

The Immortal Guards.

Grenadiers, Coldstreams and Irish Held Back the German Onrush.

**Fought for Two Days and Nights
--Allied Reserves Now Equal
Those of the Enemy.**

WELDED TOGETHER.

FRANCIS ARMY HEADQUARTERS
May 2. (Via Reuter's Ottawa Agency.)—Under the German blows the Allied armies seem to be welded together as never before. There is no point of junction at which the Germans can thrust. The process of welding together the two armies is complete. But it will not stop there. Franco-British divisions must be moved about on a solidly knitted front at the wish of our high command, as freely as German divisions. Against the enemy's territorial gains must be set the fact that he had to throw 140 divisions into battle in five weeks. A considerable number of these have been twice engaged and some three. Adding these reappearances together there is a total of 186 engagements of divisions, equivalent to a mass of two and one-half million men, whom the enemy has already put into battle. As a German division is never withdrawn until it has sustained severe losses, on an average of 2,500, it is reasonable to suppose that the enemy's losses since the beginning of the battle at not less than 350,000. The Germans began the offensive with a reserve of 650,000 in depots in France and at home. Beside these there is only the 1919-20 class, consisting of youths, half of whom are under 18. The enemy's genuine fighting reserve is thus half exhausted before he has covered anything like half the distance to his goal. His reckless employment of divisions has left him with a total of sixty-six out of two hundred, and six in France, which have not yet been engaged. Of these, 12 are Landsturm divisions, which cannot be used for the purpose of an offensive. The Germans can have little hope that the remaining sixty divisions can accomplish what the first one hundred and forty failed to achieve. Already the German staff is most anxiously realizing that their reserves of fresh troops are not greater than those under General Foch.

FURTHER DETAILS.

LONDON, May 2.
(Via Reuter's Ottawa Agency.)—Correspondents at the British front in France send further details of the Germans' unsuccessful attacks on the Flemish hills on Monday, when the Kaiser's beloved Cockchafers were soundly punished. The Third Guards Division, of which they were a unit, was thrown into the battle west of Ypres, and attacked the junction of the British and French. They did not succeed in approaching close enough for our men to use the bayonet, and all the Cockchafers taken were dead. Nowhere on the British front did the Germans succeed in coming to grips, save at Voormezele and the Ridge Wood, but they were often slaughtered before the Englishmen, who, standing with fixed bayonets, could reach them. The British troops were highly elated with the results of the fighting, and when they knew that they had some of the Kaiser's best men against them they were all the more pleased. Stirring details are given of the stand of the British Guards near Nieppe Forest between April 11th and 14th. After the

Germans had broken through the Portuguese lines, the Grenadiers, Irish and Coldstream Guards were sent forward when the situation was at its worst, and asked to hold back the enemy until reinforcements could arrive and fight at all costs against the German tide of men and guns which was attempting to flow around our other hard-pressed men. The Guards did this. Fighting as separate bodies with the enemy on both flanks, and greatly outnumbered, they beat back attack after attack and gained precious hours by the noblest self-sacrifice. For two days and nights the Guards stemmed the enemy advance, parties standing back to back and firing on all sides until only isolated soldiers were left, but gaining time until the Australian soldiers arrived according to time table.

CANADIAN AWARDS.

LONDON, May 2.
The following Canadians have been awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal: Sergt. R. W. Fenton, who rushed an emplacement after bombing it with grenades, and captured a gun with a crew of seven; Pte. G. G. French, who organized a party which captured two hostile guns; Sergt. G. Gilles, who rushed a pill box with a small party, capturing it with eight prisoners and four machine guns.

THE AMERICAN ARMY.

WASHINGTON, May 2.
Secretary of War Baker, at a hearing to-day before the House Military Affairs Committee in confidential session asked that Congress grant an unlimited power for the creation of an army of whatever size necessary for the prosecution of the war. He told the Committee that it would be ill-advised to restrict the number of men to be utilized and that the size of the army should be increased in the discretion of the Government, and as transportation and equipment facilities warrant. Secretary Baker indicated that he would submit a proposed measure, probably as an amendment to the draft law, to grant that unlimited authority asked under the existing draft law as construed by Chairman Dent of the Military Committee and others. There is authority for use of only 1,000,000 under the draft. Mr. Dent yesterday introduced a bill to authorize a draft total of 4,000,000 which with volunteers already in the service would make an ultimate possible maximum strength of 5,000,000 men.

