

THE WEATHER.
Maritime—Moderate to fresh winds, generally fair, and moderately cold.

The St. John Standard

NEW BRUNSWICK, CANADA.

OPERA HOUSE
TONIGHT
"BRINGING UP FATHER"

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MEANTRY FIGHTING GIVES WAY TO AERIAL ACTIVITIES AND ARTILLERY BOMBARDMENTS

Germany Switch Activity from East to Northwest of Verdun—Torrent of Shells from French Guns Hinder Germans' Attempt to Assemble Men Between Forges and Corbeaux Wood

BULGARIANS REFUSE TO SEND MEN TO AID THEIR GERMAN ALLY AT VERDUN

French Airmen Invade the Enemy's Territory and After Several Engagements Return With Advantage Entirely Theirs.

Geneva, March 13, via Paris.—Germany has requested Bulgaria to send two divisions to the French front, according to information received here from Bucharest. The Bulgarian government declined the advance state, owing to the uncertain attitude of Romania.

The correspondent of the Berna Bund, at Austrian headquarters in Albania telegraphs that the Austrians have advanced far southward since the capture of Durazzo, the Italians and Albanians retiring on Avlona, blowing up railway bridges behind them. Slight skirmishes only have taken place, the correspondent states, but a pitched battle is expected soon near Avlona.

Switching their activity from the east to the northwest of Verdun, the Germans again are hammering at the salient of Le Mort Homme and the region of the Bois Bourrus, in an endeavor to bring their line farther south on the western flank of the fortifications.

On the east of the Meuse and in the Woëvre district there has been a noticeable let-up in the bombardments on both sides. The infantry everywhere on the Verdun front has been inactive.

In line with the bombardment of Le Mort Homme and the Bois Bourrus the Germans are assembling men in the region between Forges and the Bois Des Corbeaux, probably with the intention of throwing them into the fray, should the intense bombardment meet with success. The French artillery, however, have this assembling point under the fire of their guns. No advantage is claimed by either side in the latest fighting around the fortresses.

Back of the German line, to the north of Verdun, a French air squadron dropped 130 bombs on the station of Brielleux, and at numerous points around Verdun French and German aviators have met in combats in the air, with the advantage incontestably in favor of the French, according to Paris. At least three German aeroplanes are declared to have been brought down, while others were seen by the French observers to have been in distress.

In the region of Seppois, Upper Alsace, the Germans essayed an attack on trenches the French had captured, but were repulsed with considerable casualties. The French guns have done damage to German positions north of the Alsace, in Champagne, and in the eastern portion of the forest of the Argonne.

In Northwest Russia, around Riga, in the Ikalk district, and on the Jacobstadt sector, there have been violent artillery duels. In Galicia, south-east of Kolk, and along the Middle Strips river, the Russians have been successful in small engagements with the Teutons.

In the coastal region of the Caucasus front the Russians are still driving the Turks before them.

Lieut. General Jan Christian Smuts, the former defence minister of the Union of South Africa, and now commander of the British expedition against German East Africa, has had a stiff engagement with the Germans in the mountainous region west of Taveta, along the frontier. The Germans were driven back, although the fighting was of the most obstinate character. The British are endeavoring to cut off the retreat of the Germans, who are withdrawing to the south.

Unofficial advice as to the effect that Admiral Von Tirpitz, the German minister of marine, is ill, and that the ministry is in charge of another official.

Airmen Busy on British Front.
London, March 13.—The British official statement issued tonight says: "The enemy exploded mines near Carby and on the Labasse-Bethune road without damage. Today we carried out successful bombardments near Manez, on the Lille-Arrmentieres railway and Hoog. About 1,000 and southward from Bully and Grenay there was considerable artillery activity. "Yesterday there was much aerial

MAYOR MITCHELL RE-ELECTED IN FREDERICTON

Successful Candidate Backed by Temperance Forces and Ministerial Association Defeats W. S. Hooper.

Special to The Standard, Fredericton, N. B., March 13.—By a vote of 498 to 415 today Fredericton re-elected Mayor Mitchell for the third successive term and expressed approval of rigid enforcement of the Scott Act. Everything else except the temperance issue was passed up in the contest and the temperance forces made it their fight. They utilized the perfected organization of the good government party and won an even greater victory than they looked for. The total vote showed a majority of 83 for Mayor Mitchell.

In the speech making at city hall following the declaration proceedings Mayor Mitchell admitted that it was not a victory for him but for the temperance cause, while Ex-Mayor Hooper said the victory of his opponent was due to the work of the ministerial association who endorsed the candidacy of Mayor Mitchell, preached sermons on his behalf, worked at points in his interests and made the election the fight of the temperance party. Mayor Mitchell and the ministerial association declare the result of the election a victory for the prohibition cause. A vigorous prosecution of Scott Act cases pending and rigid enforcement of the Canada Temperance Act is expected to result in the "lid" being clamped down tight in Fredericton.

