

CANADIAN GUNNERS HOLD ENEMY BACK

All Easter Sunday They Rained a Hail of Fire at the German Trenches--Enemy Aimes at Vimy Ridge And Arras.

Canadian Army Headquarters in the Field (via London), April 1.—On Easter Monday a year ago the Canadian soldiers, moving mightily to the attack, captured Vimy Ridge. This Easter Sunday soldiers of the Dominion were united with British troops north of the Scarpe in defence of the southern flanks of those heights, which dominate so much of the vital coal areas of northern France.

All Sunday afternoon the southern flank of Vimy, stretching out toward Arras, was alive with fire from our guns which rained shells on the enemy's front lines, communicating trenches and assembly areas. Our machine guns were directed chiefly upon hostile communications, and also maintained a hail of fire across No Man's Land and upon the enemy line, while our heavy artillery kept up a harassing fire for two hours, increasing to a battle barrage at stated times, when every gun was firing shell upon shell as fast as they could be fed to them.

The Canadians look to the future as I have stated, with a morale amongst all ranks which never was higher. Wherever I have gone, I have found the same confidence amongst the troops of all ranks and the same determination to be worthy of the great record of Canadian corps. For days our men have waited to take their part in the world's greatest struggle.

THE FIRST RUSH NOW STEMMED

When Enemy Attacks Again Allied Line Likely to Be Impregnable.

EXPECT ANOTHER BIG BLOW

TO BE STRUCK WHEN GERMAN GUNS COME UP.

Strong Allied Reinforcements Will Be on the Ground And There Will Be Co-ordination of Command.

London, April 1.—The belief is that the first rush of the enemy has been stemmed. He is engaged in the process of consolidating his positions and bringing up heavy artillery, and it is expected that this work will be done in a few days. With strong reinforcements on the ground and with co-ordination of command, the hope is expressed here that the Allied line will prove impregnable and that the Germans will dash themselves against it in vain.

Enemy Troops Back. (Canadian Press Despatch) British Army Headquarters in

OFFICIAL WAR REPORTS.

French.

Yesterday and last night the battle continued with extreme violence north of Montdidier. The enemy directed his efforts in particular along the front between Montdidier and the Peronne-Amiens road and threw forward important forces with the particular object of enlarging his gains west of Hangardon Sauterre. Franco-British troops broke up several waves which were not able to debouch. A brilliant counter-attack, in which our Allies gave proof of their valor, enabled the French to throw back the enemy completely and recapture this village. The fighting further south was no less violent. Griveaux was the objective of powerful attacks which were renewed incessantly, leading to hand-to-hand fighting. This town remained in the hands of the French, who inflicted considerable losses on the Germans.

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CANADA NEEDS DAYLIGHT SAVING

In Order to Conform to the United States Time.

TO ASK THE GOVERNMENT

TO SPEED UP PUTTING BILL INTO EFFECT.

People Inconvenienced Owing to Difference in Train Time at Border Places--Bill May Go Into Effect On 15th.

(Canadian Press Despatch) Toronto, April 1.—Canada to-day from the Atlantic to the Pacific lags behind her big neighbor to the south in the matter of time by sixty golden minutes. The inconvenience resulting to travellers and others through the difference in time is such that many appeals will probably be made to the Canadian Government to speed up putting into effect of the Canadian Daylight Saving Bill so that the Canadian time will conform with that of the United States, in the corresponding time divisions of the continent.

Canadian Pacific trains entering Canada from United States are being held up daily at the border for an hour to help to remedy the situation, but many people are recorded to have missed connections at United States border-points owing to the advancing of clocks there this morning. The last best word from Ottawa regarding the Canadian bill was that it might be put through in order to be operative about the 15th of this month.

THE WORLD'S NEWS IN BRIEF FORM

Tidings From All Over Told in a Pithy and Pointed Way.

Two more bodies of victims of the Halifax disaster were found by workmen.

The bombardment of Paris by long range German guns was resumed Monday afternoon.

The presence of Bulgarian and Austrian troops has been established on the British front.

Toronto defeated Vancouver on Saturday night by 2 to 1 and retain the Stanley hockey cup.

