

NANAIANS
THE GUARDS
DODD PHYSIQUE

is Highest Tribute to
to Duke of Connaught
More Magnificent Bat-
Patricias" — Worth of
in Action.

ess the Governor-General today re-
l Sir John French, commanding
It reads as follows:
arters British Army, March 3.
red at the front. I am anxious to
made the best impression on all of us.
Division a week after they came to
by the excellent physique which
soldierly bearing and the steady-
anks (on a bleak, cold, snowy day)

education in the trenches, attached
now taken over their own line on
vision—and I have the utmost con-
fident service.

ved with the 27th division a month
ed splendidly in the trenches.
ing rain—it seemed to me I had
ation—guards or otherwise.
ed a German trench with great dash

MURDERED
HO SHELL LIFE-BOATS

om page 1.)
that a boat in which were ten sail-
was fired on and the passenger was
into the water and drowned. Finally
propeller as it shaved us and went on
of the remaining boat, said the sub-
-new craft.

on board. One of them, who hesitated
pud entering a lifeboat, I then de-
-ward. There was no time to argue the
matter. Luckily she was picked up.
Two other women, who refused to leave
the ship, were drowned.

The Brutes Laughed.
"The scene was awful, with scores of
people struggling in the water owing to
the overturning of the boats. The subma-
rine was in the midst of them, and
saw at least twenty men on her. They
stood and laughed, and the British
"Captain Davis was on the liner when
he sank. I pulled him into our boat
with a boat-hook. Poor fellow, he was
alive then but died immediately
afterwards. Our small boat was with-
in twenty yards of the submarine when
the liner, and I saw the torpedo and
propeller as it shaved us and went on
its deadly journey."

PREMIER BORDEN'S
MOTHER DEAD

Grand Pre, N. S., March 29.—Mrs.
Borden, mother of Premier Borden died
at 3:10 this morning. Her sons, Sir Ro-
bert J. W., and her daughter Julia, were
at the bedside. Mrs. Borden would have
been ninety-one had she lived to next
December. Her father was John Laird,
a man who left his mark for good on his
generation. He was a farmer, teacher,
classical scholar, mathematician, and his
daughter inherited in a marked degree
his strong mental qualities, sterling char-
acter and courteous disposition. She was
born in Grand Pre as her father. She
also was, and she will be laid to rest in
the old churchyard, mourned by the whole
countryside. Her distinguished son and
dear family will have the sympathy of
the whole Dominion.

WEDDINGS

Swim-McDonald.
At the residence of Rev. Gideon Swim
in Adelaide street, Thursday evening,
David Edward Swim was united in mar-
riage by him to Miss Gertrude McDon-
ald, of Chatham. Mr. and Mrs. Alexan-
der Mason, of Fairville, were wit-
nesses. Mr. and Mrs. Swim will reside
in Fairville.

ST. JOHN BANK CLEARINGS.

The St. John bank clearings for the
week ended yesterday were \$1,387,670,
corresponding week last year, \$1,379,972.

Harland Items.

Harland, March 29.—Mr. and Mrs.
William Thicker and daughter, Dorothy,
who have spent the last four months
visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs.
Frank Hagerman, left on Tuesday for
Bangor (Me.). They were accompanied
by Mrs. Hugh McGregor, St. Andrews,
who has been visiting them for a short
time.
The Women's Institute met Monday
evening at the home of Mrs. Henry
Bradley.
Mrs. Aaron Campbell and her grand-
son, Frank McAdam, spent Tuesday and
Wednesday of this week in Woodstock.
Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Miller, who have
had an extended trip to Boston, New
York and Philadelphia, arrived home
Wednesday.
Misses Lide and George Reid spent
several days this week in Houlton (Me.).
The members of the W. C. T. U. held
a successful parlor concert at the home
of Mr. and Mrs. Amasa Plummer on
Thursday evening.

NEARLY 600 SHIPS ENTERED AND LEFT BRITISH PORTS
DURING WEEK AND BUT FIVE WERE SUNK BY GERMANS

BRITISH ARMY SPREAD
OUT LIKE FAN, GRIMLY
HOLDING THIRTY MILES

Canadian Recorder Describes Life at Front From General
Headquarters Forward to the Muddy Trenches—Health
Amazing and Typhoid Unknown Because of Sanitary Pre-
cautions—Photographing German Positions Under Fire
Thrilling Work for Intelligence Department.

