

# CANADIANS CO-OPERATED IN BRITISH GAIN ON MARCH 27

## Effective Artillery Fire Prevented Enemy Bringing Up Supports

### German Prisoners Passed Through Canadian Lines—British Officer Grateful for Aid Rendered—Scouts of Nova Scotia Battalion Win Mention for Daring.

Ottawa, April 3.—(Canadian Headquarters in France, via London), April 3.—In the early morning of March 27 an assault was made on a section of the German line by a British division immediately on the left of the Canadian corps. As a preliminary to the attack several large mines were successfully fired under a salient in the German lines, severely damaging the enemy's trenches and causing him numerous casualties.

Under cover of a very heavy artillery fire the attacking troops advanced and succeeded in capturing two lines of German trenches constituting the salient. The length of the front trench seized was approximately 600 yards, and the British troops were taken in such a way that a new front line at one point as much as 400 yards in front of their original positions.

In the course of the fighting, which continued for several hours, heavy casualties were inflicted on the enemy and five officers and 195 other ranks were taken prisoners. Many of the prisoners were passed back through the Canadian lines.

Canadian Artillery Helps Out. Throughout the attack the Canadian artillery and trench mortar batteries co-operated in the covering bombardment. A continuous barrage of shrapnel and high explosive shells was placed on all the roads and tracks in rear of the lines, effectively holding back the enemy supports. In several places German support trenches were taken in entrenchments and German parapets were breached or destroyed by our shells. A fortified building was completely demolished, and numerous other enemy strong points were repeatedly shelled by our heavy howitzers.

Previous to the attack charges of explosive were placed and fired under the German wire at various points along our front, and while fighting was in progress our infantry subjected the enemy's rear lines to a continuous fire from their machine guns and rifles.

The general activity of our troops resulted in drawing the attention of many enemy batteries to our lines, and in thus diverting an appreciable amount of fire from the point of attack. While the British troops were engaged in consolidating the ground won, their commander wired to the Canadian corps: "Thank you very much indeed for all the most valuable help you are giving. Your assistance has contributed very largely to the success which we have achieved."

No organized counter-attacks were directed by the German infantry after the British success. The enemy's artillery continued to shell the captured positions intermittently, and our artillery was called on several times to retaliate. Throughout the day the enemy's shelling of the Canadian right flank was continuous and heavy. Hostile aeroplanes made attempts to cross our lines in this area, but were driven back by the fire of our anti-aircraft guns.

Hostile Attack Nipped in Bud. In the afternoon an unusual concentration of troops was observed in the trenches opposite the front of our Fourth Infantry Brigade. In an attempt to attack a heavy fire of artillery, trench mortars, machine guns and snipers was directed against this section, and the German trenches were shelled. With the exception of March 27, artillery activity was normal on both sides during the week March 22-29.

On March 22 our 18-pounder and trench mortar batteries combined in a bombardment which caused great damage to sections of the enemy's trench parapets. On this occasion a German grenade store was hit by one of our shells and exploded. On the following day our heavy batteries shelled the strong points behind the German lines, with excellent effect.

A bombardment by the enemy of the line of our first division on March 29 was checked by the severe retaliation of our artillery, which secured direct hits on a house in the enemy's front line, and on a number of other points in his defenses. Several dugouts were blown up and the enemy's parapets damaged in many places.

The fire of our trench mortars continued accurate and effective. On the front of our first division an enemy mine-werfer was silenced by twenty rounds from one of our trench guns, and large mortar shells were exploded at important points in the German front lines.

On the front of our second division an enemy machine gun emplacement was destroyed and a number of bombs were thrown into a suspected mine shaft by our trench mortar batteries.

On the early morning of March 29 a cloud of smoke rose to a height of two feet above the German parapets opposite our second infantry brigade, and drifted towards our trenches. The smoke lasted several minutes but had no injurious effects and was not followed by any action on the part of the enemy.

The activity of our scouts, snipers and patrols was well maintained. On the night of March 22, Lieutenant Crossman, of our First Battalion, Canadian Mounted Rifles, succeeded in bringing in a tunic and papers from the body of a German scout who had been killed by our snipers on the previous night. The rifle of the German scout and two cylindrical grenades were also secured.



