

# FIGHTING RESULTING IN THE CAPTURE OF NEUVE CHAPPELLE WAS DESPERATELY FIERCE

Germans Put Up Stubborn Defence but British Onslaught was More Than They Could Bear — Trenches Filled With Dead and Dying Buried in Earth and Debris — Official "Eye-witness" Tells Graphic Story of British Successes Last Week — Less Than Half an Hour Occupied in Capturing Large Portion of Elaborate Series of German Trenches.

London, Mar. 14.—The British offensive, which resulted in the capture of Neuve Chapelle, began early in the morning of March 10, with a bombardment of a large number of guns and howitzers, according to an "eye-witness" with the British expeditionary force in France. "Our men in the trenches," he said, "describe the fire as being the most tremendous, both in point of noise and in actual effect, they have seen or heard. The shrieking and the continuous thunder of the batteries, were all merged into one great volume of sound. The discharge of the guns were so rapid that they sounded like the fire of a gigantic machine gun.

"During the thirty-five minutes it continued our men could show themselves freely, and even walked about in perfect safety. Then the signal for the attack was given and in less than half an hour, almost the whole of the elaborate series of German trenches in and about Neuve Chapelle was in our hands.

Trenches Filled With Dead.

"Except at one point there was hardly any resistance, for the trenches, which in places were literally blotted out, were filled with dead and dying, partially buried in the earth and debris, and the majority of the survivors were in no need for further fighting. "To the northeast of the village, however, a body of Germans escaped in some enclosure still continued to hold out for a few hours. Three attacks, in spite of the extreme gallantry with which they were conducted, failed to dislodge them, but about noon the arrival of reinforcements drove the Germans from their last stronghold in the village.

This part of the fighting was remarkable for the manner in which every part of the attacking line advanced one another mutual support. "Meanwhile on the right, from the direction of Richebourg, a similar advance had been made towards Bois du Biez, a small wood lying about 1,000 yards to the southeast of Neuve Chapelle. Here also a little resistance was met with, and our line reached a point about 400 yards from the wood. "In the afternoon the troops who had seized Neuve Chapelle advanced still further to the east, gaining nearly 400 yards on their left flank, north of the village, our forward movement progressed for a considerable distance and the fighting continued long after darkness had set in.

Enemy Thoroughly Shaken.

"The enemy were by this time thoroughly shaken and in some parts of the field were surrendering in great numbers. Throughout the day the Germans continued to hold out in a strong position at the angle of the crossroads south of the village, where they were established in a perfect network of trenches and barbed wire. This position had been known as Port Arthur, and a hard struggle raged for some hours around it, until at 5.30 in the evening, when it was stormed at the point of the bayonet. "By nightfall we were in possession of all the enemy's trenches on a front of 4,000 yards, representing an advance of more than 1,200 yards from our original trenches. The number of prisoners captured is officially reported

to be 760, but there is reason to believe that others were taken who have not yet been sent in.

Remarkable Feats by Airmen.

"During the day two remarkable feats were performed by our airmen. One, flying at a height of only 150 feet in order to make sure of his mark, dropped a bomb on the important railway bridge at Menin, destroying one of the piers. Another, flying over the Courtrai Railway junction, dropped a bomb on the station, and completely wrecked it. These two points are of vital importance to the German communications.

"The German batteries on this day made no effective reply to our artillery fire.

"On Thursday, March 11, the fighting continued almost as fiercely as on the previous day. The enemy attempted counter-attacks at various points, and especially from Bois du Biez, but our guns opened on the wood with so much effect that the Germans did not emerge from its shelter. A little ground was gained at various points, but, on the whole, the situation remained very much as it was on the previous day.

"The enemy's resistance had stiffened, but all his efforts to drive us from the positions were repulsed with loss. The German artillery had now become more active; Neuve Chapelle was heavily shelled, and the whole line was swept with shrapnel.

A Striking Success.

