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**THE WEATHER.**  
Maritime—Moderate winds,  
fair and milder.

# The St. John Standard,

NEW BRUNSWICK, CANADA.

**OPERA HOUSE**  
TONIGHT at 8.15  
"THE BIRTH OF A NATION"

VOL. VIII. NO. 20. SIXTEEN PAGES. MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 17, 1916. PRICE TWO CENTS

## GERMANS DRIVEN FROM PORTION OF THEIR TRENCHES NORTHEAST OF VERDUN, LOSSES HEAVY

### BRITISH ARMY ON TIGRIS STEP NEARER KUT-EL-AMARA

Despite Heavy Gale Break Down Another Barrier and Occupy Positions Inflicting Heavy Casualties — Good News Also from the Army Operating in Egypt.

London, April 16—Further progress in the efforts of the British army advancing up the Tigris to the relief of the force besieged at Kut-el-Amara was reported today in the following official statement: "Lt-General Sir Percy Lake reports that on April 14, a heavy gale blew all day. On the 15th, gradual and steady progress was made on the right bank, and the enemy's advanced lines were driven in and occupied. The enemy left many dead and wounded in the captured trenches.

"A heavy rain fell on the night of April 14-15. On the 15th the weather was fine but hazy."

**RAID ENEMY TRENCHES IN THE WEST.**  
London, April 16—The British official statement on the campaign in France and Belgium, issued tonight, reads:

"Last night, after the explosion of two mines, our troops carried out a small raid against the enemy trenches south of the Bethune-La Bassée road, with satisfactory results.

"Today there has been artillery activity about Arras, Neuville, Grénoy and Loos."

**AUSTRALIANS DISTINGUISH THEMSELVES.**  
London, April 15—The following official statement on the campaign in Egypt was issued by the British war office tonight:

"The commander-in-chief in Egypt reports that on April 13, a successful reconnaissance was made by a column of Australian troops at Jifjafa. The column moved out on the night of April 12-13 and reached Hill No. 1,082, three miles southwest of Jifjafa by half past five o'clock in the morning. The enemy's camp was attacked at seven o'clock in the morning, and occupied after a brisk fight. The enemy's known casualties were six killed and five wounded. One Austrian lieutenant of engineers and forty-three Turks, of whom four were wounded, were made prisoners. Our only casualty was one non-commissioned soldier killed. Only two unmounted mules of the enemy escaped. Our troops destroyed all water plants.

"The Katia desert has been occupied by our troops."

### VILLA'S DEAD BODY FOUND BY CARRANZA'S NEPHEW

In Grave Two Weeks Old—Remains of Bandit Chief on Way to Chihuahua City Aboard Special Train—U. S. Troops Withdraw When Report is Corroborated.

Bulletin—Mexico City, April 16.—Villa's body has been dug up out of a two weeks old grave by Carlos Carranza, nephew of Gen. Carranza, the first chief of the Constitutionalists, and is now being brought by him and an escort of soldiers to the city of Chihuahua.

This information was contained in a telegram received by the War Department late this afternoon.

**Withdraw U. S. Troops At Once, If True.**  
Washington, April 16—American troops will be withdrawn from Mexico immediately if Villa is dead. Administration officials made this unqualified statement tonight, commenting on reports from Mexican sources that the bandit's body had been discovered and was being taken from Cuaj to Chihuahua city by a special train.

The first official report on the clash Wednesday at Parral, reaching the war department late last night from Gen. Funston, said two American troops and forty Mexicans were killed.

Secretary of War Baker made this announcement: "Telegram from Gen. Funston quotes a telegram from General Pershing to the effect that he has just received information of an unprovoked attack upon American soldiers who had entered Parral to supply them. His information is that two American soldiers and forty Mexicans were killed, but no further details had been reported at the time."

Gen. Pershing's order is as follows: "The night of April 15 is a glorious day for our arms. The furious assaults of the soldiers of the Crown Prince have been everywhere broken up. Infantry, artillerymen, sappers and aviators of the 11th Army were rivals in heroism. Honor to all.

"The Germans without doubt will attack again. Let everyone work and watch to obtain the same success as yesterday. Have courage; we will get them."

Discussing the movement, the semi-official note says: "During the period from April 9th to 15th the German army made a double effort in the region north of Verdun, on both banks of the Meuse. Following the operations begun on March 19 the enemy, master of Malancourt since March 30, and of Bethincourt, evacuated voluntarily by us on the night of April 8-9, held points of passage on Forges brook and was able to rebouch therefrom.