The black line shows the Verdun battlefield as it stands today. The shaded portions show the gains made by the Germans in their attack upon the fortress.

## Canadian Casualties

Heavy losses among maritime men in the Canadian infantry are reported in the midnight casualty list. At the head is Sergeant J. H. Waldron, of St. John, reported died of wounds, while Charles H. Berry, of Dorchester (N. B.), and Wilfrid J. Dechamps, of Campbellton.

On the night of March 24 Captain Tupper and four scouts of our Twenty-fifth Nova Scotia Battalion reconnoitered the German wire and threw four grenades into an enemy trench. Two scouts who had been firing regularly from this trench were silenced by the fire. German machine guns opened on Captain Tupper and his men, but caused no casualties.

On the same night a patrol from our Twenty-second French Canadian Battalion, under Sergeant Fournier, brought in an iron screw post from the enemy's wire, and a detailed report on the condition of the enemy's entanglements.

On this night also an officer's patrol of our Forty-second Battalion made an extensive examination of the German trenches. One of the patrol, Sergeant Jones, entered a German trench and proceeded along it for about ten yards. He heard the enemy talking on both sides of him, but he was not detected. After removing a steel sniper's plate from the parapet, he rejoined his patrol, which returned safely to our lines.

On the night of March 25 a careful reconnaissance of a section of the German wire was made by a patrol under Lieutenant Smith, of our Fifth Battalion, Canadian Mounted Rifles.

Shortly after midnight on March 25 a hostile sniping party of about twenty men was discovered in front of the wire of our Royal Canadian Regiment. The party was quickly driven off by our snipers. The same night some scouts of this battalion went out and inspected a work near the German front line. They brought back a sniper's plate from one of the enemy's listening posts.

On March 27 Snipers Mintie and Scarrow, of our Eighth Winnipeg Battalion, climbed into the ruins of a ramshouse on our front and lay in wait for a German artillery officer who had been regularly observing and directing the fire of hostile battalions against our front. The officer appeared and was shot by our snipers, who fired simultaneously.

On the morning of March 27, at the moment when the British attack was launched against the salient, two men of our Twenty-fourth Montreal Battalion, Privates Juteau and Dwyer, were still out in front of our trenches, cutting the enemy's wire. Both men had been out for several hours. An intense fire burst from the German trenches, and Juteau was badly wounded. Both men were forced to seek cover in shell holes. After daylight, as the men had not returned, Sergeant Geddes, of our Scouts Battalion, and a Mott's Twenty-fourth Battalion, went out to look for them, and remained out for one hour and a half. A bombardment of our trenches by the German artillery was in progress and the enemy's machine gun fire had not slackened. But our scouts crawled forward and eventually located the missing men.

Juteau, unfortunately, died of his wounds before our scouts could reach him, but Dwyer was still uninjured. With great difficulty the body of Private Juteau was secured and taken back to our lines.

HEAVY LOSS OF LIFE IN MUNITIONS EXPLOSION. London, April 4.—The explosion of a powder factory in Kent has caused the death of 200 persons.

A Frightful Death! Suffocated with Asthma Attack. Every sufferer from Asthma knows the terror, the abject fear that overcomes them when struggling for breath. The old-fashioned remedies may relieve, but never cure. Best results come from Catarrhone, which cures Asthma after Catarrhone kills the asthma germ one dose. Choking spells and labored breathing are relieved, suffocating sensations and loss of breath are cured. Every trace of asthma is driven from the system, and even old chronic experience immediate relief and lasting cure. Sufferers from Catarrhone, throat trouble and catarrh. The large one-dollar outfit includes the inhaler and lasts two months, sold by all dealers or from The Catarrhone Co., Kingston, Canada.

## U.S. Ambassador's Report Puts Sussex Matter up to Wilson

New York, April 5.—According to a London despatch to the International News Service, Walter H. Page, American ambassador to England, announced today that an analysis of the fragments of torpedo found on the channel liner Sussex has proved conclusively that they were German. The fragments have been forwarded to Washington.

