

## BRITISH TAKE MOST OF BULLECOURT VILLAGE AND OCCUPY WESTERN SECTION OF ROEUX

### SENATOR ROCHE DISAPPROVES OF THE WAR

Liberal of Halifax Ejects Patriotic Fund Collectors from His Office.

HAS PERSONAL ENCOUNTER WITH WEALTHY MERCHANT

Nova Scotia Capital Has Decried Sensation and the End May Not Be Yet.

Special to The Standard. Halifax, May 13.—A sensation was created at the close of the canvass in Halifax yesterday for the Patriotic Fund when Senator William Roche of this city turned four patriotic fund collectors out of his office, telling them with emphasis that he would not give one cent, that England should not be at war with Germany and that those who were asking for money for the Patriotic Fund or who had anything to do with the management of war were simply luring the men of Canada to destruction. Senator Roche is a Liberal.

Prominent Man. The collectors were four of the most prominent citizens of Halifax. They were G. S. Campbell, director of national service for Nova Scotia; W. A. Black, chairman of the Halifax committee for the Canadian Patriotic Fund; O. E. Smith and H. R. Silver, two wealthy merchants, and all had subscribed liberally. As soon as the collectors entered Senator Roche's office and had stated their mission, the senator started a tirade against the war. He said the soldiers who had gone from Canada went of their own free will and therefore they and their families should look out for themselves. As for himself he would not give one cent. Senator Roche went on to say that England should not be in the war and Canada should have nothing to do with it. England never should have sent a soldier against Germany, he said. Mr. Campbell ventured to ask the senator if he had ever expressed those views in the Canadian Senate or in any public place.

Ordered Them Out. With this the senator opened the door and in a loud voice peremptorily ordered the four gentlemen to leave his office.

H. R. Silver was the last to depart, and Senator Roche told that gentleman that he (Silver) was a German anyway alluding to the fact that he is a native of Lunenburg county in this province, which was settled by Hanoverian troops in the middle of the eighteenth century. This annoyed Mr. Silver, already in common with the others very much incensed with what Senator Roche had said and there was a personal encounter which resulted in the forcible ejection of Silver, who found himself on the sidewalk of Water street. In the meantime Senator Roche's son, a young man of military age took a hand in devoting himself to a worthy attack on Mr. Black. The city is very indignant over the affair and each of the four men interested says the matter will not be allowed to stand where it is. What step they will take is not yet decided, but there is no doubt the matter will be brought up in the Senate. For very many years Senator Roche, who is reputed to be very wealthy, was agent in Halifax of the Hamburg-American Steamship Line.

### MONCTON MAN'S SISTER-IN-LAW IS DROWNED

Miss Edna Day was Nurse with Montreal Unit at Malta — Two More Soldiers Lose Lives.

Special to The Standard. Moncton, May 13.—E. P. Hawker, maritime representative of the Galena Co. here, has received word that his sister-in-law, Edna Day, a nurse with the Montreal unit, has been drowned at Malta. News of the sad event came to Mrs. Hawker, who is at present visiting friends in Richmond, Quebec. Miss Day went overseas last fall and

### Hero Of The Marne Idol In Montreal

Practically Entire Populace of Canadian Metropolis Greets Gen. Joseph Joffre, Marshal of France, Who is Acclaimed and Presented With Address.

### DISTINGUISHED FRENCHMAN IS GUEST OF GOVERNMENT AND CITY

Declares What Soldiers of Montreal and Canada Have Accomplished Will Always Be Appreciated by France—Canadians Despise Death.

Montreal, May 13.—Joseph Joffre, marshal of France, popularly called "The Hero of the Marne," paid a visit to Montreal, today that will rank as one of the great events in local history and probably no man ever received such a spontaneous and general welcome in this city as "Papa Joffre." Practically everybody on the island of Montreal who was able to get out of doors was out viewing the procession and cheering and waving flags in honor of the great French general. Apparently the pleasure was mutual, as Marshal Joffre smiled his way through the immense crowds who lined the streets from west to east and had his arm at salute almost continuously during the somewhat lengthy drive, so arranged as to enable all the citizens to greet him. He was the guest of both the city and the state, and paid in such a whole-hearted manner that must have impressed the visitor with its cordiality and sincerity. Brief though the visit was, less than six hours, Marshal Joffre's coming will probably have a good effect on recruiting in the province of Quebec, as he took occasion to intimate that although Canada had done much in the war, more was desired.

