

Huns Biggest Effort Fails.

Tuesday's Attack Completely Repulsed.

WAR SUMMARY.

There has been a pause in the fighting in Flanders, where the grey-bellied German dead; and the British and French are holding steady to all their positions. From Monday night General Haig's forces continued their attack, but they were fruitless. True, they gained their objective and captured a number of prisoners, but at last the French were holding the line. In the hilly region just to the north of the British also pushed back the enemy at several points between Kemmel and La Clyette. Much of the snap of the German attacking force has been absent from the manoeuvre they have been carrying out in Flanders under the stiffened line of the Entente troops, which has been visibly apparent since last Sunday. To the south near Amiens and to the east around Noyon the enemy's progress has failed in all his attempts to push further forward. The British east of Villers-Bretonneux, which lies directly east of Amiens, have advanced their front, and in the Noyon sector the French have re-established their line which the Germans previously had captured from them. The Germans on many sectors of the line are still hurling tons of shells against the British and French positions, but the Allied guns are everywhere answering them in kind. While the present lull in the battle may indicate the approach of the throwing in the fray of the great offensive, which such is the intention of the supreme commander of the Allied forces has not become apparent. It is not improbable, however, that at a meeting of the Inter-Allied War Council in Paris on Wednesday, which will be attended by the British, French, American and Italian representatives, measures having in view the timing of the tide of the war will be upon the discussion. In all the various war theatres, except the Western, the situation remains relatively calm, so far as the fighting is concerned. All along the front in Italy, reciprocal bombardments continue, and small manœuvres by reconnoitering parties are being carried out in Macedonia, the Balkans, in the region of Monastir, which have entered an enemy position and annihilated the garrison. They also have been successfully repulsing an attack by the Bulgars, which had for its object the capturing of Vetre, taken by the Serbians a week ago. German and Austrian papers are beginning to express their concern concerning the entry of the United States into the war, which they previously had referred to with scorn. "We must hurry and obtain a solid victory by June before the American forces arrive," is the tenor of their plea to their peoples.

BIGGEST EFFORT FAILS.
BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, April 30. (Via Reuters' Ottawa Agency.)—Yesterday's attack was the biggest effort the Germans have yet made in the Flanders offensive, the enemy employing about 30 fresh battalions from a close reserve, in addition to the large number of divisions in position at the beginning of the battle. At one point the French were forced to yield a little ground, but supports promptly arrived and drove the Germans back. A satisfactory feature of the struggle is that the Allies employed relatively small forces to defeat the enemy. By 11.30 in the morning the Germans had fought their way through to near Locre as far as Hyde Park corner, between Scherpenberg and Mont Rouge. This was one of the critical moments of the day, but the French counter-attacked fiercely and an hour later had pressed back the enemy on the flank and held them in the centre. By three o'clock the French were holding the ground east of Kenderet farm and Locre Chateau and also part of Locre village on the southern slopes of Scherpenberg, thenceforward the position became steadily more satisfactory and by half-past five the French had retaken all the lost ground except a narrow strip at Hyde Park corner. This morning the French held the whole of Locre, including the hotly contested Hospice. The Allied line has also been advanced between La Clyette and Kemmel. In the south we have also made some progress, slightly improving the position about Villers-Bretonneux.

DISASTROUS DEFEAT.
LONDON, April 30. (Via Reuters' Ottawa Agency.)—Correspondents agree that the enemy has suffered nothing less than a disastrous defeat in the first phase of the battle consequent on their desperate attempt to capture the line of hills held by the Allies which endangered their possession of Mont Kemmel. They have probably used 18 divisions

from the east of Ypres southward on the line of battle with two more northward, and the violence of the gun fire was never greater or more unceasing at any period of the war. Our successful defence made the day the bloodiest yet experienced by the enemy as attack after attack was smashed by our artillery and infantry fire. The Germans had already suffered heavily on Sunday when their concentrations of troops were caught and shattered by gun fire. Their waves yesterday were mowed down and the British wings and French center neither bent nor broke.

A MONTH'S CASUALTIES.
LONDON, April 30. British casualties reported in April reached a total of 52,475, divided as follows: Killed or died of wounds, officers 1,621, men 7,723; wounded or missing, officers 7,477, men 35,884. Although the complete reports of casualties sustained in the recent heavy fighting in France and Belgium ap-

parently have not yet been made, a marked increase is shown in the April figures. The total in March was 14,000, the smallest in several months.

BRITISH OFFICIAL.
LONDON, April 30. Excepting for local fighting at different points, there has been no infantry action to-day, says General Haig's report from British Headquarters in France captured 94 prisoners. Further reports confirm the fact that the enemy's losses were very heavy in his successful attack yesterday. South of the Somme our patrols brought in a few prisoners. Beyond the usual artillery activity on both sides, there's nothing to report.

FRENCH OFFICIAL.
PARIS, April 30. (Official)—The region of Hangard was violently bombarded during the course of the day. In the Noyon sector a German attack resulted in spirited fighting. Our troops drove the enemy from advanced elements where he had taken footing in the first assault, and re-established their lines. Patrol encounters occurred on the left bank of the Oise.

There was reciprocal artillery action on the Struma, west of the Vardar, and the Cerna bend and between the lakes. In the region of Monté east of Monastir, we destroyed an enemy trench, killing the garrison and returned without loss and with prisoners. In the region of Vetre in the eastern fringe. A desperate struggle occurred in the ruins of the village between small parties, including much bayonet fighting. A fine bayonet charge was made by one of our brigades just as the enemy was wavering in the face of furious fusillades. The Franco-British troops took a large number of prisoners during the day, but they were fewer than the magnitude of the struggle would lead one to expect, owing to the desperate hand-to-hand character of the fighting.

