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WEATHER—GENERALLY FAIR

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BRITISH TAKE SECTION OF OVER ONE MILE ON HINDENBURG LINE

GENERAL HAIG'S MEN TAKE STILL MORE GROUND IN VICINITY OF BULLECOURT

Succeed in Establishing Themselves on Front of Over a Mile on Hindenburg Line Between That Town and Fontaine Lez Croiselles

ENEMY SUFFERS HEAVY CASUALTIES IN STRUGGLE

British Heavy Guns Smash Teuton Attack Near Epehy, to the Westward of St. Quentin Canal—Five British Airplanes Missing.

London, May 20—"As a result of our early morning attack," says the official report from British headquarters in France tonight, "our troops established themselves in a further section of the Hindenburg line, on a front of over a mile between Fontaine Lez Croiselles and Bullecourt. The enemy made several unsuccessful attempts to shake our hold on his positions and fierce fighting occurred in this neighborhood throughout the day. Heavy casualties were inflicted on the enemy and a number of prisoners were taken. The fighting continues in our favor. Hostile raiding parties were driven off yesterday in the neighborhood of Oppy and southwest of Wytschaete. We made a successful raid south of Armentieres.

"Three German airplanes were brought down yesterday in the air fighting, one landed in our lines. Five other hostile machines were driven down out of control. One German observation balloon was destroyed. Four of our airplanes are missing."

Attack Repelled.
London, May 20—British heavy guns last night smashed an attack launched by the Germans near Epehy, to the west of St. Quentin canal, says an official statement issued this afternoon by the war office. Near Fauquissart the British captured a few prisoners in patrol encounters this morning. The text of the statement follows: "An attack attempted by the enemy during the night against our advanced posts southeast of Epehy was broken by our artillery fire.

"We captured a few prisoners early this morning as the result of patrol encounters in the neighborhood of Fauquissart."

London, May 19—The official communication from British headquarters in France, issued this evening: "Hostile artillery was active during the day northeast of Epehy and on both banks of the Scarpe. Nothing else of special importance occurred during the day.

"One German airplane was brought down in air fighting yesterday, and another was shot down by gunfire from the ground, and two hostile observation balloons were destroyed. Five of our airplanes are missing."

WAR MINISTER OF RUSSIA TO GO TO FRONT

New Coalition Government has Confidence of Workmen and Soldiers.

Petrograd, May 19, via London, May 20—War Minister Kerensky received representatives of Petrograd and Moscow newspapers today and announced that he was about to leave for the Russian fighting front. He said that he would be in a position to completely dispel pessimistic impressions that prevail now, even in military circles, regarding the condition of the Russian army.

"I have no doubt, whatever," the minister of war added, "that the army of free Russia will know how to fulfill its duty to the Fatherland, and also that the Fatherland will do everything possible to support the army, with all its moral and material resources."

The provisional government today ordered the return to their homes of all men of non-Slavic origin who were mobilized by the former administration for defense work at the front and behind the firing line.

The council of workmen and soldiers' delegates passed a resolution of confidence in the new coalition government.

HUN TRENCHES CAPTURED BY THE FRENCH

Latter Storms Teuton Defences Near Laffaux Mill with Success.

Paris, May 20—Troops of the German Crown Prince, after strong artillery preparation, last night attacked the French positions in the salient of La Bovelie, north of "The Ladies Way," but were easily repulsed, says the official statement issued this afternoon by the war office. Twelve miles to the westward of this sector the French stormed the Teuton defences near Laffaux Mill, and captured some sections of trenches.

Text of Statement.
The text of the statement reads: "In the region of the Chemin-Des-Dames the artillery fighting became very violent toward the end of the night near the line of La Lovelle-Corny. We easily repulsed every attempt on the salient of La Bovelie.

"To the northeast of the Moulins Laffaux a small action enabled us to take a few elements of trenches.

"In the Champagne two enemy surprise attacks in the region to the north of Mesnil Les Huris failed. There was nothing to report on the rest of the front."

Italians Successful.
Rome, May 20, via London—Following is the official statement today: "In the area north of Gorizia our troops yesterday extended their positions on Hill 652, on the Vodice. Dense masses of the enemy, preceded by a heavy barrage fire, counter-attacked in an attempt to stop our progress, but each time was driven back with heavy losses.

"In the evening the enemy withdrew his infantry and concentrated a strong artillery fire on the last positions. These were finally maintained.

"We captured two four-inch guns, two six-inch mortars, trench mortars and machine guns and a large quantity of arms and ammunition.

"In the area east of Gorizia our troops broke into the enemy's line and took some prisoners. During the day we captured 254 prisoners, including four officers.

"On the Trentino front the enemy attempted a diversion by a heavy bombardment and by local infantry attacks without success."

Canada To Have Full Voice In Empire's Foreign Policy As Result of World War

The Dominion to Stand in New and Higher Relation to the Motherland, Says Dr. George R. Parkin in Interview with Standard.

