

## GERMANS CONTINUE TO GAIN GROUND ON NORTHERN PART OF BRITISH LINE

### HEAVY FIGHTING CONTINUES IN THE LYS RIVER SECTOR

**Enemy Attacks in Great Strength and Forces Back British to the Line of Wytchaete, Messines Ridge and Ploegsteert—Germans Reach Left Bank of the Lys at Certain Points and also Cross the Lawe at Lestrem but he is Driven Back Across Latter Stream—Huns Claim to Have Captured 6,000 Prisoners.**

London, April 10.—Maintaining their powerful attacks in the northern part of the British line, the Germans continued to gain ground today. The official report from Field Marshal Haig says that the British troops were forced back to the line of Wytchaete, Messines Ridge and Ploegsteert.

The text of the statement reads: Following upon the bombardment already reported, the enemy this morning launched a fresh attack in strength against our positions between the Lys river and Armentieres and the Ypres-Comines Canal. Heavy fighting has been taking place in this sector throughout the day as well as on the whole front of yesterday's attack north of La Bassee Canal. North of Armentieres the weight of the enemy's assaults pressed our troops back to the line of Wytchaete-Messines Ridge and Ploegsteert. Bodies of German infantry who had forced their way into Messines were driven out this morning by a counter-attack.

"South of Armentieres the enemy succeeded after a prolonged struggle in establishing himself on the left bank of the Lys river at certain points east of Estaires and in the neighborhood of Becstamur.

This morning the enemy also crossed Lawe at Lestrem but was counter-attacked by our troops and driven out of the village and back across the river.

Between Estaires and Givency our positions have been maintained. On other parts of the British front the day again passed comparatively quietly.

**German Statement.**  
Berlin, via London, April 10.—Six thousand prisoners and one hundred guns were captured by the Germans between Armentieres and LaBassee Canal, the official statement from general headquarters announced today.

"Between Armentieres and LaBassee Canal, after strong preparation by our artillery and mine operations, we attacked the English and Portuguese positions. We took the first enemy lines and captured about six thousand prisoners and one hundred guns. On the battlefield on both sides of the Somme violent artillery duels and successful infantry engagements developed.

"On the southern bank of the Oise we also threw back the enemy across the Oise-Aisne canal between Folem-bay and Drancourt.

"Eastern theatre.—In Finland our troops which landed at Sango, after a short battle with armed hands, have occupied the railway station at Karis. In Ukraine, Kharkov was taken on April 8 after engagements."

**The Lys.**  
The Germans have crossed the Lys river at several points between Armentieres and Estaires, according to the evening statement from general headquarters. "North of Armentieres," the statement adds, "we penetrated the English lines on both sides of Waasten-Warnton."

**French Statement.**  
Paris, April 10.—The text of the French statement reads:

"The night was marked by a series of local actions begun by the Germans at several points on the front. In the region of Hangard-En-Santerre the Germans yesterday evening delivered an attack which was preceded by strong artillery preparation. At Chauny a violent fight took place for possession of the village, which several times changed hands. About three o'clock in the morning a counter-attack launched by French troops brought the village and cemetery into our possession.

"At the same time a German attack which intended to drive the French out of the wood to the west of Castel suffered a severe check. West of Noyon the Germans were no less fortunate. In the region of Susoy French troops smashed the German efforts which increased the number of his losses without giving him any gain.

"On the left bank of the River Oise and in the region of the canal there was intermittent artillery fighting. North-west of Rhetms the French succeeded in penetrating the enemy lines and in bringing back some prisoners.

"There was great activity of both artillery on the right bank of the Meuse, in the Forest of Apremont and in the Woivre in the region of Fliery."

"The war office announcement tonight says: "On the front north of Montdidier and in the region of the Oise canal artillery fighting was maintained with considerable violence. There was no infantry action."

**NO TENDERS FOR PAINTING BRIDGE**  
Government Spent \$15,376 on Structure at Reversing Falls as it Pleasid and Did Not Even buy the Paint in Canada.

Fredericton, April 10.—That the Mr. Tilley's questions and the answers to them are self-explanatory. They throw an interesting light on the methods of the Postoffice who, in power, are doing the very things for which they formerly criticized their opponents. The questions and answers out this afternoon by the answer furnished to an inquiry by Mr. Tilley.

### WOMEN WILL HAVE VOTES IN CHURCH

Anglican Synod Decides in Favor of Female Suffrage Plan.

### THE WOMEN WILL NOT HOLD OFFICE

An Increase in Stipends for Clergymen is Decided Upon.

