

# The St. John Standard

VOL. X., NO. 62.

TEN PAGES

THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 6, 1918.

FAIR AND MILD

PRICE TWO CENTS.

## French Recapture Number of Places Between Noyon and Chateau Thierry

### HIGHLY ENCOURAGING NEWS COMES FROM THE FRENCH FRONT

**Generalissimo Foch Accomplishes Good Work on Ninth Day of Teuton Drive For Paris—French Recapture Several Places and Enemy Gains Nowhere Except West of Chateau Thierry, Where Von Boehm's Army Advances Slightly Nearer French Capital.**

**After Week's Fierce Fighting Crown Prince of Germany's Army Has Lost Most of Its Momentum and Though Tide Has Not Yet Turned in Favor of Allies, Enemy Has Made Little Headway—Much Depends on Crown Prince Rupprecht—Germans in France Number 3,000,000.**

Special Cable to New York Tribune and St. John Standard. (By Arthur S. Draper).

London, June 5.—The ninth day of the German Crown Prince's gigantic drive for Paris brings highly encouraging news from the allied point of view. Foch reports that his troops are counter attacking at many points along the forty-five mile front from Noyon to Chateau Thierry and that they have recaptured some places.

On the French right the situation is unchanged. Only west of Chateau Thierry could Von Boehm's army advance slightly nearer Paris. After a week's fierce fighting the Crown Prince's army has lost most of its momentum, and though the tide has not yet turned in favor of the Allies, the enemy has made little headway.

The Crown Prince is straining desperately and the long lost Foch reserves have arrived in sufficient numbers to make every effort highly costly to the enemy.

Paris Still Safe

Paris is saved for the moment at least. Through optimistic prophecies are dangerous, there is reason to believe that the situation will improve in the next few days. If the battle runs the same course as the struggle on the plains of Picardy then the eighth day will prove the turning point.

Much depends on whether Crown Prince Rupprecht is drawn into the struggle for Paris or whether his weight will be thrown against Amiens and Ypres. If Ludendorff elects to press his advantage on the Marne, then the fate of Paris will remain in doubt. But if the Crown Prince is left to fight with his own army, the future of the battle north of the Marne looks more promising than at any time in the last five days. I caution against optimism because though Ludendorff has as his objective the destruction of Foch's reserves and not the capture of territory, Paris is too valuable a political plum to be abandoned without a further desperate effort.

Political Objectives

It should also be remembered that the Crown Prince is fighting for political rather than solely military objectives, for the vindication of the Hohenzollern dynasty. The Crown Prince wants to march into Paris and the destruction of Foch's reserves is only a secondary objective in his mind, although unquestionably Ludendorff reverses the order of importance in his mind.

It must also be remembered that the German attack has been so unprecedentedly rapid that the infantry far outstripped the artillery and that when the guns catch up, the battle will be resumed with redoubled violence.

Still After Paris

For the Germans it is still a struggle against time, a race to get the full weight of Ludendorff's armies into action before Foch can erect an impenetrable barrier around Paris. By using the rivers, first the Aisne, then the Vesle and the Marne, and in the north the Oise and Aislette, as progressive flanks the Germans have advanced by rapid jumps and without fear of French reaction on the flank.

Foch's communique gives few details of the day's fighting, mentioning only one town, Bouresches, aside from Chateau Thierry.

The greatest struggle since the opening of the battle a week ago yes-

terday is taking place on the French left and the vagueness of Foch's report is indicative of the fluidity of this front. Fortune favors one side and then the other as the struggle on the outskirts of the forest cover Villers-Cotterets and Compiègne, two important centers for the armies fighting on the Ourcq, Aisne, and Oise.

Pressing The French

The triangle south of Noyon formed by the Oise and the Aisne is growing steadily smaller and it would seem as if the French must react or evacuate it soon. The other natural expectation in this quarter is that the Germans will extend the front beyond Montdidier in the hope of pinching off the French in the salient and advancing along the west bank of the Oise.

This would mean the employment of Rupprecht's army which thus far remained inactive. Through Villers-Cotterets and Compiègne Foch has been able to feed the northern of the Noyon-Chateau Thierry line.

