

Germans Penetrate Entente Line Near Morlancourt, but Australians Expel Them

TEUTONS SUSTAIN HEAVY LOSSES IN SAVAGE THRUST

In an Attack Along Mile Front Near Morlancourt, Germans Penetrate British Positions, at One Point, But are Badly Defeated at all Other Places—Australians Recapture Lost Position—Local Fighting North of Kemmel.

Enemy Keeps Up His Intensive Bombardments Against British and French Positions on Various Sectors in Flanders and Picardy—British Inflict Casualties and Capture Prisoners North of Robecq and on Amiens Sector.

London, May 14.—In an attack along a mile front near Morlancourt the Germans penetrated the British positions at one place. Field Marshal Haig reports tonight that at all other points on this line the Germans were repulsed with heavy losses, and that the Australians later recaptured the lost position.

The statement says: "This morning after heavy artillery preparation, the enemy attacked on a front of nearly a mile southwest of Morlancourt and succeeded at one point in entering our positions. At all other points the attack was repulsed with heavy loss to him, and in this one locality an immediate counter-attack by Australian troops drove out the enemy and completely re-established our line.

"We captured over fifty prisoners and our casualties were very light.

"Local fighting occurred last night north of Kemmel, where the enemy attacked in the direction of Kleiene Vierstraat and was repulsed by the French troops.

"On the remainder of the front there is nothing to report."

Intensive Bombardments.

While the Germans continue to reconstitute with fresh elements their units shattered by the Allies during the recent big offensive, they are keeping up intensive bombardments against the British and French positions on various sectors in Flanders and Picardy. They also have become embroiled with the French in heavy artillery duels in Champagne and in the Vosges mountains.

Nowhere on any part of the line from the North Sea to the Swiss frontier has there been an infantry engagement of importance, except near Morlancourt, south of Albert, where the Germans delivered an attack against the British on a front of nearly a mile, and at one point penetrated a British position.

The Australians in a counter-attack almost immediately recaptured the ground and the enemy suffered heavy losses and was repulsed on the other parts of the front.

A similar operation was attempted against the French on Hill 44, the scene of many previous bloody encounters in the Kemmel sector. Unofficial accounts say the enemy gained a foothold on the rugged slopes, but that the French were pressing them hard, while Field Marshal Haig in his latest communication asserts that an attack north of Kemmel (which might include Hill 44), was repulsed.

British Attack Enemy.

North of Robecq, in Flanders, the British took the initiative into their own hands and in an attack inflicted casualties on the enemy and captured prisoners. On the Amiens sector the French carried out a similar manoeuvre with like results. Wherever the Germans essayed a stroke, except near Morlancourt and Hill 44, they met with almost instant repulse at the hands of the Allies.

Although the Germans everywhere are remaining in comparative quiet, except for their artillery work, it is realised behind the allied lines that this state of affairs will not last long for the enemy is known to be preparing methodically for a resumption of hostilities. The strengthening of the line is being made both in man and gun-

power and in reconstituting regiments that were shot to pieces by the allied guns during the big drive, the Germans are bringing up men who have had no part in the great struggle.

When Blow Comes.

When the blow is to be delivered apparently is beyond the realm of even surmise, but it is highly probable that it will not come until the enemy is fully prepared in every way to give mighty battle to gain his objective—the separating of the British and French armies and the opening of a fairway to the channel ports.

In the Italian theatre considerable fighting continues around Monte Corvo, which commands the approach to the valley leading from Trent to Rovereto. Here the Austrians have renewed their attacks to regain the ground captured by General Diaz's forces last week, but the Italians have successfully warded off every blow. Attempts by the invaders to reach Italian positions on several other sectors of the front also met with repulse.

The British weekly casualty report issued Tuesday gives further proof of the sanguinary character of the fighting that has been going on since March 31. The latest list aggregates 41,612, of which number 501 officers and 5,065 men were killed or died of wounds. The report of last week showed 40,004 casualties and that of the previous week 38,691, or a total for the three weeks of 120,307 men killed, wounded or missing.

FOX ISLAND MAN IS SHOT BY A SOLDIER

George Richards Under Arrest for Wounding James Rhynold.

