

Manitoba Goes Dry By Large Majority Pro-Germans Thrown Out of N. Y. Meeting No Further Infantry Attacks on Verdun

SEVERE CANNONADING BUT VERY LITTLE INFANTRY FIGHTING NOW

German Patrol Party Checked by the French - Turkey Knows Nothing of Enver Pasha, Who Was Reported Murdered.

By Special Wire to the Courier.

Paris, March 14, 2.30 p.m.—Last night saw a continuance of the artillery activity on the Verdun front.

The text of the statement follows: "To the west of the River Meuse there was a fairly spirited cannonading last night. On the right bank of this stream a strong reconnaissance of the enemy in the wood of Haudremont was checked by our curtain of fire."

"In the forest of Le Pretre a detachment of Germans who endeavored to surprise our trenches at Croix des Carnes was received by our fusiliers and compelled to disperse, leaving several dead on the field."

NOTHING IMPORTANT Berlin, March 14.—Via London.—No important developments along the western front are recorded in the official communication of to-day, which is as follows:

"Western front:—Generally speaking there was no change. A small engagement near Nieuw, northeast of Ypres, ended in the British being driven back."

"A British aeroplane was shot down by Lieut. Immelmann east of Arras and one west of Bapaume. The occupants were dead. Lieut. Boelcke brought down two enemy aeroplanes which fell behind the French lines over Fort Marre and near Malincourt northwest of Verdun. The latter was destroyed by our artillery. By these achievements, these officers have put hors de combat their tenth and 11th enemy aeroplanes respectively."

"A British biplane was compelled to land west of Cambrai, after an aerial flight. Its occupants were captured."

"Eastern and Balkan theatre.—There is nothing to report."

NOTHING TO SAY. Athens, March 13, via Paris March 14.—The Turkish legation, which hitherto has denied absolutely the reports which have been in circulation concerning the assassination of Enver Pasha, Turkish minister of war, made this announcement to-day:

"We have no official advice concerning Enver Pasha."

The King has given permission for the Windsor, Essex and District Rosa and Horticultural Society to hold their annual exhibition on the slopes of Windsor Castle on June 24.

Dr. Cowen, the Poor Law medical officer for New Maiden, has asked the Kingston-on-Thames Guardians to appoint his sister, Dr. Lucy Beatrice Harvey, as his deputy during his partner's absence in the R. A. M. C.

GERMAN SYMPATHIZERS WERE PROMPTLY ELECTED FROM HALL

When They Tried to Make Trouble at a New York Meeting—Feeling Most Marked on Behalf of the Allies.

By Special Wire to the Courier.

New York, March 13.—(Montreal Gazette)—As a result of excellent police arrangements, efforts by Germans to break up a mass meeting held in Carnegie Hall under the auspices of the American rights committee last night, came to naught. As one of the policemen assigned to maintain order, expressed it: "A disturber was thrown out every fifteen minutes," and then, he added with a smile, "I mean every fifteen minutes as long as they lasted."

The meeting itself was one of the largest and most enthusiastic held in this city in months. There was not a vacant seat in the parquet, boxes or galleries and the thousands who were crowded into the hall and upon the stage, excepting the few score who favored the Teutonic powers and who came with the purpose of making trouble, every body gave evidence of being heart and soul for the president of the United States and the nations, that in the words of one of the speakers, "are fighting for the survival of freedom and democracy in the world."

Major George H. Putnam, president of the American Rights Committee, presided and put the two sets of resolutions that were adopted with outbursts of cheering and waving of flags. One of the resolutions was directed to the hall and upon the stage of the president in his armed shirt controversy, with congress, while the other called upon the American people to approve the cause of the allies and to extend to those nations not only sympathy, but "direct co-operation at the proper time."

"Applause, hisses and boos followed when Major Putnam mentioned William Jennings Bryan's name. In the chorus of approval from the great majority could be heard the whistles and cat calls of the German sympathizers. Nothing was done to stop this first hostile demonstration, and it was not until a few minutes later when Major Putnam referred to the British Government as among the most beneficent on earth, that the disturbers broke forth in a demonstration that caused the police and Carnegie Hall attaches to take action. In various parts of the hall, waiting to handle just such a situation as developed, were twelve uniformed policemen, twenty detectives from police headquarters and six plainclothes men. The big outbreak came when Major Putnam, referring to the slaughter of a million Armenians by the Turks, declared those massacres had not only been approved, but in part at least, ordered by Berlin.

