

Ludendorff's Campaign to Capture the Channel Ports Comes to a Sudden Halt

THE GERMANS SUSTAIN HEAVY REVERSES WHEN YPRES NEAR

French and British Veterans Fall Back but Rally and Form Barrier which for Present at Least Ludendorff Cannot Surmount—With Exception of Reverse at Arras Ludendorff has Met No Failure Comparable to that which he Suffered on Monday South of Ypres—Allies Highly Encouraged.

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

London, April 30.—Ludendorff's campaign to gain the Channel ports and crush the British army has come to a sudden halt on the front at Ypres. After a long series of successes the Germans have suffered a heavy reverse, just when it seemed that they were about to grab the prize of Ypres with its sentimental associations and tactical advantages.

The French and General Plumer's battle-tried veterans fell back but rallied and for the moment at least, they form a barrier which Ludendorff cannot surmount. The enemy's gigantic effort to take Ypres, and to pierce Mount Rogue and Scherpenberg, the eastern buttresses of the Flanders heights, failed dismally and if the Kaiser, from Wytchaete, looked down on the later stage of his battle, he saw his host badly cut off and thrown out of the positions they had reached in their first great onrush.

With the exception of the reverse on the front at Arras during the first phase of the battle of Picardy, Ludendorff has met no failure comparable to that which he suffered on Monday south of Ypres. From the allied point of view the situation is highly encouraging because it is known that the enemy employed his forces and that his howitzers and machine guns were working in perfect unison.

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TEUTONS ENTER FRENCH TRENCHES BUT ARE EVENTUALLY DRIVEN OUT

French Re-establish Their Lines—Violent Bombardment in Region of Hangard - En-Santerre—Serbians Repulse Bulgarians—Yesterday a Quiet One in Flanders.

Paris, April 30.—In the sector of Noyon, the Germans in attacks today made gains in advanced French trench elements, but later were driven out and the French re-established their lines, according to the official communication issued by the war office tonight.

In the region of Hangard there has been violent bombardment. The text of the statement reads: "The region of Hangard was violently bombed during the course of the day."

"In the Noyon sector a German attack resulted in a spirited engagement. Our troops drove the enemy from advanced elements where they had taken foot in the first assault and re-established their line. Patrol encounters occurred on the left bank of the Oise."

Eastern Theatre.

"Eastern theatre, April 29.—There was reciprocal artillery action on the Struma, west of the Vardar, at the Cerna Bend, and between the lakes. In the region of Nonte (East of Monastir) a Serbian detachment entered an enemy trench, annihilated the garrison and returned without loss and with prisoners."

"In the region of Vetratak the Bulgarians attacked anew but without success, the work which was taken from them by the Serbs on April 21. At the Cerna Bend an enemy attack was repulsed by the Italians."

Germans Fall.

With the British Army in France, April 30. (By The Associated Press)—Further desperate smashes by Von Arnim's army against the allied lines on the Flanders battlefield yesterday afternoon and evening met with no more success than the enemy's futile and costly attempt earlier in the dayhand character of the fighting.

LITTLE INFANTRY FIGHTING DURING DAY YESTERDAY

Field Marshal Haig States that Enemies Losses were Very Heavy on Monday.

FRENCH TROOPS TAKE PRISONERS

No Cessation in Terrible Battle Monday, but Germans Quiet Now.

London, April 30.—"Except for local fighting at different points there has been no infantry action today," says Field Marshal Haig's report from British headquarters in France tonight. "In a successful counter-attack last night at Loos the French troops captured 94 prisoners."

"Further reports confirm the fact that the enemy's losses were very heavy in his unsuccessful attack yesterday. South of the Somme our patrols brought in a few prisoners. Beyond the usual artillery activity on both sides there is nothing further to report."

With the British Army in France, April 30. (By The Associated Press)—Not only did the British and French maintain their positions at virtually all parts in the face of furious onslaughts yesterday, but during the night they reclaimed several bits of territory which the enemy had succeeded in getting a hold on.

Loos had again fallen into German hands yesterday, but the French once more made a dashing counter-drive and thrust the enemy out of this important place.

The allied lines in Flanders this morning were, to all intents, the same as when the Germans surged forward yesterday, and in front of the demand positions gray uniforms men lay in great numbers, representing the North of Kemmel the British and French, countering in conjunction, and so pushed forward somewhat during the night and bettered their positions.

At one time yesterday the Germans actually had some men on the slopes of both Mount Rogue and Scherpenberg, after they succeeded in driving a small wedge into the French line between these two elevations.

Fierce fighting continued about Loos all day, and the enemy sacrificed great numbers of men in an attempt to push through here. In the meantime the flanks were holding brilliantly against successive shocks. A particularly bitter battle was waged astride the Kemmel-La Clytte highway, near the junction of the French and British. Here the enemy tried his favorite trick of dividing the two forces, but he found no weak spots.

