HUNS SUFFER HEAVILY IN DESPERATE ATTACKS

THE BRITISH OVERCOME POWERFUL ATTACKS BY THE GERMAN LEGIONS

Fierce Fighting From West of Queant to North of Fresnoy, Four Miles East of Village of Vimy—French Damage German Depots.

London, May 3—The official report from British headquarters in France tonight reads:

"Fierce fighting occurred throughout the day from west of Queant to north of Fresnoy, four miles east of the village of Vimy. The enemy again employed large reserves of men and guns, and delivered repeated counter-attacks practically along the whole battle front. These hostile forces suffered heavily from our concentrated artillery and machine gun fire, both while assembling prior to the attack and during the actual assault.

Penetrated Line

"In the face of obstinate resistance our troops this morning penetrated a sector of the Hindenburg line west of Queant, and have maintained themselves there all day against constant and powerful counter-attacks.

"Further progress also was made in the neighborhood of Cherisy, astride the Arras-Cambrai bank of the Scarpe, where the positions, which changed hands frequently and were defended with great determination, are now in our possession.

"On the left of the battle front we captured the village of Fresnoy and the enemy's positions south and north of Fresnoy, on a front of two miles. We also gained a footing in the enemy's trench system north of Oppy.

Progress Elsewhere

"Progress was made at other points, and the fighting continues.

"In addition to the enemy's severe losses in killed and wounded, we captured several hundred German prisoners.

"Great activity in the air continues. Four German airplanes were brought down yesterday in the air fighting and another hostile machine was shot down in our lines. In addition our airplanes drove down five other enemy machines out of control, and destroyed four German kite balloons. One of our machines is missing."

French Statement

Paris, May 3—The official communication issued by the war office tonight reads:

"Spirited artillery actions have occurred in several sectors of the Aisne front. The Germans violently bombarded Rheims today. In the neighborhood of Braye-En-Laonnois one of our reconnoitering parties in the course of a raid on the German lines, brought back about forty prisoners.

"In Champagne the artillery fighting was intermittent. There was no infantry action. On May 2 our pursuit aiplanes displayed marked activity. In numerous combats our pilots brought down four German machines; fifteen others were seen falling in a damaged condition within their lines.

"On the night of April 29-30 one of our Escadrilles bombarded the railway station and factories at Thionville. On the morning of May 1 our airplanes dropped 320 kilos of projectiles on the aviation camp at Sissome; the following night the same camp was bombarded with 2,000 kilos of explosives. A great fire was observed in the barracks.

"On the night of 1-2 one of our groups bombarded the railway stations at Betheniville, Pont-Faverger and Chatelet, a very violent fire, accompanied by several explosions, breaking out.

"Eastern theatre: May 2 heavy artillery fighting took place along the whole front. An enemy airplane was brought down yesterday in the British lines.

"Belgian communication: There was artillery activity on both sides between Dixmude and Lizerne grenade and bomb fighting took place near Steenstraete."

SITUATION AT SPRINGHILL IS CRITICAL

Special to The Standard.

Amherst, N. S., May 3.—The threatened strike in Springhill has not yet come to a definite head, although the miners had a meeting this evening. According to a phone message received by your correspondent at a late hour tonight, nothing of a decisive nature was done, and another session will be held within a day or so.

Messrs. McDougall and Tonge, head officials of the Dominion Coal Co., from Cape Breton, have been at the mines for the past few days. Their visit, it was thought might possibly have something to do with settling the question, but as yet our informant still claim that they are willing to increase the bonus from ten per cent. to twenty per cent., but the miners are demanding an increase in straight pay, being extremely dissatisfied with the bonus system. Further developments are expected within the next day or so. There is no talk of arbitration at the present moment.

CASUALTIES

Ottawa, May 3—The daily casualty roll is again becoming heavier. In a list of 276 names issued at noon there are 61 killed and 27 died of wounds, 22 missing and 166 wounded.

