

THREE FORTS ON ASIATIC SIDE REDUCED BY SHELLS FROM BRITISH AND FRENCH SHIPS

BOMBARDMENT OF FORTS OF THE DARDANELLES HAS BEEN RESUMED

Allies' Warships Hammering at Interior Fortifications—Dardanus, Hamidieh and Tchemerik Reduced to Silence—Nine Ships in Attack Advance Two Miles up the Straits—Fifty Two Warships Engaged in Operations.

Paris, March 3.—The Havas News Agency gave out a despatch this afternoon confirming the statement published in the Paris Matin this morning that an Allied fleet resumed the bombardment of the Dardanelles yesterday, Tuesday morning.

This despatch which is dated at Athens, March 2, reads: "The bombardment of the interior fortifications of the Dardanelles was resumed this morning. The Allies have a total of fifty-two warships on the scene. Five of them entered the straits. While this movement was going on four battleships began the bombardment of the Turkish positions fronting on the Gulf of Saros, which is separated from the Dardanelles by the Gallipoli Peninsula."

London, March 3.—A despatch to Reuters' Telegram Company from Athens, says: "The Allied fleet today bombarded and reduced to silence the forts of Dardanus, Hamidieh and Tchemerik, on the Asiatic side of the Inside Dardanelles. The telegraph station at Bazikia also was demolished. "The bombardment was carried out by nine ships, which advanced two miles up the Straits."

Claims Allies Efforts Have Proved Failure.

The Dardanelles, Monday, Mar. 1, via Berlin and The Hague to London, Mar. 4.—The Allied fleet of nine battleships and two cruisers, the majority of them British, today again bombarded the forts on the Asiatic side of the Dardanelles, but without success. It seemed to the correspondent, who was watching the bombardment closely, that the fleet was unable to jostle the Turkish positions.

The operations during the course of the afternoon became more spirited, but apparently without results. One British vessel went by squarely and was obliged to steam out of the straits on Saturday. Owing to the heavy weather there was no bombardment on Sunday.

The British and French fire today was bad, the shells striking anywhere but the Turkish positions. The bombardment was very heavy, causing clouds of yellow vapor with crashing detonations. The fire of the vessels was met by a strong cross-fire from the forts, which rendered the taking of the positions impossible. The firing ceased about 4.30 p. m.

A British hydro-aeroplane, made a short reconnoitering flight, which was the only other feature of the operations.

The French Report.

Paris, Mar. 3, via London Mar. 4.—The French Minister of Marine tonight issued the following communication: "The operations of the Anglo-French fleet against the Dardanelles continued yesterday. A French division under Rear Admiral Guerpette operated in the Gulf of Saros against the forts and the Bulair line. The French battleship Suffren effectively bombarded the Sultan Fort, and the battleship Gaulois set fire to the barracks of Fort Napoleon. The garrisons evacuated the works.

The battleship Bouvet seriously damaged the bridge over the Kavak river.

The Admiralty's Report.

London, March 4.—The Admiralty

ASKING NEUTRALS TO DO WHAT GERMANY CANNOT

London, March 2.—The order-in-council putting the British declaration against German commerce into effect, it is stated authoritatively will explain the details as to how the Admiralty will proceed in enforcing the sweeping order.

The exact date of the order has not yet been decided upon, but it will probably be published in a few days. Great Britain has not yet prepared her answer to the American note, submitted to the British and German governments, looking to the withdrawal of the submarine blockade and the continuance of food movements to Germany for the civil population. The publication of the text of the American note and Germany's reply in the London papers has attracted wide attention.

The English view, which will undoubtedly be embodied in the note to the American government, is that Great Britain shall virtually forego the strength of her position due to her superior navy. In other words, Great Britain feels that Germany is trying to have the neutral states perform duties for her which she could possibly carry out had she a superior navy.

Furthermore, the British government, it is asserted, will ask what as neutral states the United States can give that Germany would not resume her submarine activities after she had obtained sufficient food under the relaxed regulations to enable her to carry on the war indefinitely.

England's reply to this suggestion that the belligerents cease the use of floating mines will be that she has never used them.

The English position as to the use of neutral flags and the arming of merchant ships is that no general order has been issued for the use of the flags of neutral states, and that merchant ships were armed only after Germany had declared a submarine blockade.