## Says No One Helped in The Escape

Sensational reports in connection with the escape of German prisoners from the detention camp at Amherst have been discussed from time to time in the Canadian Senate. On March 30 in response to a query by Senator Jones, a report of the court martial proceedings at Amherst in connection with the escape of the prisoners was read by Senator Giddens. The Hansard report is as follows:

Hon. Mr. Giddens—I have not read the report. Now, if the hon. gentleman will possess his soul, his patience for a few minutes, I shall read the opinion of the court as to the length of the tunnel is given here.

Proceedings of Court of Inquiry—Escape of Prisoners of War, Amherst, N. B., Finding.

The court having heard the evidence and having examined the locus in situ, found that twelve prisoners escaped between 6.30 p. m. on the 17th inst., and one on the 18th inst., and that some of the escaped prisoners left on the Maritime Express from Amherst at about 8 p. m. and the remainder by the St. John Express at about 1.30 p. m.

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## To Be Chaplain Of The 104th

Tuesday, April 4. Rev. F. S. Porter, pastor of the German street Baptist church, received yesterday the appointment as chaplain of the 104th Battalion. In regard to his appointment, he was called up to make



choice between the 104th and the 99th. Rev. Mr. Porter was very active in the recruiting campaign for the 104th. He has been given the provisional rank of captain and expects to take up his new duties within a fortnight.

Rev. F. S. Porter was born in Fredericton and received his rudimentary education at the Fredericton High School. After graduating from that institution he served a term in the People's Bank, A. F. Randolph then being president, and which was later absorbed by the Bank of Montreal. It was there Rev. Mr. Porter received his commercial education.

He then entered Acadia University and graduated in 1906. He led his class for four successive years and captured the North and Low gold medal for the highest general average in the entire college for three consecutive years. He also took the Keirsey-Tupper medal in his junior year for oratory. He took both his B. A. and M. A. degrees at Acadia University and later attended Rochester Theological Seminary at New York, where he secured his Bachelor of Divinity degree. Following this he was at Liverpool (N. S.) for two and one-half years. In 1910 he came to German street Baptist church, where he has been ever since.

Since his pastorate at German street church has been in most flourishing condition and the new institute which has been erected, thus being the first years for the most part a child of his genius and executive power. He is a man beloved of his people and it will be with heavy hearts that they see him depart, although happy in the thought that he is eager to do his "bit" for king and country. He will leave behind him a well-learned and a well-trained staff of sacrifice he makes by no means small. It is nevertheless the desire of his heart to do his share in the defence of the empire.

Rev. Gordon Lawrence is at present the Episcopal chaplain of the 104th, stationed at Sussex, and in all probability Rev. Mr. Porter's duties will take him to Fredericton and Woodstock.

## 15 RECRUITS SIGN ROLL AT CHATHAM

Chatham, N. B., April 6.—The recruits sworn in by Recruiting Officer Murdoch here on Saturday were Russell, M. Lavole, J. A. Jardine, W. Brakley.

Today J. R. Stapleton, L. Glinner, J. Ventour, A. Gallant, R. Bell, J. Morris, John A. McLean, Howard Doyle, Elden Atkinson, Chas. Phillips and P. LeBlanc.

Mr. Pelletier in the legislature last week gave notice of the following inquiry: "How much has been spent upon capital account on the New Brunswick Coal and Railway Company's railway since November 1, 1907?"

The answer given was: Total expenditure by the province of the New Brunswick Coal and Railway since November 1, 1907, has been \$240,000.37, divided as follows: Capital, 1908, \$28,180.46; 1909, \$22,711.01; deficit on operation, 1910, \$3,277.45; deficit on operation, 1911, \$69,919.05; deficit on operation, \$16,000.31 (1909 and 1910); 1912, \$5,000; deficit on operation, \$7,044.09 (on account 1911); 1915, \$22,281.98 (balance 1911, 1912, 1913); deficit on operation, \$44,010.07 (balance 1911, 1912 and 1913); Total capital, \$107,849.90; total deficit on operation, \$72,711.07.

Mr. Pelletier also asked: "What were the deficits for each year since that period?" Answer—"Answered by answer to No. 1."

In sewing on buttons that will have a great strain on them put a piece of old kid glove under the material to which the button is sewn. The cloth will never tear away if this is done.

## LOSSES IN SHIPS SINCE WAR BEGAN

Detailed Statement by the Admiralty—Building Work Equal—Norwegians Lose Heavily.