Reception at Station. Marshal Joffre arrived in this city from Boston a few minutes before 11 o'clock, and after a brief reception at Windsor station (C.P.R.) from Mayor Martin and other civic rulers and representatives of the Dominion and Quebec governments, the parade started. It consisted of the local military units and as many civilians as could be comfortably carried in practically all the automobiles in Montreal, and it led through numerous streets beflagged with Union Jacks, the French tri-color and the Stars and Stripes up to Fletcher's field, on the mountain side, an open space capable of accommodating several hundred thousand people. Here the civic address was presented to Marshal Joffre by the mayor, and the marshal briefly replied. The address expressed the hope that Canada would do more in the war.

Appreciated in France. Marshal Joffre said: "What the soldiers of Montreal, of Canada, have accomplished will always be appreciated in France. The soldiers of Canada are courageous. They despise death, and their bravery reaches up to Fletcher's field, on the French troops. I thank you for what you have said, and I trust your words will bear fruit. Following the civic function Marshal Joffre reviewed about 5,000 troops on Fletcher's field, and on his way down town he stopped at McGill University campus and inspected returned soldiers, many of them badly crippled, who had fought in France while he was head of the armies there. The state reception to Marshal Joffre was in the form of a luncheon at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel. Hon. P. E. Blondin presided.

"I thank you, with all my heart, Mr. Chairman, for the kind words you have said to me," said Marshal Joffre in French, "and I thank you, gentlemen, with all my heart, for the warmth of the reception you have given me, and I can assure you that the acclamation with which you have greeted me will be heard in France. I know the services rendered by Canada in France. Your soldiers have fought beside our soldiers, and many have died in the fight we are waging. They have always shown indomitable courage, and in them, Canada has done her duty."

Honored by France. Marshal Joffre announced that he had just received a despatch from the French government, informing him that France has bestowed the Legion d'Honneur on Major-General Piset, deputy minister of militia, and on Brigadier A. E. Labelle, a member of the harbor commission of Montreal. "I had been at Malta practically ever since. Friends here have been notified of two more Westmorland and Kent battalion boys killed in action. They are Clifford Steeves and Edgar Horne, both well known local men. No one saw the fatality.

### CANADIANS VANQUISH TEUTONS

Infantry Take Enemy Trench Twice in Forty-eight Hours.

### CANADIAN ARTILLERY DESTROYS POSITIONS

South Part of City of Lens in Ruins and Populace Flees.

Canadian headquarters in France, via London, May 13.—(By Stewart Lyon, special correspondent of the Canadian Press)—The enemy's attempt to recapture a section of the trench taken from him west of Avion on Thursday was a disastrous failure. In the first rush, as mentioned in my previous cable, the Germans, by using a large force, turned out the troops who had taken the trenches. The westerners exacted a high price. After the assault, it is stated, the bodies of over two hundred Germans were strewn upon the ground, across which they had advanced, while the ambulances were busy all morning evacuating the wounded. That was but the first of the day's misfortunes for the foe.

Huns' Positions Wrecked. This afternoon large calibre guns from various parts of our front were turned upon the trench guns and occupied positions. After their position was wrecked our infantry again advanced, and took the enemy trench, for the second time in forty-eight hours. There has been activity all day on other parts of the front. Our artillery, during the day, put eleven enemy guns out of action and completely destroyed the pits in which they were located.

Part of Lens in Ruins. Canadian headquarters in France, via London, May 13.—(By Stewart Lyon, special correspondent of the Canadian Press)—In the important operations of the past two days north of the Scarpe the Canadians had no part, except that the long-range artillery on this front was used in the hope that the enemy might be squeezed out of Lens by an advance north and south of the town, leaving it in a pocket. This hope has not been justified by events. The enemy has clung tenaciously to the town for a month, since the battle of Vimy Ridge, and seems determined to maintain his hold until his losses from our artillery fire become ruinously great. An entire division of Germans is quartered in Lens and its outskirts. All lines of communication above ground are under constant fire from our guns. There are no civilians left in Lens. The southern part of the town is in ruins, and recent aerial photographs show that, as before the evacuation of important towns in the Somme region two months ago, mines have been exploded under the chief highways.

### BRITISH USE 200,000 TONS OF AMMUNITION

London, May 12.—General Sir William Robertson, chief of the imperial staff, at army headquarters, declared, in an address tonight, that in the last five or six weeks the British had expended 200,000 tons of ammunition in France alone. He was speaking at the anniversary dinner of the newspaper press fund, at which he was the chief guest.

