

BR. CRUISER REPORTED BADLY DAMAGED IN THE DARDANELLES

Regiment of Landstrum Mown Down by Fire of French Mitrailleuses

Germans Make Third Unsuccessful Attempt, North of Arras, to Recover Lost Ground, and in Region of Perthes Where Allies Brilliantly Maintain Superior Positions.

Paris, Mar. 17, via London, Mar. 18.—The War Office tonight made public the following official communication: "To the north of Arras, despite a third counter-attack delivered by the enemy during the night of March 16-17, we maintained ourselves in the trenches which we had captured on the height of Notre Dame De Lorette. "In the region of Albert, at Carnoy, violent fighting took place around the excavation, the sides of which we have consolidated. "In Champagne our successes have been brilliantly maintained, and the enemy, despite his efforts, has not succeeded in re-taking even a part of the ground conquered by us. "In the region of Perthes we have continued to make progress in the woods extending between Perthes and Souain. To the north of Perthes, despite three counter-attacks yesterday, which are of greater importance than the preceding communication indicated. In fact we have gained possession of the military crest on the west of Hill 196 on a length of 800

metres, and some ground to the south, 400 metres in depth. "This advance gives us not only the height, but command of all it overlooks on the northern side of the ridge, which extends from Perthes to Maisons. The enemy has felt the importance of this, because this morning he attempted to re-capture the lost ground. A most violent counter-attack was led by a regiment of the Landstrum, supported by the guards. The Germans were literally mown down by our mitrailleuses. The few survivors regained their trenches, pursued by our fire. "To sum up, all these fruitless attempts caused the enemy considerable losses. "In the Argonne, and in the region of Vanuols, there was a violent cannonade, but no infantry actions. All the gains previously made have been maintained. "At Bois Le Pretre some German contingents who had maintained themselves near our trenches in excavations caused by the explosion of March 15 have been definitely driven from them."

BRITISH GOVERNMENT WILL TAKE OVER CONTROL OF FACTORIES

Lloyd George Announces at Conference of Owners and Labor Leaders—Trade Union Restrictions Must be Relaxed.

London, Mar. 17.—The British government intends to take over control of the factories in England for the production of war material. This announcement was made today by David Lloyd George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, at a conference of various industries and the committee of Imperial Defence. "Recent battles have shown that the tremendous concentration of artillery fire recently—the greatest which has been witnessed upon any given front—ensured success, but has saved the lives of the soldiers who made the attack. Therefore, if the workmen and factory owners desire to see the country win, and are anxious to save the lives of the men, they must accelerate the output of munitions. "To assist in this the government has decided to take over the works, in doing so, the government proposes to impose a limitation on the profits, and to ask the men to relax trade union restrictions and put their whole strength into the work. "Must Be No Strikes or Lockouts. Before doing this, the Chancellor suggested, a complete understanding was desirable with the employers and workers. To the latter he proposed that with a view to preventing a diminution in production by disputes, no stoppage of work by strike or lockout should take place with respect to work for government purposes. In event of difficulties existing, which could not be settled directly by employers and men, the matter should be referred to an impartial tribunal appointed by the government, on which labor should be equally represented with the employers. "The Clyde workers, he said, had already taken a ballot in favor of the accepting the government's proposal that their dispute should be referred to arbitration, and in the meantime had returned to work. "As to trade union restrictions, which tended to diminish the output, the Chancellor asked that, while the war lasted they should be suspended, so far as they concerned semi-skilled and female labor, which had been usefully

employed in the French munition factories. In conclusion he asked for the cooperation of the labor leaders in dealing with the drink question, which was a most difficult one. In some districts this was very serious and, he declared, was gravely interfering with the amount of the output. "Another conference will be held tomorrow. "Labor Delegates Promise Support. Factory owners, labor leaders and representatives of the engineering, ship building, coal mining, transport and other industries, a member of the committee on Imperial Defence, naval and military officers of high rank, and other government officials, attended the meeting. "The conference was unique in history, at the same time being one of the most important meetings held since the beginning of the war. The first step decided upon was the appointment of a committee of seven, composed of labor officials and representatives of all the industries concerned to act in an advisory capacity to the government. The selecting of a man to head this great organization was tentatively discussed as was the remuneration the workmen should receive under the new arrangement. "The labor delegates promised the government their whole support."

