

GERMANS DEFEATED WITH GREAT LOSSES

The Enemy Made a Desperate Effort to Cut off Southern Communications With Amiens--Repulsed by French And British--Line Maintained.

(Canadian Press Despatch.)

New York, April 5.—The French lines have held below Amiens and the Germans have been defeated with great losses in what probably constituted their most desperate effort yet to break in and cut off the communications of this important base from the south.

This battle, which raged yesterday and virtually all last night, was fought along a line of approximately thirty miles south of the Somme. To-day, according to unofficial despatches the Germans switched their attack to the north of the river and engaged the British along a front of some seventeen miles, but again were unable to make any progress except a slight advance near the river.

British Repulse Enemy Attacks.

(Canadian Press Despatch.)

London, April 5.—The Germans this morning attacked British forces on a wide front from Dernancourt, a few miles south of Albert, to Moyenneville north of the Somme, according to a statement published by the Evening Standard. The chief points of attack were Dernancourt, Menin, Beaumont Hamel, Brieguy and Moyenneville. The Germans were repulsed with heavy losses except at Dernancourt, where they made a slight gain. There has been no attack south of the Somme so far, to-day's statement says.

Teutons Fail to Reach Objective.

(Canadian Press Despatch.)

Paris, April 5.—German forces continued their attacks during the night, says the official statement issued to-day by the War Office. Despite the superiority of German effectives, which the statement says were spent recklessly, the Teutons were unable to reach their objective, which was the railway from Amiens to Clermont.

The French regiments by their resistance and counter-attacks maintained the line in its entirety, the War Office announced. The French troops conquered the greater part of Epinette wood north of the town of Orville-Soret. All the German efforts to dislodge the Frenchmen were in vain.

The French captured St. Aignan farm, southeast of Grivesnes, and held it against all assaults. In the north French withdrew their positions to the west of Castel. They threw back the Germans from Arriere Courwood west of Maily Rameval.

DESCRIBES HOW CANADIANS FOUGHT MASSES OF GERMANS

(Canadian Press Despatch.)

Ottawa, April 5.—Sir Robert Borden this morning gave out for publication official cables from Roland Hill, Canadian Government's Eye Witness in Flanders, graphically describing the glorious part played by the Canadian cavalry brigade and Canadian machine gun corps in holding the Huns back in recent operations when the Germans made their big smash.

Hill describes how the Canadians, some of them without rations for days, fought on and on against dense masses of German infantry thrown against them, inflicting terrific casualties on the Germans and suffering severe losses themselves. The Germans were simply mowed down like wheat by Canadian machine guns, and Canadian armored machine gun cars moved here and there like lightning, and arrested the enemy at every approach. Cavalry acted gallantly both as mounted troops and infantry.

DOUBTS IF AUSTRIA CAN LONG SURVIVE. Geneva, April 5.—Reports which find little credence here indicate that Austria-Hungary is on the eve of another of those grave internal crises which in recent months have successively weakened the Dual Monarchy. The food situation, as depicted by the Arbeiter Zeitung, and as represented by neutral witnesses, has now reached an unbearable point. In spite of commandeering foodstuffs from odd corners of occupied territories, no real relief is possible until the next harvest. Well-informed circles are asking, "Can Austria survive the intervening four months?"

Several Russian warships, including four submarines, in the harbor of Hanko, were blown up by their commanders, who feared capture by the Germans. American forces are now occupying a sector of the Meuse Heights, south of Verdun.

WEEK CONTENTS. 2.—The Irish Controversy; Local News. 3.—Gen. Byng the Hero; Boy Burned Buildings. 4.—Editorial: Hoping Rhymes. 5.—A Children's Fete; Barbers' Requests; Local News. 6.—MILITARY: Eastern Ontario News. 7.—Announcements: The Forum. 8.—Theatrical. 9.—Music in the Home. 10.—The Woman Who Changed. 11.—Whirlwind in Quebec Bourgeois' Showing. 12.—The World of Sport.

FRENCH KNOW ANGLE OF LONG-RANGE GUN

Have Also Determined the Size of the Projectile—Reprisals May Result.

Paris, April 5.—While the bombardment of Paris by the German long-range gun has been accepted by the population as an every-day occurrence, and the normal life of the capital continues, the exodus of those who can get away is beginning to leave its mark on the city. Hundreds of Americans particularly are departing, going to the Riviera, Brittany and other provinces. Since the announcement of four American women victims in last Friday's bombardment, numerous women are going where they will be able to continue their war work without hindrance.