Along the Marne the enemy advance has been more rapid because the opposition there has been weaker. General Hoffman and Francois, commanding the right wing of the Crown Prince's army have not only difficult country in front of them but still resistance as well.

Powerful Effort

The next day or two may see a powerful German effort made between Villers-Cotterets and Pierrefonds which would skirt the edges of two great forests. From Soissons there are two fine roads leading to the enemy's munition depots and they are crowded with troops and guns hurrying forward for this attack. The French right wing resting before Rheims has proven much stronger since the loss of Chemin des Dames. The enemy's latest moves indicate he intends no frontal attack on the ruined city nor does he seem to be in any hurry to occupy it. His major operation at present consists of a piercing movement, intended first, to extend his flank eastward towards the Marne and pinch off Rheims later.

To date 245 divisions, (nearly 3,000,000 men) have been identified on the west front which means that a powerful German force still remains under Ludendorff's command. There is no blinking the fact that many months of fierce fighting are to come this summer and that the enemy has the power to dictate the campaign for a long time.

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### T. P. O'CONNOR MAD THOUGH AND THROUGH

Declares Campbell's Appointment Open and Violent Insult To Ireland.

WILL PROVOKE ROMAN CATHOLICS, HE SAYS

Means Government of Ireland By "Soldiers and Orange Minority."

New York, June 5.—The appointment of Sir James Campbell as Lord Chancellor of Ireland, as announced last night in a cable despatch from London, was declared here today by T. P. O'Connor, M. P., to be an open and violent insult and provocation to the Roman Catholics and Nationalists in Ireland.

Mr. O'Connor made the following statement: "The appointment of Sir James Campbell to the Lord Chancellorship of Ireland, with the obviously enforced retirement of Sir Ignatius O'Brien, a Nationalist and a Catholic is one of the most serious events in recent Irish history. It is an open and violent insult and provocation to the Catholics, and Nationalists in Ireland. Sir James Campbell has stood, all through his life for the most extreme section of Irish Tory and Orange opinion."

Second to Carson

He was the second in command to Sir Edward Carson in the Ulster Rebellion. When the proposal was made of the formation of a coalition ministry in 1915 to make him Lord Chancellor, the proposal so shocked not only the Irish parliamentary party, but the Liberal and Labor members, that a protest was made to Mr. Asquith with the intimation that a debate and a division would be forced, and realizing that a majority of the house of commons would have condemned the appointment and destroyed the ministry, the ministry withdrew the nomination. The disappointed ex-Orange rebel, however, received compensation in the Attorney Generalship, and later in the Lord Chief Justiceship, with the handsome salary of \$25,000 per year.

Important Position

The Lord Chancellorship in Ireland means as much an executive as a judicial office, the Lord Chancellor being an integral and important part of the Irish executive. A soldier as Lord Lieutenant and Sir James Campbell as Lord Chancellor, in the response of the Lloyd George administration to the plea of Ireland for Home Rule. It seems to me as home rule drawn from Orange lines, with the certain event of such a bill being scornfully rejected by Ireland. It means the government of Ireland by the soldiers and by the Orange minority. Such blunders make the task hard for those who are fighting for the cause, the allies, and the freedom of the small nations."

RUSHING REGISTRATION IN MONTREAL DISTRICT

Work Will Begin Next Week—Jews Will Register on Thursday.

Montreal, June 5.—Plans for the registration of all persons upwards of sixteen years of age in Montreal are rapidly nearing completion, according to an announcement by Registrar L. G. A. Crease, K. C., today. Although registration day has been officially fixed for June 22nd, registration will be possible in Montreal on Monday next, and throughout the week. This has been decided upon in order to accommodate those who will have business out of town on the twenty second and also to relieve congestion on 22nd June. The Jews of the city will register on Thursday.

### All Efforts of Enemy To Advance in French Sectors Are Repulsed

Paris, June 5.—All the efforts of the Germans to advance in the French sectors have been repulsed, according to the war office announcement issued tonight. Ground has been regained by the French and prisoners taken. The text of the statement says:

"During the day the enemy multiplied at different points of the front his efforts to advance were repulsed, suffering serious losses. An attempt to cross the Oise near Montalagache completely failed.

"North of the Aisne our counter attacks regained the entire ground which had been temporarily occupied near Vingre. We captured more than one hundred and fifty prisoners and some machine guns.