### CASUALTIES

Ottawa, May 13.—Infantry. Wounded: S. T. McNamara, St. Stephen, N. B. A. Dalton, Cedar Lake, N. S. H. Rowney, Rothesay, N. B. J. Gouret, Lower Bedouque, P. E. I. Missing: W. R. Cameron, Amherst, N. S. Amputation leg: G. C. McWilliams, Moncton, N. B.

### Germans Again Are Losers In Battle

After Two Days of Intense Fighting British Take Possession of Nearly All of Bullecourt and Part of Roeux.

### ANOTHER HEAVY BLOW ON VON HINDENBURG'S LINE

Bullecourt One of Most Desperately Defended Sections of Teuton Defense Works — British Advance on River Scarpe During the Night.

London, May 13.—Most of the village of Bullecourt, in the Hindenburg line, is now in the hands of the British, who also, according to the official report from headquarters in France, occupied the western section of Roeux.

The text of the report reads: "Early this morning the enemy made two further counter-attacks upon our positions in the Hindenburg line east of Bullecourt. In both cases his attacking troops were repulsed and left a number of dead in front of our trenches. During the past ten days the Australian troops have gallantly maintained their positions in this sector of the Hindenburg line, having during that period repelled at least twelve determined hostile counter-attacks.

"The greater part of the village of Bullecourt, which lies in the Hindenburg line, is now in our hands. North of the Scarpe our troops established themselves during the day in the western houses of Roeux, and again made progress on the western slopes of Greenland Hill, capturing a few prisoners.

"Five German airplanes were brought down in air fighting yesterday; five others were driven down out of control. One other hostile machine was shot down in our lines by our anti-aircraft guns. Six of our machines are missing.

Battle of Bullecourt. London, May 13.—The battle of Bullecourt, on the southern end of the Arras front, where heavy fighting has been raging for the past week, and one of the most desperately defended sections of the famous Hindenburg line, is still going on, according to the official statement issued today by the war office. North of the River Scarpe the British made a slight advance last night.

"The text of the statement follows: "There were patrol encounters last night northwest of St. Quentin and northeast of Le Verguier. Casualties were inflicted on the enemy and other parts were advanced at certain points. "We advanced our lines slightly during the night south of the Scarpe and improved our position on the western slopes of Greenland Hill, north of the river, capturing a few prisoners.

"Early in the night a hostile counter-attack west of Roeux cemetery was repulsed. We took fifty prisoners."

Captured Positions. With the British Armies in France, May 12, via London (10.30 p. m.)—(From a staff correspondent of the Associated Press).—In a series of attacks last night and today the British troops captured several strong German positions, including one or two which have been sources of more or less trouble ever since the battle of Arras began. The famous chemical works, north of the village of Roeux, has at last been definitely taken possession of, as well as the Roeux chateau and cemetery.

The cemetery has been a very bitter spot, the Germans having fortified the graves into defensive positions and turned the underground vaults into strongholds.

Southeast of Monchy the British captured several pits and detached German trenches, as well as Cavalry Farm.

All But Surrounded. South of the Cojeul River, in the neighborhood of Bullecourt, the British materially extended their holdings in the Hindenburg line, and tonight Bullecourt is all but surrounded by the British lines, which include the Australians. It is believed that the number of prisoners in these sections will total more than 600. About 400 men were taken near the chemical works, most of them Brandenburgers and Berliners.

The fighting north of Roeux began last night about dusk, just as a score of British airplanes were returning from their day's work behind the German lines. The pilots, seeing the battle in progress, joined in as they passed over and poured streams of machine gun bullets into the German ranks. They were cheered by the infantry, and acknowledged the salute by looping and firing rockets. As

their ammunition was gone they started for home. The heat today was intense. The artillery men serving the guns were stripped to the waist during the past week. The dust along the roads was choking.

French Statement. Paris, May 13.—Troops commanded by the German Crown Prince this morning launched several violent attacks against the French lines on the Champagne front north of Rheims, on the plateau south of Craonne and in the region of Maisons De Champagne. The statement issued this afternoon by the French war office says all the German attacks were smashed by the French artillery and rifle fire, the Teutons suffering heavy losses.

Saloniki, May 12, via London.—Serbian troops have won further successes in the operations now in progress on the Macedonian front, capturing and holding against counter-attacks several trenches, in the region of Dobropolye. An official statement issued by the Serbian war office, under Friday's date, reads: "Yesterday our infantry carried by assault several enemy trenches in the region of Dobropolye. We repulsed in the course of the night several enemy counter-attacks, despite the application of gas which the enemy used. All the trenches completely remained in our hands. We took prisoners two officers and twenty men of the Bulgarian forces. "Our aviators bombed enemy encampments at Kravitta and near Saravina."

