

NO FOE DEFENCES CAN STAY BRITISH ONSLAUGHTS Canadians Fight in Smashing Advances on Broad Front United States Fleet to Take Over Patrol of Atlantic

MORE OF FRANCE WRESTED FROM FOE. HAIG'S ARMIES INFLICT HEAVY LOSS

British North of Vimy Carry Their Lines Along Both Banks of Souchez River Close to Givenchy—Canadians Take Mile of German Trenches South of Farbus Woods—Towns of Wancourt and Heninel Captured, Also Hill 90 and Heights on Right Bank of Cojeul River—Vivid Story of Monchy Fight

London, April 12.—Swift hammerblows at many points along the disorganized German front north and south of Arras today showed that General Haig's drive is far from over, though the resistance of Hindenburg's troops has stiffened perceptibly in the last twenty-four hours. Boring through the slush underfoot and the falling snow and sleet, British troops north of the Vimy Ridge carried their lines along both banks of the Souchez River to within a few hundred yards northwest of Givenchy, while the Canadians, sweeping down the southeastern slope of the ridge, overran a mile of German trench systems south of the Farbus Wood.

Capture Two Towns. South of the Scarpe, too, where the British are trying to straighten out their front toward Cambrai, a notable success was won. Driving down from Neuville Vitasse to the banks of Cojeul River, Haig's men stormed and held Hill 90, and pressed onward to Wancourt and Heninel. Both these towns, with their adjoining defences, were captured, and the victors deployed across the stream and occupied the heights on the right bank. The fighting in this segment was an all-day matter, and the ground was won foot by foot. The British are clearly determined to show the Germans out of the entire angle between Monchy-le-Preux and Croisilles, and seem to be doing it.

Meanwhile the fighting for the key positions at Arras was furious. The Germans feel the loss of this town and of its heights, which they admit in their official statement today, and have thrown repeated counter-attacks against the British defences. According to the accounts of observers, they suffered some of their heaviest losses since the present series of battles started, several of the charging battalions being practically annihilated under the rattle of British machine guns.

For Artillery Horses Scarce. Prisoners who were attached to German batteries complain that so many German guns were lost because of a shortage of artillery horses. They say that the British were up and over their pieces before their own gunners had hauled back down to safety. On the Vimy Ridge along the storming Canadians took four 8-inch howitzers. The most mobile and useful piece in the German battery, and 23 other pieces. Elsewhere the British took a dozen.

Tremendous Struggle For Monchy Village. War Correspondents' Headquarters, April 12.—In spite of the enemy's hard resistance and the abominable weather conditions which cause our troops great hardship, the battle of Arras continues in our favor, and we are making steady progress towards the German defensive positions along the Hindenburg line. North of Vimy Ridge this morning the Germans were pierced by our new attack, delivered with great force above Givenchy and south of the village of Wancourt, below Monchy-le-Preux, by Mr. J. C. Norworthy, the hill top, Monchy itself is securely in our hands this morning after repeated counter-attacks yesterday and last night.

In my last despatch I described in the briefest way how I went up toward Monchy yesterday, across the crowded battlefield and looked into that village, where fierce fighting was in progress then. The village was still standing, hardly in ruins, so that I saw roofs still on the houses and unbroken walls and a white cloud only a little scarred by shell-fire. Now it is almost destroyed by the enemy's guns, and our men hold it only by the most resolute courage. Yesterday, perched high beyond Orange Hill, it was the storm centre

LT. J. W. NORSWORTHY REPORTED WOUNDED. Two Brothers Have Fallen in the War, Another Wounded Twice.

Special Despatch to The Globe. Ingersoll, April 12.—That his son, Lieut. J. W. Norworthy, had been wounded in the recent fighting on the West front was the word received today by Mr. J. C. Norworthy. His especially sad, as Mr. Norworthy has already had two sons killed in action. The late Major Edward Cuthbert Norworthy fell at Langemark, and another son, Stanley Norworthy, in command of a Montreal battalion, has been wounded twice.

ALLIES WITH U.S. MAKE SEA PLANS

Momentous Conferences Are Held at Washington. HAND OVER THE PATROL. British and French Naval Officers Confer With American on the Transfer of Work in Atlantic—U.S. to Use Allied Naval Bases.

