

THE WEATHER.
Maritime—Moderate west and southwest winds, fair and milder.

The Standard,

NEW BRUNSWICK, CANADA.

OPERA HOUSE
TODAY
Rossley English Musical Co.
"SANTA CLAUS AND THE FAIRY SWORD."

VOL. VIII. NO. 15. TEN PAGES. TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 11, 1916. PRICE TWO CENTS

FERCE THRUSTS AT NEW POSITIONS OF FRENCH, BUT THE LINE REMAINS UNBROKEN

ALLES DETERMINED TO SEE BELGIUM AS SHE WAS

Not the Picture of "New Belgium" Which German Chancellor Gave Reichstag Few Days Ago—All Laws of Humanity Have Been Strictly Adhered to in Measures Taken to Carry on War.

London, April 10 (10.35 p. m.)—On the occasion of a government reception to visiting French senators and deputies at Lancaster House tonight, Premier Asquith took the opportunity to reply to the speech recently delivered in the Reichstag by the Imperial German Chancellor, Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg. These remarks included Earl Kitchener, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Sir Edward Grey, J. Austen Chamberlain, Sir Walter Runciman, Lewis Harcourt, Viscount Bryce, A. J. Balfour and Lord Robert Cecil.

The Premier, in proposing the toast, "Our Guests," referred to Von Bethmann-Hollweg's claim to readiness on the part of Germany to negotiate peace and said:

"The German Chancellor wants us to assume the attitude of a defeated to a victorious adversary. But we are not defeated; we are not going to be defeated."

Reterring that the Allies were only prepared for peace on the terms of his declaration of November, 1914, Mr. Asquith proceeded to state that the chancellor first misquotes my language, then proceeds to distort its obvious meaning and intention. Great Britain and France entered the war, not to strangle Germany or wipe her off the map of Europe; not to destroy or mutilate her national life; certainly not to interfere with, to use the chancellor's language, the free exercise of her peaceful endeavors.

As a result of the war we intend to establish the principle that international problems must be handled by a military caste. That is what we mean by the destruction of the military domination of Prussia—nothing more, but nothing less."

Alluding to the fate of Serbia and Montenegro, following a similar fate suffered by Belgium, the premier said:

"We are in this struggle the champions not only of treaty rights but of the independent status and free development of weaker countries. In the circumstances cynicism could hardly go further than in the chancellor's claim that it is for Germany—of all powers—to insist, when peace comes, upon giving various races a chance of free evolution along the lines of their mother tongue and national individuality. Apparently this principle is to be applied, I suppose, on approved Prussian lines both to Poland and Belgium."

Contending that the Poles have had an illuminating experience of the German ideas of a free evolution of this kind, Mr. Asquith continued:

"The attempt to germanize Poland has been, for the last twenty years, at once the strenuous purpose and colossal failure of Prussian domestic policy. Nobody knows this better than the chancellor, for he has been one of its principal instruments."

"The wholesale strikes of Polish children against the attempt to force the employment of the German language; the barbarous forgings inflicted upon them, the arrest and imprisonment of their mothers," continued the premier, "form a black chapter, even in the annals of Prussian culture. It is with this record that the chancellor sheds tears over the fate of what he calls the long-suppressed Flemish race. I wonder what the Flemish race itself thinks of the prospect the chancellor opens out to it."

"The chancellor says that after the war there must be a new Belgium, which must not be a Franco-English vassal, but between whose people and the Germans, who burned their churches, pillaged their towns, trampled their liberties, there is to be in the future 'the collaboration of neighbors.' My answer is a very simple one. The Allies desire, and are determined to see once again the old Belgium, she must not be allowed to suffer permanently from the wicked invasion of her freedom and that which has been broken down must be repaired and restored."

Declaring that he would not waste words upon the imperial chancellor's "name and half-hearted attempt to justify the wholesale use of the submarine for the destruction of lives and property," the premier said:

"The Allies are prepared to justify the legality of all the measures they have taken as covered by the principles and spirit of international law applied to the developments of modern war. These have been carried out

FRENCH CURTAIN OF FIRE SWEEPS GERMANS BACK

New Divisions Thrown Against French Line Between Le Mort Homme and Cumieres, but to No Avail—Losses Heavy in Enemy's Ranks—Turkish Line in Mesopotamia Withstands British Drive.

Without pause the German Crown Prince, taking advantage of the evacuation of the Bethincourt salient by the French, and the occupation of that position by the Germans, has thrown several divisions against the new French line, but so far has been unable to break that line at any point.

The bombardment of the whole front west of the Meuse is of increasing intensity on both sides. The Germans, moving down along the Haucourt-Bethincourt line, attacked the French positions south of the Forges brook. Here they had to face the full fury of the French guns, which cost them heavy losses.

The French front along the strategic sector extending from Le Mort Homme to Cumieres remained unmoved, and further attempts to assault were arrested by the French curtain of fire.