"In the region of Long Pont, the Germans who had succeeded in making some progress in the underwood around Chavigny farm were driven out, leaving in our hands about fifty prisoners.

"Everywhere else our positions were maintained. Our aviators were very active in the whole fighting zone. On June fourth in the course of a double expedition in the Valley of the Savieres our bombing escadrilles dropped more than seventeen tons of projectiles on enemy concentrations, which were completely dispersed. On the night of the fourth about fourteen tons of explosives were dropped on the railway stations at Fismes, Fere-en-Tardenois, Roye and Bohain.

"Four enemy machines were brought down and two captive balloons burned. An enemy machine on a grand model, having four motors, was brought down on the night of June 1-2 in the region of Nanteuil-Le-Haudouin. Its crew of eight men was made prisoners."

### AUSTRIANS READY FOR A BIG DRIVE

Bringing Up Army of 725,000 in Italy and Cavalry Massing on Piave—Americans Inflict Losses on Enemy in France.

Washington, June 5.—Despatches today from Rome said it was believed the expected Austrian offensive would start within a few days. The Austrians, it was said, were bringing up about sixty of their best divisions (about 725,000 men) and are massing cavalry on the lower Piave.

Penetration of enemy positions in Picardy and Lorraine by American patrols which inflicted losses upon the enemy in killed and wounded, was reported tonight in General Pershing's communique. In the Wever artillery fighting has diminished. The statement follows: "Patrolling activity continues in Picardy and in Lorraine where our troops penetrated the enemy positions and inflicted losses in killed and wounded. In the Wever artillery has diminished."

Hai's Report

London, June 5.—Field Marshal Hai's report from British headquarters tonight says: "As a result of the raid attempted by the enemy early this morning in the neighborhood of Morlan Court we captured twenty-one prisoners and three machine guns. Beyond the usual artillery activity on both sides there is nothing to report from the British front."

Italian Statement

Rome, June 5.—The war office communication issues says: "There has been limited artillery activity along the whole front. The fire of the Italian batteries caused confagurations and explosions inside the enemy lines and also brought down a captive balloon on the bank of the Piave river. "In the Monte Grappa region there have been patrol encounters. An enemy detachment was repulsed at Cortelazzo. "Monday evening four enemy airplanes were downed."

War Summary

The stone wall of resistance is being imposed against the Germans on the battlefield from Soissons to Chateau Thierry. Nowhere is the enemy making progress. For the moment at least he is being held in his tracks. The fury of the invaders, however, has not yet been checked, for all along the French front they are launching assault after assault on various sectors in the hope that the allied ranks may give further ground which would enable the enemy to straighten out the curve in the line from Moulin-

### NEWFOUNDLAND VESSELS SUNK

Brig Attila and Schooner Ruth Hickman Torpedoed—Submarine Steamer Carolina Formerly Le Grande Duchesse of Boston - Halifax - Charlottetown Line—Steamer Gibs Sunk.

Presence of U-Boat Fleet off United States Coast Will Not Slacken Transportation of Troops To France—Schooner Deshauss Torpedoed—Huns Sowing Mines.

St. Johns, Nfld., June 5.—The brig Attila and the schooner Ruth Hickman of this port, have been torpedoed while on a passage from Gibraltar to this port, it was announced here tonight. The crews were saved. Both craft were salt laden.

Washington, June 5.—Sinking by a German submarine of the Norwegian steamer Cibs about forty miles off the Virginia Capes at five o'clock yesterday was reported to the navy department tonight by a naval cargo ship. The entire crew was rescued today.

Lewes, Del., June 5.—The schooner Desauss was discovered floating, stem up, off the Delaware Capes, it was officially announced here today. The vessel was reported torpedoed—the first U-boat victim known to have been treated in this manner.

New York, June 5.—Two more vessels, a Norwegian steamship and one schooner were added today to the list of ships known to have been sunk by the German submarines which are raiding in American waters. The total now stands at thirteen—five steamers and eight schooners.

Ran to Provincas.

The steamer Carolina, which was sunk by a German submarine off the American coast, was formerly La Grande Duchesse of the Plant Line and some years ago plied between Boston, Halifax, Port Hawkesbury and Charlottetown. Before she entered the Plant Line service she was known as the City of Savannah and was built at Newport in 1896.