Washington, April 12.—"We are in this war with both feet. We are preparing for a short war. We are preparing for a long war, in which we will use all our resources to defeat the German Government, and we intend to fight to a finish."

Perhaps Secretary Daniels did not use those exact words, but that is the language attributed to him when the story was told this evening of conferences yesterday and to-day between Mr. Daniels and high-ranking officers of the British and French navies. The officers with whom Secretary Daniels conferred were Vice-Admiral Montague E. Reynolds of the British navy and Rear-Admiral Grasset of the French navy, who are in command of the naval forces of their Governments in the South Atlantic. Their flagships are supposed to be at an American port. With them were Captain A. Lowndes, Captain E. G. Cheeseman and Lieut.-Commander R. J. Southey of Admiral Browning's staff, and Flag-Lieut. James Hennessey and Lieut. de Valiseau Muggel, aide of Admiral Grasset's staff.

Another conference was held at the Navy Department today, at which Admiral William S. Benson, chief of Naval Operations, was the principal representative of the United States navy. As a result of the conference the United States navy will take over most, perhaps all, of the patrol work done in the waters of the western hemisphere by British and French cruisers, thus relieving the British and French vessels of this work and permitting their use elsewhere. Warships of the United States navy will also be British and French ports in the West Indies as bases of supplies and operations.

Whether ports of Canada, such as Halifax, will be used regularly as bases of supplies and operation of the United States navy, or those vessels will be stationed in Canadian harbors, thus relieving the British and French ports and coasts of the duties of the United States navy, is a question which is being considered.

THE MERCHANTS' MINISTRY. London, April 12.—The cabinet has appointed a Ministry of Merchant shipping, Lieut. Col. A. H. Hall.

Claim of 1,000 Prisoners Wild. London, April 12.—The Reuters correspondent at British Headquarters adds: "The Germans are claiming they took 1,000 prisoners as the result of a counter-attack at Bullecourt, but I have reason to believe that this statement is as wild as most of their recent announcements to this effect."

MARTIAL LAW FOR U.S. EFFECT OF NEW MEASURE. Bill Approved by President Wilson Provides for Government Control of All Railroads, Telegraph and Telephone Lines.

Washington, April 12.—Government control and operation of all railroads, telegraph and telephone lines, during the period of the war, and the drafting into the military service of the country of the employees of such common carriers, is authorized in a bill approved to-day by President Wilson. The bill, drawn at the request of the Administration, will be introduced in the House to-morrow by Representative William C. Adamson, Chairman of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. The draft of the bill, prepared by Mr. Adamson, received the approval of the President to-day. It is probably the most far-reaching of all the war bills prepared or in process of preparation by the Administration. Under the comprehensive provisions of the Administration measure, the President is given unlimited power to take actual possession of the physical property of all railroads, all telegraph and telephone lines of the United States, to direct their operation and to draft into the military service of the United States and to place under military control any and all officers, agents and employees of the railroads, telegraph or telephone companies whose lines are so taken into possession. Severe Penalties Provided. Severe penalties are provided in the event that any person having contro-

FLOWER OF THE GERMAN FORCES PUT TO FLIGHT BY CANADIANS

WELCOME INVADERS. Prussian Grenadier Guards Are Driven From the Vimy Position. SOUCHEZ VALLEY WON FOR HAIG. British Now Look Down Upon Positions on Plain of Cambrai.



A British official photograph taken on the Western front. Never were invaders so gladly welcomed as the British when they entered Nesle, France, after having driven out the Germans. All the townsfolk extended to them the hand of welcome. The picture shows a woman of Nesle chatting with British Tommies. Her little child sits beside a wheelbarrow, on which bedding and bag had been laid preparatory to leaving on the order of the Germans. The timely arrival of the British saved her and other residents of the town.

"HINDY" FALSE AS HIS "LINE"

Premier Lloyd George Jeers at Teuton Talk. British Statesman Addresses the American Luncheon Club on Occasion of Celebration of the Entry of the United States Into the War. "We are a slow people—slow and blundering—but we get there. We have made, as we generally do, every blunder. May I respectfully suggest that it is worth a good deal to study our blunders, so as to begin where we are now, not where we were three years ago."—Premier Lloyd George.