"On April 9 he began a general offensive along the entire front between Haucourt and Cumleres. At the same time he attacked west and north of Arocourt, in Malancourt wood, and on the right bank of the Meuse as far as the wood and farm of Hausremont.

"The German troops were repulsed

### DOUAUMONT-VAUX SECTOR THE SCENE OF ANOTHER HARD FOUGHT INFANTRY ATTACK

French in Fierce Charge Rout Enemy and Inflict Heavy Casualties, Taking Two Hundred Prisoners—British Raid Also Successful—German Military Depot at Gievegli Bombed by Allied Airmen.

The Douaumont-Vaux sector, northeast of Verdun, has been the scene of another hard fought infantry engagement, but the Paris and Berlin official reports are at variance as regards the result. Paris reports that south of Douaumont the French troops, in an attack, captured sections of German trenches and took two hundred prisoners. Berlin asserts that in the fighting, which extended from Fort Douaumont to the Voivre ravine, and in which the French attacked with heavy effectiveness, the French were repulsed with sanguinary casualties, and in addition lost two hundred men, made prisoners.

The Germans are heavily bombarding French positions in the Avocourt wood and on Hill 304, and considerable artillery activity is also being displayed around Douaumont and in the Woivre about Moulainville, Hamdimont and Les Eparges.

**German Offensive Against Russians Collapses.**  
The British report the raiding of German trenches south of the Bethune-La Bassée road, while Berlin records the destruction of a British position about sixty metres in length in mining operations near Vermelles.

Artillery bombardments continue at various places on the northern Russian line. Farther south, near Smorzon, the Germans started an offensive but were repulsed, while south of the Olyka station the Russians, at several places, have made advances.

(Continued on page 2)

### NO GENERAL CONSCRIPTION IN ENGLAND

London, April 16.—It is understood that the British cabinet has virtually decided that there shall be no general conscription on the lines of "equal sacrifice for all." The final decision of the cabinet in this matter has been deferred until Monday, but it is stated that a majority of the ministers are against conscription of married men.

The special committee on recruiting which investigated the question thoroughly studied the question of numbers obtainable by means of the Military Service Act, and the Lord Derby recruiting system and decided that general conscription was not necessary.

It is understood the deficiency in the yield of men for the army, as compared with the estimated requirements, will be met as follows:

"First, compulsion for all youths as they reach the age of 18, although these men will not be liable for service abroad until they are nineteen. Second, more single men to be drafted from the reserved trades to the army. Third, time-expired soldiers to be retained.

It is claimed that by this method far more men will be obtainable than by conscripting all married men of military age.

### HUNS MAKING LAST STAND AT VERDUN?

Kaiser Reported to Have Said War Must End There.

**WORK OF FRENCH ARMY REVIEWED**  
April 9 Glorious Day for French Arms—"Have Courage we Will get there," French Commander Says.

Paris, April 16.—A semi-official note issued today, reviews the recent operations about Verdun, and gives an order of the day of Gen. Petain, commanding at Verdun, in praise of the resistance of the French troops to the recent offensive of the Germans. The note concludes:

"The Emperor, some days ago, reviewed one of the divisions engaged in the region between Douaumont and Vaux and it was there that he said 'the war of 1870 was decided at Paris. The present war must end at Verdun.'"

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### RUSSIANS WITHIN STRIKING DISTANCE OF TREBZOND

Drive Enemy from Important Position 17 miles East of the Port and Accomplish Objective in Coastal Region—In Fierce Attack in Dvinsk Region Inflict Heavy Losses on Germans.

Petrograd, via London, April 16.—Announcement was made by the war office today that Turkish forces in the Caucasus had been ejected from a position about seventeen miles east of the important port of Trebizond, the capture of which has been the objective of recent Russian operations along the front. The statement follows:

"Caucasus front: In the coastal region and to the south, after a desperate fight, our troops, supported by guns on land and sea, dislodged the Turks from a powerfully organized position on the left bank of Kara Dere, 25 versts east of Trebizond. We are pursuing the enemy energetically.

"Repeated attacks by the enemy in the direction of Bayhurt, were repulsed, with heavy losses to the assailants.

"Russian front: The enemy's artillery bombarded Iskull bridgehead, North of Smorzon, the Germans, at daybreak Saturday, resumed the offensive, but owing to our concentrated fire all their attempts to advance were unsuccessful.

"South of Olyka station we advanced at several places."

