

# The Star Standard

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SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 28, 1917.

WEATHER—GENERALLY FAIR

PRICE TWO CENTS

## GERMANS LOSE MORE THAN TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND

### MANY P.E.I. BOWS KILLED IN BATTLE

Garden of the Gulf' Furnished its Sons Nobly to Stand by Empire.

### ANOTHER LONG LIST OF CASUALTIES.

Corporal A. Mondreau of St. Pierre, Kent Co., Died of Wounds—Other Casualties.

- Ottawa, April 27th—Casualties: Infantry.
- Killed in action: M. MacKay, Lake Abnash, N. S. C. Jones, Wanaque City, N. S. Died of wounds: L. Corporal A. Mondreau, St. Pierre, Kent Co., N. B. R. Campbell, Richmond, N. S. I. W. Jewers, Charlottetown, P. E. I. M. Mackay, Trout River, N. S. A. Bodreau, Moncton, N. B. Killed in action: J. P. Finlayson, Peake Station, P. E. I. G. A. MacNaughton, Sydney, N. S. W. J. Wallace, Londonderry, N. S. L. Leclair, Martin, P. E. I. Wm. Turner, Halifax. J. A. MacLennan, Murray River, P. E. I. Wm. Chaisson, Rollo Bay, P. E. I. J. Pennington, Georgetown, P. E. I. H. Murray, Clyde River, P. E. I. U. H. Hachey, Bathurst, N. B. F. McCormick, Stellmar, P. E. I. Wm. D. Hayes, Lethave, N. S. A. H. Robb, N. S. W. Bennett, Ship Cove, Nfld. Wm. Graham, Dartmouth, N. S. A. Corbett, Glace Bay, N. S. F. S. Corbett, Glace Bay, N. S. F. S. Scherff, Pictou, N. S. H. Cunningham, Stoney Island, N. S. R. L. Greene, New Waterford, N. S. E. T. Gallagher, Annapolis, N. S. Died of Wounds: E. J. Ramsey, Stewiacke, N. S. Wm. J. Cameron, Roserville, N. B. M. J. McInnes, North Sydney, N. S. J. Golden, Eell River, N. B. Missing: G. E. King, St. John, N. B. N. M. Manship, Cape Tormentine, N. B. E. Lemontgomery, Four Falls, N. B. J. Moore, Halifax. H. L. Currie, Charlottetown, P. E. I. C. F. Fielding, Truro, N. S. A. J. Furlotte, Dalhousie, N. B. F. Grant, Elm Tree, N. B. C. B. Bull, Fredericton, N. B.

### NORWEGIANS LOSE MANY BIG CRAFT

Twenty-five Sunk by German Submarines Since Feb. 1—Seven Men on Stegg Lost.

London, April 27.—The Norwegian foreign office reports the Norwegian steamer Stegg sunk by a German submarine in the North Sea, says a Central News despatch from Christiania. The captain and six men were lost. Loss of the Norwegian steamer Stegg, sunk in the North Sea, is also announced. The crew of this vessel was saved. The Exchange Telegraph correspondent at Copenhagen, quotes from the Norwegian papers the statement that since February 1, twenty-five Norwegian ships, with food, coal and forage for Norway, have been sunk by the German submarines. A large number of these cargoes belong to the Norwegian government.

### FRANCE WANTS FOOD COAL, STEEL AND OIL

Washington, April 27.—The French war mission has informed the American government that the three France needs most from the United States are many, food, fertilizers, coal, steel, oil and transportation equipment, especially ships in which to carry goods from the sea to the old world.

### French Army Again Forces Back Huns

Despite Desperate Tenacity of Teutons Army of France Registers More Gains Near Cerny and Hurtebise.