HAIG'S REPLY TO QUEEN.

LONDON, May 2.
(Via Reuter's Ottawa Agency.)—The following telegram has been sent to Queen Mary by Field Marshal Haig in reply to a message of congratulation to the troops for their valiant stand against the Germans: "The stand against the Germans sent to the army and air forces in the name of the women of the British Empire will inspire with new strength and fresh determination all these brave men from every part of the Empire who on the battlefields of France and Flanders are fighting so gallantly for all they hold most dear. They who

WARNING!

Persons Engaging Young Men For Any Work or Occupation this Season

which young men are, under the Selective Conscription Act, eligible for immediate or early Military Service

Will Do So At Their Own Risk.

It is evident that Class A will have to be called up immediately, and Class B may have to be called up much earlier than some people may think.

Patriotic Newfoundlanders

are not engaging young men who have not anybody particularly dependent upon them and who are eligible for Military Service. Neither are they giving their support or financial backing to parties who might, for their own interests, engage such young men.

Some People Have Been Unwise Enough to Say

that the Selective Conscription Bill will not be enforced by the Government for some time.

Don't Let Anybody Run Away With This Idea!

WE KNOW

that there are too strong reasons why this Bill must be enforced immediately by the Government. And as regards the enforcement of a Conscription Act, every intelligent man, woman and child throughout the Dominion is behind the same, even knowing only some of the necessities.

The Returned Soldiers' and Rejected Volunteers' Assoc.

with their own eyes daily see the women and children homeless, and once peaceful and prosperous villages and towns ruined and in flames, have resolved that their own loved ones and homes shall not share that suffering. No peril can be too great, no sacrifice too extreme to save their country from such a fate. Side by side with our gallant Allies whose wrongs we feel as our own and are determined to set right, we will persevere in the fight against all odds until victory is at last achieved. In this great struggle we are heartened by the love and confidence of the women of the British Empire, of which your Majesty's most gracious message has given such moving expression."

ROBERTSON'S OPINION.

LONDON, May 2.
The war is likely to last a long time yet, said General Wm. Robertson, ex-Chief of the General Staff, speaking here to-day. How long it will last no sane man would dare to estimate. One reason why the war was not finished long ago is that we were unprepared for it when it began, while the enemy had been preparing for years. We are now paying the penalty for unpreparedness which in the past has caused countries to become bankrupt. I know, he concluded, that every right

minded person in the Empire has made up his mind to see things through.

FRENCH OFFICIAL.

PARIS, May 2.
(Official.)—North of the Aisne a German attack on French positions in the region of Thennes was broken up by the French fire. Other German efforts north of Cavignee and north-west of Rheims gained no greater success. The French carried out a number of raids, especially near Le Monchel west of Coucy Le Chateau, north of Ponta Mousson and brought back twenty prisoners. On the remainder of the front the night passed in quiet.

BOMB DROPPING.

LONDON, May 2.
The report of aerial operations to-night says one ton of bombs was dropped to-day at Thionville. Several bursts were observed on the barracks railway station and sidings. A fire broke out in the Carlsbuhne works.

UNIONISTS ORGANIZE.

DUBLIN, May 2.
The Southern Unionists Committee, to which Sir Edward Carson has written a letter saying the question of Home Rule should not be opened in the present conditions of Ireland, has

organized a large body of Unionists outside Ulster in opposition to the compromise accepted by the Unionists at their convention. Their adherents include land owners, professional men and several former judges, but no business men. They number about 11,000 and may present a serious obstacle to the settlement of the Home Rule question.

BRITISH MISSION TO BRAZIL.