Heavy Fighting. At Ridge Wood, west of Voormezele, heavy fighting also continued throughout the day, the Germans losing great numbers of men, both killed and wounded. It is impossible to say how many attacks the enemy made at this point during the course of the day; they came forward in waves throughout long hours. There was no cessation of the terrible battle. The wonder is that the allied troops were able to hold in the face of such onslaughts by superior numbers.

The German artillery, which had been greatly augmented for this attack, pounded the back areas incessantly, and the duel between the opposing guns of all calibres from Sak urday evening until last night was appalling.

A NEW TEUTONIC MENACE IN THE MEDITERRANEAN!

By Caspar Whitney, (Special Cable Service to New York Tribune and St. John Standard.) Paris, April 30.—Here in the centre of this might struggle of the freemen against the Hun domination of the world, it is high time now to realize that no settlement of this human fight is possible except on the battlefield and that the Central powers cannot be divided until the Boche is beaten.

However war weary and however desirous of peace are Austria and Turkey, they are now arrayed with German battalion police scattered through both their armies. They can do no other than obey the German behest. The acquisition of Russia's Black Sea fleet by the Germans increases the Allied difficulties and dangers in the Mediterranean and argues for prompt action on the part of America to send a much needed navy unit to strengthen the present Allied fleet in those important waters.

They are already infested with enemy submarines and there is now the menace of an attack by the former Russian fleet, under Turkish and German colors, which comprises five large battleships mounting twelve inch guns, six dozen destroyers and seven submarines, besides the Goeben, which is faster than any Allied warship at present in the Mediterranean.

Neither French nor British ships are kept by the pacifists and without the abandonment of other important posts and the Italian coal shortage almost nullifies their patrol usefulness.

Will America postpone a declaration of war against Turkey and the Turkish fleet, this heavily reinforced, raids the Mediterranean? Let us avoid the same mistake of costly debate which we made in the case of Italy. Let us further urge for immediate consideration the suggestion to send a flag with a regiment of troops to Italy. The advance on the western front is having a natural psychological depressing effect which is spread and abetted by the pacifists and which is likely to undermine the morale and create ominous conditions. An American flag would immediately inspire confidence. It would raise the spirit of the country, and hold it keyed to the fighting pitch, come what may.

PLUCKY GIRL BRAVES DANGERS OF STRAIT

Nurse Eagar to Reach Hospital for Duty Crosses from Island to Mainland on the Treacherous April Ice.

Pictou, N. S., April 30.—A plucky Pictou Island girl, Miss Margaret B. MacCallum, walked across the ice from Pictou Island to the mainland recently, this being the first time for many years that a woman made this trip.

Miss MacCallum wanted to enter the Royal Victoria Hospital in order to start training for a nurse. The small carriers crossed; there were some leads that day but they did not think it advisable for her to make the attempt. L. Patterson, Eddie Glover, L. Patterson, Jr., and John M. MacCallum volunteered to accompany Miss MacCallum if she cared to risk the crossing to Cariboo Island.

The girl was accompanied by a party of five, arriving at the wharfery at 2:40 p. m. Calling at the home of a friend at Bay View they found that the team was in Pictou. They then walked to Pictou, Miss MacCallum arriving at the home of Mrs. M. J. Murdoch about 8 p. m., weary but well pleased at what she had accomplished.

FURTHER TAXES ON COFFEES, TEAS AND SMOKERS' MATERIAL

Special War Tax of Ten Per Cent Will be Levied on Sales of Luxuries—Business Taxes will be Broadened Out, While Important Amendments Will Be Made to Income Tax—C. P. R. Will be Taxed One-half of Net Earnings or About \$7,000,000—Canada's Net Debt \$1,200,000,000—Total War Outlay \$878,000,000—Highly Important Budget Speech by Hon. A. K. MacLean.

Ottawa, April 30.—Substantial new taxation was announced in the budget speech delivered by Hon. A. K. MacLean, acting Minister of Finance, in the House this afternoon. Business taxes will be broadened out, while important amendments are to be made to the income tax, both of individuals and corporations. Among new excise taxes will be heavier duties on tobacco, coffee and tea. A change will be made in the system of assessing sleeping berth and parlor car taxes, while a special war excise tax of ten per cent will be imposed on the selling value of luxuries.

After regretting the absence through ill health of the Finance Minister, Sir Thomas White, and announcing his early return to Canada, Hon. A. K. MacLean dealt with the financial situation. He said for the fiscal year ending Mar. 31, the revenue, when all accounts are closed, will reach \$258,000,000, exceeding the revenue of the preceding year by \$26,000,000 and that of the first year of the war by \$125,000,000.