WILL COMMAND NEW FRENCH CANADIAN REGT.

Special to The Standard. Ottawa, March 3.—The announcement was made tonight that Major Archambault, of Montreal, had been

NAVY WILL UPHOLD ITS GREAT TRADITIONS, KING GEORGE SAYS

London, Mar. 3.—King George, on his return from a visit to the fleet, sent a message to Admiral Sir John R. Jellicoe, in which he said: "I have been on representative ships of all classes, and am much impressed by the state of their efficiency and the splendid spirit which animates both officers and men. I have not the slightest doubt my navy will uphold its great traditions."

SAFE PASSAGE FOR ALL RELIEF SHIPS PROMISED

German Government Pledges Itself That Submarines in Naval War Zone Will Not Molest Supply Ships Bound for Belgium.

The Hague, Netherlands, Mar. 3, via London.—The German government today informed the American Minister to The Netherlands that arrangements had been made to grant safe passage through the naval war zone to American relief ships bearing supplies for the people of Belgium. The communication says: "The German government will permit relief vessels to pass through the English Channel unmolested, if they are rendered recognizable by the usual marks, which must be plainly visible night or day (namely large painted letters on the ship's sides, and a white flag with the same marks in red letters)."

BRITISH SHIPS OUTRANGE THE TURKISH FORTS

Guns on Dardanelles Forts Unable to Carry to Allies' Warships, Constantinople Admits.

London, March 4.—A Constantinople despatch, dated March 2nd, received by the Reuters Telegram Company, by way of Amsterdam, confirms the announcement that some of the forts on the European side of the Dardanelles have suffered severely by the fire of the allied battleships.

"The British battleships," says this despatch, "completely outranged the forts, the guns of which were unable to reply effectively; so that the battleships gained part of the desired effect. Moreover, the fleet has received reinforcements, and now more than forty big battleships are lying off the Dardanelles, besides a great number of small cruisers, torpedo boats, destroyers, and other craft."

"The further advance of the fleet seems to be impossible, owing to the chain of mines and the forts. An attack from land would be welcomed by the Turks, who have gathered a strong army there, composed of their best troops."

appointed to the command of the New French Canadian regiment to be recruited in that city for overseas service. Major Archambault will shortly be gazetted Lieut.-Colonel.

FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD BRIGADES OF CANADIAN CONTINGENT ON FIRING LINE

Ottawa, March 3.—The First, Second and Third Brigades of the First Canadian Contingent and the artillery are on the firing line in Europe, according to a statement in the House of Commons today by Major General Sam Hughes, replying to a question by Hon. Charles Macell. Reports indicated, he said, that the contingent of the Canadian soldiers had been just what was expected. They had behaved in a manner creditable to their country, and their fire had been accurate, steady and well-sustained. The Minister of Militia said that casualty lists received from England would be given to the newspapers immediately after friends of the men mentioned had been notified.

SCANDAL MONGERS DOOMED TO DISAPPOINTMENT IN BOOTS INQUIRY

Not Slightest Sign of Scandal Shown in Investigation Into Question of Boots Supplied for Soldiers—British War Office Expert Declares Them Better for Marching Than British Army Boot.

Special to The Standard. Ottawa, March 3.—The proceedings of the special committee of the Commons which is inquiring into the question of boots supplied the Canadian soldiers have shown not the slightest sign of scandal. The inquiry is a joint one and the committee is representative of both sides of the House.

Before the inquiry opened it was feared that there would be revelations which would bring disgrace upon Canadian boot manufacturers, or would show culpability of a serious character on the part of employees of the Militia Department.

Reports were common that the boots were far below standard and that paper even had been used in their construction. General Hughes himself when informed of the reports that had been in circulation stated vigorously that if there were any persons guilty of defrauding the department and committing such a crime against the volunteer soldiers of Canada they would be pursued to the limit of the law. It is great relief therefore to both sides of the House to find that there is nothing in the nature of a scandal. On the other hand, there is much for congratulation in the way in which the boot manufacturers replied to the sudden call for such a tremendous supply of boots as 65,000 pairs of a special make. There were no specifications, but samples were sent the manufacturers and from these samples the boots were made.

NO PAPER USED.

