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FAIR AND MILD

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SANGUINARY BATTLE IS RAGING EAST OF AMIENS!

ENEMY HURLS HEAVY MASSES OF SOLDIERS AGAINST THE ALLIES

Battle Has Raged Since Thursday from Far North of Albert to Short Distance North of Montdidier -- Probably Most Sanguinary Battle Since Beginning of Teutonic Offensive March 21--Huns Seek to Drive Wedge Between British and French Lines.

In a battle which has lasted since Thursday and which probably is still continuing with unexampled fury, the Germans have been hurling massed divisions against the British and French lines from far north of Albert to a short distance north of Montdidier. Probably there has not been a more sanguinary battle fought since the beginning of the Teutonic offensive on March 21 than this, which has for its objective the driving of a wedge between the British and French armies, the cutting of the Paris-Amiens railroad south of Amiens and the capture of that city.

But in spite of the power of the attack and the desperation of the fighting the allied positions have stood firm over the most of their front. At only two points have they been forced to give ground and these seem, on the map, to be but minor successes when compared with the sacrifice of lives which they have cost. Just to the southwest of Albert, the British have withdrawn a short distance, and the French have given up the village of Castel, west of Mereuil which has been the storm centre of the German assaults for the past few days. At this point the Teutons are within three miles of the Paris-Amiens road.

UNITED STATES SAILORS START SOMETHING

Restaurant Smashed Up by Fighting Tars Who Then Raid Cabaret and Clean it Out—Girls Faint and Two Sailors Taken to Hospital for Repairs.

Halifax, April 5.—American sailors, who were ashore from a warship made things lively in two or three places in Halifax tonight. There seems to have been some friction among themselves, but in the trouble the local authorities or British sailors, had no part. A number of the American sailors went into a restaurant and while fighting among themselves smashed things up in the house. The sailors went to another place where a cabaret was in progress. A free fight followed.

In the melee girls fainted and a number of the sailors were badly hurt. Two of them, cut about the head, were removed by military ambulances to the hospital. The city police arrived on the scene and cleaned out the sailors and everybody else, but made no arrests. There was no significance in the row, beyond the ill-feeling which seemed to exist in factions of the American sailors and the fact that some houses became available to them.

MONTREAL COMMISSION

Quebec, April 5.—At a meeting of the provincial cabinet held here today the following five commissioners were appointed for the administration of the city of Montreal: Ernest Decarie, M. P., Robert A. Ross, C. E., Hon. Charles Marcell, Alphonse Verville, M. P., and Mr. Arnold, treasurer of the city of Montreal.

Thomas Cosentino, of Sydney, arrived in the city yesterday afternoon and is a guest at the Royal Hotel.

A WOMAN IS HELD FOR AN ATTEMPT AT ARSON

Amherst Boarding House Keeper Alleged to Have Offered \$500 to Cook if She Set Place Afire.

Special to The Standard. Amherst, N. S., April 5.—The hearing of Mrs. J. G. Logan was held this afternoon before Magistrate Casey. Mrs. Logan is charged with attempted arson by the insurance companies. It is alleged that she placed a large quantity of excelsior beneath the steps of the building on Croft street known as the Logan lodge, a boarding house, and asked Mrs. Adolph Skinner to touch a match to it while she (Mrs. Logan) was absent in Scotland. This afternoon Mrs. Adolph Skinner, colored, who was cook at the boarding house, was the first witness and it is expected that her testimony will have an important bearing upon the case. Mr. Skinner in her testimony said that she was offered \$500 to touch a match to the inflammable material placed beneath the stairs, but she treated the matter as a joke. The witness further said that she accused was tired of living in Amherst as the cost of everything had advanced so rapidly.

VALUABLE FOX KILLED BY 14 YEAR OLD BOY

Albert, April 5.—The caretaker of the Riverside Silver Black Fox Ranch, on going to see to his fox family on Tuesday morning missed the largest and finest silver black fox of the lot, and on close scrutiny discovered traces of fresh blood in the enclosure, and later found a place where the wire netting of the yard had been cut open. The case was hastily looked into and the skin was found in possession of a fourteen-year-old lad on the premises at his home. The animal was one of exceptional value. The parents of the erring juvenile who are the best of good citizens, are deeply grieved over the unfortunate affair.

SAYS BOURASSA AND LAVERGNE TALK SEDITION

Col. Currie Declares in the Commons they Should be Interned.

QUEBEC RIOT IS DISCUSSED

Sir Wilfrid Laurier Tells of the Grievances in His Own District.

Ottawa, April 5.—Before the orders of the day were called in the House today, Col. John A. Currie moved the adjournment of the House to consider a matter of importance, namely, the recent rioting, agitation, disturbance and non-observance of the law in the City of Quebec, and all matters relative to it.