Special to The Standard.  
Fredericton, April 10.—John Keir, Assistant to Sir Frederick Fraser, President of the Halifax School for the Blind was heard by the Church of England synod at this afternoon's session. He made an appeal for support of the clergy for the school.

"The report on the status of education and the report of the headmaster of Rothery school were presented and adopted.

The standing committee on the Bishop's charge reported that all points touched upon had been endorsed.

A resolution welcoming His Lordship on his return to the diocese was ordered to be prepared.

It was also suggested that the number of parish societies be reduced and that clergymen and members of congregation co-operate in social work on behalf of returned soldiers.

It was decided that the synod place itself on record for increased stipends for the clergy, the increase to go into effect on January 1st, 1918. An increase of \$100 per year was decided upon, making the minimum salary for deacons \$800 per year; for an ordained priest for the first five years \$900, with residence or \$1,000 with out, after five years \$1,000 with residence and \$1,100 without.

The report of the Social Service council was presented and adopted, also the report of the board of finance of the board of church literature and the report of the treasurer of the board on church literature and the reports on the school for girls and the Church Society.

M. G. Teed, K. C., of St. John was elected canon in succession to Dr. T. C. Allen of Fredericton who resigned.

It was decided to give to women the right to vote for church officers as well as lay delegates and to ask the legislature to amend the church act to that effect. Women will not be eligible for office.

painting of the bridge over the Reversing Falls, St. John?

A—On a report from the bridge engineer that it had been found in the interest of such work not advisable to attempt this work by tender owing to the fact that there was so much to be done in the way of cleaning and preparing the metal surface, the minister decided to have this work done under the direct supervision of the department and no tenders were called for.

2. Q—If not, why not.  
A—Answered by answer to No. 1.

3. Q—Were tenders called for the paint used in painting said bridge.  
A—After a great deal of search to ascertain the best quality of paint to be used, and after test trials made by New York Central and Canadian Pacific engineers of maintenance it was found so satisfactory that it was decided to use Hippo waterproof bridge paint and this paint was bought from the American Chemical and Manufacturing Company of Norfolk, Va., through B. & S. H. Thomson Company, Montreal, who have the agency for Canada.

4. Q—What was the total cost of painting and paint used and painting said bridge.  
A—Later in cleaning, scraping, painting, \$12,859.14; paint, \$2,516; inspection, \$322.45. Total \$15,697.69.

### ONLY FOUR LARGE MERCHANT CRAFT SUNK LAST WEEK

London, April 10.—The sinking of British merchantmen by mines or submarines last week reached the next lowest level of any week since Germany began her intensive submarine campaign early in 1917. Four vessels of more than 1,000 tons (two of less than 1,000 tons and two fishing boats) were sent to the bottom. The low record in sinkings for any week since Germany began her intensive submarine campaign was in the aggregate weight of tonnage sunk the week of November 11, last. Then only one vessel of over 1,000 tons and five vessels of less than 1,000 tons were destroyed.

The admiralty statement adds: "Vessels unsuccessfully attacked 11, including two previously. Arrivals 2, 648 sailings 2,495. Both fishermen reported today were sunk during the week ending March 30.

**French Losses.**  
Paris, April 10.—Only two French merchantmen were sunk by mines or submarines during the week ending April 6, according to the official announcement tonight, one vessel was unsuccessfully attacked.

### SOTZIALYTICHESKAYS IS NAME TO GO ON THE FLAG OF THE RUSSIANS

To be Exact Name of Russia is "Rossiskay Sotzialyticheskaya Federativnaya Sotzialyticheskaya Respublika."

Moscow, April 10. (By the A. P.)—Russia's national flag henceforth will be red with the inscription "Rossiskay Sotzialyticheskaya Federativnaya Sotzialyticheskaya Respublika." (Russian socialist federative republic.) This was decided upon today in a resolution passed unanimously by the Central Executive Committee of the all-Russian soviets.

### ESTIMATES AT OTTAWA TOTAL \$516,000,000

Canada's Increasing Part in the War Laid Down by Prime Minister.

Ottawa, April 10.—Canada's increasing part in the war was laid down by the prime minister in the house today. The war vote of \$500,000,000 was under consideration in committee. Department by department, Sir Robert had sketched the expenditure since 1914.

He followed with estimates of war expenditure for the coming fiscal year, while indicating that, in certain cases, actual expenditure, it was hoped, would come well under the estimate.

In all, the estimates totalled approximately \$516,000,000.

### CASUALTIES.

Ottawa, April 10.—Last night's list of casualties follows:  
Infantry.