London, April 12.—As the first British Prime Minister to salute the American nation as comrades-in-arms, David Lloyd George, Britain's great democratic leader, speaking before a notable assembly brought together by the American Luncheon Club to-day, aroused intense enthusiasm by his scathing denunciation of Prussia and his warm welcome of America as an ally in the war.

"The advent of the United States into the war," he said, "gives the final stamp to the character of the conflict as a struggle against military autocracy throughout the world." The luncheon, held to celebrate the entrance of the United States into the war, was the most distinguished gathering in the history of the club. Mr. Lloyd George said: "I am in the position, in the happy position of being, I think, the first Prime Minister of the Crown who, on behalf of the people of this country, could salute the American nation as comrades-in-arms. I am proud not only because of the stupendous resources which this great ally will bring to the aid of the allies, but I rejoice as a democrat that the advent of the United States into this war gives the final stamp to the character of the conflict as a struggle against military autocracy throughout the world."

War of Liberty Only. "The United States of America, of a noble tradition never broken, would never have engaged in a war except for liberty. This is the greatest struggle for liberty that they have ever embarked upon. It is not at all surprising, when one recollects the all-surpassed, when one recollects the way in the past, that America took the time to make up its mind about the character of this struggle in Europe. Most of the great wars in the past were waged for dynastic aggrandizement and for conquest. It is no wonder that when this great war started there were some elements of suspicion still lurking in the minds of the people."

BLAZIEN SEIZES SHIPS. Rio Janeiro, April 12.—The Government has decided to seize all German ships in Brazilian harbors. VANCOUVER OFFICERS KILLED. Vancouver, B.C., April 12.—Capt. Gordon Tupper, son of Sir Charles Tupper, and Lieut. Alfred Latham, brother of Arthur Latham, manager of The News-Advertiser, have been killed in action.

GREEK WHEAT STEAMER TORPEDOED AND SUNK

GERMANS HAD BEEN NOTIFIED AND GREECE WILL MAKE FORMAL PROTEST. Athens (via London), April 12.—The Greek steamer Nestos, with a cargo of wheat for the relief of the suffering Greeks due to the blockade, has been torpedoed and sunk, thus depriving the Greeks of the scant luxuries promised for the Easter festival. The Germans had been informed officially of the mission of the ship, and the Greek Government will formally protest against the sinking. The insurance falls on the Greek Government.

ARGENTINE VESSEL SUNK. Buenos Aires, April 12.—The news-papers print report that the Argentinian transport Tunga has been sunk by a German submarine. Another report is that the Argentinian sailing vessel Orana has been sunk by a German raider off the coast of Brazil.

WAR SUMMARY

GENERAL HAIG CONTINUES TO DRIVE WEDGES INTO THE ENEMY'S DEFENCES and to clear the roads to Douai and Cambrai. It was a day of stiff fighting, Canadian and British troops beating off counter-attacks and gaining fresh ground in the straightening out of their lines. Sweeping down from Neuville Vitasse to the Cojeul River, General Haig's troops captured Hill 90, and occupied the heights on the right bank of the stream. In the angle between Monchy-le-Preux and Croisilles the enemy is under heavy pressure and may be forced to withdraw. The entire valley of the Souchez, according to Stewart Lyon, is in possession of the British, who now look down on the German positions in the Plain of Cambrai.

YESTERDAY WAS ANOTHER DAY OF GLORY FOR THE CANADIAN TROOPS when they stormed and captured the enemy trenches along a mile front south of Vimy Ridge. The position carried runs to the south of the Farbus Wood, from which the enemy was cleared on Tuesday last. Along this line of defence the enemy has been resisting with great stubbornness the Canadian advance since Vimy crest was carried. The enemy has now been driven out of his defences from the last portion of the Vimy Ridge down to the southern bank of the Cojeul River, British forces occupying the villages of Wancourt and Heninel.

FIGHTING IN A FORTY-MILE GALE, with snow, rain and sleet making progress slow and difficult, the British yesterday at dawn delivered a smashing blow at the enemy north of the Vimy Ridge, penetrating the German lines and capturing the villages of Wancourt and Heninel. (Continued on Page 2, Cols. 2 and 3.)