### BRITISH NOT ACTIVELY ENGAGED ON THE FRENCH BATTLE FRONT

German Losses Along the Aisne, Including Killed, Wounded and Prisoners Probably 235,000 Men—Twenty Thousand Hun Prisoners Taken

London, April 27.—Field Marshal Haig, in his official statement from British headquarters in France tonight, says there is nothing of special importance to report. Aerial activity was intense on Thursday, and British aviators brought down seven German airplanes, while six others were driven down out of control. The statement reads: "There is nothing of special interest to report from the battle front. Yesterday the activity in the air was again marked. In the air fighting seven German airplanes were brought down and six others were driven down out of control. One hostile balloon also was destroyed. Six of our airplanes are missing."

French Gain Ground. From a Staff Correspondent of the Associated Press on the French front. French Headquarters, April 27.—Despite the desperate tenacity of the Germans, who are endeavoring to hold their present positions at any cost, French troops today registered more gains of ground in the neighborhood of Cerny and Hurtebise, on the Chemin-Des-Dames, where German attacks in force Thursday and failed completely. The artillery has thundered continuously night and day, the detonations causing echoing rumbles through the ravines and valleys. Most of the slopes have now been shorn of trees. Some prisoners were brought in during the day.

Heavy Hun Losses. Paris, April 27.—The extent of the German losses in the recent desperate fighting along the Aisne is partially disclosed in the reference in today's official statement to the capture of 130 guns of which a considerable number were of heavy calibre. The German losses in men are estimated at more than 200,000 with the probability that the total reached 235,000. These figures included killed, wounded and prisoners, and constitute one of the most formidable totals of the present war.

The number of German prisoners aggregated approximately 20,000. The usual formula among military experts is to estimate the casualties at five times the number of prisoners, but this five-to-one ratio has not held good in the present case, owing to the exceedingly sanguinary character of the fighting for the mastery of the strategic position on the Chemin-Des-Dames plateau. The Germans held this firmly at the outset and when it was wrested from them by the French at last the Germans repeatedly brought up large reserves in a desperate effort to retake it.

Artillery Activity. Paris, April 27.—The war office communication issued this evening says: "There has been marked activity on the part of the two armies in the region northwest of Rheims. In Champagne no infantry action has taken place, and the day has been comparatively quiet on the rest of the front. Aviation: During the day of the 26th instant three airplanes were brought down by our pilots. Six other enemy airplanes were severely damaged and forced to land or fell within our lines. "During the night of the 26-27 one of our groups of bombardier airplanes dropped numerous bombs on the stations and bivouacs in the region of Fismes and Crecy-Sur-Serre (Aisne). "Army of the East: On the 26th instant two violent counterattacks carried out by the Bulgarians against positions captured yesterday (Wednesday) by the British troops were repulsed. In the region of Monastir and the Cerna river artillery fighting is reported."

A Nice Trio. Three drunks greeted the calls at central police station last night and will be given an opportunity to explain to his honor this morning.

### ULTIMATE VICTORY CERTAIN

Lloyd George Not Sure, However, War Will be Over This Year.

### GROWING SUPERIORITY OVER THE TEUTONS.

Emphasizes Need of Food Economy—Necessary to Overcome U-Boat Menace.

London, April 27.—(Through Reuters' Ottawa Agency)—It was a distinguished assembly that gathered today at the Guildhall on the occasion of the presentation of the freedom of London to Premier Lloyd George. All the representatives of the overseas dominions and India attending the Imperial War Council were present, as were also Lord Curzon, Lord Milner, Rt. Hon. Arthur Henderson. Many peers of the realm and members of the House of Commons. The Premier was given a great reception upon his arrival and was applauded in the echo as he rose to address the audience. He began his speech by emphasizing the growing superiority of the British over the enemy.

