

War News.

Messages Received Previous to 9 A.M.

FRENCH MAKE GAINS.

PARIS, April 5. The French gained ground north of Caillette Wood, northeast of Verdun, in the course of several engagements during the night, the War Office announced this afternoon. West of the Meuse there was no event of importance. Twenty mines, which were thrown into the Meuse at St. Mihiel by the Germans, were exploded by the French with no damage.

FRENCH VERDUN VICTORY.

PARIS, April 5. In yesterday's fighting around Verdun the Germans lost considerable ground, and again sustained heavy casualties, notwithstanding new formation of their attacking parties. At 3 p.m., after the Germans had been battered by several hundred tons of projectiles, a thin line of riflemen detached from Chaufer Wood, a little to the northwest of Douaumont. The Germans advanced by short bounds towards the French trenches situated about three hundred yards south of the village. A second and third line followed at equal distances with a small supporting and attacking column in the rear. This formation has been noticed during the last few days and is regarded by the French as proof that the Germans have been sorely punished in their previous assaults on serried ranks, but the charge proved ineffective. The first line of riflemen advanced to within fifty yards of the French trenches, and there had to drop to the ground under heavy blasts of shrapnel and sustained musketry fire. The second and third lines attempted to advance to the support of the first line, but were stopped far in the rear by machine gun fire. The Germans in the first line were in a most critical position; the shrapnel worked havoc among them; to charge was out of the question, and as long as they remained at the point at which they had advanced they were exposed to a devastating fire. The second and third lines were little better off, for they were in range of the French three-inch guns. The entire attacking force finally adopted the only move open, retreating under a raking fire to the wood. They left half their number on the field. At least three regiments took part in the attack. Chaufer Wood proved to be an insecure shelter—for the French artillery increasing its range, covered the entire area, demolishing the shelters and piling up German losses. The action of yesterday is regarded by military critics as of great significance, showing that the Germans, even with their new formation, are unable to escape the furious responses of French artillery that French positions, though they may be vulnerable at certain local and exposed points, cannot be shaken, and that the French counter-offensive is effective.

SMYRNA FORTS DESTROYED.

NEW YORK, April 5. A News Agency despatch from Athens to-day says, one of the Anglo-French squadrons has destroyed forts St. Zaki and St. George, at the entrance to Smyrna Harbor, quoting the newspaper *Nea Helles* as its authority.

ST. PIERRE BULLETIN.

PARIS, April 5. In Argonne a grenade struggle. In Fillefont sector we exploded two mines, which damaged the German trenches. West of the Meuse the night was rather quiet. East of the Meuse we attacked on several points, and advanced through Caillette Wood to Bayout. In Woivre heavy bombardment of Montaville and Chailillon sectors. The Germans dropped 22 mines in the river Meuse, north of St. Mihiel. These mines struck our nets and exploded, without doing the least damage. In Lorraine after a fierce bombardment of our Arracourt-St. Martin positions, the Germans launched several small infantry attacks along this front, but were thrown back on every point by our machine guns and artillery fire. In the Vosges a strong reconnoitering party, trying to reach our trenches southeast of Celles, was easily repulsed.

In the Verdun district our scouting planes were engaged in fourteen aerial duels yesterday, during which a German bi-motor plane was brought down near Hauts-Fourneaux pond. Another German plane fell near the Tilly wood. Finally, a third German machine fell headlong to the ground. All our pilots returned safely. During the night of the 3rd one of our bombing flotillas dropped fourteen shells on Nantillois station, and five on Domvillers bivouacs.

CHANCELLOR HOLLWEG'S SPEECH

BERLIN, April 5. Chancellor Von Bethmann Hollweg protested vigorously in the Reichstag to-day against the report that Germany, now or in the future, contemplated aggression against the United States. The Chancellor said that the latest offspring of a calumniating campaign, directed against us, is a report that we, after the end of the war, shall rush against the American Continent, and that we shall attempt to conquer Canada. This is the silliest of all imputations invented against us. Equally silly are the reports that we contemplate the acquisition of any territory on American soil, as in Brazil or in any American country whatsoever. We fight for our existence, and for the future of Germany, and not for space in a foreign country, are Germany's sons bleeding and dying on the battlefield. Everyone among us knows this, and it makes our hearts and nerves so strong—this moral force strengthens our will in order, not only to weather the storm, but also to achieve final victory. Discussing the attempts which he said were being made to sparve

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Germany, Hollweg continued: "I understood that in 1915 our enemies would not give up this hope, but I do not understand how cool heads, after the experiences of 1915, can cling to it. Our enemies forget that, thanks to the organizing powers of the whole nation, Germany is equal to the task of distribution of food supplies. The Chancellor indicated that any suggestions of peace on the basis of the destruction of Prussian militarism, make possible only one answer, the German sword. The Chancellor stated that if Germany's adversaries desired to continue the slaughter of men and the devastation of Europe, the guilt would be theirs, and that Germany would have to stand it as men.

