

THE WEATHER.  
Maritime—Northeasterly winds,  
fair today, showers in some  
localities by Wednesday.

# The St. John Standard,

NEW BRUNSWICK, CANADA.

OPERA HOUSE  
TODAY MATINEE 2.30  
TONIGHT 8.15  
Feldman and Christie Musical Co.  
In "MISS NEW YORK, JR."

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## BRITISH SMASH THROUGH FIRST AND SECOND GERMAN LINES ALONG FRONT OF SIX HUNDRED YARDS

After Mine Explosion Northumberland and Royal Fusiliers Storm German Salient at St. Eloi—Break Through Two Lines of Enemy Defences and Inflict Heavy Casualties—Two Officers and 168 Men Made Prisoners—Berlin Admits the Losses.

### FIERCE FIGHT NEAR ARRAS BETWEEN THE BRITISH AND HUNS

The British and Germans have been fighting fiercely in the region of St. Eloi, five miles northwest of Arras, and the British, through the explosion of a big mine and by infantry charges, have captured or destroyed a considerable portion of the German trenches.

The British infantry stormed and took first and second line trenches along a front of six hundred yards, London officials announce, and Berlin admits that German trenches in this region were blown up to an extent of one hundred yards, and that "casualties were caused among the company occupying the positions."

#### The Official Report.

London, March 27.—"The British infantry stormed today and took first and second line trenches along a front of 600 yards at St. Eloi," says the British official communication issued this evening. The text of the statement follows:

"This morning, after exploding mines, infantry of the Northumberland Fusiliers and Royal Fusiliers assaulted the German salient at St. Eloi successfully, taking first and second line trenches on a front of some 600 yards. Heavy casualties are known to have been caused to the enemy. Two officers and 168 men were made prisoners.

"The artillery activity today has been mainly confined to the neighborhood of Angres, Wulverghem, St. Eloi and Weiltje.

"Last night and today there has been much mining activity. At La Boisselle we successfully exploded a mine. To the south of Neuville-St. Vaast and near the Hohenzollern redoubt there has been crater fighting in which we were successful.

"Opposite Hulluch the enemy exploded mines last night, damaging our trenches and causing some casualties. We are established on the crater formed by the explosion."

### GERMANY HAS NEW TYPE OF SUBMARINE?

U Boat Bigger and Speedier Than Any Previously Seen Sinks Norwegian Barque—Carries Crew of 80.

Copenhagen, via London, Mar. 27.—A German submarine, says the Christiania correspondent of the Politiken, bigger and speedier than any submarine previously seen, and carrying a crew of eighty, has appeared off Utrre, on the southwest coast of Norway. The captain sent a wireless message that he had torpedoed the Norwegian barque Lindfield on March 17, and had taken the crew of thirty-one on the submarine, where he kept them for four days and then transferred them to the Norwegian barque Elias.

### DECORATED AT MONTREAL BY GOVERNOR GENERAL

Montreal, March 27.—The Duke of Connaught this afternoon at the local headquarters of the Patriotic Fund, Drummond building, presented to Sir Herbert Ames, K. B., the insignia of his office as a Knight of Grace of St.

### NEW INDUSTRY FOR AMHERST

Ledcote Co., With New Process for Electro Plating with Lead, Begins Operations with Bright Prospects.

Special to The Standard. Amherst, N. S., Mar. 27.—The Ledcote Co. of Canada, Limited, is one of the latest industries started in this town. It owes its inception to William Knight, who is president of the concern, and to N. T. Avard, who is the secretary-treasurer. The company owns the right for Canada to use a process of electroplating with lead, which is far superior to galvanizing for the prevention of rust and acid deterioration. The manufacturing headquarters of the concern is in the building formerly occupied by the Cumberland Fork Packing Co.

### THE FUND IS GROWING

In Friday's Standard the statement was made that "The first public organization to vote money towards the 140th Band Fund is the Women's Canadian Club." This was wrong. It was unjust to the Loyalist Chapter, I.O.D.E., which, as soon as the fund was announced, subscribed fifty dollars.