British Credit Survived. "We shall never forget the days of financial panic at the beginning of the war, but British credit survived, despite many contrary predictions," he reminded his hearers. Referring to the original armistice, he said: "I remember the dark, dreary days, when our gallant fellows, in shattered trenches had night and day, to endure the mockery of the Germans. How they stood. The way in which the British infantry stood the guns of Britain I did in order that they should let us forget the women, who have never broken, and only those who have met and talked with them can realize what they did. The story will never die. Our gratitude is due to the brave little men who led them through all those months and never lost heart—Lord French. When I took the job to organize the resources of Great Britain I did in order that five those brave men a real chance to fight. And thank God they've got it—thanks to the efforts of the workmen—and don't let us forget the women, who by the hundreds of thousands, flocked to the factories and asked what they could do to help their gallant kinsmen in the field. They have done all they could and the story is now a very different one."

### Captured 400 Guns.

"In June, 1916, we had lost 34 guns and a considerable number of prisoners, since then we have not lost a single gun. Along the Aisne and in the Champagne the artillery battle is gradually developing greater violence. Infantry engagements on the Chemin-Des-Dames resulted in the capture of ground and of prisoners. "Front of Duke Albrecht: There is nothing to report."

### POLICE MAKE TWO RAIDS ON DISORDERLY HOUSES.

Two raids upon disorderly houses situated on City Road were carried out by the police last night. Near Albert and Agnes Higgins charged with keeping a disorderly house, and Eva Higgins, Howard Wright, Vincent White and Charles Bisset charged with being inmates of the house.

They also found it necessary to remove three children of Eva Higgins. They are Oscar, eleven years; Howard, eight years and Eva, five months. These persons are all colored. This house was raided about one month ago on the same charge and some of the same persons were found there at the time. Police Constable McAinsh, Jones and Gorman at 1230 raided a house at 89 City Road, kept by Mamie Farish a colored woman. Margaret Sullivan and John Connolly found in the house at the time were arrested and charged with being inmates of a disorderly house.

### \$60,000,000 Surplus to Meet War Expense

In Powerful Address Hon. Arthur Meighen Declares Budget Speech Most Inspiring Ever Given to Canada.

### FREE WHEAT AND FLOUR NECESSARY AT PRESENT TIME.

Reduction in British Shipping Created New Condition Which Made Order in Council Advisable—Hon. Mr. Pugsley Attempts to Make Political Capital.

Ottawa, April 27.—The debate on the budget was resumed by the Hon. Arthur Meighen today. He said that the budget of this year was the most inspiring message ever given to the people of Canada by any finance minister. The matter of prime importance was the great financial and industrial strength we had obtained. We were in possession of revenue unheard of in our history and undreamed of by anyone. The advance alone in revenue last year was more than the total revenue of the country fifteen years ago. This great revenue had been obtained without strangling or crippling industries and all classes of people, individually and collectively, were better off than ever before.

Emphatic Retrenchment. There subject only to the resolution and disposition of this parliament or the government acting under the authority of this parliament. To that the big fundamental objection which applied to reciprocity fails to apply. The reduction of British shipping, said Mr. Meighen, had created a new condition. The British wheat commission purchasing in Canada was taking nothing but one, two and three northern, and no one else could get space on boats for wheat shipment to England. The market for low grade wheats in Britain had been wiped out. This made it necessary to secure another outlet for this quality of grain.

Order-in-Council. In reply to a question by Mr. McCraney, of Saskatoon, Mr. Meighen said that the order-in-council went into effect on April 16th, and the duty on wheat going into the United States was removed the following day. Dealing with the duty on flour he said there were 540 small milling companies in Canada. Under normal conditions protection was necessary to their existence. The price of flour had risen to such an enormous sum that the removal of the small duty of fifty cents a barrel would not have the effect such a course would have caused three years ago. Another reason why free wheat was necessary was to take advantage of every possible facility to supply flour and wheat to Britain.

