

The St. John Standard

VOL. VIII. NO. 304

SIXTEEN PAGES.

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 24, 1917.

WEATHER—SHOWERY

PRICE TWO CENTS

UNITED STATES IN WORLD WAR FRENCH ARMY HOLDS BACK HUNS BRITISH ALSO REPEL ATTACKS

VALIANT ARMY OF FRANCE REPELS HUNS

Gen. Nivelle's Forces Push Back German Hordes Between One Mile and a Quarter and Two Miles, and Have Also Gained Additional Ground on Heights Northeast of Tergnier, Overlooking Valley of the Oise --- Hun Attacks Near Thil, Northwest of Rheims, Repulsed.

BRITISH HOLD GROUND ALL ALONG LINE FROM BEAURAIN TO ETRAILLERS, NOTWITHSTANDING SEVERE WEATHER—THE BRITISH ARMY MAKES FURTHER PROGRESS IN REGION OF CROISILLES AND ECOIST—GERMAN ARMY MAKING TERRIFIC STRUGGLE TO HOLD ST. QUENTIN.

Paris, Mar. 23.—The French forces operating to the northeast of the St. Quentin Canal have pushed the Germans between one and a quarter and two miles and also have gained additional ground on the heights northeast of Tergnier, overlooking the Oise Valley, according to the French official communication issued tonight. Two German attacks near Thil, northwest of Rheims, were repulsed.

The communication says: "Between the Somme and the Oise in the course of the day our troops carried out with decision a spirited offensive, which was completely successful. The enemy, despite stubborn resistance, was pushed back on a large front for distances varying between two and four kilometers, to the northeast of the canal of St. Quentin.

La Fere Under Water.
"To the northeast of Tergnier our detachments have pushed ahead on the height immediately overlooking the Oise Valley. In this region the Germans have resorted to inundations. The city of La Fere is under water. "To the south of the Oise we have continued our crossing of the Ailette on the Solonsours our troops fought for and realized considerable progress toward Margival.

"To the northwest of Rheims the Germans carried out against our trenches before Thil two attacks which failed under the curtain fire of our machine guns. The losses of the enemy have been serious, judging from the bodies of men abandoned within our wire entanglement.

"Along the rest of the front the day has been comparatively quiet. "Aviations: Today our anti-aircraft guns brought down a German airplane which fell within our lines near Dieulouard."

Bombardments Near Dixmude.
"In the region to the north of Dixmude the day has been characterized by frequent bombardments of varying intensity.

"Orient: Various engagements have taken place to the north of Monastir (Serbia) for the possession of Hill 1248, which ultimately remained in our hands, despite repeated attacks by the Germans and Bulgarians.

"On a whole, including the figures given in the preceding communication we have captured in this region up to March 21, eleven machine guns, two trench guns, twenty-four officers and 1770 men. During the same period three enemy airplanes were brought down by the British, whose very active airplanes also have bombarded railway stations and enemy artillery parks.

"Policing operations, made necessary by the exactions of Greek insurgent bands in the neutral zone have enabled us to scatter several bands in the region of Kipurogo, and to seize a great number of rifles and cartridges which had been concealed."

British Hold Positions.
London, Mar. 23.—Encounters between British patrols and German detachments have occurred along the general line from Beaumont to Etroulers, near the center of the line German counter-attacks, the statement adds, were driven off and the British positions were maintained. British troops made further progress in the region of Croisilles and Ecoist, southeast of Arras, says the statement, the text of which follows:

"In the area of our advance encounters between our patrols and hostile detachments of some strength have occurred at a number of points along

the general line, Etroulers-Baumetz-Les-Cambrai-Beaurains. During the day enemy counter-attacks near Aimecourt-Le-Bas, Baumetz-Les-Cambrai and Vracourt were driven off, after fighting. Our positions were maintained, and we took a few prisoners. Our troops made further progress in the neighborhood of Ecoist and Croisilles.

Successful Raid.
"We carried out a successful raid this morning east of Arras. The enemy blew up a large mine last night north of Neuville St. Vaast, but no damage was reported. Our artillery bombarded the enemy's trenches southeast of Loos and east of Vermelles with good effect."

PUBLIC LECTURE.
On Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock Mr. Hugh Hamilton, of Moncton, will deliver a lecture in the Assembly Hall of the Y. M. C. I., Cliff street.

Subject:—Voice, Past and Present. Mr. Hamilton is an able and pleasing lecturer, and his services have been very much appreciated in the central and northern portions of the province. It is expected a large audience will greet him Sunday afternoon.