Col. Currie said that during the past year, there had been frequent outbreaks, similar to the recent occurrences in Quebec City, in the Province of Quebec. At the last session silence had been maintained in regard to them because it was not the desire of anyone to say anything that would damage voluntary recruiting. A tribute to the French who had fought overseas was paid by Col. Currie, who praised their bravery. He said that the people in the Province of Quebec were not at fault in their attitude toward the war. They had been misled by their political leaders. He said that if the government had gone to the country at the time of the last election without the war time election act the anti-British element could have won the election. This remark called forth cheers from the opposition.

Was Too Easy. Col. Currie said that the government was to blame in the way it had started out to enforce the military service act in Quebec. For instance, a prominent figure in the province was the editor of the newspaper called Le Devoir, Henri Bourassa. When the war opened this man had been in Belgium or Strasbourg or somewhere, but he had sneaked out under the protection of the British flag and he came over to start trouble in Canada. "In the columns of his paper," said Col. Currie, "he has preached sedition and he has commercialized sedition and his sole object is to make money. "Why was not this man interned and his paper suppressed?" (applause.) "There is another man going around Quebec called Armand Lavergne," said Col. Currie, "wearing the stars of a colonel on his shoulders. He is allowed to write seditious documents. He is not doing any good. He is not producing food or clothing in any useful occupation. He should also be interned."

Sir Wilfrid's Attitude.

Col. Currie referred to Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his actions since the outbreak of war. Sir Wilfrid, he said, had always thought of as a stout fisher and as a man who drew his inspirations from the France who were fighting for today. He read a speech of Sir Wilfrid's, delivered on June 24th, 1888, on the occasion of the annual French-Canadian festival, in which the leader of the opposition urged his compatriots to "turn their backs to their French ancestors. Does the right honorable gentleman still believe in these sentiments? Does he intend to implement those sentiments?" he asked. Referring to the developments in Quebec, he said: "But how can we live with fire? If you do, it will very soon burn you out of house and home. This question must be threshed out."

The Fosterites Spent \$226,404 More Than Their Predecessors

Fredericton, April 5.—There are 10 permanent roads in the Province of New Brunswick, according to what Mr. J. K. Pinder, M. L. A., told the public accounts committee of the legislature this morning in the course of a discussion on "permanent roads." Mr. Pinder took exception to the term "permanent roads," saying there were none. Hon. B. F. Smith said that the government last year promised that the permanent roads should all be rock filled and covered with gravel, but this was not done. Mr. Macree claimed that in this country, real permanent roads were beyond the reach of the people, as the province could not afford to build them. Mr. Pinder—"Then, for God's sake don't place them down in the reports as permanent roads."

Ordinary Roads Only.

Hon. B. F. Smith claimed that the work done on a permanent road by the present government was under the former government was put down as ordinary road work and paid for out of the ordinary revenues instead of bond issues. It was claimed by C. H. Leger and A. Dyart, M. L. A., for Westmorland and Kent counties, respectively, in their respective counties were more than ordinary. Mr. Jones, M. L. A. for Kings, said he supposed the roads in Kent county were boulevard. When the municipalities reached the Provincial Hospital, it was shown by the reports that Carleton county owed \$3,478 and Kent county \$7,352.58. Hon. B. F. Smith and Mr. A. Dyart, representatives of the two counties, said that these bills had been settled at the January sessions of their respective councils, after the close of the government fiscal year, and that was why they appeared in the account.

HON. MR. ROBERTS PRESENTS PUBLIC HEALTH MEASURE

Legislation Likely to Meet with Some Opposition from Within Government Ranks—Presentation of Dr. Robert's Argument Received with Silence by Administration Supporters — Budget Again Postponed and May be Delivered on Monday Night or Tuesday.

Special to The Standard. Fredericton, April 5.—Hon. Dr. Robert introduced his long expected public health bill in the legislature this afternoon, and while in the opinion of many he occupied too much time in its introduction and explanation, he made an exhaustive presentation of the measure. The bill provides that all matters affecting the health of the province shall be under the new department and presupposes that there will be another minister in an already top heavy government. There was no discussion on it this afternoon. Dr. Robert merely asking for leave to introduce it. This leave was granted and the bill was given its first reading. The remainder of the afternoon was spent in committee considering private bills, and the House adjourned shortly before six o'clock to meet again on Monday evening at 8:30.