WARNING TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

Peking, March 17.—Official information reached Peking today that the Russian and British ambassadors at Tokyo called upon Baron Takaaki Kato, Japanese foreign minister, on Saturday and informed him that if Japan persisted in pressing upon China demands beyond those contained in her original communication to the powers it would be difficult for Japan's allies to negotiate diplomatically with her in the future.

ANOTHER BRITISH STEAMER SENT TO THE BOTTOM BY GERMAN SUBMARINE U-28

THE LEEUWARDEN SUNK NEAR MAAS, HOLLAND, LIGHTSHIP—CREW OF 17 GIVEN 5 MINUTES TO ESCAPE—CONSTANTINOPLE REPORT SAYS BRITISH CRUISER HIT BY GUNS FROM TURKISH FORTS AND THREE MINE SWEEPERS SUNK.

London, March 17.—The British steamer Leeuwarden, bound from London for Harlingen, Holland, has been torpedoed by the German submarine U-28 four miles southeast of the Maas, Holland, Lightship, according to Reuter's Maasluis correspondent. "The crew of seventeen men were given five minutes to take to their small boats, which the submarine towed until a pilot steamer was met. The men were then transferred to the pilot boat, and landed at the Hook of Holland. "The Leeuwarden was a cross-channel steamer of 374 tons, and was owned by the Steam Navigation Company of London. "SUNK BY GUN FIRE. "Amsterdam, March 17, via London, March 18.—The steamer Leeuwarden was not torpedoed, but was sunk by the gun fire of submarine U-28, according to the Handelsblad Hook of Holland correspondent. "The correspondent adds that the Leeuwarden received a signal to stop by two shots from U-28, which had not been previously observed as she was in shelter behind the Maas Lightship. "THREE MINE SWEEPERS SUNK. "Dardanelles, March 14, via Constantinople and London, March 17.—The British met with a reverse today in an attempt to clear the Dardanelles of mines. They lost three mine clearing ships, and one sailing vessel. Considerable damage was inflicted to one British cruiser, under whose protection the operations were undertaken. The identity of this cruiser has not been established. "The British arrived well inside the entrance to the Dardanelles, off Kum Kale, at about 11 o'clock last night. The cruiser immediately began a heavy bombardment of the searchlight positions of the Turks. This was continued for some time. At three o'clock the mine-sweepers were spotted from shore. The Turkish gunners permitted them to come in close and then opened fire sinking the three mine-sweepers and damaging the cruiser. The sailing vessel had been sent into the mine field to take observations. She struck a mine and sank. "The cannonading was unusually heavy, and lasted until five o'clock in the morning. No further bombardment was undertaken today by the allied fleet. One warship entered the bay in the forenoon but withdrew shortly afterwards. "On March 8, 9 and 10 there was no bombardment. "London, Mar. 17, 11 p. m.—A casualty list issued by the Admiralty tonight discloses that in the fighting in the Dardanelles Saturday night the light cruiser Amethyst, which, according to an Athens despatch, made a dash through the Strait, as far as Nagara, had twenty-three men killed and nineteen men severely and eighteen men slightly wounded. "The battleship Ocean had two men killed, and the battleship Prince George two men wounded, while two trawlers between them had three men killed and two wounded."

Tariff Resolutions Go Through Committee

Finance Minister Announces a Number of Changes in Resolutions Providing for the Special Taxes.

Ottawa, Mar. 17.—Details as to expenditures made under the War Appropriation Act of last session for special exigencies arising out of the war were given in the House this afternoon by Hon. Mr. Coderre, secretary of state, in reply to a question by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. "The Finance Department had contributed \$50,000 toward the Belgian Relief Fund, and \$97,333 to the Hospital Canadian. The sum of \$8,000 extra had been expended in the office of the Governor-General's secretary for extra clerks, telegrams, postage, etc., connected with the war, while the Privy Council office had spent \$8,459 for telegrams and press despatches, and \$2,394 for clerical assistance and printing. The sum of \$6,978 was spent by the Secretary of State for the printing and distribution of documents relating to the war, as well as expenditures in connection with printing for the French National Relief Committee, the Belgian Relief Committee, the Belgian Relief Commission, and the Red Cross Society, bringing the total to \$7,978. "Extra expenditures in the Railways and Canals Department had been \$50,000. (Continued on page 2.)