Wounded:  
J. H. Eddy, Tangier, N. B.  
R. V. Hogan, Amherst.  
S. W. Wolfe, Lahave Island, N. S.  
Gassed:  
F. A. Muckler, St. John.  
Machine Gun Company.

Killed in action:  
D. D. Brooks, Weymouth, N. S.  
Mounted Rifles.  
H. L. Nodwell, Norton, N. B.  
Railway Troops.

Wounded:  
H. E. Giberson, Grand Falls, N. B.  
V. J. Bernard, Moncton, N. B.

### STEAMSHIP SAFE.

A Canadian Atlantic Port, April 10.—The steamship Veronica, before reported in distress many miles off this coast and which was abandoned by a salt laden steamer which has since arrived here, is now reported safely in port of a government ship. The Veronica is being taken to Bermuda.

### GENERAL N. F. STRIKE.

St. John's Nfld., April 10.—This afternoon the Newfoundland Workmens Association issued an order calling on all trainmen and steamship hands in the employ of the Reid Transportation system.

### ST. JOHN MAN SLURS LEGISLATORS OF N. B.

#### GOVERNMENT CAMOUFLAGE IS EXPOSED

Attempt to Fool the People in Assessing for the Patriotic Fund.

#### SCHEME TO GET MONEY BY FALSE PRETENSES

Hon. Mr. Murray, Opposition Leader, and Hon. Mr. Baxter Object.

#### HON. MR. ROBINSON AMENDS THE BILL

Audit Act Given Second Reading with a Slight Change.

Special to The Standard.  
Fredericton, April 10.—After eleven o'clock tonight there was an interesting few minutes in the House when before committee of the whole with Mr. C. M. Leger, deputy speaker, in the chair, Hon. J. A. Murray, leader of the opposition, took strong objection to the camouflage adopted by the government in assessing for the purposes of the Canadian Patriotic Fund when, in reality, that fund only required \$400,000 and the remaining \$118,000 was to be used for other purposes and to form a part of the provincial revenue.

Hon. Mr. Murray said he did not object to direct taxation for patriotic purposes or for any other necessity of the province, provided it was assessed for in its true light, but he did protest against the measure which conveyed the impression to the public that the whole of the \$516,000 was for the Canadian Patriotic Fund, when in reality that was not the case. The government should assess for the \$400,000 in one bill and for the remaining \$118,000 in another.

Hon. Mr. Baxter also objected to the measure in its present form. He thought the plan whereby all the amount was to be paid to the provincial secretary's office and by him turned over to the Patriotic Fund was a poor one. It would be much better to have the \$400,000 for the Canadian Patriotic Fund go direct from the municipalities to that fund. In support of this contention he instanced the situation that had developed in connection with payments from municipalities to the Provincial Hospital account for the care of pauper patients. Some municipalities had defaulted in their payments and then when arrangements of some years had accrued they came to the government and secured a compromise. If the same arrangement was carried through with regard to the Patriotic Fund money the same situation would result. This need only apply to the money for the Canadian Patriotic Fund. The remaining \$118,000 could be handled by the province in the same way as any other sum to be raised by direct taxation.

Hon. Mr. Robinson explained that while the amount of \$400,000 was all that was required for the purposes of the Canadian Patriotic Fund it was estimated that other patriotic and war purposes to which the province would reach the sum of \$118,000 and it had been decided to assess for the whole sum under the one act. He submitted an amendment to the preamble which stated these facts. In this form the bill was given its second reading.

The audit act was also put through the second reading with slight amendments as was the act respecting witnesses and evidence.

The House adjourned at 11.40.

**OLD ENOUGH TO KNOW BETTER**  
Fredericton, N. B., April 9.—Premier Foster is today receiving congratulations on the anniversary of his birthday. Hon. Mr. Foster is forty-five years old today. He took office when he was forty-three years of age—Telegraph.

### Citizen at Meeting Intimated they were Grafters and Purchasable—Mr. Tilley Calls Attention of the Legislatre to the Matter and Says Man who Would Make Such a Statement should be Called Before Bar of House— Messrs. Peck, Tilley, Guptill and Young Show Up Some Weak Spots in the Government.

Special to The Standard.  
Fredericton, April 10.—Opposition members who participated in the budget debate today well upheld the fine standard set by Hon. J. B. M. Baxter on Tuesday evening when in a two hour address he completely riddled the fabric of camouflage constructed by the Provincial Secretary behind which that member of the Fosterite administration attempted to screen the enormous deficit of 1917, and their prodigal proposals for 1918.