London, April 4.—Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge, in a report on merchant shipping losses, gives the following statement of total losses to shipping, from the beginning of the war to March 28:

Nationality	Number	Tonnage
British	379	1,220,000
French	41	140,000
Russian	10	30,000
Italian	27	42,000
Japanese	21	70,000
Other	8	19,000

Shipping Vessels	Number	Tonnage
British	31	19,000
French	12	18,000
Russian	8	7,000
Italian	6	5,000
Other	2	2,000

LOSSES TO NEUTRALS	Number	Tonnage
Norway	60	96,000
Denmark	18	33,000
Sweden	22	74,000
Holland	23	74,000
United States	6	16,000
Greece	11	22,000
Spain	4	8,000
Persia	1	1,000
Portugal	1	225

The loss to British steamshiping, says the report is less than four per cent of the total number of vessels under the British flag and slightly more than six per cent of their total tonnage.

In further comment, Admiral Bridge details the amount of merchant shipping built in France and Great Britain since the beginning of the war and shows that the war losses have virtually been made good thereby.

"In 1915," says the report, "after more than a year of the war, the steam shipping of Great Britain increased eighty-eight vessels and 244,000 tons. Italy and Russia also show an increase, while France is short only 12,500 tons."

"It is therefore clear," says the report, "that the present shortage of tonnage is due not to the action of submarines, but to the great requirements of the military and naval forces. The latest published statement of these shows that they are demanding 8100 merchant vessels."

## GOOD HEALTH

With good health at your back you can do anything. If you are troubled with Headaches, Dizziness, Blisters and other ailments, you can expect to accomplish much.

Dr. WILSON'S HERBINE BITTERS. "This medicine has been proved, during the last fifty years, to be the one best remedy for those diseases."

The Bestly Drug Co. Limited, ST. JOHN, N. B. Dr. Wilson's Bitters, Worcester, Mass. A sure and never failing cure.

## MEMORIAL SERVICE AT NEWCASTLE

### Fine Tribute to Worth of Late Major Belyea—Military Men Parade to Church.

Newcastle, April 8.—Newcastle United Baptist church was crowded to the doors yesterday afternoon when a service was held in memorial of Major W. H. Belyea, second in command of 26th Battalion, who fell in action March 16, 1915, in fighting for king and country on the batteries of Flanders.

The 162nd and 79rd paraded in a body and the Masonic order attended. The order of service was as follows: Hymn—Now the Laborer's Task is O'er. Invocation—Rev. W. J. Bates, St. Andrew's church. Hymn—Lead, Kindly Light. Scripture reading—Rev. W. J. Bates. Prayer—Rev. Dr. Harrison, Methodist church. Hymn—Abide With Me. Address—Rev. M. S. Richardson, United Baptist church, letter from Rev. P. W. Dixon was read by Dr. Harrison; Rev. S. J. MacArthur, St. James' church; Mayor G. G. Stothart, W. A. Parker, Hon. J. MacArthur, Lieut.-Col. Memereza, 182nd; Major L. D. Jones, 182nd; Capt. A. L. Barry, 182nd; Capt. (Dr.) Lester, Major Cameron, 79rd. Benediction.

The choir was a union choir, made up from the choirs of several different churches. Rev. Mr. Richardson paid an eloquent tribute to Major Belyea's memory, and voiced the community's admiration for the noble life that has gone out from us.

Rev. Father Dixon's letter spoke of Major Belyea as a citizen, a civic official and a soldier in the highest possible terms. "That to him and to such as he will we owe it that we have a country which we can call our own and that we still in the enjoyment of a constitution of which we are justly proud."

Mayor Stothart proposed a moment of Major Belyea's memory, heartily seconded by Hon. Mr. Burchill. Rev. Mr. Richardson said he understood that Major Belyea had greatly distinguished himself in a much bigger battle than his last, but had requested that no mention be made of his gallantry in the despatches—the story could be told at some later date.

The officers of the 182nd could scarcely speak for emotion—the major had been so beloved in Camp Sussex and in the garrison here. Capt. Lester, who had seen him while he was convalescing from his first wound a few weeks ago, said that he had offered a two months' furlough, but the major felt it his duty to go back to the trenches as soon as possible. He went back to his death.