A controversy over the character of the gun, the "Kollossal Kannon," rages lively, and several different descriptions have been offered thus far. The first hint of its make was made when George Clause, a noted French physicist, giving his ideas of the calibre and mechanism of the gun, said it was not unlikely the French would be able to pay the Germans in their own coin since they knew the angle at which the gun is fired, and had determined the size of the projectile.

Bible Students Arrested. Winnipeg, April 5.—A number of raids have been begun by military authorities on the domestic premises of the International Bible Students in Winnipeg and as a result seven men and one woman appeared in the Police Court yesterday charged with the possession of copies of the book known as "The Finished Mystery" and similar pamphlets, all of which are prohibited in Canada. The case was remanded until Saturday. Further arrests are expected on this charge.

BETTER CONDITIONS FOR TEXTILE GIRLS

Sought By Trades and Labor Council, Who Will Organize Textile Workers.

The Kingston branch of the Trades and Labor Council of Canada met Thursday night. President Morris occupied the chair and a letter was read from the Dominion executive committee advising the local branch of a movement to create a political party to be known as the Labor Party with a view to promoting legislation calculated to promote the interests of labor in Canada. The Winnipeg council sent a petition asking that the Military Service Act be amended so as to exempt all conscientious objectors and requesting that all in a movement be related: also that prison rules and regulations be made public.

Aid. Norman A. Smith, delegate to the conference at Toronto, reported that activity in organizing every branch of industry was the necessity of the moment, as labor and police force was recognized everywhere. The high cost of living was freely discussed, and it was proposed to ask the Government for a license to conduct co-operative stores in order to save to the working man the profits now paid on the necessities of life. It was held to be absurd that the rich man could buy his coal at \$11.50 a ton and the poor man made to pay \$13.

A resolution to act in conjunction with the Great War Veterans and Army and Navy Veterans with a view to securing Government action respecting the employment of aliens in Canada was passed and a committee appointed. The textile workers are to be organized at once with a view to securing better conditions of employment for younger girls who it was stated are obliged to perform work out of all proportion to their number.

"WAITED TOO LONG, MUST PAY PRICE"

But America Is In War to End Declares Gen. Leonard Wood.

Baltimore, Md., April 5.—General Leonard Wood made an address at "Over There," the Liberty Loan Exhibition, in the course of which he said in part: "We're in a war which is going to tax us to the utmost. We are going into the valley of the shadow. We're going to win, but not easily, not without paying the price that all must pay for waiting too long. Everything we have must be engaged. Men, women and children must lend their activities. "Great, glorious France is giving her sons. Britain is shedding the blood of thousands. They are glorious, but they are tired. They are weary, but speaking literally, on long tour through the trenches I have yet to hear one man talk of quitting. Their determination should be an inspiration to us. What they need is the vigor of our support. We must adopt the motto in the fullest sense if we are to win, and we must win. Civilization, right and free government are the ideas which we must preserve."

Proclamation Reassures Civilians. Paris, April 5.—Gen. Jumas, commanding the French armies in the north, has signed the following proclamation, posted in Amiens: "The dangers which have been announced to you do not threaten you for the moment. The military authorities give you that assurance. You see them in your midst? Warning will be given in case of peril. Keep confidence in France's hour."

TO RAISE AGE LIMIT TO FIFTY

But it Will Not be Lowered Below Eighteen Years.

SCHEME IS PERFECTED

TO RAISE NECESSARY MEN WITH GREAT RAPIDITY.

So as to Meet Any Emergency—Suggested That the Irish be Brigaded With the French. London, April 5.—The lobby correspondent of the Daily News says the new Military Service Bill will be subject to alterations up to the last moment before Parliament reassembles, as the Prime Minister may take the view that requirements in France call for even more drastic steps, but the proposals as at present drafted may now be indicated from an authoritative source.

The present proposal is that men of 41 to 50 should be subject to military service, but the military age will not be lowered below 18. It is understood that the Government in drafting a scheme has sought to make it one by which men can be raised with great rapidity so as to be able to cope with an even greater emergency than the present.