CHASED BY THREE ENEMY SUBMARINES, BUT ELUDED THEM

Anchor Liner Cameronia With 5 Million Dollar Cargo Ran Blockade, but was Nearly Captured.

London, Mar. 17.—The Anchor Line steamer Cameronia, which arrived at Liverpool from New York, March 15, with a cargo valued at \$5,000,000, successfully ran the German submarine blockade. The vessel reports that she was chased by three German underwater boats on her voyage through the Irish Sea. "The first submarine came up only a few hundred yards away from the liner, but the Cameronia evaded her. Later two other submarines appeared one off each of the steamer's bows, but again the ship got away by her speed safely."

JUDGES CONTRIBUTE PART OF SALARIES TO SUPERANNUATION FUND

Ottawa, Mar. 17.—Mr. Edmond Froulx, member for Prescott, has given notice of a resolution in the Commons providing for an amendment to the judges act so as to abolish the present pension or retiring allowances and substitute a superannuation fund towards which the judges would contribute a percentage of their salaries.

GR. BRITAIN WILL ADHERE TO HER POLICY

United States Protest Will be Courteously Considered, but England Will Not Change her Purpose.

London, March 18.—"There can be no question that reasonable censoring of messages sent by American press correspondents in London, many of them English by birth and practically all of them English in their sympathies, has not only irritated America, but it has caused it naturally to be believed that things are not going well with us, and that there have been many disasters we are eager to hide," says the Daily Express, in an editorial headed: "Let Us Be Candid." "The corresponding interference with letters and cables from America," continued the Express, "makes it impossible for us to be sure that we have, to quote Viscount Bryce, 'a just and complete picture of public opinion in that country.' "There is no reason why the censor should be so inquisitorial as to inquire into America's real mind." "Regarding Sir Edward Grey's replies to the American notes the Express says: "We are determined to cut off Germany's supplies from America and all other neutral countries. America will, of course, protest. We shall consider her protest with all courtesy, but we shall not change our purpose. It is surely better to tell the truth."

BERLIN'S STORY OF OPERATIONS IN DARDANELLES

German Paper Says Only Minor Actions Have Taken Place in Past Few Days.

Berlin, Mar. 17 (by wireless to Sayville).—Among the items given out today for publication by the Overseas News Agency were the following: "A despatch from Constantinople to the Vossische Zeitung says only unimportant actions have been carried on against the Dardanelles forts in the past few days, and the attempt to remove the mines at the outer entrance have failed. "A despatch to the same newspaper from Athens says no earnest operations against Smyrna have been undertaken for two days. The Turkish troops landed on the hills around the city are estimated at 80,000 men. The correspondent says the batteries of Fort Dyo Adelphi hinder the fleets in making any attack. "An Athens despatch to a Milan newspaper asserts that up to March 13, eleven ships of the Anglo-French fleet have been towed into Lemnos Island, having sustained heavy damages by shots from the Dardanelles forts."

Bulgaria and Rumania May Intervene in War Together, is Report

Important Developments Expected as Result of Conference in Progress at Bulgarian Capital—News from East and West is Encouraging—Austrians Reported Defeated in Bukowina Battle.