The cutting of the Hedjaz railway by the British severs communication of the Turks with forces in Arabia.

The embargo on high-class automobiles, shutting out the United States trade, went into effect to-day.

Stephen Pinder, twenty years of age, in a fit of melancholy, shot himself fatally at his home at Leamington.

Gen. Bogoyevsky, assistant chief of the Don Cossack buildings, Toronto, was crushed to death in the shaft when the car started accidentally.

Second Lieut John Carr Newcombe, Toronto, of the Royal Engineers, was killed in action in the first day of the German offensive.

Robert Freeman, C-obour, an elevator man in the C.P.R. buildings, Toronto, was crushed to death in the shaft when the car started accidentally.

Canada's exports of munitions, grains, meats, produce, fish, minerals and lumber to the United Kingdom all show enormous increases in the past three years.

Rev. Nathaniel Burwash, former chancellor and professor emeritus of Victoria College, and an outstanding figure in Canadian Methodism, died in Toronto on Saturday night at the age of seventy-nine.

Canadian Casualties. Died of wounds—E. S. Brown, Belleville; W. W. Milligan, Cobourg. Died—J. F. Whiting, Cobourg. Repatriated—E. P. McQuade, Port Hope.

Wounded—J. Ritchie, Alexandria; T. Houston, C. E. Lagden, Cornwall; T. D. Morgan, Holloway; W. H. Richardson, Gasconquo; G. E. Lisquin, Lyndhurst; M. J. Flynn, Morton; C. R. Warner, Delta; C. H. Willis, Belleville; A. Lalonde, Cornwall; J. M. Vanastine, Nanapan; Lieut. W. J. Boyd, J. Ryan, Kingston. Gassed—F. J. Campbell, Madoc.

Peace Is Restored. (Canadian Press Despatch) Quebec, April 1.—Peace has been restored in this city, at least temporarily. The unruly element, which has been creating trouble here, has accepted an assurance given them by the Armand Lavergne, that if they desire to be free from attacks by the military they must not disturb the peace. Lavergne has also given the military authorities to understand that patrols of the streets by outside battalions should cease, as these military demonstrations antagonize the people.

Machine Guns in Streets. Ottawa, April 1.—One thousand troops from outside points have been ordered to Quebec. They include engineers, cavalry and a machine-gun squad. Machine guns are now mounted in the streets of Quebec. The orders to the troops will be to shoot to kill if any further mob violence is attempted.

Major-General Lessard has authority to act on his own initiative in preserving law and order without waiting for the request of the civil authorities.

A Prince Was Slain. (Canadian Press Despatch) Berlin, April 1.—Prince Ulrich Ernest, elder son of Prince Enich of Leiningen, has been killed in Flanders leading a storming company of a Grenadier regiment.

Gen. Lessard May Be Made Military Governor of Quebec City.

THE ARRIVAL OF TROOPS

STOPS FURTHER MOBING BY THE QUEBEC MOBS.

There Was Further Rioting on Saturday Night and Cavalry Charged the Crowds--To Enforce Military Act.

(Canadian Press Despatch) Quebec, April 1.—Ten thousand people threatened to storm the drill hall Saturday night and liberated the men held under the Military Service Act. Cavalry charged the mob and a number were slightly injured. Early Sunday morning the mob broke open a hardware store and secured firearms.

Since the arrival of troops yesterday morning, the city has been quiet. Two girls and a man were injured in riots.

To Declare Martial Law. (Canadian Press Despatch) Ottawa, April 1.—The statement is made here that martial law will be declared in Quebec City to-day, with Gen. Lessard as military governor.

The Government is taking steps to see that the work of the military is not hindered by the activities of the mob and the enforcement of the Act generally is not further impeded while there will be no delay in the prosecution of those responsible for the outbreak.

Intent Known in Advance. Quebec, April 1.—That the Registrar of Quebec would be looted was known to everybody in this city Friday morning. All over the city one was greeted with the promise of "some fun" at the Registrar's office. Some expected that the militia would be called before incendiaries was reported to, but these were mistaken.

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SAYS GERMAN SPIES ARE RESPONSIBLE

For U. S. Failure to Keep Up in Its Airplane Programme.