WILL GREATLY HINDER SHIPMENTS OF SUPPLIES FROM WEST ST. JOHN

Ottawa, March 13.—The transportation of supplies by Canada from the port of St. John will be hindered to an appreciable extent by the sinking by an explosion of acetylene gas, of a vessel at the C. P. R. dock in that harbor, according to a statement made in the House tonight by Hon. J. D. Hazen.

Mr. Hazen said the vessel, which was loaded for Australia with motor cars, carbide, paper and other such commodities, had fortunately contained no war supplies. The explosion was supposed to be due to the ignition of acetylene gas formed by the combination of the carbide in the vessel's cargo and water which was poured in to it to extinguish a fire which had started in the hold. The captain had been killed and the vessel had sunk. Mr. Hazen said it was feared the accident would render the C. P. R. dock in question useless for the balance of the season.

activity on both sides. Thirty-two hostile machines were engaged. One was driven down near Lille and a second shot down in our lines. Today another German machine was forced to descend in our lines."

ALBERT CO. ANSWERING THE EMPIRE'S CALL

Thirteen Men Signed at Hillsborough Yesterday and the Campaign Now Under Way in County Promises Well.

Special to The Standard, Hillsborough, March 13.—The recruiting campaign for Albert County opened here tonight and from present indications it will be a winner. No less than thirteen recruits were secured for the first day's work with many more in sight. The meeting was held in the Albert Manufacturing Company's hall and standing room was at a premium. The speakers were C. J. Osman, F. M. Thompson, Capt. Tilley, Joseph Tompkins, John Buck, the N. C. O's, and men of the 149th who are there in the interests of the campaign and some of the recruits. The names of the men enlisting are: Walter Jones, Dawson Settlement, Harold Turner, Dawson Settlement, George B. Lutz, Turtle Creek, Harry Lutz, Turtle Creek, H. Vance Dawson, Dawson Settlement.

George Blight, Hillsboro, Charles Penton, Hillsboro, Howard Beaumont, Hillsboro, Charles Milton, Hillsboro, John S. Robertson, Hillsboro, James A. Watson, Riverside, Robert Mollins, Osborne Corner, Percy Page, McEwell Cape. Tomorrow at a meeting will be held at Albert and equally good results are looked for there.

TRAINS LATE, NO SESSION OF LEGISLATURE

Trains from East Did Not Connect with Fredericton Train and Speaker Melanson and Members Did Not Arrive in Time.

Special to The Standard, Fredericton, N. B., Mar. 13.—There was no session of the legislature this evening. Trains from the east with Speaker Hon. Mr. Melanson and members of the government aboard failed to make connections for Fredericton tonight and the session was called off upon receipt of a telegram from Acting Premier Murray.

The house will meet tomorrow at ten o'clock, when Lt.-Col. Percy A. Guthrie will be the first speaker on the debate on the address

ANOTHER CASE WHERE CARVELL GOT IN WRONG

Hon. A. E. Kemp Shows Parliament How Carvell Juggled with Facts in Regard to Shell Contracts.

Ottawa, March 13.—(Via leased wire)—Hon. A. E. Kemp made a statement at the opening of the House in reply to allegations uttered by Mr. F. B. Carvell of Carleton, N. B., a few days ago with regard to purchases by the old shell committee from the Sheet Metal Products of Canada, Ltd., of which he said Mr. Kemp was president and manager. "I have never," said Mr. Kemp, "received any favors from this or any other government of Canada." He explained that he had not taken any active part in the management of the company for many years, that he had not given more than half a day to the affairs of the company since the outbreak of war and had not been in its works in that time. He had gained his first information as to the purchase of \$200,000 worth of goods from the company by the shell committee from the Hansard report of Mr. Carvell's speech. At the same time Mr. Kemp did not wish to be understood as apologizing because the company had accepted the orders. He would have condemned the company had it refused the business because of his connection with it and he thought he would have been worthy of condemnation had he led the company to decline the orders.

Mr. Kemp read a letter from Mr. F. S. Corrigan, manager of the company. Mr. Corrigan said that no one except the regular officials of the company had participated in negotiations in connection with the transactions with the shell committee. The company had been asked, shortly after the war broke out, to make certain articles which were particularly in its line of business. It had congratulated itself on being able to be of some service and it had rendered some service by giving information to other manufacturers, which Mr. Corrigan believed, had resulted in increased production on their part. The company had afforded the shell committee facilities for the training of inspectors and had been informed that its plant had been of immense value in overcoming difficulties in connection with the manufacture of certain articles.

