

# PETROGRAD REPORTS ITALY HAS SENT NOTE TO AUSTRIA WHICH IS ALMOST ULTIMATUM

## BRITISH MINES SPREAD TERROR IN ENEMY'S TRENCHES

### Fierce Attack by Enemy Repulsed — Tremendous Bombardment of Germans, Followed by Infantry Attacks Proves Futile — British Take Three Lines of Trenches.

Paris, April 22.—An official eye-witness, describing the operations by which the French are menacing the German positions in the wedge of St. Mihiel, says:

"All the Allys woods, which constituted a strong and well fortified support for the Germans, is now entirely in French hands, conquered, for the most part, by troops from the centre of France, after several days of systematic preparations by a heavy fire from three-inch and big guns and by aerial torpedoes.

"At certain points the Germans had constructed in front of moats, twelve yards wide, spiked barriers extending about six feet above the level of the earth, surrounded by barbed wire entanglements which were so intricate as to make them impervious to any tools.

"A concentration of artillery fire opened large breaches in this defense; parapets were sent crashing to the ground, and dismembered bodies were blown into the air above the clouds of smoke. The earth was strewn with overturned trees and branches.

### Mines Spread Terror in German Trenches

"After five hours' intense fire, five mines, laid under a parapet adjacent to the principal fort holding the position, exploded, annihilating the garrison and spreading panic in the trenches.

"An attack with fixed bayonets then began in three lines, preceded by a detachment with hand grenades. Engineers followed with little bridges which had been prepared in advance to facilitate the passage over the network of trenches. The order had been given not to stop in any trench, but to pass over and take the enemy in the rear.

"Three lines of trenches were thus cleared of the Germans. Those who sought refuge in the underground shelters perished from suffocation, through the collapse of the entire earthworks.

"Towards three o'clock on April 5th the enemy attempted to counter-attack supported by a heavy artillery fire, which was neutralized by our batteries. Our attack was renewed the following day, and developed into a furious hand-to-hand struggle with grenades and the bayonet in the narrow lines of trenches. The enemy opposed with such resistance that the order was given to evacuate part of the ground that had been gained. This was then bombarded until the enemy was obliged to retire. We then held the three main line trenches of the 'Ally' woods.

"The enemy's losses were heavy. We counted two hundred dead on the evening of the 5th, and on the evening of the 6th we found the dead piled in three rows.

"During the seventh and eighth, we repulsed eight counter-attacks. The enemy succeeded in entering one trench, but was unable to hold it. Of the Allys woods there remained nothing but a few backed trunks, and not an inch of ground in it that had not been turned up by explosives. In the strange chaos, stones, corpses and a debris of limbs lay mingled.

20,000 Shells in 90 Minutes.

"At 5.30 o'clock, on April 8, an intensive bombardment by the enemy was begun. In ninety minutes upon this corner of the woods, over a front of from 350 to 400 yards deep, twenty thousand shells were fired; they included all calibres, from four to eight inch. The entire hill disappeared in a cloud of smoke; all communications were cut during this time, and when the fire ceased many men were mentally demoralized. They had to be removed, and required several days for recovery.

"Again, on April 10, the position in Allys woods was subjected to a bombardment. Six German companies, besides the garrison in the fort, were annihilated in these engagements."

## OFFICIAL REPORTS

### FRANCE

Paris, via London, April 22.—The following official statement was issued tonight by the French war office:

"Near Langemark, to the north of Ypres, the British have repulsed two attacks, at Hill No. 60, near Zwarteleit, German counter-attacks whose violence seems explicable by the desire to repair the defeat that has been denied by the official communications of the Imperial general staff, have definitely failed. The losses of the enemy are higher than the figures indicated yesterday.

"In the sector of Rheims there has been an artillery duel.

"In the Argonne, at Bagatelle, a German attack of no great importance was repulsed. Near St. Mihiel, in the forest of Apremont, we carried by assault two successive lines of trenches at a place called 'The Cow's' which formed in our positions a salient that seriously embarrassed us. A very large number of German dead were left on the ground. We took fifty prisoners.

"In Alsace we have continued to make progress on both banks of the Fecht."

### RUSSIA

Petrograd, April 22, via London 7.40 p. m.—The Russian War Department today issued the following statement:

"In the Carpathians during the day of April 20, and the night of April 21, the Austrians attempted to make attacks on our positions on Telepoch.