"It is difficult to give an idea of the result of this striking success upon our men. They have been paying off old scores; they have now inflicted on the enemy something of the ordeal which he inflicted upon us in the early stages of the war by dint of superior numbers and with weight of artillery. The enemy, for the time being, was beaten and on the run. It was the consciousness of this which filled the hospitals and ambulances with the cheeriest crowd of wounded ever seen there.

"The columns of prisoners as they marched back, threatening their way through ambulances and transport and between the waiting ranks of our reserves, afforded no little encouragement. The faces of many of them were bright yellow from the effects of the hydrolytic, the majority looked shaken and all admitted that the attack had come as a complete surprise.

"Our success does not lie in the fact that we have gained an extent of ground probably greater than has ever been gained in the space of so short a time since the commencement of the present form of trench warfare, but in that our men, in spite of the disheartening effects of months of inactivity in the trenches, have shown the utmost dash throughout these operations.

"They have had to advance over very deep ground, under a heavy fire, carrying a very heavy weight in equipment and tools; yet no task has proved too great for them. "All the wounded have borne testimony to the extraordinary devotion and gallantry of the regimental stretcher-bearers and bearer parties, who worked until they dropped from sheer exhaustion under a hail of shrapnel and machine gun fire, which swept the open fields during the advance."

## IRISHMEN AND ENGLISHMEN FIRMLY UNITED SAYS REDMOND

Quarter of a million Irish fighting men for the Empire—Kaiser had forgotten the march of events—Irish Leader addressed meeting at Manchester.

Manchester, Eng., Mar. 14.—John F. Redmond, leader of the Irish Nationalist party, in a speech to five thousand persons here today, pointed out that he had often addressed meetings of Irishmen in Manchester, but never before an assemblage of Irishmen and Englishmen "firmly united in a common purpose." "Ireland has been admitted to her proper place in the British Empire, with which she has much to do in building up as England," Mr. Redmond continued. "She has already taken her proper place, with profit and absolute good faith and loyalty."

Official figures covering the period

up to Feb. 15th, he said, showed that 99,700 Irishmen from Ireland had joined the colors, 115,000 from other parts of the United Kingdom, and enough from the dominions to bring up the total to a quarter of a million. Furthermore, the recruiting of Irishmen was proceeding steadily.

"Ten years ago the Kaiser might have found a divided Empire," he said, "but he had forgotten the march of events. The rule of the people has been substituted for the rule of classes, and the Empire is united on the sure foundation of liberty. In fighting for the Empire Irishmen are fighting for Ireland."

Where regular high mass was celebrated by Rev. Edward Walsh, O.S.B.

Numerous friends attended the services and a further tribute to the high esteem in which the deceased was held was the numerous and beautiful floral tributes received. Six grandsons of the deceased were pallbearers, one of whom was Private Fred Collins of the 26th battalion.

The funeral of the late Richard P. McGovern took place yesterday afternoon, many friends attending as a last tribute of respect. Services were conducted at his late residence, 32 Wellington Row, and also at St. John's (Stone) church, by Rev. G. A. Kuhn.

NOTED AVIATOR MET DEATH AT WORLD'S FAIR.

San Francisco, Mar. 14.—Lincoln Beachy, the aviator, was killed while making an exhibition flight at the Panama Pacific Exposition today. At an altitude of about 7,000 feet Beachy began a spiral descent. The wings of his aeroplane collapsed and the machine plunged into San Francisco Bay. The body has not yet been recovered.

FAMINE FACES POOR OF VIENNA

Food stuffs scarce—Farmers killing stock for lack of fodder.

Venice, Italy, March 14.—(Via London, 7.10 p. m.)—Private letters received here from Vienna say that the poor classes in that city are suffering acutely owing to the scarcity of food. Meat has long since disappeared from their tables. Bread is scarce and high in price, it being almost impossible to buy flour. Lard costs more than butter. Although eggs, milk and butter have risen great in price, it probably will become still more difficult to obtain them in the near future, as farmers are unable to procure fodder, and are killing their cows and chickens.

PEOPLE OF ENGLAND GRATEFUL FOR FOOD

Thanks of many Municipalities sent to Canada for supplies of flour and potatoes.