The total since April 9 is now 13,084 of all ranks:

INFANTRY

Killed in Action

J. L. Williams, Yarmouth, N. S.

Died of Wounds

H. Miller Newcastle, N. B.

Wounded

H. H. Gillis, Montague, P. E. I.
F. P. Murphy, St. John, N. B.
C. E. Wheaton, Petitcodiac, N. B.
E. E. Robinson, Newcastle, N. B.
J. H. Walker, Sussex, N. B.
J. Beloungie, (?) N. B.
J. L. McFarlane, Sussex, N. B.
J. Soucy, St. Leonards, N. B.
R. D. Young, Sydney, N. S.
W. B. Hicks, Sackville N. B.
R. Herron, Charlottetown, P. E. I.
J. L. McAuley, Campbells Cove, P. E. I.
C. McPhee, Mitchell River, P. E. I.
J. B. Caldwell, Gaspereaux River, N. S.

Died

J. J. W. King, Pictou, N. S.

Ill

H. T. Gwynn, Cape Breton, N. S.
C. K. Donovon, St. John, N. B.

Missing

Lieut. C. L. Graves, Jacksonville, N. B.

ARTILLERY

Killed in Action

Gunner A. M. Howie, Dominion No. 6, N. S.

THE GREATEST ARTILLERY DISPLAY OF ENTIRE WAR

German Legions Fought Furiously and Unloosed Thousands of Guns, Great and Small, but Were Overcome by British, Including Gallant Canadians.

From a Staff Correspondent of the Associated Press

British Headquarters in France, May 3, via London.—After four days of calm, fighting on a large scale was resumed on a side front today and more important strategical points into British hands, including the village of Fresnoy, several miles north of the Scarpe river, and the ground about Cherisy, some distance south of that somewhat insignificant stream.

Between Fontaine-Lez-Croisilles and Bullecourt, about six hundred yards more of the original Hindenburg line, which ran from Queant in a northwesterly direction towards Arras, was penetrated and rolled up. This fighting was close to the Queant Hindenburg line new emergency trench system, extending north from there to Drocourt. Work on this new system is proceeding with feverish haste, according to prisoners, and the stubborn resistance the Germans are now offering is to prevent the necessity of their occupying the new line before it is ready for prolonged defensive action.

Covers 18 Miles

Today range of operations covered virtually eighteen miles although the pressure was not exerted over this entire front. There was artillery activity at all points, however, and the stronger German positions were fairly deluged with shells.

The fighting began just before dawn and continued throughout a day of glorious sunshine. The troops moving up in support of those actually in the firing line passed along roads whose overhanging trees were tipped with the first fresh green leaves of the renewed life of spring. The fields back of the battle front were yellow with cowslips and dandelions; birds were singing, joyous, full-throated melodies. A warm east wind stirred up great clouds of dust, and the men were white with fine chalk powder blown from the roads. As the marching columns reached the battle zone, however, all was changed. The trees became only gaunt, black skeltons; the once fair fitld had been pitted and scarred and withered under the shell fire until the earth itself was killed by the poisonous blasts, and no living thing could grow thereon even under this first warm impuse of the new season. The only melodies were the deep-throated roars of cannon, the whine of shells, the whistle of bullets.

British Guns Roar

Under the soft light of a May moon the British guns roared the artillery preparation at intervals during the night, but it was not until the lunar rays had disappeared behind the western horizon that the real bombardment began. In its intensified form it was of short duration. Then the guns settled into barrage work as the troops stole out from their forward trenches, or shallow shelters hastily dug in the ground during the more recent advances.

It was still half an hour before dawn, and the morning mists gave a deeper density to the darkness.

There was stiff fighting from the very first, and everywhere along the line the Germans offered desperate resistanc. Since the battle of Arras began on Easter Monday the Germans have concentrated great numbers of guns opposite the British and lately they have been firing with almost reckless extravagance. Much of the shooting has been absolutely blind since the British took all the high ridges, the Germans being unable to get more than momentary observation with airplanes and balloons.

Furious Defensive

This morning the British creeping barrage fire, which swept like a great trellis work of exploding shells in front of the attacking troops, was met by a furious defensive curtain of fire, and for half an hour or more the artillery display was one of the most wonderful seen during the war.

At the north of the line the Canadian troops, who occupied Arleux several days ago, pushed forward and took Fresnoy.