It is not intended to take all men aged 41 and over for the army who are not doing national work, though it is the intention to take a good many. The power to take all is wanted in case of a vital emergency. Irish opposition to conscription, which is the chief obstacle to framing the Man Power Bill which is to be presented to Parliament next week, might be appeased, the Evening Standard believes, by following the way shown by President Wilson and associating the Irish units in the field with the French and Americans rather than the British.

THE GERMAN FLEET MIGHT COME OUT. (Canadian Press Despatch.) London, April 5.—The general feeling among naval men is that the German high sea fleet will come out if the enemy meets with any pronounced success on the western front.

DAMAGE IN GERMANY.

Severe Losses Caused By the Allied Air Raids.

The Hague, April 5.—Information reaching your correspondent from Germany reports that damage done in Rhenish cities by recent air raids is much more extensive than has been hitherto admitted. Places where bombs actually fell are described as "unrecognizable." Of the bombs dropped in Coblenz in the last air raid, eight did considerable damage. One fell upon a station, one fell among a company of soldiers going to get food, and others practically destroyed half of the barracks where French prisoners were confined in 1870. In Cologne, a branch factory of the Baden aniline works were partly destroyed, and a number of people were killed and wounded. Great damage also was done at Mainz. It is also reported that much damage was done at Dusseldorf. After the raids the authorities made every effort to clear up the wreckage as rapidly as possible, and the town was made to resume normal life immediately. Despite precautions taken to prevent the people from learning the colossal extent of the casualties, the facts gradually are getting out. It is reported that peace demonstrations took place in Frankfurt before Red Cross sheds where stretcher cases were being collected. They confidently asserted that Germans themselves will refuse to go through another war winter. Men at the front fully expect a strong German peace as a result of the present offensive.

BOMBARDMENT SUSPENDED.

Because of a Swiss Councillor's Funeral in Paris.

(Canadian Press Despatch.) Amsterdam, April 5.—A Berlin official statement to-day says that the bombardment of Paris was suspended on Wednesday, because of the funeral of a councillor of the Swiss Legation in Paris who was killed in a church on Good Friday by shells.

French Repulse Germans With Terrible Losses.

(Canadian Press Despatch.) Paris, April 5.—The Germans made ten different attacks yesterday with an estimated number of one hundred thousand men against the French front of nine miles from Grivesnes to the Amiens-Roye road. They succeeded in gaining only a few hundred yards and met with terrible losses.

The Shipping Controller makes this comment on the table: "The figures of March constitute a record and demonstrate that the workers have taken to heart the anxiety caused by the comparatively low output of January and February. The men in the shipyards are working loyally to maintain this increased output." The Irish convention, which has been discussing the question of Home Rule for several months, concluded its deliberations on Friday.

CANNOT ENFORCE THE GERMAN TERMS

Enemy Press See No Possibility of Bringing Britain to Knees.

Amsterdam, April 5.—From a very reliable source I hear that there prevails in the upper circles of the German army great surprise, not to say astonishment, at the tremendous resistance which the German forces have encountered, but despite that and the extraordinarily high losses the offensive plans are to be sternly persevered in.

I also hear that a new German gas shell, which great things were expected had not nearly come up to anticipations. The Vienna Arbeiter Zeitung is quite pessimistic. It points out that the great battle is not yet over, "and however great the German victory is yet to be it can never achieve what the heroes of talk, safe behind the lines, expect of it. The war will of the French people may be broken and England and Italy may be made more inclined to a peace by understanding, but to make England and the United States powerless and to force them to surrender their arms and submit to the victor's terms cannot be achieved by any victory on land.

"If Hindenburg's genius brings about a complete victory, England and America cannot be forced to submit. Even with peace with force, one frightful weapon remains against us. We cannot live long without wheat, cotton and copper from America, nickel from Canada, cotton from Egypt and India, phosphates from North Africa, rubber from the English colonies, Indian jute, etc. When England and America, after the war, do not deliver such things to us, then as victors we are vanquished."

THE RESULTS IN QUEBEC HAVE BEEN NEGLIGIBLE

Because Too Many Have Been Exempted—Why Ontario and West Protest.

Ottawa, April 5.—The disorders in Quebec, now reported to be well in hand because of the strong and suppressive effect of military authority, have focussed attention on that ever-present problem known as the Quebec situation, with particular reference to the enforcement of the Military Service Act. Unfairness in its application is alleged by the groups from Ontario and elsewhere, who are anxious to discuss the question. What has happened in Quebec they regard as only an incident, but one which has done much to bring the subject more prominently than ever to the surface.