FRENCH RECOVER GROUND.
LONDON, April 30. (Official)—Successful counter attacks carried out by French troops yesterday afternoon and evening drove the enemy from the remainder of the ground gained by him during the morning in the neighbourhood of Locre, and captured a number of prisoners. The whole of the village is in the hands of our Allies. After the heavy repulse inflicted on the enemy yesterday the night passed comparatively quiet on the northern battle front. We advanced our line slightly during the night east of Villers-Bretonneux. On the remainder of the British front there is nothing to report, beyond artillery activity on both sides at certain sectors.

HOME RULE BILL NOT READY.
LONDON, April 30. The introduction of the Home Rule Bill in the House which had been announced for Thursday, has been postponed, the drafting committee not having completed its task.

SUCCEEDS REDMOND.
DUBLIN, April 30. (By the Associated Press.)—The national directorate of the United Irish League to-day elected John Dillon chairman to succeed the late John Redmond. A resolution was unanimously adopted protesting against the application of conscription to Ireland, declaring that such an attempt under present circumstances would be sure to result in failure and disorder, and the calling on the members of the League throughout the country to strengthen the organization with a view to co-operating effectively with the Mansion House committee in resisting the application of conscription to Ireland.

GOT OFF LIGHTLY.
SAN FRANCISCO, April 30. Maximum sentences of two years' imprisonment in a Federal penitentiary, and fines of \$10,000 each, were imposed to-day upon Franz Boph, former German Consul here, and E. H. Schak, former Vice-Consul, following their conviction last week on charges of conspiring to foment revolution against British rule in India.

CARDINAL BEGIN ILL.
QUEBEC, April 30. Cardinal Begin, who was stricken with hemorrhage yesterday, was resting quite comfortably this morning. His physician spent the night at His Eminence's bedside, and to-day said the Cardinal's condition was not immediately disquieting. The advanced age of Cardinal Begin, however, gives a serious turn to the otherwise ordinary ailment.

LOSS NOT DISASTROUS.
NEW YORK, April 30. The loss of Mont Kemmel, according to Major M. F. Chabellé, of the 22nd Canadian Regiment, who arrived to-day at an Atlantic port by a French steamer, does not mean disaster to the Allies. Major Chabellé, who has been three years on the French battle front and has been several times stationed at Mont Kemmel, said it was indisputably an important hill, commanding the heights around Ypres, but that the Allies could lose it and even Amiens without endangering victory. An immense reserve force, the Major said, was waiting to give a big surprise to the Huns.

AUSTRIA'S EMPEROR AGAIN SEEKS PEACE.
STOCKHOLM, April 30. The Catholic International Press Agency announces a despatch from Basel, saying that Emperor Charles of Austria, is making a fresh peace offer, appealing to Italy to consider it in her own interests.

Most foulard dresses are untrimmied except for dainty collar and cuffs of white.



Published by Authority

ing to the collapse in Russia, allowed Germany to remove main part of her Army from the front to the Western front, the Allies have been severely handicapped meeting the greatest offensive of the war.

There is an urgent call to all parts of the Empire for men.

The United Kingdom steps are taken to conscript all men over the age of 18 years. A self-governing Dominion Newfoundland has been called upon to do part in filling the gaps. We have specially called upon the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Royal Newfoundland Regiment at its full war strength. Three hundred men (300) are required immediately and sixty (60) men additional per month. The need for these is set forth in the despatch of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, which reads as follows:—

"April 9th.—Statement has been received from Army Council to the effect that the Newfoundland Regiment in France is now short of the authorized War Establishment by 300 men, and that the number of men under training in England is not sufficient to make up this deficit. Since very heavy fighting must be anticipated, at least 300 men will be required from Newfoundland as early as possible in order to bring the Battalion up to strength and as additional sixty men per month will be required to maintain it in the field."

H. M. Government trust that your government will be able to supply these men.

(Signed) LONG.

conscription prevails throughout Canada and the United States, and Newfoundlanders in Canada are conscripted.

Under the War Measures Act the Newfoundland Government have ordered:—

That no unmarried man between the ages of twenty and thirty-five who is eligible for the Army or Navy, shall be permitted to leave the Dominion.

That no person whosoever shall be allowed to leave the Dominion without a Passport.

Newfoundland must do its part and what it will, the Regiment must be maintained. Our Regiment has formed deeds of valor equal to any in the history of the British Army. Its gallantry in the field has won recognition of the King by the award of the glorious Victoria Cross.

It has earned so many encomiums from the Commander in Chief, the Divisional and Brigade Generals, that it cannot allow it to be withdrawn from the scene of conflict.

It has placed the name of Newfoundland on the Honour Roll of the divisions. It would be an eternal disgrace to the eligible men of Newfoundland to allow the name to be erased from that Honour Roll by failure to keep the Regiment up to its full fighting strength.

An opportunity is now afforded the young men of the country to join the ranks.

On St. George's Day, the 23rd April, the Legislature will be convened, and every effort should be made to answer the call from His Excellency the Governor and from the War Council, to enlist as many men as possible.

W. W. HALFYARD,
Acting Colonial Secretary,
April 11, 1918.

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