Major Cameron took down the flag that had been raised on the wall of the church, and until Major Belyea should return from his tour of duty, the audience rose and sang God Save the King.

## THE EXPENDITURE OF MONEY ON CENTRAL RAILWAY

### Some Questions of Public Interest and the Answers Given.

Fredericton, N. B., April 5.—In answer to a question in the legislature, further information about the Central railway agreement.

1. Has the five per cent interest which the province is to pay upon the expenditure for the railway by the Canadian Pacific railway on the New Brunswick Coal & Railway, except that proportion paid by the province been paid?

2. What was the amount paid for betterments, etc., to Dec. 31, 1914. No item of betterments will be paid by the province until the net earnings are sufficient to pay the province's share of all expenditure agreed to under the lease.

3. Nothing was paid by the province, but \$8,896.65 was charged for betterments, etc., to Dec. 31, 1914. No item of betterments will be paid by the province until the net earnings are sufficient to pay the province's share of all expenditure agreed to under the lease.

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## AGENTS WANT

RELIABLE representatives to meet the tremendous fruit tree throughout New Brunswick. We wish to see good men to represent fruit and general agents. The fruit tree is the fruit-growing industry of New Brunswick offers excellent opportunities for men of energy to pay to the right men. Station, Toronto, Ont.

THERE is a boom in the New Brunswick. In every district. Pay weekly. Pelham Nursery Co., Toronto, Ont.

WANTED—A girl for a job. No washing on R. T. Hayes, 1 Mt. Pleasant, N. B.

WANTED—LUMBER WANTED—Saw and pine boards. All kinds. Lath and shingles. Best prices. J. F. Gerrity, Maine.

FOR SALE—FARM for sale, three Bellisle station. App Benson, Shannon post office.

Vacancies in the... Caused by enlistment of the... answered, and those who their king and country's... Who will qualify them... advantage of those great... Catalogues free to any...

DEATHS—WATERS—On March... in her 27th year, four brothers and one sister... WARN—In this city, of... William H. Warn, leaving two... especially at the time... BODDEN—In this city... Ann Rodden, leaving two... KNEWLES—In this city... after a lingering illness... Nathan Knowles, aged seven... leaving his wife and one... ANNETTE—At Fairville... nete, aged eighty-six years... daughters to mourn.

CARD OF THE... H. G. Waters, of Grand... to thank the kind... some way or another help... the illness of his right... and especially at the time... His thanks are also extended... Lodge, North End Grand... their kind help and attent...

LETTERS TO THE... ALBERT COUNTY... PATRIOTIC FUND... To the Editor of The Telegraph—In order that the Albert county may not stand in respect to its patriotic fund, and in view of the fact that I beg to say that your county in your published convention of wardens of the county, the town and Brunswick held in Fredericton, does not state clearly...

It is possible to stand, and prevented going abroad that the m... called in his duty as conce... as connected with other... At the January 1916... Sackville, was in attend... as the county of the... He argued that if we g... to other countries, our c... be about \$46,000. After... the county, a decided... sum of \$2,400 for the... the secretary of the... ascertain from the offic... the fund each month, th... paid into the county to... to the fund, and to issue... amount, monthly and re... to the Albert county, w... least be a bit more... was further stated, by... should the sum of mone... sufficient to cover pay... county beneficiaries from... the whole of 1916, a fur... be voted at the July (n... the municipality, to suppl... vote.

I shall be glad if you... explanation of our posit... as the Fredericton... convention intimated that... quite recognized, or perfo... Yours respectfully... F. M. THO... Warden A. Hillabro, April 3, 1916.

Recent Militia App... To the last issue of the... in the following appo... interest to people in this... found: 62nd Regiment (St. Jo... To be provisional lieuten... (senior) William Dunce... (junior) 8th February, 1... Joseph Howe Knox, 8... February, 1916. George Fraser Ellis, g... New Brunswick, 1916. 8th New Brunswick D... provisional lieutenant (A... (senior) Cedric Alwa... 26th February, 1916. New Brunswick Univer... The following officers on... organization of the... be lieutenant. Dyson and... gentleman, 25th January... To be provisional lieuten... (senior)—Leo Cornell... (junior), 26th January,