When the order of the day was called Hon. C. W. Robinson resumed the debate. He showed a tendency to quote Scripture, but neglected an unfortunate time as some persons interested in the sessions of the diocesan synod were in the galleries and said later that Mr Robinson got his quotations somewhat mixed. His effort at defence was very mild and altogether goodnatured, but he did not successfully refute any of the striking criticisms made by Hon. Mr. Baxter.

J. L. Peck, of Albert, was the first speaker on the opposition side and his address though brief, bristled with interesting facts. He rallied the Minister of Public Works on his administration of that department, and cited a case from his own parish in Albert county, where an expensive road machine had been left by the roadside all winter and had become covered with snow, although the minister had shown his interest in the welfare of the province by covering that machine with a fire insurance policy.

Mr. Tilley Speaks.  
Dr. McGrath of Northumberland, ters on the government side was content to inject considerable humor into what was otherwise a rather impressive defence of the government.

Mr. Tilley of St. John made an excellent address. He showed beyond refutation that the public money had not been wisely expended, that the expenditure for colonization roads had all gone to North Shore counties while such counties as York, Carleton, Sunbury, Charlotte and St. John had received nothing. Mr. Tilley paid considerable attention to the question of electoral reform and submitted information he had gathered on the subject and which he intended to lay before the premier and the attorney general with the hope that they would take some action to bring the reform about. He strongly objected to loose criticism of members of the legislature, such as had been made by men and newspapers and referred to a meeting in St. John where a citizen had intimated that members of the legislature were grafters and purchasable. This man had said he had lobbied in Fredericton and knew what he was talking about. A man who would make such a statement should be called before the bar of the House and made to prove it.

Mr. LeBlanc of Restigouche, following for the government. His speech was rather bitter but he did not succeed in presenting a good case.

Mr. Guptill.  
Mr. Guptill of Charlotte criticized the road expenditure in his section of the county. In the islands of Grand Mannan, Campobello and Deer Island all the permanent road expenditure he could find charged in the auditor general's department was \$50. Mr. Veniot had said he intended to take the roads out of politics, yet as soon as he came into power he signalized this intention by dismissing all road supervisors who were politically opposed to him.

During Mr. Guptill's remarks Mr. Veniot, who was visibly peeved, dictatorially demanded that he should tell the House what expenditure had been made in Grand Mannan for ordinary roads. Hon. J. A. Murray rose and protested that Mr. Veniot had no right to dictate to the member for Charlotte as to how he should discuss public questions. Mr. Veniot, interrupted no further.

**Mr. Robichaud Talks Well**  
A really excellent little speech, much higher in tone and superior in diction to the usual effort of members on his government side was contributed by Mr. J. C. Robichaud of Gloucester County. Mr. Robichaud spoke particularly well and while he made little effort to defend the gov-

ernment did make an admirable plea for harmonious relations between the English and Acadian sections of the population.

Mr. Young of York County struck a high patriotic note in his references to the participation of Canada in the world war. "I have one son overseas now and hope no more will have to go, but if they are all needed I will willingly part with them but I want to see all parts of Canada do its duty in the same way," said Mr. Young. He also criticized the public works and agricultural departments for their administration of public affairs and particularly condemned the method by which the government sought under the guise of a patriotic tax to raise more money than was required by the patriotic fund. If the government desired to secure this sum of almost \$100,000 for their general revenue in order to allow them to show a prospective surplus for the year and intended to obtain it by direct taxation they should be sufficiently honest to say so. Mr. Young's remarks were well received and his arraignment of the government and the departments upon which he touched was convincing.

Hon. John P. Burchill followed for the government. Always a pleasing speaker, Mr. Burchill made the most of his material but like those who proceeded him was unable to explain the deficit for the year, or to get away from the solid wall of substantial criticism already given by the opposition speakers.

Mr. J. K. Pinder of York adjourned the debate and will resume at three o'clock tomorrow. The House then went into committee to consider a number of private bills.

Charles L. Peck, secretary-treasurer of Albert County, occupied a seat on the floor of the House as a guest of the Albert members.

Mr. Peck appeared before the law committee today opposing certain amendments of the sewers and marsh act as proposed by bill 59 now before the legislature.

(Continued on page 3.)  
**GERMAN MUTINY.**

Amsterdam, April 10.—A mutiny occurred among the troops at Boverloep Camp, in Limburg, Prussia, before the time they were to start for the fighting line in France, according to the Telegraaf. Three officers were shot and several others wounded. The disturbance, adds the newspaper, was suppressed and most of those responsible for it were placed under arrest.