"In the Bukovina front the enemy's resistance was repulsed by our counter-attacks at the point of the bayonet. The enemy after suffering heavy losses fell back on his positions.

"In the other sectors of our front there has been nothing in general except the customary rifle and artillery fire at various places."

### AUSTRIA

Vienna, via London, April 22.—The following official communication was issued tonight:

"In Russian Poland and Western Galicia isolated artillery engagements are reported.

"On the Carpathians fresh attacks against our positions on both sides of the Uzsak Pass were repulsed. In these violent attacks, which were stopped partly by our artillery and partly by counter-attacks by our infantry, the enemy suffered heavy losses before our positions at the top of the Pass, which was attacked several times. Over four hundred Russian dead were left, while twelve hundred Russians were captured.

### COMMANDER OF U. S. SUBMARINE DISABLED IN HONOLULU HARBOR.



Alfred Louis Ede is the young lieutenant who commanded the United States submarine P14, which was disabled in the harbor of Honolulu. He had been in charge of her since July 4, 1914. Lieutenant Ede was born at Reno, Nev., on July 4, 1887, and was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1909. He has had about six years of sea service, most of which was with vessels of the Pacific fleet. He was recently married. His wife is at Honolulu.

## Defeat of Turks at Shaida More Complete Than at First Believed

London, April 22.—The following official communication was issued this evening:

"The latest telegrams from the Persian Gulf show that the defeat of the Turks at Shaida was even more complete than had been hoped. Not only have they abandoned their motor cars and gun and ammunition wagons, but independent reports show that their

## DEFENSIVE ALLIANCE BETWEEN ITALY AND ROUMANIA?

Rome, via Paris, April 22.—A report has been received from Petrograd today to the effect that Italy has sent a note to Austria which virtually amounted to an ultimatum.

The note is said to embody the minimum term upon which Italy will consent to conclude an agreement with Austria. It is impossible to confirm this report here.

General opinion in Rome is that an agreement may still be reached. Nevertheless, military preparations are being continued with the greatest energy along the frontier, where Austria is concentrating troops.

### AUSTRIAN AIRSHIP BUSY ALONG FRONTIER.

Rome, April 22, via Paris.—Word has been received from Ancona that an Austrian aeroplane was seen last night scouting the Italian coast, along the Adriatic Sea. The aeroplane was equipped with strong searchlights. The authorities are attempting to identify the aeroplane.

### Italian-Roumania Alliance.

Copenhagen, April 22, via London, April 23.—An Italian correspondent of the National Tidende sends to his newspaper an interview had at San Remo, with a former Roumanian minister. The minister is quoted as having said that Roumania demanded certain concessions of territory from Austria in return for remaining neutral in the war, but that Austria refused to agree.

The minister, according to the respondent, added that there exists a defensive alliance between Roumania and Italy, and that Italy would not accept any offer from Austria without having received the sanction of Roumania.

## APPRECIATION OF FRENCH IN WAR IS OFFERED IN ITALY

M. Paul Scarfoglio Corrects Impressions in His Own Country With Regard to France.

Paris, France, April 21.—The Matin of Naples has published a long and appreciative article on the power of resistance which France has shown during the eight months of the war. The author of the article is M. Paul Scarfoglio, a son of the editor of the paper, who has only recently returned to his own country, after having witnessed the French mobilization and the events of the following months.

It appears that he was struck to find in Italy an erroneous impression with regard to France, an impression produced probably by the widespread campaign of German propaganda which finds its interest in representing the resisting powers of France as small. M. Paul Scarfoglio contradicts this impression by recounting his own experience. He states that from the very first day of the war, the French people showed the same admirable qualities of self-sabotage, cheerfulness and heroism, and remarks that many countries would give much to have the certitude of being able to sustain an effort like that put forward by France against Germany from Charleroi to the Yser.

M. Scarfoglio goes on to speak of the appearance of Paris which, he says, since December has resumed its usual busy and cheerful appearance. Touching on the commercial and economic condition of the country, he says that many of the factories are paying their workmen away at the front their full wages, while other commercial houses are paying them half. The food prices have not risen to an excessive extent, and the number of charitable organizations formed and supported by the country, he says, has alleviated the distress unavoidably occasioned by war.

M. Scarfoglio ends his article by assuring his countrymen that France has perfect confidence in the ultimate result of the struggle, a confidence which has been strengthened lately by the developments in the near east.