WASHER WOMEN STRIKE. Gardner, Mass., May 13.—The washerwomen of Gardner are on strike for an advance of five cents an hour. They have been paid twenty cents an hour. Meanwhile the industrious sons of far Cathay are running their washes shop night and day.

### TWO SOLDIERS ARE INJURED IN R. R. WRECK

Eight Cars Piled Up at "Hoodoo" Crossing Near Aulac.

ONE SOLDIER PROBABLY SERIOUSLY INJURED.

Both Were Stealing Ride and Jumped When Wreck Occurred.

Special to The Standard. Amherst, N. S., May 13.—Two soldiers, members of the 24th Highland Battalion at Halifax, badly hurt, eight freight cars piled up in the ditch and along the right of way, and two hundred or more feet of track torn up, comprise the summary of a wreck at Siddall's crossing, near Aulac, this afternoon.

Traffic, running east and west was held up, and all though the auxiliary wrecker from Moncton was on the scene for hours it was a long time before the track was on an ordinary running basis.

The cause of the wreck is not known, but probably a spread rail did the damage. One car left the rails, broke clear of the rest of the train, and carried seven other cars with it.

The two soldiers, John Sperry of Spot Harbor, N. S., and Private Cooke, who says that he belongs in Amherst, were stealing a ride from Halifax in an empty box car, according to the report gleaned by the crew. When they felt the car jumping the rails they immediately jumped from an open door. Both were badly shaken up and it is feared that one of the soldiers is suffering from severe internal injuries. They were taken to Highland View hospital for medical attendance.

Conductor McKenzie was in charge of the train. No blame can be attached to the conductor or the members of the crew.

Siddall's crossing has made an unfavorable name for itself in the history of the C. G. R. At one collision three years ago four men were killed, and another died from the effects of injuries received. This makes the third wreck that has occurred at this point within the last three years.

Special to The Standard. Moncton, May 13.—C. G. R. main line three miles east of Aulac was blocked seven or eight hours today on account of a bad wreck to through freight No. 875 from Truro. Ten freight cars left the rails and were more or less broken up, while the track was also considerably damaged. The wreck occurred between ten and eleven this morning and the track was cleared to permit resumption of traffic at 5.45 p. m. this afternoon. None of the train crew was injured, but two soldiers stealing a ride were quite badly hurt. They were taken to Amherst for treatment. The damage to the freight in the broken cars was not extensive. The Ocean Limited from Halifax was blocked five hours east of the wreck.

### BREAKING UP SMUGGLING IN QUEBEC

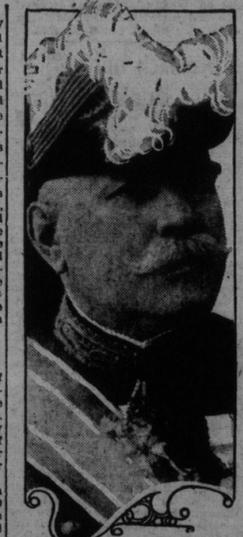
Inspectors of Customs Department Find Much Contraband in Town of Huntingdon.

### WASHER WOMEN STRIKE

Gardner, Mass., May 13.—The washerwomen of Gardner are on strike for an advance of five cents an hour. They have been paid twenty cents an hour. Meanwhile the industrious sons of far Cathay are running their washes shop night and day.

Special to The Standard. Huntingdon, Que., May 13.—The customs department is making a determined effort to put a stop to an extensive system of smuggling which has been carried on in this vicinity of a year or more. The department detailed an inspector and a female assistant to investigate here. Numerous houses were visited in town and as a result a large quantity of goods was confiscated. In some cases cash settlements were made.

The goods smuggled were principally ladies' dresses and automobile tires, most of which were purchased in Malone and Chateaugay, N. Y., where the inspectors made their first inquiries and learned the names of many of the smugglers.



Marshal Joffre.

### AN ELECTRIC SHOCK WAS CAUSE OF THE DEATH OF BATHURST YOUNG MAN

Employe of Pulp Mill Lost Life While Alone in Acid Room of Plant—Coroner's Inquest.

Bathurst, May 11.—The coroner's jury which has been hearing evidence for several days regarding the mysterious death of Stewart Bastin, an employe of the acid room of a pulp mill here, found that the man came to his death by being thrown to the ground by a shock of electricity. Bastin fell on his face and the medical testimony indicated that he died from shock or suffocation or both combined. The motor starter near where the body was found was declared to be defective. Bastin was eighteen years of age and a popular young man. No one saw the fatality.