Arleux and Fresnoy had been swathed about with great defensive works and numberless loops of barbed wire. The Fresnoy garrison fought with great bitterness, and it was not until the Canadians had practically surrounded the village, that the survivors, cut off within, surrendered. The number of prisoners taken here was 200 men and seven officers. One of the officers spoke excellent English, and as a Canadian officer was conducting him to the rear he asked to see the positions from which the Germans were driven during the storming of Vimy Ridge on April 9.

Hun Officer Surprised

He marvelled at the situation and asked what Canadian division took the particular position he saw. When told it was the same division which captured him at Fresnoy today he laughed and said he could not believe it. He could not believe that any divisions in the Vimy fight would be able to go on now, and shook his head incredulously when told that all the divisions were still at their battle strength.

This same officer asserted that the morale of the troops opposite the British front was better than during the battle of the Somme.

He said that the German soldiers see their aeroplanes about. They also seem to be getting sorely needed artillery support during the last three weeks. There had been much conjecture about the lack of this support, and the infantrymen had begun to regard themselves merely as targets for the British artillery. The officer declared that the feeling was all changed now and that the Germans believe their artillery equal to any. Oddly enough, German shells began to pitch about the prisoners collecting station with deafening reports, so characteristic of the German high explosives and the Germans had to be moved to a safer spot.

Prisoners All Prussians

The prisoners taken at Fresnoy were all Prussians. Two fresh regiments had come into the Fresnoy trenches last night for a great German counter-attack on Arleux this morning. Needless to say, their plans were a bit upset by the British attack. Good progress was made east of Guehmappe along the Arras-Cambrai road, in British troops pushed through Cherisy, south of that road, swept several hundred yards beyond their first objectives. There was heavy fighting about Fontaine-Lez-Croisilles and Bullecourt, in which the Australians took part. There was also more fighting about Oppy, to which the Germans are still clinging.

The wood west of this village is very dense and is fairly bristling with machine guns, some of which have been mounted in the trees.

This wood also is one continuous tangle of barbed wire stretched from tree to tree. The Germans are holding desperately to two woods east of Monchy-Le-Preux, known as the Bois-Du-Sart and Bois-Du-Vert, and have connected the two with elaborate trenches.

Heavy counter attacks were attempted time and time again during the day and from every section of the battle front come echoes of the never ceasing artillery duel.

FOR COMPLETE UNITY OF THE WHOLE EMPIRE

Continued from page 1.

together in the heart of the Empire.

"You have met at an historic moment in the Empire's history. I am confident the result of your deliberations will be of great and lasting advantage, not only in helping to bring the present war to a victorious conclusion, but to ensure that when peace is restored we may be found prepared for the tasks which await us in the organization of the resources of the Empire with a view to rendering it more self-sustaining, and in strengthening the ties that knit together all parts of the dominions.

"It has afforded me the utmost satisfaction that the representatives of India have been members of your conference with equal rights to take part in its deliberations. This meeting, around a common board, and the consequent personal intercourse, will result in an increasing growth of the spirit of larger sympathy and mutual understanding between India and the overseas dominions.

"Your present gathering is a giant stride on the road of progress and Imperial development, and I feel sure that this advance will be steadily continued. I deeply regret that, due to unavoidable circumstances, it was not possible for the Commonwealth of Australia to be represented at the present conference; but that great Dominion stands second to none in determination to do all in its power to assist in the tremendous conflict in which the Empire is engaged. I trust that when next the conference meets it may be attended by representatives from all the Dominions and India.

"In the midst of the present terrible struggle, the magnificent contributions in men, munitions and money made by all parts of the Empire have been a source of the greatest pride and satisfaction to me. The vast armies raised in the Dominions have taken, or are taking the field side by side with those of the United Kingdom, to fight the common foe in the cause of justice and of those free institutions which are the very keynote of the Empire.

"It is fitting also that I should here refer to the munificent gifts of money made towards the expenses of the war by the government, princes and peoples of India. May this comradeship in the field, this community of suffering and sacrifice, draw together still more closely than ever all parts of my possessions, establishing fresh bonds of union that will endure to our mutual advantage long after the war and its horrors have passed away.