Washington, April 1.—Charges that German spies were responsible for this country's failure to keep up in its airplane programme were made in the Senate by Senator Overman, Democrat, of North Carolina. He also charged that there were spies in the Curtis plant.

"If I were secretary of war I would commandeer the Curtis plant and put out every man employed there and hire Americans in their places," declared Senator Overman. Senator Overman declares spies took metal braces and, sawing them in two, joined the pieces with lead and then painted them over. The first Ristow machine tried fell. An investigation disclosed the defect.

Many other pieces also had been tampered with, and, as a result, the building of Ristow machines was delayed two months, while inspectors and government agents closely examined the various parts to replace tampered pieces.

THE KASER'S GHOUls PLUNDER THE DEAD.

With the French Armies in the Field, April 1.—Prisoners assert the German army is accompanied by special "ghoul squads," whose duty it is to strip allied and German dead of all clothing, shoes and equipment, which are extremely scarce in Germany. Some of these ghouls taken prisoner, during their surprise at the small numbers of French dead and wounded.

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KEPT CONTACT WITH BRITISH

French Operations Are Most Outstanding Features of the War.

ENEMY IS OUT-MANOEUVRED

LONDON TIMES PAYS TRIBUTE TO FRENCH ARMY.

The Closest Harmony Exists—The American Forces Are Steadily Mobilizing Behind the Allies' Lines.

With the British Army, April 1.—Since General French, at Ypres, prevented the Germans from turning the British flank by stretching out his little army until it reached the North Sea, no more brilliant movement has been executed on the west front than the manner in which the French general staff, night and day, kept up contact with the British armies doggedly retreating to the northwest.

The French steadily extended their lines from the region of La Fere to beyond Montdidier. This successful operation has definitely broken up what is known now to have been the original plan, namely, following the Bavarian Crown Prince's expected rupture of the British front for the German Crown Prince's army to pass through the breach and march on Paris by way of the Oise valley.

While barring the latter movement by holding the Oise line solidly, the French kept up contact with the British. This was accomplished only by masterful handling of the French reserves—throwing in infantry divisions when they arrived in time, otherwise using cavalry divisions when quick action was necessary, while artillery was rushed rapidly along the entire front.

Meantime, every French division was resisting heroically, necessitating often fifteen German attacks to dislodge them.

A Tribute to the French. London, April 1.—Alluding to what it considers reassuring factors in the fighting in France, the Times says editorially:

"The whole front of the German attack has fallen so heavily on the British army that we naturally are preoccupied here with the undiminished resistance displayed by our own regiments. But the British army fortunately does not stand alone. It is with the rest of the British army that the burden is being shared with us by the French forces, which are closing in on the right of our line. More and more also does the prospect of turning a retreat into a victory depend on the speed and spirit with which the fresh divisions of the British are able to deliver such counter-strokes as they began so successfully on Thursday.

"Every account testifies to the amazing rapidity with which French troops are pouring into the struggle. This is exactly the sort of an emergency in which their national characteristics are always most conspicuous.

Closest Harmony Exists. "And let us add, with full knowledge of the facts and in face of many unsteady rumors that there never was a movement before in the whole war when the co-operation of the higher commands, and of the general staff was so nearly complete. "The crisis of the past ten days has served only to hasten and to crystallize arrangements for the mutual support under which Field Marshal Haig and Sir Henry Wilson are working with Gen. Foch and Gen. Petain. They have all been in the closest personal touch during the present week, and in every step they have taken they have the fullest support of Premier Lloyd George and Premier Clemenceau, whose irrefragable courage is a God-send to France in this hour and to the whole alliance. "Although this factor is necessarily of less immediate importance, let us pay tribute to the promptitude and hearty good-will with which the American military authorities have met every claim made upon them. "It is well to remember at such a time that the allies have these resources steadily mobilizing behind them."

War Tidings. The British army in Mesopotamia has marched 83 miles beyond Hit, and increased the number of prisoners to over 5,000.

The Germans captured Beasourt and Mesicres, the Berlin War Office announces.