The bill, which contains fifty-eight sections, provides for a department of public health to be presided over by a responsible member of the executive council, who shall be styled minister of health, and who shall be paid the sum of \$2,100 per annum. He shall have under his bureau an executive to be known as control officer of health, which shall be composed of not less than seven or more than nine members as follows:—The minister of health, chief health officer, chief medical officer, chief of labor force, and not less than three or more than five district medical officers. While the bill was only submitted to the House late this afternoon, and members have not yet had an opportunity of studying it; on its surface it indicates that it proposes to create at least seven new positions, and presumably all will carry salaries, and those to be paid out of the general revenue of the province at a time when that revenue is already inadequate to the demands upon it.

HUNS CONTINUE HEAVY FIGHTING TO BREAK LINE

Enemy's Fierce Campaign Near Amiens Based on Necessity for Extremely Rapid Action — His Infantry Losses at Least Forty Per Cent — Some Impression Made on British Lines at Dernancourt and Southwest of Albert.

(By Hilaire Belloc.) Special Cable to N. Y. Tribune and St. John Standard.

London, April 5.—The action of the enemy in the course of the last six days, from Saturday, March 30, to Thursday, April 4, is based on the necessity for extremely rapid action. This was proved by his use of infantry in great masses and at immense expense without waiting fully to bring up his heavy artillery, and by putting all the weight of his attack on the junction of the British and French armies, which is also the sector where he is nearest to the main line of railway between Amiens and Paris.

This sector has Montdidier on the south and the Somme river on the north. It is here that he is continuing, at an unprecedented expense, his effort to break through.

Two days have been especially marked for this. Last Saturday he attacked with greater force for the front chosen than ever before and he lost more heavily than any other day. That attack gave him about 1,500 yards depth over about three miles of front. There has been of necessity a lull of four days in which to reorganize.

UNITED STATES A YEAR IN THE GREAT CONFLICT

London, April 5.—King George has sent greetings to President Wilson on the occasion of the anniversary of the entry of the United States into the war.

New York, April 5.—The Chamber of Commerce of the state of New York celebrated the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of its foundation today with ceremonies and addresses by distinguished speakers in its stately marble headquarters in the financial district. A feature of the celebration was a message of greeting from King George.

"The vast resources of life, treasure and industry that your great nation has pledged the cause of civilization," the King's message read, in part, "must assuredly lead to prevail against our enemies. Your words of admiration and of encouragement to the fighting forces and peoples of the British Empire will find a worthy response within our hearts."

The Chamber had sent a cablegram to King George, expressing "profound admiration of the heroic courage and steadfast determination of the armies, navies and peoples of the British Empire."

PRECAUTIONS WILL BE TAKEN

Forty-Six Men Released by the Militia Authorities as Unfit.

Ottawa, April 5.—Strict regulations for the suppression of rioting have been adopted by the government. The order-in-council to give them effect was read by the prime minister in the House this afternoon. It deals, in the first place, with the opposition in Quebec to the enforcement of the M. S. A. and intimates that the civil authorities made no request for military assistance. It affirms the legality of the military

Enemy Losses Heavy. The losses in the attacking infantry have been at least forty per cent, since it has not been properly supported by guns. More artillery had come up by Wednesday evening but the second attack on Thursday was still at a disproportionate expense in his infantry. It achieved less than the first attack at any rate, in its first phase, for it is still continuing. The centre was at Moreuil just where the two armies join. The allied line gave about a mile in the course of the day both to the north and south of that town, but nothing in the centre. It must be remembered that at the moment this telegram is being sent, the dispatches refer to this action as still continuing.

British Report. London, April 5.—A war office communication issued this evening, dealing with the fighting on the western front, says: "Since dawn this morning the Germans have delivered heavy attacks north and south of Dernancourt, southwest of Albert and in the region of Moyenneville. "At Dernancourt and southwest of Albert they succeeded in getting a footing in our defences. The situation at Albert was restored by a counter-attack. "In the region of Mesnil and Beaumont-Hamel our line has been heavily shelled and some infantry fighting has taken place near Mesnil, but without advantage to the enemy. Enemy attacks on Moyenneville were repulsed. "An attack carried out by our troops southeast of Gommecourt resulted in the capture of 120 prisoners. "On the British front south of the Somme the situation has been quiet."

Teutons Fall.

London, April 5.—Strong attacks by the German infantry between the Somme and the vicinity of Bucquoy were delivered today, but met with virtually no success, according to the British official communication, issued this evening. Heavy casualties were inflicted on the Germans.

Intervention which actually took place and in the future authorizes the officer commanding a military district to intervene with troops under his command and "to use such force as he may determine to be reasonably necessary to quell and suppress rioting, insurrection or civil disturbance and to restore the peace, whether or not any requisition be made upon, or order given to such officer or to any military authority by any civil magistrate or civil authority."