Shell Orders Were Relatively Small.
Mr. Corrigan said that the total amount of business received from the shell committee was small in comparison with the volume of the company's regular business, being approximately only three per cent. in the years for which delivery was expected. Mr. Corrigan pointed out that the shell cups of which Mr. Carvell had spoken were made of 22 gauge steel; that the slips of brass or steel required no less than thirty operations before completion, that the production of shells had been retarded for lack of that particular part. The execution of the shell committee's orders had necessitated special attention of the company's mechanical experts and factory executives, and to a large extent impeded operations in connection with its regular business. Under other than war conditions, Mr. Corrigan said, the company would have viewed those orders from a different standpoint because breaking into the manufacture of new intricate articles tended to a condition of affairs which gave unfavorable results.

A special pioneer and water battery was offered but the corps was considered not to be of a naval character, and the men could do the same work by enlisting in the land forces. The suggestion of a naval brigade for

HON. MR. HAZEN BRITISH UNDER GEN. SMUTS GIVES GRITS THEIR ANSWER

Turns Their Weapon Against Themselves in Forceful Reply in Commons.

DRIVES HOME TRUTHS GRITS DIDN'T RELISH.

Minister of Marine and Premier Recall Some Facts Concerning Naval Matters Which Grits Would Like Country to Forget.

Special to The Standard, Ottawa, Ont., Mar. 13.—There was an attack tonight upon the naval service department over which Hon. J. D. Hazen presides. There was a vigorous and complete reply by the minister, but when he proposed to add a general statement regarding the work of the department, and the splendid record it has made since the war began there was an objection by Hon. Wm. Pugsley, who declared that Mr. Hazen was out of order and appealed to Mr. Blain who was in the chair, to give a ruling. Mr. Hazen refused to put Mr. Blain in an awkward position, the speaker being absent, and with that courtesy which marks his conduct in the house at all times, would not insist upon his right to lay facts before the house which would have been an absolute retort of insinuations made by E. Macdonald of Pictou and said he would make his statement on another occasion. The excuse for an attack upon the naval service department was a resolution moved by Mr. Macdonald calling for information regarding the vessel connected with the department and all information regarding the proposed formation of a naval brigade in Canada.

Mr. Hazen at once replied that he had not the slightest objection to giving all information regarding the naval brigade, but he could not give information to the house respecting the enemy to which would be valuable to the enemy to know. He dealt leniently with Mr. Macdonald, saying: "I am disposed to think that the member for Pictou does not understand the situation."

"In not enlisting a naval brigade," declared Mr. Hazen, "we were acting not only on our own judgment but on the advice of the British Admiralty." He pointed out that there was a surplus of 20,000 men in Great Britain who were trained seamen, but who were not required for the navy, and they were fighting in the trenches alongside and part of the infantry forces. These men remained available for the navy if they were required.

They had been trained for field work the same as the infantry. At the outbreak of war the Admiralty found themselves fully manned, and they still had a number of men over. Simply because men were required for the field forces and not for a naval brigade—as advised by the Admiralty—the Canadian government advised men who would enlist in a naval brigade to enlist in the infantry. No good purpose was to be served by dividing and breaking up the forces of Canada, and in any case that was the course decided upon after consultation with the British naval and army authorities.

More than that a despatch from the Admiralty stated that Royal Naval Reserve officers, seamen and stokers were not to be called out unless their services were needed locally. Shortly after the outbreak of war the Royal Canadian naval volunteer reserves of British Columbia offered their services, but it was decided not to grant their request. There were no officers in Canada for the training of men for the navy.

A special pioneer and water battery was offered but the corps was considered not to be of a naval character, and the men could do the same work by enlisting in the land forces. The suggestion of a naval brigade for

BRITISH UNDER GEN. SMUTS DRIVE BACK THE GERMANS

Stiff Battle in Mountainous Region West of Taveta Ends in Repulse of Enemy—Brilliant Bayonet Charge by South African Infantry Swings Victory to Side of British After Important Position Had Changed Hands Several Times

London, March 13, 10.39 p. m.—British forces under Lieut. Gen. Smuts, recently appointed to the East African command, have had a spirited engagement with the Germans entrenched in the Kitovo hills, west of Taveta. Positions were taken and retaken several times and finally the Germans were driven back.

Gen. Smuts, under date of March 12, telegraphs the war office a brief description of the action, the substance of which was given out tonight as follows: "An action which was commenced on the morning of March 11 against German prepared positions on Kitovo hills (German East Africa) to the westward of Taveta, resulted in the most obstinate struggle, continuing until midnight, with varying fortunes. "The most formidable obstacle was presented by densely wooded and steep hills held by a strong force of the enemy. In the course of the engagement portions of this position were taken and retaken several times.