London, March 17.—Sir Edward Grey's replies to the American notes on the use of neutral flags on British merchant vessels and the prohibition imposed upon foodstuffs destined for Germany, in which, for the first time, Great Britain distinctly announces her intention to "establish a blockade" have again brought the diplomatic question to the front. "The replies, which were published here with the American notes, contained no surprises, for beyond the use of the word "blockade," which heretofore has been the most part known, have been for the most part known. "The assurances that neutral shipping will be interfered with as little as possible, and that neither ships nor cargoes will be confiscated, it is felt there should go a long way towards meeting these American objections. "However, another protest is expected. Even these diplomatic questions, which so much depends, only momentarily distract attention from the battles on the eastern and western fronts the operations against the Dardanelles and the activity of German submarines which secured additional victims today. "English People Confident. "While Earl Kitchener, secretary for war, and other cabinet ministers and leaders are bending their energies towards increasing the output of war material and are encouraging recruiting, complete optimism prevails. "The victories of last week were gained only after heavy sacrifices, and that the casualty lists must increase in length as the war progresses is fully realized, but everybody in England believes when the time comes for the offensive there will be no turning back. "At present the armies of Belgium, Great Britain and France are fighting for the hills and other positions on the long front, which will be of the greatest advantage to the army holding them, when the advance begins. According to the French communication, the Belgians continue to improve their positions in Flanders, and the French, to the north of Arras and in Champagne have added eminences to their gains, which are of some importance. "The French and German official communications, however, are so contradictory that it is difficult to decide whether any change is being made generally in the dispositions of the two armies."

The optimism which pervades the western allies is shared by the Russians. "All the Petrograd correspondents of the London papers lead the public to believe that big events are impending. It is apparent that Russians again and not the Austrians, are on the move, particularly at Smolnik, on the River San, where it emerges from the Carpathians, while in Bukowina, according to unofficial despatches from Bucharest, the Austrians have been defeated in a battle which has been raging along the entire front. "In Northern Poland isolated actions are being fought from the Niemen River to Praznys, the big battle which was expected having apparently been called off, or postponed, by Field Marshal Von Hindenburg, who is thought to have attained his object when he extricated his forces from the forest of Augustowo. "The Russian Caucasian army is working along the coast of the Black Sea, and has taken the Turkish port of Archava and repulsed the attacks of the Turks, who are still operating on the fringe of Russian territory. "By publishing a casualty list tonight the British Admiralty confirmed the reports from Athens that the cruiser Amethyst made a dash into the Dardanelles and was struck by a number of shells. It is presumed here that Vice Admiral Carden sent the cruiser on this risky mission to unmask any concealed batteries which the Turks might have located along the Straits, and which the allied fleet has not destroyed when they bombarded the forts. "Naval experts say that the bows of the Amethyst could be cushioned so that she would receive no damage from coming into contact with mines, in his opinion her success proves that heavily armored ships could at the present time penetrate the Straits, as guns which could not sink a light protected cruiser would make little impression on battleships. "There is considerable speculation as to the negotiations which are reported to be taking place at Sofia, where the King of Bulgaria today received the ministers of the allies, the Rumanian minister and General Sir Arthur Paget, who is returning from a mission to Russia. The possibility of Bulgaria and Rumania simultaneously intervening in the war is suggested, the former accepting an offer which Greece declined."

CAVALRYMEN FROM CANADA WILL BE NEEDED

Recent Advices from England to that Effect—Send Infantry in Batches as Needed for Reinforcements.

Ottawa, March 17.—Although only some 4,000 men of the second contingent have as yet left Canada for the front, and although the units of the third contingent are not yet fully equipped and recruited at some of the mobilization centres, the Militia Department is already taking steps to gradually recruit for a further draft of reinforcements. The intention of the Militia Department is not to send over any further complete army division, but rather to forward infantry and other branches of the service in batches of several thousand men at a time, as reinforcements are called for, and as the men have completed training, and are ready to go to the front. "This process will be continued until at least fifty thousand men are on the firing line, with perhaps 100,000 more under arms in Canada, and kept in training ready for any call that may come. Commanding officers in each division have been asked to continue recruiting, so that all regiments may be kept up to full strength. There will be no general orders for a fourth contingent, as such, but there will be a steady process of adding to the available strength under training in Canada. "With the general advance of the Allies in France and the consequent heavy casualty lists and the need of more men for reinforcements, it is expected that there will be a fairly heavy draft from Canada during the next three or four months. The machinery of the Militia Department for raising and equipping new units for active service is now working very smoothly. "Recent advices received from England indicate that there will be need before long for a considerable portion of the ten or eleven thousand cavalry troops now under training throughout the Dominion. In the next draft which goes forward it is probable that the Canadian mounted rifles will be represented."

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