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# The Daily Mail

\*\*\*\*\*  
The Weather.  
\*\*\*\*\*  
(Maritime: Easterly winds,  
fair and cool. Tuesday, in-  
creasing easterly winds, fol-  
lowed by rain.  
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FREDERICTON, NEW BRUNSWICK, MONDAY, APRIL 8, 1918

TWO CENTS PER COPY

## FRENCH LINE HOLDS AS SOLID AS A ROCK AGAINST HUN ATTACKS

### Germans Have Hurlled 25 Divisions Against the French in Last Four Days and Suffered Heavy Losses---The Line Will Not Budge.

(Canadian Press direct wire.)

With the French Army in France, April 8.—Twenty-five divisions have been used by the Germans in the last four days in efforts to break through the French line and reach the railroad running south from Amiens. All attacks have been checked by the wonderful resistance of the French, some of whom were thrown into the line as soon as they arrived on the battlefield. The Germans are obtaining only insignificant results in their attempts to advance, compared with the number of troops engaged, which were at least three times more than the number of French defenders. The cheerfulness and confidence with which the French troops go into action is most remarkable. They feel they are better than the enemy and make light of the German superiority in numbers. The French command confidence with which the French troops go into action is most remarkable. They feel they are better than the enemy and make light of the German superiority in numbers.

### POWERFUL TRENCH MORTARS USED BY HUNS FAIL EVEN TO MAKE A DENT IN FRENCH LINE

Powerful trench mortars have made their appearance behind the German infantry, but up to this time have not influenced the situation to any extent, and in some cases the guns have been unable to approach within rifle range.

On the other hand an enormous number of machine guns pour a most intense barrage into the French lines, and at the same time German infantry make efforts under cover of this fire to get closer to the French line in small groups and establish pockets from which to leap forward at the proper moment. This procedure has also been adopted by the French. The Germans are now resuming massed attacks in which their men come under the direct fire of French machine guns and 75's.

### THE FRENCH BIG GUNS CUT WIDE LANES IN THE RANKS OF THE ADVANCING GERMANS

The 75's do terrific execution, cutting wide lanes through the enemy ranks. The enemy commanders appear to pay little attention to this slaughter, their aim being to reach the objective whatever the cost. Late last night the enemy again attacked in the region of Grivesnes, but was repulsed sanguinarily and forced back to his own lines with greatly diminished numbers. Further south, in the vicinity of Noyon, they at first succeeded in entering the French positions, but later after severe fighting were compelled to retreat, leaving the position unchanged.

## CZERNIN PLAYS THE GAME

(Canadian Press direct wire.)  
Vienna, April 7.—Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, replying to a message of the people's commissariat at Moscow regarding the appointment of Leo Kamenef, a member of the Russian peace delegation, as ambassador to Austria, said that he desired to point out that according to Article 10 of the peace treaty "diplomatic and consular relations are to be resumed only after the ratification of the peace treaty and that only then will the moment have arrived for the selection of mutual views.

## HINDENBURG MERELY WAITS

(Canadian Press direct wire.)  
Amsterdam, April 8.—Karl Rosner, war correspondent of the Lokal Anzeiger, of Berlin, says that Field Marshal Von Hindenburg, in the course of a report to Emperor William on March 21, the day the present battle began, remarked: "We must wait; a battle is a living thing. We must allow time for everything to mature. Our plan is devised on a great scale. Our work will be effective. It requires only time."

### DR. BOYLE TRAVERS DEAD.

(Canadian Press direct wire.)  
St. John, April 8.—Dr. Boyle Travers died Sunday in his 94th year. He was St. John's most prominent physician and the oldest in his profession in New Brunswick. He had been 65 years in active practice.

## STEEL MAKING IN CAPE BRETON

(Canadian Press direct wire.)  
Montreal, April 8.—"The manufacture of steel in Cape Breton," says E. H. Crocker in the annual report of the directors of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, "has virtually just emerged from the pioneer period, and compared with other important iron and steel centres, it may be truly said to be in its infancy."