Ottawa, March 14.—The government has received from many municipal and other public bodies in Great Britain copies of resolutions recently passed, expressing appreciation and gratitude to the people of Canada for the supplies forwarded through the Federal and provincial governments for the relief of distress in the United Kingdom. The supplies include the mill and a quarter bags of four sent by the Dominion government and by Ontario; potatoes sent from the Maritime Provinces, cheese from Quebec, and vegetables, fruit, etc., from all parts of the country. The supplies were distributed by the various local relief committees in Great Britain and Ireland. A considerable portion went to the relief of the Belgian refugees in England.

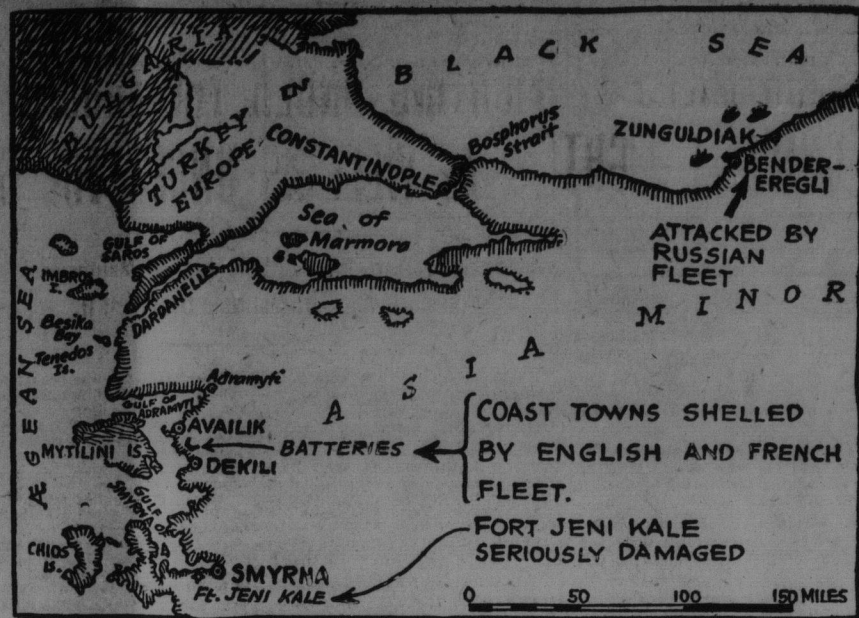
RUSSIA DRINKING TEA INSTEAD OF VODKA

BOTH GERMAN AND RUSSIAN TROOPS ARE USING IT—TEA TRADE TIGHTENS.

Elimination of the vodka from Russia has evidently started that immense nation tea-drinking. According to The New York Journal of Commerce, heavy buying by Russia of India and Ceylon teas has caused abnormal prices for these teas, the quotations being from eight to ten cents a pound higher than a year ago. From reports in the trade the Russians are buying all the India-Ceylons available, and there is a likelihood of prices going still higher.

Not only is the Russian army using tea in enormous quantities now, but the Kaiser long ago ordered it for his troops. Unusually large buying by these two nations and their entrance into new markets as competitors have placed the tea market in a tight position. It has been previously pointed out in these columns that Britain is turning more to tea-drinking. United States drink 90,000,000 pounds a year. To these factors the Canadian tea trade is sensitive, and advances in market values are not unlikely.

Wilmington, Del., March 12.—Peter Kranks and Bernard Montvrid today confessed to the murder of Rev. Joseph Zehris, priest of the Lithuanian church at New Britain, Conn., and his housekeeper, on Feb. 8, according to Chief of Police Black and New Britain detectives. The prisoners are in the workhouse here for the murder of a policeman last Saturday.



RUSSIANS IN BLACK SEA, ALLIES IN AEGEAN, CLOSING ON CONSTANTINOPLE.