Imperial Conference and War Cabinet Did More to Bring About Real Empire Federation than Could be Achieved in Half a Century of Peace—Noted Imperialist Sounds Warning Against Wastage of Food—The Rhodes Scholars and the War.

CANADA AND THE EMPIRE

"An English Prime Minister said to me nearly twenty-five years ago that he feared only a great war would unify the Empire. The war has come and the great end is in sight."

"British statesmen are now prepared to admit the Dominions into a full share in the foreign policy of the Empire."

"Conscription for Canada is good. You would have had it earlier had it been necessary."

"The thing that has impressed me most since I returned to Canada is the manner in which you have been waiting for it. In England we have been voluntarily living with tightened belts for months."

"After this war is over things will never be the same. The old order will pass. It has passed in the battles in which Canadians have borne such a splendid share. Canada will be closer to the Motherland than ever before, but it will be a voluntary movement. I cannot discover in England the slightest wish to interfere with the complete autonomy of the Dominion. The only question is how far the Dominions are willing to accept the fuller citizenship and responsibilities of the Empire."

Dr. George R. Parkin, to The Standard.

Dr. George R. Parkin, imperialist, author, educationalist, passed through the city on Saturday evening on his way from Northern New Brunswick to Toronto. He is fresh from England where he has had the opportunity of coming into closest and most intimate touch with the leaders of the Empire. He brings a message of Empire wide significance, but of particular interest to Canadians.

It is that the British government is so well pleased with what Canada has done, is doing, and will do, in the way of war effort that in future this Dominion will be closer than ever to the Motherland. But it must be a voluntary movement. If Canada is to fully share the foreign policy of the Empire Canada must be willing to do so. "I cannot discover in England the slightest wish to interfere with the complete autonomy of the Dominion," said he.

The War Conference.
Dr. Parkin expressed unbounded pleasure at the very satisfactory result of the War Conference held in London, and in which representatives of all parts of the Empire participated. Canada being represented by Sir Robert Borden, Hon. J. J. Hazen, Sir George Perley and Hon. Robert Rogers. It has certainly effected more for the unification of the Empire on a sound basis, and of which will command approval in the dominions as well as in the Motherland, than any preceding conference. The circumstances were, of course, singularly favorable and the method of consultation adopted marks an entirely new phase in imperial development.

"The British war cabinet, representing only the government of the United Kingdom, and the Imperial War cabinet, which included all the representatives of the dominions and India, met on alternate days. The one was responsible for its conclusions only to the people of the United Kingdom, the other to all the communities represented. This seems to indicate to me the lines on which further constitutional progress will be made, providing at once for concerted action, and securing local autonomy."

The Old Order Will Pass.
"After this war is over things will never be the same. The old order will pass, in fact it has passed in the battles in which Canadians have borne such a splendid share. Canada is destined to be closer to the Motherland than ever before, but it must be a voluntary movement. I cannot discover in England the slightest wish to interfere with the complete autonomy of the Dominion. The only question is how far the Dominions are willing to accept the fuller citizenship and responsibilities of the Empire."

A Real Federation.
"In old days, when I first advocated the Federation of the Empire, I used to say that we would make up some day and to our surprise, find that we were already federated. That is not far from being the case now. Lloyd George has announced that the meeting of what is now the Imperial War Cabinet, will be called together for consultation annually. That opens the way for such steady and continuous national consolidation as circumstances make advisable. Thus many old dreams are being changed into substantial realities, and you can understand what satisfaction it gives me to find his early faith confirmed."

A Unified Empire.
"An English prime minister said to me nearly twenty-five years ago that he feared only a great war would unify the Empire. The war has come and the great end is in sight. Terrible as the sacrifices have been we may yet come to feel that they are justified by the results. At the end of the struggle we shall probably have one-quarter of the world's population under our flag. The liberty and welfare of all these masses of people are involved in this struggle. If supreme sacrifices are required supreme interests are at stake for the quarters of the world for which we are and will be responsible."

Commercial Preference.
"Another great stage in our national organization is reached by the formal adoption of commercial preference within the Empire. The beginnings may not be as great as some desire, but the beginnings counts for a great deal and opens the way to the wide expansion of national interests, trade, industry, emigration and profitable employment of capital. An immense industrial effort will be necessary after the war in order to deal with the burdens which it has brought and the policy of preference will prove a great assistance."

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FIFTY-ONE KILLED BY SUBMARINE

French Steamer Colbert, with Military Men, Sunk.

FRANCE ALSO LOSES A SMALL WAR VESSEL.

Naval Hero Lieut. Commander Melin Killed on the Colbert.

Paris, May 19—The French torpedo boat destroyer Colbert was sunk by striking a mine in the naval engagement between Entente and Austrian vessels in the Adriatic on May 16, according to a semi-official statement today.

French Steamer Sunk.

Paris, May 20—The French steamer Colbert, carrying a number of French military passengers, was torpedoed and sunk in the Mediterranean April 30, by a Teuton submarine. Fifty-one persons, including the commander of the vessel, lost their lives. Announcement of the sinking of the Colbert was made this afternoon by the French admiralty.