### PARLIAMENT DISPOSES OF PROHIBITION QUESTION

Amendment Moved by R. B. Bennett, Along Line of Government Bill, Adopted by Vote of 67 to 46—Forbids Sending Liquor Into Provinces After they Have Decided on Prohibition.

Ottawa, March 27.—Shortly after one o'clock this morning the Stevens-Marcell resolution calling for dominion-wide prohibition was disposed of by the adoption of the amendment moved by R. B. Bennett, on a division of 67 to 46, a majority in favor of the Bennett amendment of 21. Mr. Bennett's amendment was in line with the government bill introduced by Hon. C. J. Doherty the other day and declaring that when prohibition has been decided upon by a province the transportation or importation of liquor into that province for purposes contrary to the provincial laws is forbidden.

The division was the most interesting of the session. Five Conservatives voted against the amendment, they were H. H. Stevens, Vancouver, the mover; W. Wright, Muskoka; Andrew Broder, Dundas; Achim P. Labelle, and Thornton, of Durham. On the other hand, four Liberals voted for the amendment. They were George McCreary, Saskatoon; Hon. R. Lemieux, Rouville; Edmond Froulx, Prescott; and E. Fortier, Lotbiniere.

Ottawa, March 27.—It was after 10 o'clock before the Stevens-Marcell Dominion-wide prohibition resolution was called in parliament. The government benches waited for opposition speakers, but none rose. Instead the Liberals called for a vote.

"Vote directly on the resolution," exclaimed Hon. Charles Marcell. Deputy Speaker Rhodes rose to put the question. Then Mr. R. B. Bennett rose to resume the debate. He submitted an eloquent plea for the encouragement of prohibitory legislation. He traced the progress of temperance reform, paying tribute in turn to bands of Hope, Sons of Temperance, Independent Order of Good Templars, Father Matthew, and Catholic temperance societies, and chiefly the W. C. T. U. He extolled the work of the churches and the efforts of public men instancing Sir Richard Scott, Sir Leonard Tilley and Sir George Foster.

"How often," declared Mr. Bennett, "do the men and women called cranks and fanatics today take their places as the reformers of tomorrow?" Legislation, he submitted, must reflect the mind of democracy. The price of civilization was the sacrifice of some personal liberty. The price of freedom was self-restraint and discipline.

The use of intoxicants was fraught with great danger to the state and the voice of democracy—the voice of the people—had a right to be heard and heeded.

To what extent, asked Mr. Bennett, had the will of the majority the right to regulate the tastes and appetites of the people? He believed in home rule by provinces. The question as it appeared to him was: What legislation by parliament backed by public sentiment, would prove effective in the provinces? He urged that the duty of parliament was to make effective, so far as was in its power, such legislation as the provinces enacted.

Mr. Bennett argued that so far as the manufacture of liquors was concerned there was sufficient strong sentiment behind administration-wide prohibitory law to make it effective. Hon. Charles Marcell wanted to know what greater evidence of strong public sentiment there could be than the present position of the various provinces and the action already taken. Mr. Marcell added that Mr. Bennett had not even alluded to the fact that the resolution was drafted as an economic war measure.

Mr. Bennett concluded by moving an amendment to the Stevens-Marcell resolution. The amendment was substantially the same as the resolution introduced a few days ago by Hon. Dr. Doherty. It endorsed the principle of leaving prohibitory legislation to the provinces as they see fit, while approving of federal legislation to forbid the transportation or importation of liquor into any province for any use or purpose which is forbidden by the law of the province.

Mr. A. L. Davidson, of Annapolis, in seconding the resolution, said that the totalitarians, who were calling for dominion prohibition as a war measure were like the man who was ready to sacrifice his wife's relations. They were patriotically willing to sacrifice the habits of their neighbors.

Mr. Wm. Martin, Regina, declared vigorously that he was "heart and soul for any proposal to do away with the sale, manufacture and importation of the curse of intoxicating liquor." It was "the worst corrupting influence in public and private life."

### SIR SAM AT BRAMSHOTT CAMP TODAY

Minister of Militia Sees All Wounded Soldiers Who Wish to Visit Him.