Customs \$146,000,000. Customs will yield \$146,000,000 and excise \$27,000,000, while other taxations will bring in \$25,000,000. Of this latter amount the business profits war tax yields \$21,271,283; banks \$36,724; insurance companies, \$385,127; trust and loan companies \$267,317; revenue from railways, steamships, telegraph and cable companies, stamps, etc., \$2,299,322. Ordinary expenditure for the fiscal year 1917-18, Mr. MacLean estimated at \$173,000,000, inclusive of \$45,000,000 for interest, and \$7,000,000 for pensions or \$52,000,000 altogether.

Prior to the war the outlay on interest was but \$12,000,000. The ordinary expenditure included the sums of \$25,000,000 and \$7,500,000 voted on account of the C. N. R. and G. T. P. railways. For capital outlay an expenditure of \$30,000,000 is estimated, making the outlay for Canada for all purposes apart from the war, during the past fiscal year \$203,000,000. With a revenue of \$258,000,000, the government had a favorable balance or surplus of about \$55,000,000 to apply to war expenditures. In the present fiscal year, apart from increased interest caused by our war borrowing and the amount required for pensions, substantial reductions have been made in the estimates of practically all the services.

Actual Expenditures. "I anticipate," said Mr. MacLean, "that actual expenditures will be well below the amounts voted." These deductions, however, are more than offset by additional sums needed for interest and pensions for the current year over the past year and which exceed \$12,000,000.

Mr. MacLean informed the house that in the past three years, immigration had reached a total of 202,935, despite the war. Of this total number 159,540 came from the United States and 20,124 from the British Isles.

An important factor in connection with this immigration is that it is very largely composed of experienced farm-laborers. Referring to the question of exchange Mr. MacLean said that this had become an acute problem in Canada. The high rate which has prevailed on remittances of funds to the United States has imposed a severe tax upon importers and the public and if it continues, must diminish imports or add to their cost. Were we able to sell securities in the United States the rates of exchange might have been adjusted or normalized, but Canadians were not permitted to do so. The government did not require, during the present year, to borrow in the United States even if it were permitted to do so and consequently by such an operation it was not convenient or practical to correct the exchange situation.

"To redress the adverse rates of exchange with the United States," said Mr. MacLean, "we must lessen our imports from that country, or the United States must buy more from us, or we must sell securities across the border to the extent of a very substantial proportion of our adverse trade balance. The government has been very diligent in its endeavors to bring about such financial arrangements with the governments of Great Britain and the United States as would materially relieve our people of the burden of the present high rates of exchange. I hope that very shortly we shall be in a position to announce the successful conclusion of negotiations which will give us in view this end. In connection with the exchange problem, it might be of interest to state that for the first three months of this calendar year, our imports from the United States have decreased below that of corresponding periods of last year by over \$36,000,000 while our exports have increased in the same comparative period by about \$20,000,000."

ENEMY EFFORT CONCENTRATED BEFORE YPRES

Expectation of Germans to Force Allied Retirement Has Not Fulfilled.

ALLIES MAY WITHDRAW TO ENTIRE NEW LINE

Only Possible to Hold Ypres by Recapturing Fringe of Hills East and South

(Special Cable to The New York Tribune and The St. John Standard.) (By Henri Bidou, Military Critic of the Journal Des Debats Paris.)

Paris April 29.—The principal German effort at this time will be concentrated at Ypres. By the accumulation of a large part of his men and guns in this comparatively small sector, he says, the enemy hoped, by taking Mount Kemmel, to drive deep enough into the Allied line to force a retirement, but his stroke did not come soon enough, and his expectation was not fulfilled. Ludendorff tried to take advantage of the Allies' precarious position by striking simultaneously on two sides of the salient. (On the southwest side he aimed to scale the slopes of Mount Rogue and seize the village of Loos. On the east he hoped to capture Voormezele, the key to the Allied position. On both sides of the salient the struggle has been terrific for three successive days. Loos, one aim of the Germans' armies, has changed hands several times.

What is the Allied Plan of defense as indicated by the defense at Ypres? Does Foch hope to re-establish himself on Mount Kemmel through counter-attacks, or are the Allies merely withdrawing to a new line of defense to await the exhaustion of the enemy? It is only possible to hold Ypres by recapturing the fringe of hills to the east and south which are its chief defense.

Whether the price which the reconquest of these heights at this time would cost at this time is out of proportion to the value of the ruined city of Ypres, is a question for the allied leaders to decide. The retention of Ypres has no longer anything to do with the protection of the Dunkirk-Calais road. There was a time, in November, 1914, when we could not have said the same thing. But since that time the allied defense has gained enormously in the north, and its points of support at Poperinghe, on the Yser on Cassel, and at Hazebrouck are strong enough to stem the German wave. The allied line here may bend but it will not break.

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