Strong Defence. The solicitor-general then launched upon a defence of the government's financial policy, noting that Great Britain had during the war been compelled to turn to a tariff on imports in order to raise revenue. "I am as firm in the belief now as I ever was in the principle of a moderate protective system for this Dominion of Canada," he declared. A protective tariff, said Mr. Meighen, must be drafted having regard to the preponderant sentiment of both parts of the country—the east and the west. The sentiment of both must be considered in order to secure that unity which was essential to national life. He pointed out that it was indisputable that the people of the three prairie provinces favored a lower tariff than does the prevailing sentiment in the east, but it could not be argued from that that the producers of the west should not have regard for the whole of the country, and not merely their own. Nor could it be held that this sentiment of the west should be ignored by the citizens of the east, or by the parliament or government in the framing of the country's policy.

Wheat and Flour. Mr. Meighen declared that the government in permitting free wheat and flour was not departing from the spirit of its mandate from the people. "This," he said, "is an independent act of our own will and stands man problem, and I do believe this is an exception."

The Food Problem. Mr. Lloyd George next outlined the steps taken by the government departments to deal with the food problem. He said the farmers were now cultivating ten per cent. less than before the war. He continued: "I am not going to say that the war will continue through 1918, but we must take no chances. We have taken far too many. If the German knows that by holding out until the end of 1918 he can win by starving us, he will hold out. But he also knows that the longer he holds out the worse it will be for him; hence peace might come much earlier. We are taking steps now for the harvest of 1918, and not a minute too soon. Three million fresh acres of land are being put into cultivation and even without a ton of food being brought from abroad no one

### SHIPS GREAT NECESSITY JUST NOW

Rt. Hon. Mr. Balfour Eager to Make Entire Situation Matter of Popular Knowledge.

### MILITARY AND NAVAL PLANS WILL BE AN EXCEPTION

Entente Representatives and United States Officials in Complete Accord.

Washington, April 27.—Conferences between France's war council in the United States and American officials on the part this against German autocracy today were well under way. Ships increasingly appear as the great necessity in the war. Mr. Balfour, it was stated, is eager to make the whole situation a matter of popular knowledge and interest in both countries, and to lay not only before the two governments, but before the two peoples, through the press, all possible details, except, of course, military and naval information. Rear-Admiral Sir Dudley, R. S. De Chair was today presented by Secretary Daniels, at the navy department, to the heads of all the various bureaus for the intimate discussion with the specialists on each line, as to submarines, patrol, blockade and construction.

Detailed Conference. This is the beginning of the detailed conferences of experts which will work out the actual lines of co-operation under general principles. Formal conferences of the heads of the commission from which major announcements will be issued are not now expected. On the other hand there will be constant informal conferences of individuals charged with the various aspects of the situation at which no definite decisions may be reached at the moment. Every now and then, however, these conferences will result in an agreement which when approved will be made public as far as possible. Lord Cunliffe, governor of the Bank of England, went to New York to confer with various bankers. Lieut. General Bridges had an appointment today to see Marshal Joffre of the French mission. Mr. Balfour devoting the morning to send his papers to England, lunched alone and went out to drive in the afternoon.

### FORMER ST. JOHN WOMAN DIES SUDDENLY IN U. S.

Mrs. Frances E. Rogers Passes Away in Chelsea, Mass.—Former St. Martins Man and Moncton Lady Also Die Near Boston.

News was received in this city last night of the sudden death in Chelsea, Mass., of Mrs. Frances E. Rogers, formerly of this city. The body will arrive here on the Boston train this morning for interment.

Charles Sullivan, formerly of St. Martins, died in Medford, Mass., on Wednesday. He is survived by a wife and four children, and a brother, William, of St. Martins. The funeral was held yesterday. Another death was that of Mrs. Elizabeth Wortman, widow of Samuel T. Wortman, formerly of Moncton, who passed away at Roxbury, Boston. The funeral will be held tomorrow.

### SIR ERNEST SHACKLETON WILL AID THE FRENCH.

New York, April 27.—Sir Ernest Shackleton, the antarctic explorer, is going back to England to enlist in the army in France. He announced on his arrival here today from the west to take a ship. Sir Ernest recently arrived in San Francisco from Chile, where he went after completing his antarctic expedition, begun in 1914.

(Continued on page 2.)