"That's a lie," shouted a German in the gallery, and a dozen others shouted their approval. Then the police were at the disturbers. Half a dozen were shoved struggling and protesting down two flights of stairs and into Fifty-seventh street and ordered to beat it. A big fellow in the parquet was determined to remain in the hall whether or not the police, the audience or anybody else wanted him. The big colored man who calls carriages at Carnegie Hall and who is two inches taller than Jess Willard, and as muscular as he is massive, appeared in this act. The big German was an instant in his hands. The police pushed the man into the aisle and the colored man received him in his arms. Out of the hall, he carried him, and into the street he propelled him. It was so neatly done that those in the back of the hall, who witnessed it, cheered the big fellow who managed to get the man out of the hall. He repeated a dozen times in next hour, there being a forced exit every fifteen minutes. By 9.30 o'clock most of the trouble-makers whom were two Irishmen, were ejected.

"Can we imagine," said Maj. Putnam, "that any self-respecting ambassador would permit expenditures to be made practically as conspirators, by his own personal aides, men for whose conduct, according to all the rules which control the procedure of embassies, he was responsible, except with his own knowledge and under his confirmation of instructions from his government. We take the ground that because of the action of Berlin in carrying on its own barbarism in Belgium and for its responsibilities for the barbarism of its dependent, Turkey, Von Bernstorff should long since have been sent home."

"I hold that every consideration of republican ideals, of personal sympathies or national interest, of the future requirements of the United States calls upon our country to give our cooperation to England and her allies in the fight that they are making, not only for self-defence, not only for the fulfillment of their own obligations, but in the defence of the liberties of America."

Major Putnam praised the various powers of the Entente and added: "The cause of the allies is our cause; their fight is our fight. It represents the continuing conflict between democracy and autocracy, between the right of the people on the one hand to govern themselves, and the attempt at domination on the part of a militaristic empire, the ruler of which claims to represent divine purpose and to command by divine will. The allies look for aid to our great republic, the republic which stands for democracy and the rights of the people."

"I will add even Germany and true Germany, whose final welfare depends, as I assuredly believe, on the defeat of the armies of the Hohenzollerns."

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MANITOBA HAS GONE DRY; PASSED PROHIBITION, 2 TO 1

Winnipeg Gave Over 4,000 Majority in Favor of Temperance - Bars Will be Closed June 1st - Private Persons May Import Liquor and Manufacturers Export It.

By Special Wire to the Courier.

Winnipeg, March 14.—By a vote of a little over two to one the Province of Manitoba yesterday voted in favor of the Manitoba Temperance Act, which closes all bars, wholesale licenses and club licenses throughout the province from June 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 last 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 returns given are incomplete in many instances, as comparatively few of the rural constituencies have reported in full, the bad state of the roads being against prompt returns from country polls. So far no figures are available from the three far northern ridings of St. Rose, Churchill and Nelson, and Grand Rapids.

THE WINNIPEG VOTE. 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. South Winnipeg went 2,705 in favor of the Act. North Winnipeg alone gave a majority against, but only by the narrow margin of 14. The city vote for was 14,772 and against 9,704.

Some remarkable scores were run up in the country, among which stand out the completed results for Lansdowne, 1,244 for and 205 against the Act, and in Deloraine, 1,004 for and 192 against. St. Boniface with one poll to hear from, went "wet" by 41; Portage la Prairie went "dry" by 339. Total figures received to date are as follows: In favor of the Act..... 44,040 Against..... 20,728

A majority in favor..... 23,312 Only two constituencies gave majorities against the Act, these being North Winnipeg and St. Boniface. Foreign-speaking districts, particularly Icelandic and Scandinavian colonies, gave enormous majorities in favor of prohibition.

Winnipeg, March 14.—The sale of intoxicating liquor as a beverage will cease throughout Manitoba on May 31st, according to the will of the voters of the province, expressed at the polls yesterday in an overwhelming manner. By a two-to-one vote and a majority now close to 25,000, and certain with fuller returns to pass that number, Manitoba goes dry and brings into effect the provisions of the Manitoba Temperance Act, formerly known as the Hugh John Macdonald Act. Only two constituencies, St. Boniface and North Winnipeg, gave wet majorities and these were both small. Winnipeg as a whole gave 3,500 majority to the drys.