## 6 KILLED WHEN TRAIN HIT AUTO

(Canadian Press direct wire.)  
Fort Wayne, Tex., April 7.—Six persons were killed and four seriously injured and \$700 in gold was scattered along the Wabash Railway track when a passenger train struck an automobile in which ten persons were riding here tonight. The gold which was strewn along the railway belonged to one of the victims, who would not put his money in a bank and who had placed the \$700 in a can under the rear seat. Officials found and collected \$550 of the money.

### CHIEF JUSTICE HOWELL DEAD.

(Canadian Press direct wire.)  
Winnipeg, April 8.—Hon. H. M. Howell, Chief Justice of Manitoba, died last night after a lengthy illness, aged 75 years. He was born in Hastings county, Ontario.

## JOS. DOLPHIN BEREAVED BY FATHER'S DEATH

Privates Ed. Macpherson and Harry Harrison Arrive at Halifax—Other Marysville News.

Marysville, Apr. 8. J. At the special meeting of the newly elected town council held on Tuesday evening last the suggestion was made that it might be advisable to consolidate several of the civic offices under the supervision of the town marshal and that his remuneration be increased accordingly. Mr. Harrison Eno has returned from a visit to Nappan, N. S.

Mr. John Chisholm sang a very pleasing solo at the evening service of the Methodist church yesterday. Several tenants of the dwellings formerly owned by the Nashwaak Pulp & Paper Company and recently purchased by the Canadian Cottons, Ltd., have received notice to vacate their premises the first of May. The intention of the management is to reserve the dwellings for the employees.

Mr. Joseph Dolphin received word Saturday evening of the death of his father which occurred at Montreal on Saturday. He had been in failing health for the past few years and was obliged to discontinue active business some time ago. Mr. and Mrs. Dolphin will leave this evening for Montreal to attend the funeral.

Mr. and Mrs. A. D. MacPherson received a telegram last evening from Halifax stating that their son, Ned, had arrived there in company with Pte. Harry Harrison. Both of these young men went overseas with the 140th Battalion and are now engaged on a transport plying between Liverpool and Canadian ports. They arrived during the past few days from England and will arrive here in a day or two.

Mr. Hillman Matthews left this morning for St. John.

Miss Jane Robinson of Boston and formerly of this place, is visiting friends here.

Miss Gertrude McElwain and Master Robert Kelly have arrived from Durham and are visiting relatives here.

Mr. Howard Nichols, secretary of the Main Street Baptist Sunday school, delivered his quarterly report at the session yesterday. The report showed a total attendance for the quarter of 1,513, collection \$66.67; an average per Sunday of 116 in attendance and \$5.14 collection. Mr. S. J. Hallett, the superintendent, commented the school on its fine showing and asked for still better results during the next quarter.

## BRITISH CAVALRY COVERED THEMSELVES WITH GLORY

### Troopers Played an Active Part in the Defensive Work---Their Work Described as Brilliant.

(By Canadian Press direct wire.)

With the British Army in France, April 7 (By the Associated Press).—No finer chapter has been provided from the story of the British defense since the German offensive began than that furnished by cavalry. Never during the present war had horsemen given the chance which they had in this more or less open warfare, and they made the most of it. They have been here, there and everywhere, filling in gaps, strengthening the lines, and covering the regiment of infantry. Their work has been brilliant and they thoroughly enjoyed every minute of it, despite the gruelling engagements.

The correspondent saw long lines of cavalry on the road yesterday. They were battleworn and plainly showed the marks of hard fighting. More than one trooper led a riderless horse. But the men's heads were up and their lances described defiant circles, while the horses cavorted as though they too, were ready for trouble.