Ottawa, April 2.—The government tonight received the second instalment of
Sir Max Aitken's report of his visits to the lines of the British army in Bel-
gium and northern France. "The Business of War" is the caption under which
the Canadian record officer, who was with a party of press representatives,
writes. His despatch follows:

Canadian Divisional Headquarters in
Flanders, April 2.—You can picture our
army in the field, spread out like a fan.
The long, wavy edge of the fan is the
line of men in the support trenches, at the
very forefront of affairs, often within a
stone's throw of the opposing German
line. Some hundreds of yards behind
this firing line are the support trenches,
also filled with men. The men in the
firing and supporting trenches exchange
places every forty-eight hours. After a
four days' spell they all retire for four
days' rest, fresh troops taking their
places, as they move out. At the end of
their four days' rest they return again to
the trenches. All relieving movements are
carried out in the dark to avoid the
enemy's rifle fire.

Further back, along the ribs of the fan,
are the headquarters of the various
brigades; behind these, headquarters of
divisions; then headquarters of army
corps, then of armies—the groups becom-
ing larger and fewer in number as you
proceed—until at the end of the fan
handle one reaches the general head-
quarters, where Field Marshal Sir John
Dill sits, with his hand on the dial of the
dynamo which sends its impulses
through every part of the great machine
spread out in front.

From general headquarters the moves
of the entire British army, or rather of
the several British armies, are directed
and controlled. It is a war office in the
field with numerous branches, chiefly or-
ganized and working together like a
single machine. Here is the operations
office, where plans of attack are worked
out under the direction of the field mar-
shal and his chief of staff.

Nearby is the building occupied by
"the signals" branch, which with its
wire system of telegraphs, telephones
and motor cycle despatch riders is the
medium of communication with every
part of the field, and also with the base
of the army. Here are the "signals" and
"signals" carries its wires to within rifle
shot of the trenches, and every division
of the army has its own field telephone
"batteries" headquarters to the firing
line.

Close at hand is the office of the intel-
ligence branch, which collects and com-
municates information about the enemy
from every source it can tap. It re-
ceives and compares reports, telegrams
and messages made by prisoners. It inter-
rogates some prisoners itself. It goes
through documents, letters, diaries, offi-
cial papers—captured in the field—and
extracts points from these. It collects
news from its own agents—it is its
own eyes who call them spies—about
the enemy, and it is responsible for any
mistake that happens or is likely to
happen behind the screen of the
enemy's lines.

At general headquarters you find the
department of the adjutant-general, who
is responsible for the welfare of the
soldiers—keeping the army in the
field supplied with men and munitions
of war, for transfer of all prisoners to
the base, for the issue of orders, if any
against discipline, and for the spiritual
welfare of the troops.

From a neighboring office the quarterm-
aster-general controls the movements of
food and fodder for men and horses,
and all other stores, other than actual
munitions of war.

Still another branch house the direc-
tor-general of medical services, who super-
vises the treatment of the wounded from
the field aid post, to the field clearing
station, from there to the hospital train,
and thence to the base hospital in France
or Great Britain.

One of the most fascinating spots at
General Headquarters is the map depart-
ment. Thousands of maps of various
kinds and sizes have been produced here
since the war began. They vary from
large maps to be hung on walls, or
spread on great tables, down to small
maps—with a few lines of German
trenches accurately outlined, handy for
reference. Their physical conditions
are so robust as to be astonishing. I saw
for instance, several battalions marching
from one trench to their next, and
photographs of men are almost within
hailing distance, but no men are to be
seen. Friend and foe are hidden in the
trenches.

Some of the most famous trenches are
in a wood that is known to all the army
as being as tight as those of a troop of

EVEN BRITISH WOUNDED WERE HAPPY AFTER THE VICTORY
OF NEUVE CHAPELLE



The official "eye-witness" in his description of the gallant assault at Neuve Chapelle, said one wounded
"The cheeriest crowd of wounded ever seen." This remarkable picture verifies the statement. Note the three captured
German helmets.

New Haven, England, April 1, 10:45 p. m.—The British steamer Seven Seas, of 632 tons, was torpedoed by a
German submarine off Beachy Head this afternoon. The attack was without warning, and eleven of her crew of
eighteen, including all the officers, except the second engineer, were drowned.
The steamer was bound from London for Liverpool. Such was the force of the explosion that the hatches were
blown off, and a big hole was torn in the steamer's side, causing her to sink within three minutes.
The survivors, three of whom were injured, were landed here this evening by a destroyer.

ELEVEN DROWNED WHEN TORPEDO
HITS SHIP WITH TERRIFIC FORCE

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WAR BRINGS HARDSHIP
TO ITALIAN POPULACE;
SOME HEAVY BURDENS

Rome, Friday, March 19.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press)—Eight
months of hostilities in Europe have
brought economic distress to non-com-
batant states by a degree hardly realized
by outside observers. This is true of
the Netherlands, Switzerland and Italy,
but particularly of Italy.
The declarations of war brought back
to Italy about 1,000,000 Italians who
were living in France, Germany and
Austria. Many of them joined the ranks
of the unemployed, through the stop-
page of work in factories and the paral-
ysis of industry. Efforts were made to
find employment for them, but in spite
of the fact that Italy had a surplus of
March saw 100,000 men without work
in Italy, and threatening disorder.