UNDER THE BAN.
Ottawa, Mar. 23.—The following publications have been barred from circulation in Canada under the censorship regulations:

America, a Russianian publication of New York; the Leader of San Francisco; the Westliche of St. Louis, Mo.; Der Amerikaner of New York; the Germania Kalender of Milwaukee; Why Germany Will Win the War, by Geo. Humphrey; the War Plotters of Wall Street, and the Chronika Svitovoi Viny of Philadelphia.

Good Month For Harbor.
All indications point to a record month for harbor receipts for March of this year. The sailings will not be as numerous as they were in the same month last year, but the inward freights are much heavier this year, which accounts for the increased revenue. The receipts are already more than \$10,000 greater than for the same time last year and this month will further swell that total.

London, March 23.—A Renter dispatch from Petrograd says the Holy Synod has resolved to address a message to the "Children of the Orthodox Church," declaring that the revolution was due to the hand of God inasmuch as "He holds the fate of kingdoms and peoples in His hands." It will exhort the Orthodox to obey the new government and fulfill their duties as Christian children. The messages will be read Sunday in all churches and monasteries in the empire.

MANY KILLED IN TERRIBLE U.S. STORM

New Albany, Ind., March 23.—Between twenty-five and fifty persons were killed, and probably 100 or more were injured by a storm which late today swept over New Albany, demolishing scores of residences and several industrial plants.

Twenty-five bodies are known to have been recovered, and it is expected this number will be materially increased when all the debris of wrecked buildings has been cleared away.

The lighting system for the residence section of the city was put out of commission by the storm, and the work of rescue is proceeding slowly and with difficulty.

In addition to the bodies taken to undertaking establishments there were reports of others that were taken to private homes.

FORMAL DECLARATION OF WAR ON APRIL 2

Washington, Mar. 23.—In answer to a question as to his opinion regarding the present status of relations between the United States and Germany, Senator Lodge said:

"I am clearly of the opinion that we are now, and have been for some time past, in a state of direly to the action of Germany."

"When Congress meets on April 2 it will be its duty, in my judgment, to declare war against Germany, because in no other way can the rights of American citizens be protected, our national independence maintained, and the future peace and security of the United States assured."

the shipment of twenty-five cartons of lumber and pulp daily," said Mr. McLean. "There is a ready demand for lumber and pulp in the American market and satisfactory prices prevail. Of course the cost of operation has materially increased, but generally speaking the prospects are bright for a busy year."

Mr. McLean stated that the curtailment of the passenger service had served to relieve to a considerable extent the congestion of freight. He expressed himself as enthusiastic over the future of Bathurst and said that his company contemplated the manufacture of paper on an extensive scale, but was not prepared to make an announcement at the present time concerning the opening of their paper plant.

Mr. McLean leaves for Moncton this morning en route to his home in Bathurst.

London, Mar. 22.—Another of Germany's best military aviators, Fritz Mannschott has been killed in an air fight on the western front, according to a Berlin despatch, transmitted by the Exchange Telegraph correspondent at the Hague.

UNITED STATES AT WAR WITH GERMANY

Formal Declaration Will be Made on April 2---Regretfully, Washington States, Republic is Obligated to Take Drastic Action---Probably U. S. Will Not be Able to Send Army Abroad.

MEXICO AND THE BLUNDERERS

Germany's Clumsy Plots Against America—Twenty Years of Mean Intrigue.

Mexico, Mar. 23.—The present disclosures with regard to German intrigues in Mexico do not come as a surprise to any student who has followed the course of German diplomacy in American politics. Ever since those memorable days of the Spanish-American war, when the German attempt to impede Admiral Dewey at Manila was countered by the British naval authorities and it became clear to Germany that Britain would stand by the United States if any attempt were made by a European Power to infringe the Monroe doctrine, Germany has tried hard to provoke war between the United States and the Latin-American republics.

At that time Germany saw an opportunity of seizing Venezuela, Northern Brazil, and Colombia while America was embroiled with Spain both in Cuba and the Philippines. It was only the British attitude that prevented the attempt being made, and German policy received such a setback that an entirely new diplomatic scheme had to be developed. In order to favor the market for German in place of American goods, Teutonic diplomacy fostered the elements of doubt and hatred that existed between the great northern republic and the smaller Latin-American nations.

Insidious Work.
The United States was represented to the smaller nations as a predatory Power—the armed Colossus of the north. Whenever points of friction arose German diplomacy and organization were centered on increasing the trouble. Her whole attitude was that of a mischief-maker, and her whole design was to embarrass and thwart a Power with whom she wall nominally on the best of terms. Whenever friction arose about Central or South American matters Germany was always to be found making the trouble worse.

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MEASURES DECIDED UPON ARE MILITARY, NAVAL INDUSTRIAL AND FINANCIAL—REPUBLIC WILL USE NAVY TO CONVOY SHIPS OF THE ENTENTE—ARMY PLANS FULLY DRAWN.