Nova Scotia had been placed before the Admiralty some months ago, but no reply had been received. Had the Admiralty even hinted that men would be required for the navy, said Mr. Hazen, he would have been delighted to organize the force, but the correspondence showed that they were not required. If Mr. Macdonald, said the minister, had known what the functions of the naval brigade were, and if he had understood that they were organized and trained just as infantry battalions are, and fought in the trenches with the infantry, he would not have made the attack he had made.

Not Single Troopship Lost.
Mr. Hazen scored a strong point when he reminded the house that not a single troopship on its way to England from Canada had met with disaster. The greatest armada that had ever crossed the ocean left with the Valcartier forces, and up to now over one hundred thousand men had been transported across the Atlantic without a single disaster, and without a single casualty. Nor had a single Canadian vessel of any kind met disaster at the hands of the enemy, while the trade routes had been kept open and safe. They had been kept safe by the navy that navy to which had not been sent one Canadian dollar and which the Liberals had prevented the government from sending.

Mr. Macdonald regarding the Niobe, and he showed that there were 75 transports on the Atlantic carrying troops and supplies. During the winter there were plenty of transports at Halifax and St. John, and they had been able to handle all the freight that the railways could carry to these ports.

When Mr. Hazen essayed to read his statement upon the subject of naval service work he was interrupted by Mr. Pugsley as stated above. He remarked that he had never seen such a point of order taken in the House before. However, one can never tell what Mr. Pugsley will do. "I am prepared," concluded the minister, "to justify now and at any time what has been done. What has been done has been done in the public interest. It has been done with the full co-operation and consultation with the Admiralty."

Ottawa, Mar. 13.—In the House of Commons tonight Mr. E. M. Macdonald of Pictou moved for a return showing a list of Canadian government vessels which are on naval service and of vessels not now on service and also for copies of correspondence in reference to the establishment of a Canadian naval brigade. The Pictou member said that the only defence Canada had on the Atlantic coast in January, 1916, with the exception of ships of the British North Atlantic squadron on their way to or from Halifax to coal, was the little ship Canada, armed with only two guns. The Niobe had been despatched to her guns, York, and the West Indies and had indeed done good service with the squadron.

Mr. Macdonald wanted to know why Canada was not protecting herself more adequately on the Atlantic coast. (Continued on page 2)

A final bayonet attack between nine o'clock and midnight by two columns of South African infantry secured a hold, which enabled them to maintain the position until reinforced the following morning, when it was seen that the German and native troops were retreating toward Kabe, to the southwestward.

"While the engagement at Kitovo was proceeding, one of Gen. Smuts' mounted brigades was engaged in clearing the enemy's forces from the foothills, to the northeast of Killmanjaro. These had been cut off from their main body by a rapid British advance on March 8, 9 and 10. Movements are now in progress to bar the retreat of those isolated in a forest to the westward.

"Simultaneously with these actions, a strong column under Gen. Stewart, coming from the direction of Longido, appeared on the Arusha-Moshi road, in the rear of the German concentration. The enemy consequently is retreating southward toward the Usambara railroad. The pursuit is being continued."

PROHIBITION CARRIES IN MANITOBA

Dry Vote Over Double that of Wet—Winnipeg Gives Big Majority for Prohibition.

Winnipeg, Mar. 13.—By a vote of a little over two to one the province of Manitoba today voted in favor of the Manitoba Temperance Act, which closes all bars, wholesale license and club licenses throughout the province from this 1 next. Liquor may still be imported by private persons from outside provinces, and the manufacture of liquor in the province for export is still permitted.

These are the constitutional limitations placed on the province in legislation along this line by the federal authorities, but to remove these limitations a mass meeting of citizens to night, amid great enthusiasm, endorsed a resolution calling on Sir Robert Borden and his government at Ottawa to introduce a dominion-wide prohibition act.

The three Winnipeg constituencies gave a combined majority of 4,468 in favor of the act, with one poll yet to come from Centre Winnipeg, which gave 1,777 for prohibition. Total figures received to date are as follows: In favor of the Manitoba Temperance Act, 44,040; against 20,728, or a majority in favor of 23,312.

STRUCK BY FLYING TIMBER AND KILLED

Charlottetown, March 13.—Andrew Mooney, aged 60, farmer of Iona, while engaged in cutting wood for a neighbor on Saturday, used a charge of gunpowder to split a large log. When the explosion came Mooney who was fifteen feet away was struck by a large piece of flying timber and injured so seriously that he died yesterday.

North Atlantic squadron which was doing duty off Cape Hatteras, New York, and the West Indies and had indeed done good service with the squadron. Mr. Macdonald wanted to know why Canada was not protecting herself more adequately on the Atlantic coast. (Continued on page 2)