In normal times, Italians abroad send
\$200,000,000 yearly into Italy. This sum
was reduced in 1914 to \$700,000, and
threatens to be much less in 1915. For-
eign visitors were counted on to spend
in Italy \$100,000,000 a year. This source
of revenue also has almost entirely
ceased.
The budget of the government, which

CANADIAN CASUALTIES

- Ottawa, April 2.—The casualties is-
sued by the Militia Department this
morning are as follows:
PRINCESS PATRICIAS.
Seriously Wounded,
March 29.—Private William Borth-
wick. Next of kin, Alexander Borth-
wick, No. 78 Rosebank street, Dundee,
Scotland.
Killed in Action.
March 10.—Private Leonard Key. Next
of kin, George Key, The Cliff, Cinder
Hill, Notts, England.
THIRTEENTH BATTALION.
Reported Wounded,
March 26.—Private Geo. Bales. Next
of kin, Mrs. Sheron (mother), No. 25
Walmer street, Seymour Place, London,
England.
Lance Corporal Harry B. Green, No.
18 Stationary Hospital, Boulogne. Next
of kin, Mrs. Lester H. Weeks, Brooklyn
(N. Y.).
Reported Wounded,
March 24.—Private Victor G. Howard.
Next of kin, Mrs. E. Howard, Roches-
ter, Kent, England.
Reported Wounded,
March 30.—Private A. F. Carter, No.
40 Stationary Hospital, St. Omer. Next

ASIDE FROM DEPLORABLE
LOSS OF LIFE, DAMAGE
DONE WAS NOT GREAT

Two More Small Steamers Torpedoed
With No Warning Given

Result Was That Most of Those on Board Were
Drowned—British Flying Squadron Very Act-
ive—Armies in East About as They Were, But
Russians Are Lively in South Poland—Austri-
ans Bombard Belgrade.

London, April 3, 11:25 p.m.—While the German submarines continue their
activity around the coasts of Great Britain, the naval wing of the Royal
Flying Squadron keeps up its attacks on the German submarines which are
being built at Hoboken, and on the submarine base at Zebrugg.

The Germans have added two more steamers to the list of merchantmen
sunk off Beachy Head. The victims this time were the French steamer
Emma, which was torpedoed yesterday without notice, 19 of her crew going
down with her ship, and the British steamer Seven Seas, sent to the bot-
tom this afternoon without warning, eleven of her crew being drowned.

The British losses already reported for the week ending March 31 were
five steamers; a sixth vessel was torpedoed, but reached port. During the
week, however, 1,559 vessels entered and sailed from British ports. So, ex-
cept for the deplorable loss of life, the damage done was not considered
extensive.

On the other hand, the British have no means of ascertaining the nature
of the damage done by the bombs dropped on Hoboken and Zebrugg, al-
though it is believed that two of the under-water craft lying at Zebrugg
were damaged.

Beyond these attacks, the official re-
ports contain little news today, and
that which they do give relates only to
operations of minor importance.

Mine warfare has been in progress at
many points in the west, and at other
points there have been artillery duels
and occasional infantry attacks, but
nothing that has in any way approach-
ed the proportions of a battle.

In the east, the armies stand about as
they were. The fighting in Northern
Poland has been of a desultory charac-
ter, both sides apparently having given
up any idea of advancing for the pres-
ent. In Central Poland, however, the
Russians are showing a certain live-
lihood.

The German official reports for the
last two days have noted attempts of
the Russian forces to resume the cap-
ture on the Rawa river, while Vienna
tonight reports a severe attack by the
Russians in the vicinity of the Pilica
river, which they claim to have re-
sisted.

These movements doubtless have been
undertaken to prevent the Austrians and
Germans from sending reinforcements
to the front to reinforce the armies
which are trying to hold the Carpathian
passes against the onslaught of the
Russians, who daily report the capture
of a large number of prisoners, but who
apparently are making very slow head-
way in the operations against Lupkow
and the Biala Passes. The Russians are
slowly pushing the Turks back in the
Caucasus.

Belgrade has been again bombarded
by Austrian shells, which Austrian air-
men have dropped bombs on Cetinje,
the Montenegrin capital.