In South Winnipeg the wets carried only four polls. Every polling place where the soldiers voted gave a dry majority. In the country no constituency went wet, and the dry majorities in most cases were very large. There were many divisions in which not a single polling place gave a wet majority. The result of the referendum was received quietly here. A mass meeting held in Grace Church last night passed resolutions expressing the "confident expectation that the law will be faithfully enforced," calling on Sir Robert Borden "to pass a Dominion prohibitory measure for the whole of Canada, and conveying congratulations to Sir Hugh John Macdonald." Rev. J. N. McLean, secretary of the Social Service Council, who directed the work for the act, declared he took the vote as the "well-directed judgment of the people."

Members of the government expressed satisfaction with the result. The Free Press, commenting on the vote this morning, says: "The liquor trade paid yesterday the penalty for its sins, and adds: "It was not a victory of a class or faction or party or a particular church. Every element in the population shares in the honors of the day. While the non-English elements were not so markedly in sympathy with the movement, as is the English element in the population, they voted in surprising numbers for prohibition. There is no more hopeful feature of the situation than the readiness with which many of our new citizens from continental Europe allied themselves with their English neighbors in destroying the liquor trade in this province. It forebodes, we trust, further co-operation in other good works."

New Regulations Restrict Movement of Friendly Aliens in Great Britain

Can Now Land Only at Twelve Ports, Nine in England, Two in Scotland and One in Ireland, and Whole Sea Coast is a Prohibited Area.

By Special Wire to the Courier.

London, March 14.—The new regulations of the defence of the realm act, which will greatly restrict the movements of friendly aliens, became effective to-day. Anticipating a flood of inquiries from resident and travelling Americans, Consul-General Skinner after consultation with his home office has prepared a pamphlet explaining the new rules.

Under the regulations friendly aliens can land only at the following ports: Dundee, New Castle, Hull, London, Folkestone, Southampton, Falmouth, Bristol, Holyhead, Liverpool, Glasgow and Dublin. A rush for passports and certificates of citizenship is expected at the embassy and consulate, for, except in the Metropolitan police area of London, Americans must register with the police. Even in London, Americans arriving after to-day must register. Such registration can only be accomplished by the presentation of a passport or a certificate of citizenship.

Americans desiring to visit prohibited areas, which include virtually the whole of the sea coast of the British Isles, must receive a police permit before leaving their place of domicile and this must be presented to the police on their arrival in the prohibited area.

Britain Beginning to Thrill With Glow of Optimism for Future

By Special Wire to the Courier.

New York, March 14.—The London correspondent of The New York Herald cables this morning:

The glorious fighting of the French at Verdun and victories of the Russians in the east have inspired an undeniable feeling throughout Great Britain that events now are foreshadowing a triumphant end of the war for the allies within a period which only a few weeks ago would have seemed impossible. At Lloyd's there is some betting at odds of one to two that the war will be over in July or August, but the consensus of opinion is to extend to the end of the year. The end of the year will see the end of the war.

The head of a great shipping house said to-day: "Germans can't long continue to exhaust her men, money and munitions at the present rate. Her wonderful military machine is beginning to rattle and a smash should soon follow."

In the big houses of the west and east optimism is wisely tempered with caution the prevailing note. Arrangements for the summer and autumn are being made on what is termed a "muted peace scale."

The head of a great house in Regent street, asked if he expected peace in the autumn, replied: "No, but I think that the end will be in sight. The government to adopt a better and wine license system instead of putting prohibition into force, and claiming that if prohibition did become law the government should provide compensation for the hotelmen who were put out of business."

The Premier replied that this was not possible. The meeting was held in the "sacred" council chamber of the government. James P. Haverson, K. C., and George Wright, president of the Licensed and Allied Trades Association, were the principal speakers. Four of the members of the deputation also spoke. Mr. Haverson claimed it was impossible to compare Ontario with Russia, where vodka had been abolished or France, where absinthe had been wiped out. England afforded a better comparison, and the British Government had taken control of the liquor trade and allowed beer and wines to be sold. Mr. Haverson claimed that it was very unfair to attempt to have the people pass prohibitive legislation during the present time when the public mind was so agitated.