"The Queen and I recall with liveliest and happiest recollections the visits which we have been privileged to pay to the different parts of my dominions beyond the seas, thereby gaining personal knowledge of the various countries and peoples, of their resources and differences, and of all their varying problems and interests. We do not forget the warm hearted and loyal welcome given to us on these occasions, and it is with feelings of affectionate regard that I ever follow the welfare of my subjects beyond the seas. I look forward to the day when some of our children will, in their turn, have the opportunity of acquiring similar priceless experience by such visits.

"I rejoice in the prospect of better means of communication, which will more effectively link up the various portions of my Empire and that the days to come will see an ever-increasing exchange of personal intercourse between the mother country and the overseas dominions; for do not sympathy and common brotherhood help to form the surest foundation on which the state can rest? The value of Empire lies not in its greatness and strength alone but in the several contributions that each of its diverse parts, with their varying circumstances and conditions, makes to the one general stock of knowledge and progress.

"I thank you for coming here personally to present your address to me. May God bless and protect you all and grant you a safe return home at the conclusion of your labors."

BRITAIN MADE ALLOWANCES FOR SHIPPING LOSSES

Earl Curzon Does Not Think They Will Affect Ultimate Outcome of War—Big Steamer Sunk—Situation in France Serious.

London, May 3.—Earl Curzon, member of the war council, speaking today of the submarine situation, said he recognized the submarine menace to be formidable, but stated that in its calculations the cabinet had made allowances for a wastage of shipping greater than that that had already taken place. He did not himself think in practice it would diminish shipping so greatly as to affect the ultimate issue of the war.

The situation in Russia, Earl Curzon declared, was still regarded not without anxiety.

Three U-Boats at Once.

London, May 3.—American citizens landed during the past few days from vessels which had been sunk by German submarines tell remarkable tales of the strenuous exploits of the U-boats. In one case three underseas boats appeared simultaneously alongside the ship, one being a submarine cruiser 300 feet long, and the others old-fashioned submarines with a length of about 120 feet. In another case a German submarine wore an elaborate disguise of a fishing boat.

Situation Grave.

New York, May 3.—The German U-boat menace has made the food situation in Belgium and Northern France one of extreme gravity, the mortality among adults in the industrial districts having multiplied by three during March and April, according to Herbert C. Hoover, who arrived here today on an American ship.

British Sun Sunk.

Philadelphia, May 3.—The British tank steamer British Sun, owned by the Sun Oil Company of this city and leased to Great Britain, has been submarined and sunk, probably in the Mediterranean, according to a cablegram received today by Howard M. Pew, president of the company. The crew was saved. The British Sun was built in 1909 and was 8,600 tons measurement. She is staid to have been one of the finest of her class and was valued at $2,500,000. Last summer Great Britain took her for war purposes.

American Gons.

Washington, May 3.—The American sailing vessel Margaret was destroyed off the Irish coast on April 27 by a submarine, being set on fire. No mention of loss of life is made.

Three Drowned.

London, May 3.—Three men were drowned by the sinking of the American steamer Rockingham by a German submarine, survivors who reached land today report. No word has been received of the boat containing the 13 missing men. There were twelve naval gunners on board.

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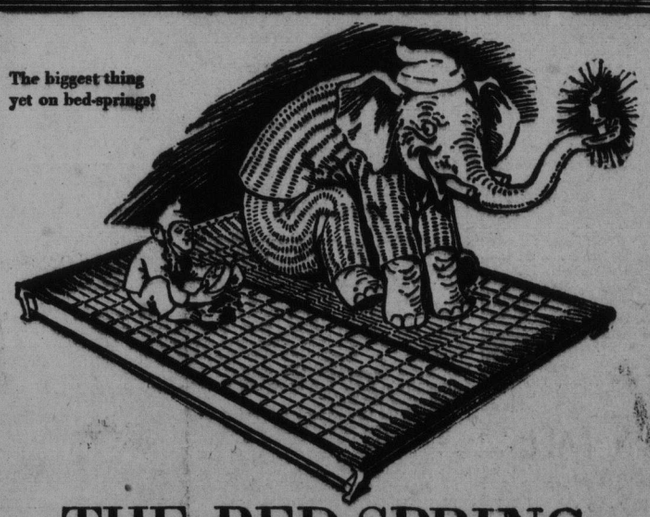

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No other bed made in Canada has the patented features of the "Duplex." Order it *by name* or ask for the "Spring with the Backbone." Your dealer sells it or will get it *on request*.