In the first three days of the German drive the cavalry fought mostly on foot and did valuable work. It was dismounted cavalry that held the Ollezy-Ham line on March 22, while the infantry withdrew. There was terrific fighting here. One party of dragoons was cut off all night, during which they were out in the open fighting for their lives. Finally they cut their way through the German lines at Jussy by main force. On the twenty-third the cavalry came into its own for the horses were brought forward and the troopers began a series of spectacular feats.

When Noyon was first threatened cavalry was sent to hold the line of the Oise west of the town. The British infantry was forced to fall back on the 26th and the cavalry was led back also with the intention of occupying the ridge near the village of Porfuericourt in the vicinity of Noyon. The Germans also were after this hill. A race developed between the horsemen and the enemy infantry across the rolling ground. The Germans reached the northern part of the wood, but the cavalry arrived at the other side at about the same time and went rushing through the forest against the Germans. An intense battle at close quarters ensued and the cavalry was doing great execution when the order came for them to fall back in order to cover the retirement of the infantry which had succumbed to pressure at other points. The troopers withdrew from the wood and brought up the rear, pausing often to fight rearguard actions with the enemy.

## The British Line Advanced On Right Bank of Somme

### HUNS WERE CAUSE OF THE GREAT WAR

Herr Von Jagow Confirms the Statements Made by Prince Lichnowsky, a German Diplomat.

London, April 8.—German papers containing the text of the observations which the former German foreign secretary, Herr Von Jagow, made in the reply to the memorandum of Prince Lichnowsky, wherein the former German ambassador to London blamed Germany for causing the world war, have now reached London.

Von Jagow was presumably put forward to counteract the effect which the publication of Lichnowsky's revelations in the Vorwaerts and other German papers had had in Germany, but in the course of his three column articles in the Nord Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, he confirms what is most material in them. As the London Times points out, the eagerness with which he fastens on a few trifling errors in the memorandum serves to increase the significance of his admissions.

He points out that in 1913 England was ready to enter into friendly agreements with Germany. She was "ready to meet us," he says. He adds: "I do not intend to adopt the theory now widespread among us that England was the originator of all the intrigues leading to the war. On the contrary, I believe Sir Edward Grey's love of peace and his genuine desire to arrive at an understanding with us, but he had allowed himself to become too hopelessly entangled in the network of Franco-Russian policy."

Commenting on Captain Persius's statement in the Berlin Tageblatt that "an understanding ought to be easier now that we have heard from the two opposing sources, Von Jagow and Lichnowsky, that England was not responsible for the war, as hitherto has been believed in wide circles in Germany," the Westminster Gazette says: "For some days past we have been waiting for this last observation, for it is extremely unlikely that the publication of Lichnowsky's memorandum would have been permitted at this moment, and still more unlikely that Von Jagow would substantially have confirmed Lichnowsky, unless a powerful section of the official German world desired this inference to be drawn."

mented the school on its fine showing and asked for still better results during the next quarter.

### Violent Artillery Engagements on the French Front---German Force Caught in a Tornado of British Artillery Fire and Completely Smashed.

(By Canadian Press direct wire.)

PARIS, April 8.—Violent artillery engagements occurred last night, especially on the left bank of the Oise river, says today's official report. No infantry actions on the principal battle front are reported.

LONDON, April 8.—On the southern bank of the Somme the British last night made a small advance, it is announced officially. The statement says: "We advanced our line slightly during the night on the south bank of the Somme. North of the Somme a few prisoners and a machine gun were captured by us. The enemy's artillery has shown increased activity during the night on the whole British battlefield."

### TWO ATTEMPTS BY THE HUNS TO ADVANCE THEIR LINES NORTH OF ALBERT WERE FAILURES

With the British Army in France, April 8.—Attacks and counter attacks continue to spring up at various points along the British battle front. Twice last evening and again this morning the Germans undertook to advance their lines at points in the sector north and south of Albert, and each time they failed. At two o'clock this morning an enemy force advanced for an attack in the vicinity of Buequoy, north of Albert. The Germans were seen coming while they were still a mile away; and the British artillery and machine guns put down such an intense barrage among them that the projected assault was stopped. Some time afterwards the enemy reformd his forces and made another effort, but this was checked without the use of infantry.