Canoe, N. S., May 14.—The authorities are investigating a shooting affray at Fox Island, about seven miles from Canoe. James Rhynold, a resident of the island, was shot in the chest as one arm by George Richards, a soldier. Richards blamed Rhynold for the loss of his badge. Richards is under arrest. Rhynold will recover.

THE BLUE DEVILS OF GERMANY.

—By WEBSTER.

(With Apologies to Those Heroic Ones of France.)



A STORM OF SHELLS HURLED ON BRITISH

By Arthur S. Draper.

(Special Cable to New York Tribune and St. John Standard.)

London, May 14.—German big guns are hurling thousands of shells into the British lines between the Ancre and the Somme rivers. Owing to the bad weather which has converted the battlefields into lakes of mud, the Hun is unable to renew the offensive but the savage bark of his artillery shows that he is ready.

There has been a shift in the German artillery fire. Yesterday was marked by violent bombardment in the Campagne sector near Butte Du Mesnil and in the Vosges where the French are holding the line. Last night the French carried on a successful raid north of Haigard on the Amiens front, bringing back several prisoners. A small French force also easily routed a German patrol northwest of Orville-Sorel.

British Raid.

On the Flanders front the British in a raid northeast of Robecq captured several prisoners and machine guns without a casualty. All along the front the British are active.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT TO ROUND UP ST. PIERRE BOYS AT COCAGNE

Three Dominion Police Officers Go to Kent County Village to Get Three Brothers who Evaded Capture Twice.

Special to The Standard. Moncton, May 14.—Three Dominion police officers, headed by Sergt. Ross Webb of the Moncton police force, went to Cocagne today in search of three sons of Thomas St. Pierre, brothers, who declare they will not be drafted and who upon the first visit of the military officer last winter drew a gun and refused to accompany him. A second trip after the Cocagne men was made two or three weeks ago, but they were in hiding in the woods and could not be located. What the outcome of the present trip was was not known here as up to midnight tonight the officers had not returned to Moncton or been heard from.

The defiant attitude of the St. Pierres has aroused great interest in this section, but the Dominion police declare they will get them sooner or later.

there is a sinister silence as the allied armies await the third, and perhaps the biggest, of the German thrusts. Germany is committed to a continuation of heavy fighting, but she is preparing slowly and methodically for the blow by which she hopes to force peace before the trump card of the allies, the American army, is played.

The Allies are not despondent. The morale of the armies never was better. The belief is universal that the Hun will be halted just as he was before Paris, and "they shall not pass" carries more significance with the men now than it did in 1914.

In the last two weeks the Germans have only made one determined attack and this was successfully repulsed southwest of Ypres. Although there has been violent artillery duelling along the vital sectors of the line ever since the fury of the March drive died down, it has not been followed by infantry advances.

Allied Airmen Active.

Allied airmen are taking advantage of every opportunity to invade enemy territory. Thousands of tons of bombs

have been dropped on big railway centers and other important military targets behind the lines. Day and night the eyes of the Allies are watching the operations of the Germans, taking photographs, making maps and directing the fire of the artillery to places where the Germans are getting men and supplies massed. They embarrass the Hun's preparations in no minor degree. The union of the Allied armies, the distinct contribution of the United States which has demonstrated the success of the federal plan in government, has frustrated the enemy's plans and caused a complete overhauling of the entire army. The French and British armies can no longer be separated.

Hindenburg, forced to scrap his original battle plans and reorganize things, has called to his side Mackensen with his Rumanian army, several divisions of reserves, and has even brought strong pressure to bear for the using of Austrian troops in the next drive. He is concentrating the energy of the German nation in brain, muscle and material for a victory. He is staking all his resources for a decision, be it world dominion or ruin.

UNIONISTS MAY CHANGE POLICY

Question Whether in View of New Circumstances Party Should Adhere to Former Attitude in Regard to Ireland—Idle to Talk Peace Until After Great Trial of Strength on Battlefield.

London, May 14.—In addressing the Women's Unionist Tariff Reform Association today, J. Auston Chamberlain, member of the war cabinet, said it was a question whether in view of the new circumstances, the Unionists should adhere to their former attitude in regard to Ireland. Home Rule was not a question for Ireland alone, he asserted, but concerned England, Scotland and Wales, as well.