The complaint is that any results from the Act have been secured in those provinces or districts where public opinion strongly supports it; but, curiously enough, it is these districts which already had been nearly drained of their manhood by the process of voluntary enlistment.

Quebec Results Negligible.

On the other hand, in Quebec, the results have been negligible because nearly everyone has been exempted, and the courts are cluttered with appeals from the military authorities in such cases. Figures were submitted to the ministerial caucus to establish that things are going expeditiously while, by the way of amendment to the Act, provision is being made for speeding up and simplifying the process.

The explanations did not satisfy everybody, and if the House "goes to" some interesting and courageous criticism is promised. Whether the practical working out of the Act has changed the Government's idea is problematical, but there are no indications of any immediate reversal in policy save the new plans for more speedily accomplishing the results for which the law was put on the statutes.

SHIP CONSTRUCTION DOUBLED IN YEAR

The British Admiralty Issues Table Containing Encouraging Figures.

London, April 5.—Merchant tonnage built in shipyards of the United Kingdom during the year ending March 31st was double that built in the year ending March 31st 1917. In the last year, according to a table issued tonight by the British Admiralty, 1,237,515 tons were constructed. The monthly figures for the last three months are: January, 58,568; February, 109,038; March, 161,674. The Shipping Controller makes this comment on the table: "The figures of March constitute a record and demonstrate that the workers have taken to heart the anxiety caused by the comparatively low output of January and February. The men in the shipyards are working loyally to maintain this increased output."

The Spanish shippers to sail. Madrid, April 5.—After lengthy negotiations between Spain and Germany, it is believed that trans-Atlantic voyages by Spanish ships will be resumed. About one thousand passengers and more than two thousand sacks of mail are awaiting departure. It is reported that Germany will permit the mail and passenger transport, but has forbidden the transport of merchandise.

BRITISH PRESSED BACK A LITTLE

On Front East of Amiens to Positions East of Villers Bretonneux.

THE ENEMY THROWN BACK

BETWEEN THE LUCE AND THE SOMME RIVERS.

Where Large Bodies of Troops Were Hurlled Against the British in Repeated Assaults. (Canadian Press Despatch.) London, April 5.—The British have been pressed back a short distance on the front east of Amiens to positions east of Villers Bretonneux, the War Office announces. The Germans concentrated troops early this morning near Albert. British artillery took them under its fire. In the neighborhood of Bucquoy and in the Scarpe Valley there was active artillery fighting during the night.

The Germans hurled large bodies of troops against the British between the Luce and the Somme rivers, making repeated assaults. For the most part the enemy was thrown back with losses. To-day's statement follows:—"Between the Luce river and the Somme heavy fighting continued yesterday during the afternoon and evening till a late hour. The enemy employed strong forces and delivered repeated assaults on our positions. These attacks were beaten off with a loss to the enemy, but our troops were pressed back a short distance to positions east of Villers Bretonneux, about nine miles east of Amiens, which they now maintain. North of the Somme the enemy's artillery has been active during the night in neighborhood of Bucquoy and in Scarpe Valley. Hostile concentrations early this morning in the neighborhood of Albert were engaged by our artillery."

War Tidings.

The Berlin War Office says the Allies tried to retake the heights around Moreuil four different times on Wednesday, but each time were repulsed. South of the Somme the Germans launched heavy attacks early Wednesday morning. On the British front the enemy made progress in the direction of Hamel and the Bois de Vaux. For forty minutes Thursday night the Canadians poured a withering fire into the enemy's front communication lines.

It is believed in London that if the offensive against the French and British falls, Austria will not attempt an offensive against Italy. GERMAN PEACE TERMS. United States To Be Held As Guarantee For Solvency of France.

Paris, April 5.—Again the German papers talk of the terms the Kaiser will lay down for his enemies following the peace which he still firmly believes in. One of the latest projects he has in mind is to hold the United States as guarantee for France's solvency. Belgium he would divide into two parts and, as recently stated by the Military Governor of Belgium, "through peace Flanders would be assured of its autonomy under German protection." Italy would be obliged to sign a commercial treaty which would place her under economic subjection to Germany.

France would be deprived of Brie, Basin and other positions not yet decided upon. One of these places is openly said to be Calais, or even Brest. The \$10,000,000,000 indemnity already decided upon, would for the time being remain at that figure.

LAVERGNE SUPPRESSED.