### ADVANCING ENEMY INFANTRY HAD TO FACE A WITHERING MACHINE GUN AND RIFLE FIRE

One of the attacks last evening was delivered southwest of Albert, where the enemy had been making determined efforts to grasp a hold on the Albert-Amiens railway. Under cover of a heavy machine gun barrage the German infantry surged forward against the British line, but was met with such a withering rifle and machine gun fire that it was compelled to retire.

Another onslaught was attempted near Serre, south of Hebuterne. Two short but intense periods of barrage fire were put down on the British defences. At 7.30 o'clock the German infantry rushed forward in heavy force. As they advanced they were caught in a tornado of British artillery, which plowed mercilessly through their ranks and completely smashed them.

These attacks were continuations of their strenuous attempts to get themselves out of a nasty position in which they find themselves in this region and in which they have been since the big drive was stopped the last few days of March.

## CHAIN ROCKET BARRAGE IS BEAUTIFUL

(Canadian Press direct wire.)

Behind British Lines, April 7.—One of the Germans' favorite devices for opposing British airmen on night raids or reconnaissances is a barrage of the so-called "chain rockets." These consist of long chains of brilliantly luminous balls, bright green in color, which are sent upwards like sky-rockets in strings of 30 or 40, and which hang suspended in the sky for a considerable time, apparently for the purpose of catching the airplane and setting fire to it.

The rockets must be driven up with tremendous force, probably from a gun—for they rise to a height of 10,000 feet, and can be placed with great accuracy. The fireballs appear to be about a foot in diameter. As they rise they are often caught by the wind, and assume beautiful curves. Sometimes the whole line topples and turns before it vanishes, floating for a few moments like a row of strange green Japanese lanterns. It is supposed that the balls are supported in the air by small parachutes.

Thousands of these chain-rockets are fired by the Germans on every occasion when the Entente airmen attack a town or camp. They are part of the regular shrapnel barrage which is used to hamper the attackers, but they give a much more spectacular effect than the bursting shrapnel, which only gives a momentary flash in the sky and is gone.

If a machine is caught by a searchlight, hundreds of the chain-rockets are straightway sent up towards it. They make a remarkable spectacle as they are seen climbing up the sky and passing one by one across the beams of light and finally appearing in their appointed station in the upper darkness.

British airmen declare that the sensation of having these chain-rockets

## ARRESTS MADE IN MONTREAL BANK HOLD-UP

(Canadian Press direct wire.)

Montreal, April 7.—In connection with the assault on teller J. A. Bertrand in the Cote des Neiges branch of the Royal Bank of Canada last Friday and the robbery of the bank to the extent of \$5,000, a man and woman have been taken into custody, but their names have not been made public.

Bertrand saw the male suspect after the arrest Saturday, but could not identify him as one of the two men in the bank robbery.

Late H. Shenton Bolster.

The body of the late H. Shenton Bolster was laid to rest in the Rural cemetery this afternoon. The funeral was under the auspices of the Loyal Orange Association and the Prentice Boys and was very largely attended. Rev. G. M. Young, assisted by Rev. Milton Addison, conducted the service.

Capt. Frank W. Johnson of this city who is stationed at Halifax with the Canadian Army Dental Corps, is spending a few days here on leave.

fired at them is rather pleasant than otherwise. It is difficult to believe that anything so fantastic, beautiful and fairylike can be really dangerous. On a cloudy night, it is said, nothing is pleasanter than to float over the rolling clouds and to watch the green chain rockets pierce the mist here and there, casting a weird radiance over the mountains and valleys of cloud-land.

In the midst of a really vigorous barrage, the chain-rockets thread the skies in scores of fiery chains, floating past the invading machine on every side, leaving behind them thin trains of scented smoke.