The French still hold their positions in the Callette wood, which has been the scene of heavy fighting and against which German attacks are being directed daily.

The last remaining mine crater taken recently by the Germans from the British at St. Eloi has been re-captured by King George's men, who also were able in their attack, to establish themselves in the trenches running southwest from the crater.

On Russian Front.
From the Dvina river to the Lower Strips there has been sporadic fighting between the Russians and Germans. Considerable activity by the armies of both sides also has been shown. Near Komora, in the Pripet marsh region, a German attack, launched by the Russian fire, broke down under the Russian fire, while on the Lower Strips the Russians captured a German trench and held it against counter-attacks, inflicting heavy casualties on the Germans.

In Asiatic Turkey the Russians have penetrated to the region of Diarbek, Armenia, while in the district of Bitlis several Turkish attacks have been repulsed. South of Lake Urumiah the invaders are coming up with the Turkish main force.

The latest official report announcing that in engagements fought with large numbers of Kurds the Kurds were supported by regular Turkish infantry.

In Mesopotamia, the British, in their attempts to relieve their compatriots besieged at Kut-el-Amara, attempted to break the Turkish lines, but failed, according to a British official communication. The floods are still badly hampering the movements of the British. The Italians have penetrated advanced Austrian trenches on the Tonale road near Spresno, and have set on fire with their gas the town of Coldsasso, in the Sugana Valley, Vienna reports. Otherwise on the Austro-Italian front there have been only bombardments.

Six British and two neutral gunboats—one of the latter a Norwegian and the other Spanish—have met with disaster as the result of mines or torpedoes.

The British prime minister has explained what he means by "the destruction of the military domination of Prussia," saying "we intend to establish the principle that international problems must be handled by a free negotiation on equal terms between free peoples, and that this settlement shall no longer be hampered or swayed by the overwhelming dictation of a government controlled by a military caste."

Reports French Losses Heavy.
Berlin, April 9 (4 p. m.) via London.—The Associated Press learns that exceptionally heavy French losses are reported in connection with the German advance south of Haucourt, by which the Bavarian and Silesian troops now occupy the heights of the so-called Termitte Hill. The French losses within a few hours were increased by a counter-attack on the lost positions, which failed utterly.

The captured positions are more than 2,000 yards in width. They lie on the left bank of the Meuse, about two-thirds of a mile southward of Haucourt, and are a continuation of Heidet 217. The taking of these positions tends to straighten out the German line before Verdun, and is considered of great importance.

BRITISH RECOVER MINE CRATER WON BY ENEMY

By Night Attack at St. Eloi—Succeeded Also in Establishing Themselves in German Trenches Running Southwest from Captured Crater—Artillery Duelling at St. Eloi and Ypres.

London, April 10.—The British official communication issued tonight says:

"Last night at St. Eloi our troops attacked and captured the mine crater remaining in German hands, and by a further attack succeeded in establishing themselves in German trenches running southwest from the above crater."

"Today there has been artillery activity about La Boisselle, Angres, Vierstraat, St. Eloi and Ypres. There was some mining activity about La Boisselle, Rockincourt and Givenchy."

Bulletin—Paris, April 10, 10.40 p. m.—The battle around Verdun is proceeding with unabated fury. To the west of the Meuse a bombardment of increasing intensity is reported in the French official communication issued tonight. Fierce German attacks were delivered against the French front south of the Forges brook, but though the Germans suffered very serious losses the French line between Le Mort Homme and Cumieres remained unbroken.

The text of the statement says: "West of the Meuse the bombardment continued with increasing intensity during the course of the day. About midday the Germans launched an attack, debouching in the region of Haucourt-Bethincourt on our positions south of the Forges brook. Notwithstanding the violence of the assaults, which cost the enemy very serious losses, our line was not moved on the whole of our front of Le Mort Homme, Cumieres. Consecutive attempts to attack preceded by intense artillery preparations, were arrested by our curtain of fire."

"East of the Meuse Cote Du Poivre was very violently bombarded. The enemy at the end of the day attacked several times our positions in the Callette wood, but were everywhere repulsed."

Three Fokkers Brought Down.
"In the Woerue artillery activity was quite pronounced. Relative calm prevailed on the rest of the front."

"On April 8 one of our air pilots brought down, in the region of Verdun in the course of a combat a Fokker, which fell inside our lines near Esnes. On April 9 another Fokker was brought down by our special guns. The machine fell in the Woerue, within the German lines."

"A third Fokker came to earth within our lines in Champagne. The machine was intact, and the pilot was made prisoner. The same afternoon a German aeroplane flew over Nancy and dropped two bombs; the damage was slight."

The Belgian official communication reads: "During the course of the night a German detachment, after having succeeded in occupying a Belgian listening post, south of St. Georges, was immediately driven out by a counter-attack, leaving behind nine dead."

"During the day there was a considerable artillery activity, especially in the direction of Dixmude and to the south."