A. A. McCloskey, of St. John, is at the Barker House.

A. Grass, of St. John, superintendent of railway mail service, is at the Barker House.—Frederick Gleason.

## TEDDY ADMITS SHADY EYE ON GOVERNORSHIP

### Verbally and in Writing Discussed with "Bosses" Question of Securing the Nomination.

Syracuse, N. Y., April 22.—Theodore Roosevelt, former president of the United States, spent five hours under cross-examination in the Supreme Court here today. He admitted, without hesitation, that he had verbally and in writing discussed with "Bosses" the question of securing the nomination for governor of the State of New York.

He identified as being his, a letter he wrote to Lemuel B. Quigg, of New York, a Republican leader, and now a delegate to the State Constitutional Convention, in which he acquiesced in Quigg's assurances to former United States Senator Thomas C. Platt, that he would, in the event of his election, respect the Senator's position as head of the Republican party, and would "consult with him freely and fully on all important matters."

He testified that he did confer with Mr. Platt, the so-called "easy boss," but, he added, he did so with regard to the interests of the party, with a genuine desire to keep the Republican party together, and minimize "the centrifugal influences" within that party and prevent it from flying asunder.

The Colonel stepped from the stand at the end of the day, amid roars of laughter he had caused. He had been answering questions, and incidentally asking a few of the attorney cross-examining him, about Mr. Platt's opposition to a bill in the New York Legislature providing for a tax upon franchisees. The witness told how he had finally secured the passage of the bill against the wishes of Mr. Platt and other leaders of the Republican organization. Then he was asked whether, upon the final passage of the bill, which caused the break between himself and Senator Platt, he had sent to the Senator in Washington a telegram containing nothing but the two words "three cheers."

"I don't remember the telegram," the Colonel solemnly replied. Then he made a grimace, smiled, shrugged his thigh with his open hand, and added: "But it is characteristic."

On several occasions Col. Roosevelt was more cross-examined than being cross-examined. His eyes sparkling behind his glasses, he would snap out a monosyllabic answer to a question put to him, then proceed to make a statement upon his own account, and finally conclude with a query to William Irvin, chief counsel for William Barnes, who is suing to recover \$50,000 from Col. Roosevelt for alleged libel. And Mr. Irvin nearly always replied to the questions of the witness before resuming his examination.

The Colonel remarked during the day that he believed he had written 150,000 letters upon various subjects while he was governor and president. This was only the first day of Col. Roosevelt's cross-examination. He will resume the stand again tomorrow.

assurance that the signatories are at one with their French and Belgian comrades in their determination to free France and Belgium from the yoke of the ravaged territories, and to put an end, once and for all, to the menace of militarism. It is signed by: George J. Wardle, Will Thorne, James Parker, J. E. Sutton, William Adams, F. W. Gault, J. R. Clynes, Robert Toothill, John Williams, J. H. Thomas, F. Hall, Alex. Wilkie, Arthur Henderson, C. W. Bowerman, Stephen Walsh, Walter Hudson, Charles Duncan, George N. Barnes, George H. Roberts, Will Crooks, John Dodge, W. Tyson Wilson, James O'Grady, John W. Taylor, John Wadsworth, Albert Stanley, Thomas Richards.

## MEMORIAL SENT TO BELGIAN AND FRENCH PEOPLE

### Labor Leaders in Britain Express Sympathy with Workers in Effort to Repel Invasion.

London, April 24.—A number of members of the Labor party have signed a memorial expressing sympathy with the French and Belgian peoples. In a letter to M. Louquet, the French Socialist deputy, enclosing the memorial, George J. Wardle, M. P., writes:

"I enclose you a statement signed by a number of members of the Labor party in the House of Commons, which expresses their views in regard to the present war and their feelings toward the French and Belgian peoples. This is not an official pronouncement of the party, but it gives expression to the opinions of the signatories and is at your service for publication.

A similar letter, with a copy of the memorial, has been sent by Mr. Wardle to M. Vandervelde, the Belgian Socialist leader. The memorial is as follows:

"To the workers of France and Belgium—We, the undersigned members of the Labor party in the British House of Commons, tender our heartfelt sympathy to you, our French and Belgian comrades, in your heroic struggle to repel the invasion of your countries by Germany.

"We recognize that you are not only defending your own national liberties, but that you are also fighting for the freedom of the whole of Europe against the domination of despotic militarism. We are filled with the deepest admiration for the courage and devotion you are displaying . . . and our feelings are shared by the mass of the organized workers of Great Britain.