There was no paper in a single boot supplied, and in many cases the boots were of a higher grade than had been ordered. The only criticism that has been passed is that the Canadian boot was too light for trench work and that it was not as proof against water as it should have been if intended to be worn in the trenches.

A British war office expert, giving evidence before the committee, commended the boot and the expedition with which the orders were filled. He proclaimed emphatically that there had been no fraud. While the boots were light, they were better adapted for marching than the British army boot, but they were heavier built than the American army boot.

General satisfaction is expressed that a threatened national disgrace is being found after securing the evidence to be wholly without foundation.

There were no complaints by the soldiers. The complaints came from civilians.

Will Get Outside Opinion.

It has been decided by the special committee which is inquiring into the boots supplied the Canadian soldiers who have gone to the war, and which have not been satisfactory, to invite one of the members of the United States committee which recently conducted an investigation into the question of boots for the American army, to come to Ottawa and give the committee here the benefit of the American committee's views upon the matter. An effort will be made to get the chairman of the American committee.

TWO DEATHS IN THE PATRICIAS FROM WOUNDS

Casualty List Issued at Ottawa Gives Name of Maj. Hamilton Gault Among Wounded.

Ottawa, March 3.—The casualty list issued by the Militia Department tonight officially confirms the news that Major Hamilton Gault, of the Princess Pats, has been wounded. One other officer in this regiment is reported wounded, and another as missing. Two deaths from wounds among other members of the contingent, and one wounded are also reported.

The list follows: Princess Patricia's Light Infantry. Wounded March 1, Major Andrew Hamilton Gault. Next of kin, Mrs. Hamilton Gault, (wife), 595 Sherbrooke street, West, Montreal, Que. March 1.—Lt. Vol. Ville Eyre Crabbe. Next of kin, Miss E. Crabbe, (relationship not known), 49 Grosvenor street, West, London, Eng. Missing.—Lt. William Gourlay Colquhoun. Next of kin, Mrs. Colquhoun, Barton Lodge, Hamilton, Ont.

COLORED MAN SHOT TO DEATH IN HALIFAX

Halifax, March 3.—James R. Johnston, a prominent colored lawyer of the city was shot and instantly killed in front of his residence on Macara street tonight, and Harry Allan, brother-in-law of the deceased has been shot and rushed out into the street, followed by his assailant, who finished his work on the sidewalk. A revolver from which five shots had been fired was found on Allan. Within an hour of the shooting, Allan came to the house and was arrested by the police. Mr. Johnston graduated from the Dalhousie Law School in 1900 and had worked up a good practice. He was a popular citizen and highly esteemed having befriended many unfortunates who were friendless in court. Domestic troubles are said to be the cause for the deed. He leaves a widow.

"ENEMY MORE AND MORE AT OUR MERCY IN ARGONNE", REPORT OF FRENCH WAR OFFICE SAYS

Paris, Mar. 4.—The following supplementary official statement was issued last night by the French War Office: "It can be stated that in the Argonne, where we had been constantly attacked since December, the role in the last three weeks have been reversed. Today we have gained the indisputable ascendancy. The effect is salutary in these local actions, of which the Argonne is the theatre, to feel that more and more the enemy is at our mercy, and that our moral superiority is assured. "We have obtained this result by a series of limited operations energetically carried out, and although the German forces which confront us are extremely courageous, we feel that at a given point and moment we are masters, and can do what we wish." The statement gives the details of one of these engagements, which it says, occur daily and show the splendid ardor of the troops.

OPPOSITION'S STATEMENTS REFUTED BY VANCOUVER MEMBER

Mr. Stevens Points to Weakness in Criticism of Budget by Liberal Speakers—That Accomplished Farmer, Dr. Pugsley.

Ottawa, Mar. 3.—Mr. Stevens of Vancouver resumed the budget debate. He maintained that the opposition was wrong in its contention that business conditions had not been affected by the war. The declaration of war had been followed by the closing of the Stock Exchange of the world, and business had suffered its consequence. Mr. Stevens pointed out that, after the declaration of war, the United States a neutral nation, had held a meeting of Congress, at which a war budget had been passed to counteract the fall in revenue.

He represented the statement that the government had no longer the confidence of the people. Never had the people of the country more confidence in their government and their premier. Mr. Stevens recalled the Liberal criticism of the government's naval policy, and of Mr. Winston Churchill.