THE ELECTIONS

For full returns of yesterday's civic election primaries see page 10.

INSPECTION OF TROOPS AT CAMP SUSSEX

Fine Appearance and Efficiency of Men's Work Wined Praise from Gen. Bensusan and Col. McLean.

Special to The Standard.
Sussex, N. B., April 10.—A and B Companies of the 104th Battalion were inspected here this afternoon at three o'clock by Major General T. Bensusan, C. O. Military Division No. 6, who was accompanied by Col. H. H. McLean, C. O. of New Brunswick units and Major Jones, late of the 20th Battalion. The companies were drawn up in close formation on the parade grounds back of the armoury and gave a general salute on the arrival of the staff officers. The brass and pipe bands of the battalion were both in attendance. Lieut. Col. Fowler and company commanders put the men through various formations of drill and all the movements were executed in a particularly smart manner notwithstanding the fact that the parade ground was in very bad condition caused by yesterday's snow storm.

General Bensusan then inspected the companies separately and the men were put through various formations at his request. After the inspection General Bensusan expressed himself as being greatly pleased with the efficiency displayed by the officers and men of the battalion and was warm in praise of their work. He stated he had witnessed the work of colonial troops in England and troops all over Canada and he could safely say that the companies of the 104th Battalion which he had inspected in Fredericton, Woodstock and Sussex were the equal, if not superior, to any he had yet seen of a similar time in training. He felt from what he had seen that the 104th were now practically ready for overseas duty and believed that when they reached the front they would acquit themselves with ability and honor.

He highly complimented Lieut. Col. Fowler on the splendid appearance and efficiency of the battalion which he had the honor to command.

Col. McLean was also highly complimentary in his remarks regarding the good work of the men.

The inspection was witnessed by a large number of citizens. Gen. Bensusan visited the different quarters occupied by the troops and was much pleased with the accommodation afforded. The visiting officials are being entertained this evening at the officers mess.

EARL DERBY'S RESIGNATION IS ACCEPTED

As Head of Committee on Air Defenses—Lord Montague, Vice-Chairman Also Resigns.

London, April 11 (1.48 a. m.)—Premier Asquith has accepted the resignation of the Earl of Derby as chairman, and Lord Montague as vice-chairman of the Joint Naval and Military Board in control of the aerial service.

When the resignations of the Earl of Derby and Lord Montague were tendered last week it was said that they were dissatisfied with the limited powers of the Aerial Service Board, both desiring the centralization and coordination of the air services in a single department.

The Earl of Derby accepted the chairmanship of the board in February after the conclusion of his campaign to secure enlistments for the army. Recently the earl has been severely criticized because of the decision for the early calling of married men to the colors, the married men having contended that they were promised when they attested that all available single men would be called up first.

SIX FROM HOUSE OF COMMONS AND FOUR SENATORS LIKELY TO GO

Ottawa, April 10.—The Canadian branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association has been invited to send ten delegates to the meeting of the association in London next July as the guests of the British members. It is altogether probable that ten members of the Canadian parliament will arrange to go. According to the present plans these will include six members of the Commons and four members of the Senate. The arrangements are in the hands of Sir Herbert B. Ames.

GEN. HUGHES BACK IN OTTAWA ON THURSDAY

Expected He Will Be in His Place in Parliament Friday.

AN EXPOSURE OF GRIT PARTIZANSHIP.

Mr. Rogers shows how Public Service was Debased by Liberals—Prohibition Bill Again Before the House.

Special to The Standard.
Ottawa, April 10.—The announcement that the opposition wanted least to hear at the present time was made by Hon. Robert Rogers today in the House, namely, that General Sir Sam Hughes will be in his place in the House on Friday in all probability. The Liberals have been hoping that the Minister of Militia would remain away from the House and that the assertions and insinuations of Messrs. Kite and Carvell would go unanswered in the Commons, so that the country would have only one side of the case so far as statements on the floor of parliament are concerned. However, he will be here. His ship is nearing New York. He may arrive on Wednesday, but he is expected to reach here at least on Thursday and when he comes to Ottawa there will be a statement that will make some people sorry they spoke when they got his back turned.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier has not yet named his counsel for the investigation that has been ordered by Sir (Continued on page 2)

140TH BATTALION BAND FUND

The Band Fund Committee respectfully request that those friends who have signified their intention of contributing, do so within the next few days, as it is the committee's desire, by special effort, to complete the amount necessary this week.

Please communicate either with The Standard, Limited, direct, or with Mrs. J. B. Travers, Regent, New Brunswick Chapter, I. O. D. E.

Yesterday's contributions are herewith acknowledged:

Previously acknowledged	\$1,134.17
T. H. Bullock, City	5.00
J. Allie Gregory, City	5.00
W. B. Tennant, City	25.00
Mary F. McMurray, Fairville	.10
Mrs. Florence Long, Bloomfield, N. B.	1.00
Total	\$1,170.27