

# Portugal Enters War Side of Entente; French Turn Back Attacks with Heavy Losses

## PORTUGAL OUR ALLY BY GERMANY'S DECLARATION

### Seizure of Interned Ships Leads to War

### 870,000 MEN ADDED TO ALLIED RESOURCES

### Standing Army of 30,000 Ready with Second Line of 230,000 Men and Navy of 50 Small Vessels—Clashes Have Already Occurred in Africa.

### NAVAL BATTLE IN BALTIC VERY SOON

London, March 10, 1916.—The German declaration of war against Portugal, which was made at 11 o'clock this morning, has added 870,000 men to the resources of the Entente.

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## BRITAIN READY TO WELCOME COLONIES TO INNER COUNCILS

### Australian Premier Attends British Cabinet Meeting as Did Borden

### "EMPIRE ONE IN SPIRIT AND ACTION"

### Bonar Law Says This Result of War—Success Largely Depends on Overcoming Drag of Drink on Efficiency, Lloyd George's Warning.

### GENERAL MACHADO, a former university president, now chief executive of Portugal, our new ally.

London, March 9, 1916.—An invitation to the British cabinet to share in the councils of the empire was extended today by A. Bonar Law, colonial secretary, at a luncheon given in honor of Premier Hughes of Australia.

Mr. Law referred to the progress of the war, and said that there were no doubts in his mind that the British empire was one in spirit and action.

He declared that both the government and the people were ready to welcome the colonies to their councils, and that he hoped and believed that the war would result in an empire, one in spirit and action.

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## GERMANY'S DOWN IN "SOLID MASSES"

### Latest French Statement Reports Failure of Enemy at Fort Vaux and Further Gains in Recaptured Wood of Corbeaux—Germans Admit Losses Elsewhere.

### Fighting between the French and the Germans northwest and north of Verdun has in no wise slackened.

### The Germans were thrown in solid formation against trenches of the French bordering the foot of the slopes of the ridge dominating Fort Vaux, which the latest German official reports said the Germans had captured, but the French brought their curtain of fire into play and drove back the attacking forces with "enormous losses."

### Northeast of the fort the Germans essayed an assault against the village of Vaux, from which they had previously been driven by the French, but here also they were repulsed with heavy casualties.

### An attack on the outskirts of the village of Douaumont was similarly put down by the French artillery and infantry fire.

### To the west of the Meuse, midway between Bethancourt and the river, the French have continued on the offensive against the Germans in the Corbeaux wood, and are officially reported to have driven the Germans from almost all of that important salient.

### To the east and southeast of Verdun, only intermittent bombardments of opposing positions have taken place. In Champagne, the French have captured a trench near Maisons De Champagne and are shelling the German positions near Navarin, the Butte Du Mesnil and Massiges. In Upper Alsace a section of a German trench to the east of Seppois has been taken by the French.

### French Sweep Wood, Hold Vaux.

### Paris, March 9, 11 p.m.—Further progress for the French in the Corbeaux wood is reported in the official statement issued by the war office tonight, as well as a German repulse along the front of the Douaumont to Vaux. The text of the communication reads:

### "In Belgium our artillery has displayed activity against the enemy positions to the south of Lobosart.

### "In Champagne we effectively bombarded the defensive organizations of the enemy to the west of Navarin and the east of the Butte Du Mesnil and in the region of Massiges.

### "To the west of the Meuse our troops continued to make progress during the course of the day in the Bois De Corbeaux, almost the whole of which we held.

### "To the east of the Meuse the Germans directed several attacks against our front from Douaumont as far as Vaux. At the outskirts of the village of Douaumont an attack was broken by our infantry and artillery fire. Further assaults against the village of Vaux likewise were repulsed with heavy losses for the enemy.

### "Finally the Germans launched against our trenches bordering the foot of the slopes of the ridge dominating Fort Vaux violent attacks in solid formation, which were driven back, the Germans suffering from our curtain of fire enormous losses.

### "The artillery activity to the west and east of the Meuse has been very violent on both sides.

### "The bombardment in the Woerth has been intermittent.

### SHIPPING SUFFERS IN NORTHERN WATERS

Copenhagen, March 9, via London.—A Christiania despatch to the Politiken says the Norwegian steamer Menona and several other vessels bound from England for Norway are missing. It is feared they have been sunk by mines.