Forbidden by Military to Visit St. Roch District.

Quebec, April 5.—Armand Lavergne is under partial arrest. There is a dead-line for him. The military authorities have ordered him not to go into St. Roch. It will be recalled that last Sunday night Mr. Lavergne went to St. Roch and stopped a mob from attempting to plunder a hardware shop, and after taking them over to Jacques Cartier Square and making them an eloquent address got them to go home. What he said there has been reported and quoted in various ways, but the military authorities are not looking for further co-operation of that kind, and Mr. Lavergne will have no further chance to make speeches during these times. In connection with the incident of last Sunday night, the editor of the Quebec Telegraph, against whom Mr. Lavergne took a warrant on a charge of slander, was released on \$50 bail and the case will be argued on the 10th of the month.

SPANISH SHIPS TO SAIL.

Germany Will Permit Mail and Passenger Transport.

Madrid, April 5.—After lengthy negotiations between Spain and Germany, it is believed that trans-Atlantic voyages by Spanish ships will be resumed. About one thousand passengers and more than two thousand sacks of mail are awaiting departure. It is reported that Germany will permit the mail and passenger transport, but has forbidden the transport of merchandise.

VON HINDENBURG IS ATTACKED

For Intervening in Politics And Attempting to Override the Reichstag.

GERMANY MUCH WORRIED

OVER THE TERRIBLE LOSSES DRIVE HAS COST.

Newspapers Warn the German People Not to Expect Too Much—Germany Unable to Hinder Allies. London, April 5.—The German press is busy counselling its readers not to expect too much from the offensive on the western front. The Cologne Gazette says that extraordinary rumors are prevalent in Germany regarding the extent of the German "victory," and are inspired by the enemy, who is exaggerating the German success for the purpose of depressing the masses through disappointment. The war correspondent of the Frankfurter Zeitung says that hitherto it has been impossible to exactly estimate the German losses, but it is unnecessary to jump to conclusions that they are enormous, because the victory was difficult. He states that the enemy's resistance is hardening, and has been favored by the stormy and rainy weather that greatly hampered the offensive operations.

Unable to Hinder Allies.

The war expert of the German-Swiss Zurich Post says that Germany has been unable to hinder the carefully planned deployment of the Anglo-French reserves and the continuance of the violent attacks demands immediate sacrifices. The Frankfurter Zeitung attacks von Hindenburg for attempting to override the Reichstag. It appears that von Hindenburg telegraphed his vice-president of the Reichstag as follows: "The fresh sacrifices of blood forced upon us have not been made for nothing. I know that the Reichstag understands this and that it will champion a strong German peace."

Gets After Hindenburg.

The Frankfurter says: "With all respect and admiration that we treat a commander with, we feel that von Hindenburg's intervention in politics is the most serious thing for the German people as yet. He is encouraging the Bavarians, ranged from 25 to 45 and even 75 per cent. of their strength."

EQUALITY FOR HEROES IN FAR-AWAY GRAVES

Uniform Headstones to Mark Resting Places of Our Canadian Defenders.

Ottawa, April 5.—In reply to Sir Sam Hughes in the Commons yesterday, Major-Gen. Mewburn read a cablegram received from Sir George Perley relative to the adoption of a one-pattern headstone for all Canadian graves for soldiers. The cablegram read: "The Imperial War Council Commission has decided that there should be equality of treatment for all graves of all officers and men abroad, and that this principle should be carried out by the erection over all graves in war cemeteries abroad of headstones of uniform dimensions, though with some variety of pattern. The English regiments may decide to have a distinctive pattern for each regiment, but, after full consultation with Canadian corps and the military authorities here, Sir Edward Kemp and I found the general consensus of opinion that we should have a uniform headstone and inscription 'Canadian,' with the right to have a separate crest or motto for each battalion or service. The decision was therefore made accordingly through the Imperial War Graves Commission but no design for the Canadian headstones has yet been selected. Nine billion dollars is the approximate cost to the United States of one year of war."

THE COMMONS PASSES DAYLIGHT SAVING BILL.

Ottawa, April 5.—When Sir George Foster moved in the House yesterday afternoon the third reading of the Daylight Saving Bill, Archie McCoig, of Koot, moved that the bill be referred back to the committee for further consideration. "I have had a lot of protests against it," he said. "There was no second to Mr. McCoig's motion, and the bill passed after its third reading without further comment."