Russian Black Sea fleet has bombarded Zunguldiak, a coaling station for the Turkish war ships on the south shore of the sea, 168 miles east of Constantinople, destroying the coal chutes and the docks and silencing the batteries which defended them. Eregli (or Bender Eregli), another coaling port, forty miles further west, the Hercules of the ancients, was also bombarded by the Russian fleet, which is slowly moving along towards the Bosphorus. At the same time, while the Dardanelles are stopped by the greater part of the allied fleet, other British and French war ships are destroying the Turkish fortifications, batteries and supply stations on the Aegean Sea coast of Asia Minor as far south as Smyrna. Batteries of Besika Bay, north of Dekili, in the Gulf of Adramyti and at Avajik and fort Yeni Kale, at the entrance to the Gulf of Smyrna. The East Indian squadron, under Rear Admiral Sir Richard Peirse, is shelling the Turkish batteries on the hills back of Smyrna, preparatory to occupying the city.

## FEAR COMPLICATIONS ON MATTER OF THE SACRAMENTO

United States Allowed Steamer to Sail with Supplies For German Warships — Later Interned at Valparaiso.

Washington, Mar. 14.—It is evident that officials here are much concerned over the responsibilities which the United States bears for the protection of its neutrality in the European war. Since the sudden adoption by Congress of the resolution granting to the President authority to prevent vessels from carrying supplies to belligerent war ships at sea it is learned not only how gravely officials fear recurrences of this practice, but also that they are much perplexed over those cases which have already occurred.

There now lies in the port of Valparaiso the steamship Sacramento. She is classified as a German naval tender. Yet when this vessel was interned she flew the American flag and boasted American registry. Obviously there is something suspicious in the case of a vessel entering a South American port under the American flag with clearance papers granted by American officials and is immediately classified by Chile as a German naval tender and is interned.

The truth is that this vessel, which was formerly in the South Pacific, was bought by German-Americans in a deal which officials here admitted at the time seemed of questionable character; was loaded with coal and commodities bought at prices which would have made it impossible to sell at a profit in Chile; was cleared by the customs officials at San Francisco, and then went direct to the German fleet operating in the South Pacific and provisioned those vessels some time after the naval battle in which the British squadron of Rear Admiral Sir Christopher Cradock was defeated. The Sacramento then proceeded to Valparaiso and was immediately interned by the Chilean government.

Fear Future Complications

The activities of the Sacramento again have been brought to notice as a result of the adoption of the neutrality resolution, and it is learned that officials here are still much concerned over this case and are far from certain that it will not cause serious trouble for the United States at some future time.

Under the Geneva conventions, the United States is bound with Great Britain to "exercise due diligence" to see that such practices as those in which the Sacramento engaged shall not occur; that is, that no ships shall clear from American ports to provision belligerent war ships at sea. The question with regard to the Sacramento appears to be whether such diligence was exercised by American officials.

The Geneva conventions provide regarding this matter, that the United States shall not "permit or suffer either belligerent to make use of its ports or waters, as a base of naval operations against the other, or for the purpose of the renewal or augmentation of military supplies or arms, or the recruitment of men," and to "exercise due diligence in its own ports and waters, as to all persons within

its jurisdiction, to prevent any violation of the foregoing obligations and duties."

Geneva Award Recalled

Great Britain paid the United States \$150,000 under the Geneva award for failure to exercise due diligence to prevent violations of neutrality. The chief charge of the United States in this case was that the British government had permitted cruisers to be fitted out from British ports which were used by the Confederates to prey upon the ships of the United States.

It is not believed that in the present war any offense of so serious a character has occurred. Moreover, the occurrences have been offences of omission, whereas there was a strong indication that the offences of Great Britain were in part those of commission.

Word of the agreement with Great Britain is clear, and the case of the Sacramento appears to come entirely under the provisions of the Geneva conventions. It is learned that Great Britain will consider it a serious offense that a ship should have steamed from an American port and provisioned the German South Pacific squadron.

New York, Mar. 12.—A News Agency despatch from London today says:

"The sinking of another German submarine was reported to the Admiralty today by the owners of the trawler Alex. Christie. They telegraphed from North Shields that the submarine was found by the ropes of the trawler in the North Sea and foundered in twenty minutes with all on board."