After hearing the pleas of the deputation, Premier Hearst said that the government's position was the same as outlined in the speech from the Throne. The following were the points argued by the hotelmen: "That the hotels be allowed to sell beer and wine, and that shops continue to sell as at present until after the war."

"That a plebiscite be taken after the war and provision be made for the soldiers' vote to be taken."

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In spite of the war the Birmingham overseas report that the total rates during the first 19 days of this year was \$1,473,970 or \$150,000 more than in the same period of last year.

Liquor Men Confer with Government

Ask For Compensation, But Premier Said That Was Impossible.

By Special Wire to the Courier.

Toronto, March 14.—The liquor men this morning had a three-hour conference with the Ontario Government on the prohibition question. They urged the government to adopt a beer and wine license system instead of putting prohibition into force, and claiming that if prohibition did become law the government should provide compensation for the hotelmen who were put out of business.

The Premier replied that this was not possible. The meeting was held in the "sacred" council chamber of the government. James P. Haverson, K. C., and George Wright, president of the Licensed and Allied Trades Association, were the principal speakers. Four of the members of the deputation also spoke. Mr. Haverson claimed it was impossible to compare Ontario with Russia, where vodka had been abolished or France, where absinthe had been wiped out. England afforded a better comparison, and the British Government had taken control of the liquor trade and allowed beer and wines to be sold. Mr. Haverson claimed that it was very unfair to attempt to have the people pass prohibitive legislation during the present time when the public mind was so agitated.

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Censorship Established at Columbus by U. S. General

Everything Possible Done to Stop Leakage of News—Villa May Make Strong Stand at Ojitos Pass.

By Special Wire to the Courier.

San Francisco, March 14.—A rigorous censorship was ordered established at Columbus, N. M., to-day by Major-General Funston. He instructed Brigadier-General Pershing, commanding officer, to take charge of the telegraph office, watch all automobile routes, and guard telephone wires out of the town. This action was taken to prevent news of the troop movements leaking out in press despatches.

WILL MAKE A STAND. El Paso, Texas, March 14.—A circumstantial story reached here to-day from Mexican sources to the effect that Villa intended making a stand against the American punitive expedition at Ojitos Pass, the narrow gap in the western Chihuahuas Sierras, through which he made his murderous dash on Columbus.

Americans familiar with the country assert that the Ojitos Pass is admirably adapted for a successful defence for mounting, as a panel, and does not intend to use guerilla tactics.

All night long sensational reports came into this city from various points along the border, the most definite being from Naco, Ariz. CARRANZA MOVING. For some days reports have reached here from the border near Naco of heavy movements of Carranza troops, under General Calles. Early to-day it was ascertained that considerable numbers of these troops were showing increasing hostility toward Americans and might even espouse the cause of Villa. The United States military authorities were sufficiently aroused by these stories to rush reinforcements to the garrison at Naco.

The Courier has succeeded in securing what are perhaps the finest group photos of the 128th Battalion, including both bands, it may ever be possible to get. These will be published on Saturday, March 18th.

The grouping of the different units is exceptionally well done, and the officers and men show up well. In addition to publishing these pictures, a limited number will be printed on heavy litho paper suitable for mounting, as a panel, and will be sold unmounted for 10 cents each. The groups will not be ready until Thursday of this week, but proofs can be seen at The Courier Office, and orders for the pictures will be accepted at once.

COURIER'S DAILY CARTOON

GETTING HIS BACK UP.



BRUTAL MURDER

Is Charged in Detail Against Villa—Killed Husband and Wounded Wife.

By Special Wire to the Courier.

Chicago, March 14.—Passengers arriving here on a train that passed through Columbus, N.H., shortly after the Villa raid on that town, told to-day of the happenings during and immediately after the massacre. J. L. Randolph, Chicago, in speaking of his experiences at Columbus, said: "We passed through Columbus Saturday at noon. A woman was brought on the train with wounds through both legs. She said her name was Mrs. J. J. Moore and that her husband's body was in the baggage car. She asked me if I would look after her as far as El Paso, where she was going, and on the way she told her story."

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