## "Trust Implicitly in Navy Which Has Never Failed"

### London, March 9, 9.40 p. m.—A. J. Balfour, first lord of the admiralty, has found a strong supporter in Admiral Lord Balfour, who, speaking today in the house of lords on the air defense debate, said by deprecating statements suggesting naval unpreparedness.

### "The navy," declared Lord Balfour, "has the most complete faith in its commander-in-chief and the present board of admiralty. The navy's honor is safe in Mr. Balfour's hands. I advise the country to trust implicitly in the navy, which has never failed."

### These remarks were made merely as an addition to a speech in which Lord Balfour expressed the opinion that the appointment of an air minister was not called for. He thought too much money had been wasted in buying useless machines from other countries. His view was that the British should attack and show the Zeppelins in their sheds, as he did not see how they could attack them after their arrival over England.

### The debate was rather tame, except for Lord Balfour's speech and the remark of Lord Balfour's announcement that the British output of aeroplane engines would exceed that of the United States in the next few months.

### Victor Halliday, the former secretary for war, however, was optimistic. He doubted whether the British were inferior to the enemy countries in aircraft, and, if so, he thought it was only temporary.

### ADMIRAL LORD BEREFOUR.

## MINISTER'S WORD CHALLENGED IN SHELL CHARGES

### Mr. Carvell Returns to Attack, Disclosing Further Irregularities

### HUGHES AND ALLISON MEETING TODAY

### American Companies Paid Two Prices for Fuses, and Advanced \$5,000,000 of Canadian Money But Failed to Deliver—Mr. Bennett's Turret of Words in Reply.

Ottawa, March 9.—One after the other the arguments advanced by the government against the holding of an investigation into the Canadian shell committee have been disposed of by opposition speakers in the commons.

The objection that parliament had no jurisdiction in the matter went by the board on Tuesday when Sir Wilfrid Laurier proved conclusively that the committee was the child of the present government, and had been responsible to the minister of militia as a member of that government. Today the further argument that it was not the custom in Great Britain to hold such inquiries into the holding of an investigation into the Canadian shell committee have been disposed of by opposition speakers in the commons.

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The men... (Cheers) He hoped the members would all exercise their influence to provide that there should never be another glass of intoxicating liquor consumed within the precincts of the Canadian parliament.

The Church and Prohibition. L. G. Gauthier, St. Hyacinthe, made a slashing protest against the domination of the church in his constituency in regard to the vote on prohibition. "Consult the people upon this issue," said he, "and if they are willing to have it give it to them, but let it be the fair untrammeled vote of the people themselves."

"Let me tell you how it is that so many ridings went dry in my district. I know what I am going to say will be repeated throughout my province, and perhaps in other parts, too, but if it means I am to be sent back into private life, I will at least have the consciousness of having done my duty by those I represent. The people were taken to the parish church before they went to the polls. There they were made to raise their hands and swear that they would vote right for local option. Then they were marshalled to the polls and compelled to cast their votes in open voting under the eye and in the presence of the church authorities. That is the reason so many ridings went dry."

Mr. Gauthier said he respected the opinion of those who conscientiously believed in prohibition and if the people, freed from clerical coercion, voted for prohibition he believed in it. He would have it, but it was not fair to estimate a public verdict secured in the manner in which the verdict had been secured in those parishes which he knew.

Mr. Gauthier strongly advocated compensation for those who had invested their money in the business of prohibition were to be enacted.

Wm. Wright, Muskoka, discussed the proposal very dispassionately. He summed up his conclusions by the statement that he thought its adoption would "do more good than harm," and he would consequently support it.

Hon. Jacques Bureau, Three Rivers, urged total prohibition or nothing. It was to be an offense to import, manufacture and sell, he thought it should be an offense to have intoxicating liquor in possession or to offer it to others or consume it.

"Make it real prohibition and I am with you," said Mr. Bureau. "I am against you," said Mr. Bureau. A. A. MacLean, Prince Edward Island, moved the adjournment of the debate. Hon. Mr. Hosen undertaking for the government to fix a day upon which the debate could be resumed and a vote on the issue reached.

Parliament will take up Sir Wilfrid Laurier's resolution calling for an investigation of the Shell Committee tomorrow.

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