Washington, March 23.—The American government has decided upon sweeping measures to be put into effect following the expected declaration by congress soon after it meets, April 2, that a state of war exists between the United States and Germany.

Fully appreciating Germany's policy of acting in war first and talking afterwards, the government has determined to provide against every possible emergency.

Broad questions involved were discussed today at a long cabinet meeting to which heads of departments carried reports on preparations already made and others contemplated. Details are being taken up between President Wilson and the individual cabinet members.

With Regret.
Regretfully the government apparently has decided that since Germany is making war upon the United States through ruthless killing of Americans and destruction of their ships, the issue must be met with steps much more far reaching than mere attempts to protect individual merchant craft.

If anything is ahead to prevent this it is not now foreseen. Once a state of war is declared to exist, aggressive measures are expected to be taken. As outlined after today's cabinet meeting, the preparations of the government are not to be for a short war, or a war marked by halfway measures. Nothing is to be taken for granted. A complete programme has been prepared, so that everything done will be carried out in systematic and orderly manner.

The exact measure of American participation in the war is not expected to be revealed until after the president addresses congress, and until public sentiment crystallizes.

No Political Alliance.
So far as is known no political alliance with the Entente allies is contemplated, although military, as well as naval, co-operation is possible, and both money and supplies for the Allies.

The president has not yet written his address to congress, although he has given it preliminary consideration and has a general idea of what he will propose. He is expected to be specific and to make clear that the American government and people have no quarrel with the German people, but cannot tolerate the acts of the German government.

Whether an army will be sent abroad is one of the questions to be left to the future. It would take many months to train an army for such service, and many things may happen in that period. But this possibility is being taken into consideration, and the government proposes to be ready for it as soon as practicable.

Formal Declaration April 2.
Detailed plans requiring congressional action are expected to be complete when congress meets, April 2. Prior to that time the Democratic and Republican leaders of the senate and house will be here, and will hold conferences with the president and speakers of their cabinet.

Speaker Clarke and Representative Kitchin returned to Washington today from the south.

The council of national defense and its advisory committee have been called to meet tomorrow morning. This council, with the advisory committee of men prominent in almost every line of endeavor, is expected to play an important part in the conduct of actual warfare. Through it and through individuals and organizations, many profers of help and co-operation have come from all parts of the country.

Measures Decided Upon.
The measures decided upon are military, naval, industrial and financial. They are understood to be most comprehensive. All are receiving the personal attention of the president.

The army plans have been fully drawn and a portion of them may become evident at any time. Some are contingent upon action by Congress. Their first object will be to fully protect the United States against any contingency.

The navy programme, aside from the actual movements of existing vessels of all classes just as rapidly as the resources of the nation will permit, and the manning of them as fast as they are constructed. Secretary Daniels will confer with private builders tomorrow.

"The industrial plans now being coordinated by the council of national defense, include the mobilization of skilled and unskilled labor for the manufacture of munitions in as large quantities as possible, and also for the continuance of all necessary industries. Secretary Wilson in co-operation with the council of national defense, has these plans well under way.

Will Furnish Funds.
Just how much money will be asked of congress has not been revealed. A movement is well under way for furnishing the Entente Allies with an enormous loan, either in the form of credits or money. It also is understood that the supply of munitions for the Allies will be augmented, rather than diminished.

METROPOLITANS AHEAD.
Seattle, March 23.—The Seattle Metropolitans took the lead in the world's series here tonight by defeating Les Canadiens of Montreal four to one.

NEW BATHURST KRAFT PLANT IN OPERATION

Angus McLean Tells of Development of Lumber and Pulp Industry in Busy North Shore Centre.

That the Bathurst Lumber Company will commence immediately the shipment of twenty-five cars of lumber and pulp daily largely for the American market was the statement made by Angus McLean, the well known North Shore lumberman, who reached the city last evening from Bathurst.

Mr. McLean is an outstanding figure in the industrial life of New Brunswick. Asked by The Standard concerning the lumber cut on the North Shore, Mr. McLean reported that so far as his company was concerned the cut on the Nepisiguit and Tedagouche would fall somewhat shorter than that of last season. However, he did not anticipate any appreciable shortage in the supply of lumber as his company had extended its operations into the province of Quebec and there had been a good cut on the Quebec lands during the season. Most of the men were now coming out of the woods, and he looked for the opening of the saw mills of the company about May 1st.

Mr. McLean reports a most successful year for the pulp mill of the Bathurst Lumber Company. Throughout the winter there had been very vigorous operations at the pulp plant, fully 300 men being afforded employment, and the payroll monthly reaching no less than \$30,000. The company's new Kraft plant commenced operations this week and several large orders assured him that there would be a busy season.

"We will commence immediately