Mr. Chamberlain said a solution of the whole problem was urgently demanded and asked that the facts be looked in the face.

He pointed out that there was a home rule bill on the statute book, there were pledges to Ireland and that whatever plan the government might bring forward it was entitled to every consideration in any step it took towards a solution of the problem.

Ireland Should Be Shared.

Firm dealing with Ireland, he added, was essential if a constitutional government was to be restored there, and he declared Ireland should do her share to the man-power necessary to save the Empire. Referring to the necessity of strengthening the British armies, Mr. Chamberlain said:

"The government is not indifferent

ENEMY LIKELY TO HIT HARDER THAN IN MARCH

Heavier and Longer Battle Expected as Soon as Weather Clears and Germans Complete all Preparations—Many Believe Most Terrific Fighting and Most Trying Time for the Allies are Yet to Come.

Britain, France and Italy Will Bear Brunt of Mighty Attacks—America Already a Tremendous Factor on Western Front—Allies View the Coming Onslaught with Confidence, but Don't Underestimate Expected Drive.

Special Cable to N. Y. Tribune and St. John Standard. (By Arthur S. Draper.)

London, May 14.—A few weeks hence we shall know whether peace will come this year or whether the war will stretch out over many years. Super-optimists already pretend to see signs of the collapse of the enemy, militarily, economically and financially, but those best informed on the general conditions within the German empire look for a long desperate struggle.

America is the salvation of the grand alliance. Although the Germans are preparing another powerful drive against the British, their calculations go much further and include the Americans.

I believe that Germany will hit harder and longer this time than she did at the beginning of the campaign. Her first drive was a big gamble. Her second effort will have less of the element of chance in it and will depend more upon superior weight. Ludendorff will hit differently in May than he did in March. His strategy now will be different from what it was two months ago, when the weather was always likely to prove his enemy. In March and April he hit wildly because he figured on a lucky knockout blow. In May and June he will slug continuously in the hope of weakening the allied defence.

Italy To Feel It.

MOSCOW SCENE OF FIERCE FIGHTING

Bolshevik Troops and Anarchists Mix it Up Vigorously in Ancient Capital.

Moscow, Sunday May 12.—(By the Associated Press.)—Fighting began last night in the centre of the city between Bolshevik troops and anarchists. The soviet troops surrounded the anarchists headquarters, over which a black flag was flying and fired on the flag.

The anarchists replied with grenades and machine guns. Similar fights occurred on other streets. One of the groups, known as the "Anarchist Federatists" who were using bombs showed the white flag after a half hour's fighting.

At noon today fighting was still in progress.

Constantinople, May 14.—Via Amsterdam.—Quisquacasia has proclaimed its independence. Its decision to assume the independent state has been communicated to the Central Powers and the neutrals.

The foregoing is probably an echo from Turkish sources of the announcement made from Moscow on April 26, to the effect that trans-Caucasia had proclaimed its independence and that a conservative government was being formed there.

to peace, but it is idle to talk peace until the great trial of strength has been fought out and the issue decided in the battlefield."

Not alone Britain, but France and Italy as well will feel the force of the enemy's blows. Anything which gives the impression that America is not a tremendous factor in the war at this very moment is extremely damaging to the alliance. Great as America will be six months hence, her strength is needed now.

Although the British and French armies view the coming onslaught with confidence, it would be wrong to underestimate the tremendous blows which they must meet within the next few weeks. The man-power problem is the vital question today. None can say what the next weeks will bring forth.

The Guns Thunder.

The guns thunder continuously from the North Sea to the Alps, with the sectors around Arras, Albert and Amiens especially lively, but Ludendorff is still waiting. A possible explanation is that he is holding back until the Austrians launch their attack. Another is that he hopes to attack in clear weather.

The American troops will have their chance. Foch, Haig and Petain only wish that there were more of them. The next phase of the 1918 campaign will prove to be the real test and not until after it will there be any thought of peace among the Entente nations.

STEAMER LA HAVE IS ASHORE IN DENSE FOG

Halifax-La Have Vessel Likely to be Total Loss at Southern Head.

Halifax, May 14.—The small coastal steamer LaHave, which left LaHave at eight o'clock this morning for Halifax Head, Big Tanook, and will probably be a total loss. The greater part of her cargo will be saved.