**Gains in Dvinsk Region.**  
The official statement yesterday says:

"Western (Russian) front: In the Dvinsk region our rifle detachments last night took the offensive in the sector comprising the village of Glinovka. They cut four lines of barbed wire south of the village of Garbunovka and occupied two hills to the west and south of the village. The enemy concentrated artillery and rifle fire on the occupied villages and then launched several counter-attacks which were all repulsed. The battlefield between these hills and the enemy's trenches was covered with German bodies.

"There was an artillery duel on the island between Lakes Mladzil and Naroc and the region of Smorzon. After artillery preparation enemy detachments assumed the offensive in the region northeast of Smorzon, but were repulsed by our snipers. South of the railroad station at Olykno our troops advanced and entrenched themselves, despite the enemy's sweeping fire.

"During the fighting Wednesday night at Tribouchovitz, Austrians, armed not only with rifles and bayonets, but with daggers, approached our trenches. They threw away their rifles and raised their arms crying out that they surrendered. When they reached close quarters with our troops they used their daggers and fierce hand-to-hand fighting ensued.

"Yesterday our aeroplanes dropped fifty bombs on the Zozekka and the northern Czernowitz stations. All the machines returned undamaged.

"We captured five officers, 238 un-wounded and 30 wounded soldiers in the capture of the height of Popovomocia, according to later information.

"Caucasus front: Our troops in the region of Bitlis, after fighting lasting many days, defeated a Turkish division recently arrived in Armenia from Constantinople, and are now vigorously pursuing its retreating elements. Up to this time we had captured thirteen officers, 350 men and machine guns."

### HINDENBURG MAY MAKE FINAL EFFORT TO TAKE DVINSK

Petrograd, via London, April 16.—The supreme effort of the Turkish forces to oppose the further westward progress of the Russian central armies operating beyond Erzerum recently culminated in a stubborn six days' battle, the importance of which is scarcely suggested by the brief mention in the official communication.

The Turks not only made a determined stand along the whole front from the Black Sea coast to Bitlis, but organized an offensive campaign, the evident intention of which was to recapture Erzerum.

The first step in carrying out the Turkish plan was, by a sudden pressure of the Russian right flank, to cause the removal of Russian troops from the centre to the Black Sea coast. Relying upon the consequent weakening of the Russian centre, the Turks then hurled their main forces west of Erzerum, hoping to break through and compel the coast group

of Russian forces to retreat for fear of being surrounded and cut off from their communications. But the Russian forces were able successfully to meet the series of Turkish assaults without giving way, and after six days of the most severe fighting since the fall of Erzerum the Turks fell back, and the Russians, after taking prisoners a considerable number of Turks who, confident of the success of their attack, ventured too far into the Russian lines, resumed the advance.

The warfare along the whole northern front continues with the greatest intensity, and military critics here find indications in the regrouping of the German forces and preparations now in course behind the German lines, that Field Marshal Von Hindenburg is about to make a maximum effort to take Dvinsk.

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"South of Olyka station we advanced at several places."

### SIR SAM BACK IN OTTAWA

Over Thousand Citizens as well as Military Officials and Troops at Station to Welcome Him.

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, Ont., April 16.—Major General Sir Sam Hughes arrived in Ottawa shortly after two o'clock this afternoon and got a good reception. A large number of local military officers and many of the rank and file of the 77th and 207th Regiments were at the station, as well as many civilians. He had been expected a couple of hours earlier, and a much larger crowd was at the station then, but in spite of the disappointment about a thousand people gathered in the afternoon to welcome the Minister of Militia back to the capital.

General Hughes travelled on one of the government cars, and was accompanied by two of his counsel, Messrs. Eugene Lafleur, K. C. of Montreal, and J. S. Ewart, K. C. of Ottawa. Mr. Wallace Nesbitt, K. C. of Toronto, who has also been retained by General Hughes, travelled with the minister as far as Montreal, and then went on to Toronto. Messrs. Lafleur and Nesbitt met him in New York, but Mr. Ewart did not see him until he reached Montreal.

General MacDonald and Hon. Col. McBain also met the minister at Montreal. His staff went to England with him were Capt. John Bassett, his aide de camp, Miss McAdam and Miss Creagan, his private secretaries.

On his arrival on the platform at Ottawa the band of the Governor-General's Foot Guards struck up "Home Sweet Home" and played a number of other airs, such as "Robin Adair," while the General shook hands with many of those who had come to greet him.

