eight miscellaneous articles distributed amongst the poor of the city. The treasurer reported an expenditure of \$425.37 cents with a balance on hand of \$339.55. The Director Rev. Maurice MacDonald congratulated the President and members of the Society, on the gratifying results of their earnest self-sacrificing work. The meeting closed with Benediction in the Academy Chapel.

## CROCKERY AND ITS MANUFACTURE

At the Rotary Club luncheon in the Kozey Korner yesterday, Mr. C. H. Black read an instructive paper on "Crockery and its Manufacture." Mr. C. J. Gallagher presided. Mr. Black gave an historical sketch of the pottery industry, and then took his audience on an imaginary visit to one of the famous Staffordshire potteries, describing the manufacture of crockery from the clay to the finished article. He then described the competition which Germany had engendered and the effect it had in the production of inferior articles. Proceeding Mr. Black said:

Just a word regarding the changes in manufacture and markets as brought about by the war. Germany and Austria formerly supplied the world with quantities of low and medium priced china. This of course, has been entirely stopped and in its place, although of a different style and workmanship, the Japanese have been energetically pushing their goods into the markets formerly controlled by German and Austrian goods, and with very marked success. As we know the Japanese produce splendid goods and they are very adept imitators, so that today they are producing many patterns and styles formerly controlled by Central Europe. These markets will, no doubt, be held by them and not easily wrested from their grasp. Japanese goods have remained on a fairly low cost basis, but this year the inevitable heavy advances are taking place.

Canada is only a manufacturer of the coarser pottery—known to the trade as stoneware and earthenware. There are two quite extensive potteries engaged in the manufacture of earthenware, one at St. John, N. B., and one at Hamilton, Ont. The former produces crocks, churns, jugs, flower pots, etc., and kindred lines. This concern supplies the requirements of our Maritime Provinces to a great extent with these goods. The second named produces goods of a somewhat better quality and include some lines which rival the English make, such as teapots, which are of good body and finish, and possess splendid wearing and serviceable qualities. These goods are known as Rockingham, Cane and White Lined ware, and include in addition to teapots; jugs, white lined jugs, pie plates, rock bowls, cane bowls, white lined bowls, pudding bowls, in rock, cane and white lined; also bakery in the different varieties—all of which are very satisfactory to the trade.

Prices have been subject to serious advances in all these Canadian makes, caused by conditions brought about by the great war.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

## CONDENSED SPECIALS

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