Official despatches say the French reserves on Saturday stopped a German advance on a 25-mile front from Moreuil to Lassigny.

British casualties in March reached a total of 14,930, the smallest in several months.

A British destroyer struck a mine Thursday night and sank. One officer and forty men were lost.

Premier Lloyd George has announced the name of Gen. Foch as commander of the allied armies on the western front.

Casualties in the bombardment of Paris Saturday were eight killed and thirty-seven wounded.

German prisoners declare they were driven to the attack by officers wielding whips.

French bombing planes have dropped 65 tons of explosives on German communication lines and depots during the enemy offensive.

General Pershing's action in placing at the disposal of General Foch the entire resources of the American army is commented upon appreciably by Paris newspapers of all shades of opinion.

The fact that the Germans, according to the reports, are advancing along the Thiepval-La Boisselle line is pointed to as a tribute to the magnificent defence which the British maintained at this important gateway to the west.

BRITAIN HAS CONFIDENCE In French and British Troops Defending Common Cause.

London, April 1.—Premier Lloyd George has sent a message to Premier Clemenceau of France, declaring that Great Britain, calm and resolute, is relying on the justice of their common cause, and upon the valor of the men who defend it. Confidence increases, the British Premier added, as the British people watch the steady march of the gallant army of France to repel the invaders.

GERMANS UNABLE TO HANDLE THE WOUNDED. Amsterdam, April 1.—Trains carrying wounded Germans from the battle front in France are proceeding continuously along the frontier between Germany and Holland, according to a despatch to the Telegraaf from Kerkrade. It has been necessary to replace hospital cars by freight cars, in which the wounded lie on straw and shavings.

GERMAN PLAN WHOLLY FAILS In Regard to Dividing the French And the British Armies.

BRITISH RESTORE LINE SOUTH OF SOMME AFTER VIGOROUS COUNTER-ATTACK.

Repulse Strong Attacks Near Marcel Cave—The British Line North of the Somme Is Advanced.

(Canadian Press Despatch) London, April 1.—The week ended with a feeling of optimism. No anxiety is now felt regarding British positions north of the Somme and the German plan of dividing the French and British armies has absolutely failed. Nevertheless it is recognized further heavy attacks must be made.

The British have restored their line south of the Somme in Luce Valley after a vigorous counter-attack, the War Office announces.

The Germans forced their way into the village of Deumet Saturday morning, but were held up at the outskirts.

The battle on the Moreuil-Lassigny front continued Saturday and extended along sixty kilometres. German attacks were incessant and multiplied in force. The official says the German attacking battalions were mowed down by French fire. Moreuil, captured by the Germans was retaken by the French. The Germans were checked completely between Moreuil and Lassigny.

In the woods north of Moreuil the struggle was intense all Saturday night. The French took many prisoners in this region.

Strong attacks against the British from Marcel Cave to the Somme were repulsed with heavy losses to the enemy. German attacks north of the Somme were all eaten back.

The British advanced their line north of the Somme taking 230 prisoners and forty machine guns.

Fail To Encircle Amiens. (Canadian Press Despatch) Paris, April 1.—The outstanding feature of the great battle raging over 100 miles of front is the failure of the enemy to encircle Amiens. Last night's official says, the attacks of the Germans were less violent and numerous Sunday, and he is feverishly digging himself in.

Broke Up Assaulting Waves. (Canadian Press Despatch) Paris, April 1.—The battle continued with extreme violence last night in the sector north of Montdidier, large bodies of troops being thrown in by Germans, the War Office announces. French and British troops broke up the assaulting waves.

Repulsed at Albert. (Canadian Press Despatch) London, April 1.—The Germans made two attacks on British positions in the western outskirts of Albert last evening and in both cases were repulsed, the War Office announces. South of the Somme the enemy persisted in attempts to advance along the Luce and Avre valleys, but made little progress. The number of machine guns taken by the British in their attack near Serre on Saturday was 109.

Thirty-three American and Canadian telephone girls, who speak English and French equally well, have just arrived in Paris to operate the switchboards in the various army headquarters.

MORE FAVORABLE TO THE ALLIES

The Tide of Battle Swings More to the Entente Armies.