Amid profound silence and the deep attention of the whole House, the Chancellor turned to the Polish problem and those of nationalities in general. He said, neither Germany nor Austria-Hungary intended to touch the Polish question, but the fate of battles brought them in contact with it, and now this problem stands before the world and needs to be solved.

Germany and Austria-Hungary must and will solve it. History will not admit that after such earthquakes, that things will ever become what they were before. After the war, there must be a new Poland. Formerly, Poland had been left in the hands of a Russian police agent, a man named Tshinovnik. Even the members of the Russian Duma frankly admitted that he could not return to the place, where Germans, Austrians and Poles had honestly labored in the interests of this unfortunate land. Asquith also mentions the principle of nationality. If he puts himself in the position of his unconquered and unconquerable adversary, can he really suppose that Germany ever shall, of her own free will, deliver into the hands of reactionary Russia the nations between the Baltic and the Volhynian swamps, who have been freed by her and by her allies? No matter, if they are Polish, Lithuanians or Latvians, or of the Baltic.

The Chancellor turned the subject to eventual conditions of peace. After brief reference to the entrance of Portugal into the war, he pointed out that in his speech of September 9th he

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

had declared his readiness to enter into the discussion of peace, but that then, as now, Germany's enemies declined. Let us suppose that I suggest to Asquith to sit down with me at a table and examine the possibilities of peace, he continued, and Asquith begins with a claim for the definite and complete destruction of Prussia's military power. The conversation would be ended before it began. To these peace conditions only one answer would be left. This answer our sword must give.

Our enemies wish to destroy united and free Germany, the Chancellor went on. They desire that Germany shall be again as weak as during the past centuries, a prey to all the lust of domination of her neighbors, the scapegoat of Europe, beaten back forever, a dominion of economic evolution, even after the war. That is what our enemies mean when they speak of definite destruction of Prussia's military power. And what is our intention and aim? This war is for us the creation of a Germany so firmly united, so strongly protected that no one ever will feel the temptation to annihilate us; that everyone in the world will concede us the right to the free exercise of our peaceful endeavors. This Germany, and not the destruction of other races, is what we wish. Our aim is the lasting rescue of the European continent, which is now shaken to its very foundation.

BRITISH VICTORY OVER THE TURKS.

LONDON, April 5. Victory for the British over the Turks on the Tigris below Kut-el-Amara, has been reported by General Lake, Commander of the British forces there. The Turkish entrenched position at Umme-el-Henna, was attacked and carried at 5 o'clock this morning by the Tigris Corps. General Lake telegraphed that operations were proceeding satisfactorily. Umme-el-Henna is on the Tigris River, about 20 miles below Kut-el-Amara, where the British force under General Townshend, is beleaguered.

AMERICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE CABLES WILSON.

PARIS, April 5. The American Chamber of Commerce in Paris, to-day sent the following cablegram to President Wilson: "In defiance of what the Declaration of Independence calls decent respect for the opinions of mankind; in violation of every principle of humanity, moral and legal; in the face of repeated admonitions, remonstrances and solemn warnings on the part of the United States, the German Government, like an assassin in the night, treacherously, and without notice, has again struck down unarmed merchant passenger ships, sending scores of helpless men, women and children to their destruction. On behalf of humanity, we demand that this intolerable situation shall cease. On behalf of our fellow-citizens, murdered and maimed on the Englishman and the Sussex, we protest against the continuance of diplomatic relations with a Government whose blood madness, ferocity and lawlessness have brought upon it the execration of the whole civilized world."

TAKEN TO YMUIDEN.

LONDON, April 5. The crew of the Norwegian steamship *Arena* of 1,109 tons, has been taken to Ymuiden by the trawler *Arctur*. A despatch from Ymuiden says that the *Arena* was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine.

IN MACEDONIA.

NEW YORK, April 5. An International News Service despatch from Athens to-day, says: The German allies on the Greek frontier have made preparations to attack the Anglo-French troops, and a drive into Greece may now be expected at any time, according to Bulgarian officers stationed at Monastir.

PROVED TO BE GERMAN.

NEW YORK, April 5. According to a London despatch to the International News Service, published here to-day, Walter H. Page, the American Ambassador to England announced to-day that analysis of the fragments of the torpedo found in the Channel liner *Sussex*, have proved conclusively that they were German. The fragments have been forwarded to Washington, it was also stated.

ZEPPELIN REPORTED HIT.

LONDON, April 5. That another Zeppelin, in addition to L-15, was hit in the recent raid on England, was the statement made by Harold J. Tennant in the Commons to-day. Tennant would not specify the place where the airship was hit, but said he had received knowledge of it through a carbon copy wireless message sent by the Commander of the Zeppelin, which was picked up on the ground.

COAL STRIKE.

KENSINGTON, Penn., April 5. Thirty-eight coal mines in the Allegheny and Kiskiminet Valleys, were closed to-day, because of a strike of eight thousand miners for recognition of the Union, which they recently joined. They want an eight-hour day and a conference with the operators to settle a number of important matters.

To whom it may concern: This is to certify that I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT myself as well as prescribed it in my practice where a liniment was required and have never failed to get the desired effect.

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