The only cabinet minister was Hon. Robert Rogers. Thirty militia officers lined up on the platform and the minister shook hands with each of them.

All the leading officers of the headquarters staff were present, as well as the following members of parliament: Deputy Speaker E. N. Rhodes, Major Dugald Stewart, Col. H. B. Tremaine, F. S. Scott, George Elliot, William Gray, S. F. Glass, Donald Nicholson, Capt. Tom Wallace, J. A. Sexsmith and Senator Rufus Pope. A cheer was raised by those on the platform when General Hughes stopped off the train, and when he reached the outside he was given a hearty reception by the crowd. He walked to his car with Mr. Rogers, and they conversed earnestly on the way. He drove at once to his apartments and later had luncheon at the Chateau Laurier. In the afternoon he called upon the Prime Minister, and a long conference ensued at Sir Robert's home on Wurttemberg street.

The Minister of Militia looked in the best of health, and was hearty in greeting everyone, but he was more serious than in his wont.

General Hughes said tonight that he would make a statement to the house on Tuesday regarding the Kyrle charges, but meanwhile he had nothing for publication.

### 4 STEAMERS WEEK-END TOLL OF SUBMARINES

Two of the Victims of U.Boats Were British Vessels.

**GERMAN STEAMER SUNK BY A MINE.**

Two More Steamers Flying Neutral Flags Torpedoed, One Danish and One Norwegian.

London, April 17 (12.20 p. m.)—The British steamship Cardonia has been sunk by a torpedo. The crew was saved.

The Cardonia was a vessel of 2,065 tons net. She sailed from Seattle, November 9, for the United Kingdom.

**Danish Steamer Sunk.**  
Ynuiden, Netherlands, April 16.—The Danish schooner Proven, white bound from Setubal, Portugal, for Gothenburg, Sweden, was sunk by a German submarine. The crew has been landed here. Before being picked up the sailors were adrift in an open boat for 56 hours.

London, April 16.—Lloyd's announces that the Norwegian steamship Pusanastaff, of Christiansand, was sunk today. She was going from Newcastle to Boulogne. The crew was saved.

The British steamship Fairport is reported to have been sunk. She was unarmed.

The Pusanastaff is not mentioned in maritime records. The Fairport, 3,388 tons gross, was built in 1905, and owned in Newcastle. She sailed from Rio Janeiro on March 10, for an unnamed port.

**German Steamer Victim of Mine.**  
Stockholm, April 15.—The German steamship Hispania, laden with briquettes, was sunk last night by a mine near Handhamm, south of Stockholm. The crew was saved.

**Captured by "U" Boat.**  
Copenhagen, April 16.—The Danish steamer Kasan, bound from Liverpool for Copenhagen, was captured today in the Cattergat by a large German submarine, according to the newspaper Politiken. The submarine placed a prize crew on board the vessel.

### WEEK END EVENTS IN THE WAR ZONE TOLD IN SHORT METRE

The British troops going to the relief of Kut-el-Amara have gained further ground against the Turks, who are harrying their way along the Tigris river. Pushing steadily ahead the British have driven in the Turks from their advanced lines on the right bank of the river and occupied the lines, killing many of the Turks and taking a considerable number of prisoners.

The Turks also have met with another defeat at the hands of the Russians in the Black Sea littoral. Petrograd reports that the Russians have driven the Ottomans from a strongly organized position fifteen miles east of Trebizond, and are pushing them energetically.

The Douaumont-Vaux sector, northeast of Verdun, has been the scene of another hard fought infantry engagement, but the Paris and Berlin official reports are at variance as regards the result.

Paris reports that south of Douaumont the French troops, in an attack, captured sections of German trenches and took two hundred prisoners. Berlin asserts that in the fighting, which extended from Fort Douaumont to the Voivre ravine, and in which the French attacked with heavy effectiveness, the French were repulsed with sanguinary casualties, and in addition lost two hundred men, made prisoners.

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everywhere except south of Bethincourt, where they succeeded in gaining an advanced work, destroying it by heavy artillery. On Cote Poivre they obtained a foothold in a trench east of Vacheraville.

The fighting continued on the tenth in the region of Bethincourt and toward Le Mort Homme. On the 12th the adversary made a local attack on Caurettes wood, east of Cumleres.

"Large forces were used. Between Haucourt and the Meuse alone we identified, through prisoners, twelve regiments belonging to five different divisions, two of which were engaged for the first time."

"The German troops were repulsed