The operations of the allied warships
in the Dardanelles are still in a state of
abeyance.
Russians Take 5,600 Prisoners.
Petrograd, April, via London, April
2, 1:18 a.m.—The war office tonight
made public the following official com-
munications:
"On the front on the west bank of
the Niemen, Wednesday, we gained an
important success over the Germans. In
the Krassa region, west of Simno, the
enemy began a rapid retreat, obstinate-
ly pressed by our troops.
"In the Carpathians our offensive con-
tinues with very substantial results. On
Tuesday, in the region of Vialka,
Miechova and Lutoviska, our troops, wad-
ing through snow up to their loins,
climbing almost perpendicular precipi-
cles and fighting their way through
forests fortified with wire entanglements,
dislodged the Austrians step by step
from their trenches and captured a se-
ries of fortified heights in the principal
chain of the Beskid mountains.
"In the direction of Butoviska, despite
the enemy's violent fire and the deep
snow, we also drove the Austrians from
their fortified positions to the west of
Nasians and southwest of Dzwonkow.
"On Tuesday we captured, in the Car-
pathians, eighty officers and 5,600 men
and four machine guns and fourteen thou-
sand rifles.
"In the direction of Schetina several
Austrian battalions, holding a fortified
position in the region of the villages of
Sailoway and Maliney, were surrounded
on March 30 and partially exterminated.
"We captured 1,500 of the survivors."
In the Caucasus.
Petrograd, April 1, via London, 7:45
p.m.—An official report issued today by
the Russian headquarters in the Cau-
casus said:
"In the region of Artvin (forty miles
west of Batum), our troops have cap-
tured Telra. During the fighting at Ar-
tvin we captured two guns from the
Germans."

The Bosnian Chancellor.
Berlin, April 1.—Dr. Von Bethmann-
Hollweg, the imperial chancellor, who
spoke at the Bismarck centenary cele-
bration in the Reichstag today, said:
"What Bismarck created no German
will allow to be destroyed. Our enemies
are raging around the empire, but we
will beat them. He taught us to fear
only God, to wage war against the en-
emy and to believe in our people. Thus
we will fight and conquer and live for
the emperor and the empire."

SIGNAL ROCKETS
FRIGHTEN GERMAN
AIRMAN OVER SHIP.
Leth, Scotland, April 2, 9:31 a. m.—
Two signal rockets, fired point blank at
an attacking aviator by the captain of
the steamer Staffa, frightened off the
airman. The rockets exploded very close
to his machine.
The Staffa has arrived here from Rot-
terdam. The captain reported the at-
tack by a German aviator, who was fly-
ing low. The aviator dropped two bombs.
One did not explode and the other ex-
ploded alongside the ship, shaking the
boat violently and putting out the lights.
It may have blown overboard one sea-
man, who was missing after the attack.

ANOTHER SEPARATE
PEACE RUMOR.
Petrograd, April 1, via London, April
2, 2:55 a. m.—The Russian Slovee prints
a note intimating that the Russian gov-
ernment has been approached through
neutral channels, with overtures from
Austria for a separate peace, without
Germany's knowledge.

EXPORTATION FORBIDDEN.
Madrid, Spain, April, via Paris.—Sup-
plementing its order of March 12, pro-
hibiting the exportation of certain food
products, the government today issued a
decree forbidding the exportation of the
following articles: Iron, steel, tin, sul-
phur, aluminum, ammonia, rubber, min-
eral oils and forges.

Will See That
Swoboda Gets
A Fair Trial
Washington, April 1.—Ambassador
Sharp, at Paris, was called upon by the
state department today for report as to
the circumstances surrounding the ar-
rest of Raymond Swoboda, an American
citizen charged with having set fire to
La Touraine, a French liner, on her re-
cent trip from New York to Havre.
Friends of Swoboda in New York city
had brought press reports of his arrest
to the department's attention, and
voiced for his American citizenship.
Swoboda's right to a passport he already
held under investigation by the justice
department, the duplicate from the
state department having been re-
ferred to for that purpose. This, how-
ever, was regarded merely as a routine
procedure and there seemed to be no
ground for doubt that the man was en-
titled to whatever protection the United
States government extends to its citizens
in similar circumstances.
R. K. MacLean, of New York, who is
associated with Swoboda in purchasing
supplies for arms to the Allies, came to
Washington today and filed with the
state department affidavits to prove Swo-
boda's citizenship. He had with him a
letter written by Swoboda in Paris to
Thomas Hoar, in New York, describ-
ing inconveniences resulting from the
fire on La Touraine, and telling of saving
some textile samples from being destruc-
ed. Mr. MacLean formerly was connected
with the tariff board here as a textile
expert.
It was pointed out tonight that for
the present, the state department could
do no more than instruct Ambassador
Sharp to see that Swoboda gets a fair
trial in the courts. Diplomatic negotia-
tions would follow only in case the as-
sessor there has reason for believing
justice had not been accorded.