The official statement says: "The steamer Colbert in the service of the admiralty and having on board a certain number of military passengers was torpedoed in the Mediterranean on the morning of April 30 by a submarine. Fifty-one persons were killed, among them being Auxiliary Naval Lieut. Commelin, who was in command of the ship and who had been turned over to the army. He was made a chevalier of the Legion of Honor for defeating a submarine attack on the same day, April 30, a year ago."

The Colbert was a passenger vessel of 5,394 tons gross. She was 377 feet long and had a beam of 47 feet. In April, 1916, the vessel was attacked by a submarine in the Mediterranean but escaped her aggressor by superior speed. At that time she was shelled by a U-boat without preliminary warning.

SIMS OF D. & H. MAY MANAGE INTER-COLONIAL

Mr. Gutelius Has Definitely Severed Connection with Canadian Government Railways.

Ottawa, May 20. (Special wire)—Mr. F. P. Gutelius has definitely severed connections with the Canadian Government Railways, and has accepted the general management of the Delaware and Hudson Railway.

Vice-president Sims of the Delaware and Hudson Railway is mentioned as the probable successor to Mr. Gutelius.

HOW FUNNY ARE YOU?

Our second Jiggs and Maggie Dialogue Contest, as may be seen by reference to page five, closes on Thursday of this week. In the first contest many competitors were late. See that your entries are received on time. Five dollar prizes offered by every merchant.

BRITISH SITUATION IN NORTH FRANCE IS MOST SATISFACTORY JUST NOW

Germans Are Menaced All Along the Line Where Pressure is Being Kept Up Against Them Despite the Pause in Infantry Operations.

Enemy, Puzzled and Restless, Attempts Raids from Ypres to St. Quentin in Effort to do Something.

(From a Staff Correspondent of the Associated Press.)
British Headquarters in France, May 20, via London.—With the fall of Bullecourt, the capture of the Chemin-Des-Dames, the occupation of Roer and the general evening up of the British line, the first phase in the new British offensive in France is over. For four days now the infantry practically has marked time. The artillery activity, too, has been considerably reduced. Various sectors of the front which a few days ago were spouting fire like volcanoes, now are only intermittently shelled.

Germans Puzzled.
The Germans today manifest wonderment as to what General Sir Douglas Haig can have in mind by sending a spasm of shells first here and then there, as if at a loss exactly what to do, yet fearing not to do something. This uneasiness also is manifested in attempted raids from Ypres to St. Quentin and by officers noticeably appearing at vantage points behind the enemy lines eagerly studying the British position.

The Prussians apparently are reconciled at the loss of Bullecourt, threatening Quent at the end of the Drocourt-Queant support line and also the remainder of the Hindenburg line though it does, for since the Prussian Guards fell back during the night of May 16, the ruins of the village have been fairly quiet after a fortnight of some of the bitterest fighting of the war.

Thus during the short breathing spell the British situation is satisfactory. The Germans are menaced all along the line where pressure is being kept up against them despite the pause in the infantry operations. What infantry activities have developed among the Germans in the last few days have been feebly and easily dealt with by the British artillery.

ARMY OF FRANCE REPULSES ENEMY IN SPIRITED FIGHTING

Germans Suffer Severe Losses and Gain Only Slight Footing in Advanced Position on Front of About 200 Metres.

Paris, May 20—The official communication issued by the war office tonight reads: "On the Chemin-Des-Dames the enemy's artillery activity was very violent from the middle of last night and again increased this morning from east of Hurterbis to the region north of Cerny. The Germans directed against our positions a drumfire of heavy shells and asphyxiating projectiles, but under the power of our counter-propulsion the general assault which they were ready to launch was aborted over the greater part of the menaced front. The German troops massed for the attack were not able to leave their trenches.

"At various points where they were able to reach our lines very spirited fighting took place which ended to our advantage.

"The enemy who suffered heavy losses both by our barrage fire and our counter-attacks, gained a footing east of Cerny on a front of about 200 metres. Everywhere else our positions were maintained."

FRENCH AND HUNS CLASH IN CHANNEL

One French Torpedo Boat Damaged in Encounter with German Flotilla.

Paris, May 20—French torpedo boats had an encounter early this morning with a German flotilla in which one of the French warships suffered some damage, though all returned to port. An official statement issued today reports the incident as follows:

"A patrol of four French torpedo boats, about 1 o'clock this morning encountered a flotilla of German destroyers, making towards port. After a brief engagement the enemy flotilla retired at full speed in the direction of its base. Our four torpedo boats returned. One of them suffered some damage."

R. C. CLERGY IN A PEACE MOVEMENT

Those of Germany Inaugurate Powerfully Organized Campaign to End War.

Amsterdam, May 19, via London, May 20—The Deutsche Kirchen Zeitung states that the Roman Catholic clergy of Germany has inaugurated a powerfully organized peace movement.

A brief engagement the enemy flotilla retired at full speed in the direction of its base. Our four torpedo boats returned. One of them suffered some damage."