Where, he asked, would Canada and her commerce be today, if it were not for the British navy?

He was proud of the manner in which the government had met every situation since the war began.

Mr. A. B. McColig, of West Kent, who followed, expressed his approval of the rural mail routes, established in his county. He said that at the present time, when a campaign for "patriotism and production" was being carried on, there was no time to increase the tax on fertilizer. Turning then to the discussion of the horse-raising industry, he said that he understood the Canadian government had asked the British and French governments to keep out of the Canadian market. At the same time, the Canadian government had prohibited the export of horses to the United States. Canadian breeders could supply far more animals than the government required for military purposes, yet they were prevented from sending their horses to the United States. Mr. McColig said that he had been told that the maximum price heins paid for horses for military purposes in Canada was \$175.

This statement Mr. Schaffner, of Souris, Man., disputed, saying that he had known \$200 to be paid in his own province.

Mr. McColig said that he believed \$175 was the maximum price in Ontario. In that province Sir Adam Beck had done his best in the selection of horses. The members for West Kent said that a number of incompetent buyers, however, had been allowed to go around buying horses. Mr. McColig said that it was a mistake to allow the member for Kings, N. S., (Dewitt Foster), to go around with a veterinary, buying horses because the veterinary was liable to whom British cavalry regiments belong.

Mr. Foster had purchased 428 horses, which \$24 had come from his own constituency. It was not denied that some of the animals died on the way to the Valcartier Camp, and that one, which was thirty years of age, had died of old age on the camp ground.

Mr. McColig spoke of the methods now pursued by the government in dealing with outbreaks of hog cholera. He referred to "arm-chair farmers," who were giving advice to the real agriculturists, and stated that the present administration was composed of doctors and lawyers. He objected to the slaughtering of the hogs because of one case of hog cholera therein, and quoted from a United States agricultural bureau report, dated 1909, to show that the hogs could be treated with a serum to prevent their infection.

Mr. Foster Challenges Member For West Kent

Mr. Dewitt Foster, who had entered the chamber, asked Mr. McColig to repeat his statements about the hogs. Mr. McColig obliged, the member for Kings said there was absolutely no truth in this, or kindred statements. (Continued on page 2)

ENLARGE POWERS OF PRESIDENT

To Deal With Vessels Suspected of Breaking Neutrality Laws by Using American Ports as Bases for Naval Operations.

Washington, March 3.—A joint resolution enlarging the power of the President to deal with vessels suspected of violating neutrality by making the ports of the United States bases of naval operations was passed tonight by the House. It would authorize the refusal of clearance, except under heavy bonds, to American ships suspected of loading or supplying for belligerent warships, and for the internment of foreign merchantmen engaging in such traffic, and would impose heavy penalties for violations.

The resolution was drafted by officials of the Department of Justice and the State Department, but owing to a misunderstanding as to its language President Wilson, asked for a conference with members of the Foreign Relations Committee before it was passed. The resolution was passed at an 8 o'clock tonight for the conference.

The resolution is to take effect immediately, and continue "during the existence of a war to which the United States is not a party."

It authorizes the withholding of clearances from American vessels which the President believes are "about to carry" men, arms or supplies to any belligerent warship, tender or supply ship, or commit other similar acts in violation of hostilities in violation of neutrality obligations. The President would be empowered, however, to direct customs collectors to clear such suspected American vessels, provided their owners, masters or commanders give bond to the United States for double the value of the vessel and cargo. The bond would be conditional upon the vessel not committing neutrality violations, and would be forfeited to the United States, and the owner or commander penalized by from \$1,000 to \$5,000 fine, or one year imprisonment, or both, and the vessel itself forfeited, in case of violations of neutrality. If such a vessel sailed without clearance a fine of from \$2,000 to \$10,000, imprisonment of two years, and forfeiture of the vessel might be imposed.

The resolution would extend the treatment accorded a belligerent warship under international law, including provision for internment, to any vessel of foreign registry, "acting or preparing to act, or intending to depart from the United States jurisdiction to act as a tender to a belligerent armed force, or otherwise aid hostilities."

The resolution applies to "all lands and waters, continental or insular, and to all air spaces that fall within the jurisdiction of the United States." When the White House conference was over the Senators indicated the resolution would stand practically as drawn, but that there would be some slight changes in phrasing to make its object clearer.