RIO JANEIRO, May 2.
The Foreign Office has been informed by the British Ambassador that the arrival may be expected shortly of a British Mission to Brazil under Sir Maurice de Bunsin. Sir Maurice has been for many years in the British diplomatic service. He was Ambassador to Vienna when the European war broke out, previously he had been Minister to Portugal and Ambassador to Spain.

U. S. GIFT TO FRENCH RED CROSS.

PARIS, May 2.
In announcing the gift of ten million francs to the French Red Cross organizations, Major J. H. Perkins, permanent head of the American Red Cross in Europe, declared in a letter to the Central Committee of the French Red Cross that the gift is a sign of the appreciation of the United

States for the work of the French army and the French societies.

LOSS BY FIRE.

AN ATLANTIC PORT, May 2.
Two men lost their lives and as a result of a fire on board the bay steamer Newsherehan at her dock here to-day. Nine other men on board escaped or were rescued.

SPY SHOT.

PARIS, May 2.
A Swiss citizen, Nivergel Byrman, was executed as a spy at dawn to-day at Vincennes. The Swiss Government has made representations in his behalf, but no reason was found by the French Government to modify the sentence of death pronounced by a court martial three months ago. Nivergel faced the firing squad calmly.

INDIA'S PART.

LONDON, May 2.
A message from the Viceroy of India to the King Emperor given out officially last night says: "At a conference of the ruling Princes and the representative leaders of all classes of people in India assembled at Delhi, an authorized, a resolution was passed unanimously to convey to your Majesty the King-Emperor an expression of In-

dia's loyalty in response to her gracious message and assurance of her determination to continue to her duty to her country in the great crisis through which the Empire is passing. India is determined that your Majesty's confidence in her will not fail the Empire in the hour of crisis shall be fully justified and that the man-power and the resources of the country shall be used to the greatest possible extent in the cause for which the Empire is fighting.

STRANGING UKRAINIAN.

LONDON, May 2.
The Germans have established a military rule in Kiev, the Ukrainian capital, and have arrested a number of members of the Government on the ground that the Government had proved too weak to maintain law and order, according to a Berlin official statement. The Ukrainian Government officials arrested included the Minister of War.

A GERMAN SCHEME.

WASHINGTON, May 2.
Wireless despatches, dated May 1, Hague, and quoting Cologne newspapers as saying Pope Benedict intends to issue a new peace offer, circles here to-day as another German propaganda. Herebefore the State Department has been able to gather an intimation of the purpose of the Pontiff's initiative peace proposals, but not a suggestion of an intention has come from any source.

BETTER FEELING IN IRELAND.

LONDON, May 2.
Daily Chronicle's Dublin correspondent says there is a most noticeable improvement in the feeling in Ireland in consequence of the appointment of Edward Short, M. P. for Newry, as Chief Secretary for Ireland. He is not merely a Home Rule supporter but voted with the Nationalists against Conscription in Ireland.

THE HOME RULE BILL.

LONDON, May 2.
Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer and Government spokesman, declared in the House of Commons on Wednesday that he does not say when the Irish Home Rule Bill would be introduced. This, according to some Lobby correspondents of the morning newspapers, covers the fact that the introduction of the Bill has been deferred and hope of presentation next week has now been abandoned.

THE IRISH PROBLEM.

LONDON, May 2.
A side light is thrown on the difficulties involved in the meeting to-day between 50 and 60 members of the House of Commons, both Unionist and Liberal, who accepted an invitation of the Navy League to discuss what to do regarding the Irish problem. The subject is the matter of transportation of prisoners, and passenger and mail ships. Last year the Reid Company and its interest to deprive the southwest coast of its regular bay and ports probably also railroad. It is reported in political circles that the extreme elements of the Unionist party have stiffened lately against the form of Home Rule and a letter written by Sir Edward Carson to the Secretary of the Southern Unionist Committee in Ireland suggests that the Imperial authorities ought to retain full control of Irish harbors and ports probably also railroad. They simply took them of the Unionist and Liberal, who accepted an invitation of the Navy League to discuss what to do regarding the Irish problem. 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