New York, June 5.—The New York and Porto Rico Line announced late today that 96 out of 111 members of the crew of the destroyed ship Carolina had been accounted for as alive and that four bodies had been picked up by United States destroyers, leaving 11 of the crew unaccounted for. Although the crew had not been checked up this afternoon, officials of the line said they did not believe that the total number missing would exceed twenty.

Sowing Mines.

Lewes, Del., June 5.—Reports prevail here that the German U-boats which raided coastwise shipping on Sunday and Monday have strwn the Delaware Bay and the waters around the Delaware Capes with floating mines. Ten mines have been found, it is reported and government mine sweepers are searching for others. Two of them were exploded by gunfire and the remaining eight were recovered intact.

No Check to Transports.

Washington, June 5.—Whatever the purpose of the submarine raid off the Atlantic coast and whatever number of submarines hereafter may come to American waters there will be no check on the flow of men and munitions to France, Secretary of the Navy Daniels said today.

"The great duty of our navy," said he, "is to keep open the door to France, to carry our men and munitions to the great battle front, and to guard food supplies for our co-belligerents. That has been accomplished thus far and we will continue to keep the road open."

In seeking the motive for the raid, officials can reach no other conclusion than that the Berlin authorities planned to extend their general theory of terrorization to American waters, hoping to create a panic which would force withdrawal of submarine chasers abroad or the suspension of troops movements. It was pointed out that should it be the purpose of the German admiralty to attempt to blockade American ports and send many submarines, the pressure abroad would be relaxed and ships from British positions

could move with increased freedom. On the other hand, the great extent of the American coast line, the connection between ports by means of canals and sounds and many other conditions would tend to make impossible a successful blockading operation.

These are some of the reasons that incline officials to believe that it is only a sea foray with which they have to deal.

Operate Near Coast. Special to The Standard. New York, June 5.—The fact which stood out most prominently in the day's developments is that the U-boats are still operating near the coast and have not returned to their bases, assuming that the two which already have been identified are the only ones on this side of the Atlantic.

This was demonstrated when the Norwegian steamer Eldsvold was sunk off the Virginia capes late yesterday. The location of the attack allows so that the submarines are moving steadily southward, if they are the same ones which attacked shipping almost at the gateway to New York.

Another fact which is regarded as significant in marine circles here, is that none of the vessels reported sunk thus far was sent to the bottom by a torpedo. It is considered certain that the unarmed merchant ships which have been attacked thus far have been sent to the bottom by the use of bombs and shell fire.

Possibility that vessels still unreported may have been sunk was seen in a statement of the master of the schooner Samuel C. Mengel, who arrived here today with his rescued crew. He declared he was told by the commander of the submarine which destroyed his ship, that the U-boat had sunk three steamers, one a passenger liner, and three schooners, last Saturday. No vessels have been reported sunk that day and it is believed either the U-boat captain was lying or that Captain Hansen misunderstood him.

So far as known the only loss of life was on board the Carolina and that was definitely established at only sixteen.

Edna Robinson Freed by Montreal Court

Young Woman Who Was To Have Been Star Witness in Vice Probe Given Freedom Until June 12.

Montreal, June 5.—Edna Robinson, who was to have been the star witness at the investigation launched by former Controller Villeneuve into the administration of the Montreal police department in its relation to the social evil, and who disappeared just previous to the case being called was today freed from detention growing out of a charge of contempt of court upon which she was arrested on her return to the city a few weeks ago. She has been allowed her freedom on parole until the 12th, when further disposition of her case will be made by Judge Choquet.

MAINE MILLS WILL RAISE WAGES SOON

Biddeford and Saco Cotton Plants Will Advance Pay Next Monday.

Biddeford, Me., June 5.—Notice has been posted in the Pepperell and Laconia Cotton Mills here and the mills of the York Corporation of Saco, announcing a wage advance on Monday, June 10. The advance will be about 10 per cent, and affect 6,000 operators.

ROBERTSON COMMANDS

London, June 5.—As a temporary measure, it was officially announced tonight General Sir Wm. Robertson, chief of the Eastern command and former chief of the imperial staff, has been appointed to command the forces in Great Britain.