DIED.

HAMILTON.—At 19 Murray street, this city, on March 13, Ronald Edwin Hamilton, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Hamilton, aged one year. (Albert Journal please copy).

Funeral today, at 2.30 from Murray street to Fernhill.

O'NEIL.—In this city, on March 13, Daniel J. O'Neil, aged sixty-one, leaving his wife, five sons, two daughters, two brothers and a sister to mourn.

Funeral on Tuesday morning at nine o'clock from his late residence, 67 St. David street to the Cathedral for high mass in requiem.

GARDNER.—At his residence, 5 Celebration street, on the 13th inst., after a short illness, Alonzo B. Gardner, aged seventy years, leaving a loving wife, one son and three daughters to mourn.

Funeral services on Monday at his late residence at 2.30 o'clock. The remains will be taken by train to Montreal for interment.

BAILLIE.—On 14th inst., at the residence of her father, Lancaster avenue, Sadie, eldest daughter of John Baillie.

Funeral on Tuesday, 16th inst., from her late residence. Services begin at 2.30 o'clock.

McLEAN.—In this city, on Sunday evening, March 14, Eliza McLean, widow of the late James McLean, of this city.

Funeral on Tuesday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock from her late residence, 139 Duke street.

## TRAPS LAID FOR GERMAN SUBMARINES

British Isles well guarded against attacks of German underwater craft — How traps work.

London, March 4. (Correspondence of the Associated Press).—At harbor entrances and at other strategic points around the British Isles, the Admiralty has set mines of submarine traps to catch German underwater craft engaged in blockading England. Reports have it that three submarines were caught during the first ten days of the blockade, but confirmation is lacking.

The traps set for submarines are not unlike gill nets used by fishermen. Malleable iron frames ten feet square, three frames joined, are sunk to a depth of thirty feet, suspended from immense buoys. The submarine is a blind thing under water, steering by chart and compass. Entering one of these frames, its sides are caught and causing the lower frame to buckle upward, catching the propeller. Thus held the craft is in the position of a fish floundering in a net, and its occupants are doomed. From time to time British sailors visit the buoys and inspect the frames, such as a fisherman would look after his set lines.

Admiral Dewa Denies He Was Roughly Handled

Published reports of Admiral Basil Dewa, Japan's representative at the San Francisco Exposition, who was recently the guest of the government at Washington, having been subjected to indignities at the Grand Central station in New York, were denied in a telegram received at the Japanese Embassy at Washington from Admiral Dewa's party in Chicago.

GERMAN PRISONERS AT HAVRE.

Havre, Mar. 14, via London.—Two thousand German prisoners captured by the British arrived here tonight. They are on their way to England.

Was Troubled for Years With Kidney Disease

And This Treatment Cured Me—This Statement Endorsed By a Baptist Minister.

The great majority of people are afflicted with the extraordinary curative powers of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. But for the benefit of those who are not well, we continue to publish from day to day reports from persons who have been actually cured.

The case described in this letter was an extreme one, and the writer was in a very low condition when he began the use of these pills. The cure was so marked that Mr. Mosher's pastor did not hesitate to vouch for his statement.

By their unique combined action on the liver, kidneys and bowels, Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills cure in

complicated cases which defy the action of ordinary kidney medicines.

Mr. W. H. Mosher, Brockville, Ont., writes:—"I used Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, and firmly believe there is no medicine to equal them. I was troubled for years with kidney disease, and this treatment has cured me. When I began the use of these pills I could only walk from my bed to a chair. Now I can go to the field and work like any other man. Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are an excellent medicine."

This statement is certified to by the Rev. E. H. Emmet, Baptist minister of Brockville, Ont.

By awakening the action of liver, kidneys and bowels Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills cure Constipation, Headaches, Chronic Indigestion, Kidney Disease, Liver Complaint and Backache. One pill a dose, 25 cents a box, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

Take no more chances—Because what comes out of the oven depends upon what goes in. Use Five Roses.

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