"Hundreds of thousands of trade unionists . . . have voluntarily joined the army which has been raised in the United Kingdom to assist the French and Belgian cause. We have supported every measure for making this voluntary army a great and powerful instrument for the defense of democracy and civilization against the forces of autocracy and despotism."

The statement concludes with the

## CLEARNS THE HEAD, OPENS THE NOSTRILS STOPS SNEEZING CURES CATARRH

You Get Instant Relief by Inhaling the Soothing Vapor "Catarrhoneze."

Catarrh is bound to come with this weather. Slight colds become more offensive and stinging every day. The inflammation extends further into the head. Soon the ears begin to buzz and ring. The head aches, the eyes pain dreadfully, the nose gets plugged up and the throat the patient finds it difficult to breathe through the mouth. Viscid secretions are forced back into the throat, requiring a great deal of coughing to keep the air passages free. Finally this foul matter finds its way into the stomach, causing dyspepsia and general ill-health. By this time the patient has SYSTEMATIC CATARRH, which saps strength, depletes

the vital energies till consumption is the unhappy result.

There isn't the slightest use in trying to cure this condition with tablets, snuff or spray. Such treatments are wholly inadequate. You must employ Catarrhoneze, the only remedy that possesses power to kill the germs of Catarrh. The healing vapor of Catarrhoneze is carried by the air you breathe to the most minute cells of the nose, throat, bronchial tubes and lungs. Its antiseptic medication goes everywhere that air can go. No case is too chronic, no person too old—everybody that has catarrh of any kind can be cured by this grand treatment which is endorsed by thousands of physicians throughout America, who say: "The only way to permanently get rid of Catarrh is to use Catarrhoneze."

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Flowers, the smartest of the season's colorings.  
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Black, White and Colored Corded Ribbons in all the different widths.  
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Special Prices Throughout for Today and Tomorrow

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## HERE IS A REAL STAR AND SHE'S ONLY ELEVEN WAS WELL KNOWN NEWSPAPER EDITOR



VIVIAN TOBIN AS ALICE IN "ALICE IN WONDERLAND," BOOTH THEATRE.

Eleven years old, but a full fledged star, is little Vivian Tobin, for she is the Alice in "Alice in Wonderland," now playing in New York. She looks like only a half portion of a star, but hear her deliver her lines—and it is an immensely long role—and you will quickly realize that she is much bigger intellectually than physically. Vivian comes of a theatrical family. But despite this she is not the least bit staid; instead, she is a lovable child and one who promises some day to be a full grown star.

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And Continuous Vaudeville

### ALL NEW PROGRAM

2 Hours of Music, Comedy and Novelties

POPULAR PRICES Over 500 Seats at 25c

Evening Shows End at 9 o'clock — Start at 6.50 and 8

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James Fleming Wilson's Splendid Story Ends Today

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Late Songs Novel Dances HATHEWAY & MACK Late With Low Field

Big Four Reel Bill! Festival Orchestra!

Four-Part Biograph "UNDER THE GASLIGHT" NEXT MONDAY

Claiming Brothers REVOLVING LADDER ACT

Monster Saturday Matinee for the Children!

## BRONCHITIS If Neglected Will Surely Turn into PNEUMONIA.

Bronchitis comes from a neglected cold. It starts with a short, painful dry cough, accompanied with rapid wheezing, and a feeling of oppression or tightness through the chest. At first the expectoration is of a light color, but soon becomes copious and of purulent character.

You have, no doubt, wakened up in the morning and have had to cough half a dozen times before you could raise the phlegm from your bronchial tubes, and when you do succeed in doing so you find that it is of yellowish or greenish color, and you get some relief, right away. When this happens to you, you may rest assured that you have a touch of bronchitis, and if not cured immediately it will sooner or later develop into pneumonia or some other more serious trouble.

Cure the cold, and thereby prevent bronchitis and pneumonia taking a hold on your system.

This can be quickly done by the use of

### DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP.

Mrs. Rebecca Hove, Mahone Bay, N.B., writes: "My little boy, aged six, was always troubled with bronchitis, and when he had whooping cough he was worse. Doctors advised us to use Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. It gave him instant relief, and positively cured him."

Price, 25c and 50c. Manufactured only by The T. Millburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

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London, April 22.—The results of the day have been most satisfying. "The Jews are the House of Commons," says the House of Commons. "The Jews are the House of Commons," says the House of Commons. "The Jews are the House of Commons," says the House of Commons.

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