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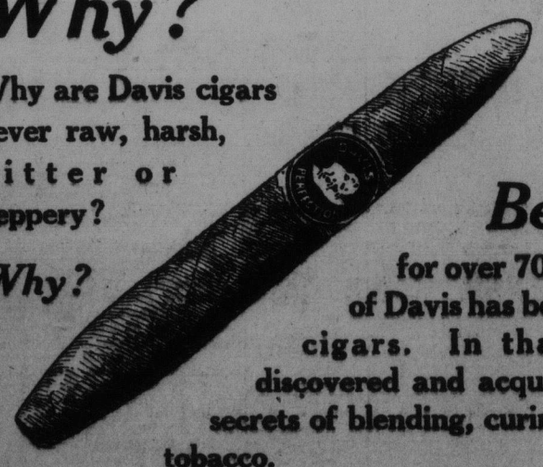

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Because for over 70 years the house of Davis has been making good cigars. In that time it has discovered and acquired many trade secrets of blending, curing and maturing tobacco.

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"Perfection" Cigars are made by Davis' SOLD AT 3-for-25c.

ANO

BRITISH FORCE ANOTHER P ON THE

King George's Army Take Attacking Front Abou Capture Fresnoy—Fr

London, May 3—The British be another attack this morning. war office announces that progres being made. Some strong posit already have been captured by British. The announcement follo

"Heavy fighting is taking place along the front from the Hindenl line, south of the Zenze River, to Acheville-Vimy road. Our troops making progress and have alre captured a number of strong ho positions."

Entire Arras Front

The new British attack takes virtually the entire front on which battle of Arras was begun on Ea Monday, and evidently is a major eration. It is the fourth great att which the British have made al this line. The attacking front about twelve miles long.

Into Hindenburg Line

British Headquarters in Fra May 3, via London—(From a s correspondent of the Associa Press)—Another of the contin British attacks was launched aga the Germans early this morning. H fighting is in progress under a w spring sun. There has been no for more than ten days now and battlefields at times are envelope dust. British reinforcements mov along the roads toward the front like millers under heavy layers chalk-white powder.

Satisfactory progress is being m The attack was on a wide front. Bullecourt the British took anot bite into the Hindenburg line.

Attacked Before Dawn

London, May 3—Reuter's co spondent telegraphs:—

"The British attacked in the d

GOVERNMENT'S PLAN TO FIX WHEAT PRIC

(Continued from page 1)

Kyte was followed by his polit tutor F. B. Carvell, profiter out hay at the time of the South Afri war, sometime client with Arth Von Briesen, of the pro-German l yer, William Travers Jerome, libe of Canadian soldiers, and author the historic phrase "that n French."

Reckless as Usual.

Mr. Carvell was in his custom reckless mood, and supported Ky demand that wheat and other fo stuffs be commandeered. When a ed, however, what prices should fixed, he shirked the responsibility declined to reply.

Sir Thomas White in replying the government made one of the m impressive speeches that the Ho has heard in a long while. Deal with the abnormal advance in pri the minister of finance impress upon the House that more than 300,000 men had been withdrawn fr the work of production and enga in the work of destruction. Th had not only ceased to be produc

ECZEMA ON FAC

Was So Bad Had to Stay in House

All skin diseases such as ecze or salt rheum, itching or burni rashes, eruptions, ulcers, boils, pi ples, etc., are all caused by bad blo and while not usually attended w any fatal results, may sooner or la develop into some serious blo trouble, and the entire system beco affected.

Burdock Blood Bitters, that old a well-known remedy, will cleanse t blood of all its impurities, and by t means cure all skin diseases and oth blood troubles.

Mrs. Ernest Andrews, Hamilt Ont., writes: "My face was cover with eczema and was so terrib bad I had to stay in the house. I h ten different doctors, but got so di of their treatment that I went a bought a bottle of Burdock Blo Bitters, and it helped me, so I kept taking it. Now I am cured, and ha a lovely skin.

"People who used to see me wh I was so bad and see me now will n believe it, but I always tell them th nothing cured me but Burdock Blo Bitters."

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