DINNER GUEST OF BARON ROTHSCHILD.

Canadians Now Have Fish on Menu and British Troops are Agitating for Like Privilege.

London, March 27.—General Alderson, who was in London for decoration by King George Saturday, had a lengthy conference with Sir Sam Hughes, the Canadian minister of militia, today, and gave a favorable report of the general conditions of the health and discipline of the Canadians in France. Sir Clifford Sifton also conferred with Sir Sam Hughes on matters of importance to Canada.

Among officers who saw the minister of militia were General Ketchen, Colonel John A. Gunn, of Montreal, who is on short leave; Rev. Col. Stacey, chief chaplain; Canon Silvestre, of Montreal; Archbishop Bruchea's chaplain; Major Elcott, 21st Battalion, and Captain Harstone.

The minister, who has recovered from a cold and neuralgia, makes a point of seeing any wounded soldiers from the front desirous of seeing him, many taking advantage of this readiness.

Last night Sir Sam Hughes dined with Baron Rothschild. Tonight Sir Max Aitken gave a dinner at the Marlborough Club in honor of the minister, when guests included Lloyd George, Bonar Law, Sir Frederick Smith, Sir George Perley and a number of war office officials and British generals.

Tomorrow the minister will journey to Bramshott Camp, in Hampshire, to inspect troops which form the nucleus of the Fourth Division.

A daily bulletin of Canadian news, issued by the Militia Department, is giving much satisfaction to the men at the front, who crowd round as soon as orders are issued in which it is contained.

The fish ration has now got in operation at the front. In fact this article of diet is so popular that the British and colonial troops are agitating for similar privileges.

Col. McCrae, chief of the transport department at Thorncliffe, in charge of the fish ration, says everybody is pleased.

### STR. MANCHESTER ENGINEER SUNK

Torpedoed by German Submarine—Sailed from Philadelphia March 11th with General Cargo.

London, March 27 (11.13 p.m.)—The British steamer Manchester Engineer, from Philadelphia, March 11, for Manchester, has been sunk, according to information received by Lloyds. The crew were taken aboard a tug.

The Central News says that the Manchester Engineer was torpedoed today by a German submarine. It was first supposed that the vessel was not badly damaged, but she foundered while making for port in tow.

The steamer Manchester Engineer measured 4,202 tons gross. She was built in 1902, and was owned by the Manchester Liners, Limited, of Manchester.

### BIG GUNS OF BOTH SIDES AGAIN ACTIVE AROUND VERDUN

Germans Hammering French Positions Near Vaux and Douaumont Which Have Been Stumbling Block in Attempts to Gain Ground Northeast of Verdun.

RUSSIANS TAKE TWO LINES OF GERMAN TRENCHES NEAR POSTAVY

Again the bombardment has become intense to the northwest and northeast of Verdun, and considerable activity by the big guns also has been shown in the Woerwe region, southeast of the fortress. The time seemingly is not ripe, however, for an infantry attack, and the men of both sides have lain idle in their trenches, awaiting the moment for attack and counter-attack.

The Germans, however, after a period of comparative quiet, have again begun shelling Bothincourt, Le Mort Homme and Cumieres, west of the Meuse, and are keeping up, with increasing volume, their bombardment of the French positions in the region of Vaux and Douaumont, which have been stumbling blocks for several weeks in their attempts to gain ground northeast of Verdun.

French shells are falling on the German positions in the Argonne and northeast of the St. Mihiel salient. The Germans are obstinately resisting the Russian attacks between Drinsk and Vilna, but the Russians have captured two lines of their trenches to the northwest of Postavy. Twenty bombs have been dropped by German airmen on the town of Drinsk.

In the Black Sea littoral the Russians are still making progress against the Turks. In the operations between the Italians and Austrians in the Gori region the Austrians have captured an Italian position on Podgora heights.

Washington is awaiting, with some anxiety, the investigation into the sinking of the cross-channel steamer Sussex, and the British steamer Englishman. The possibility of the breaking off of diplomatic relations with Germany is being discussed in the event the steamers are shown to have been torpedoed.

President Wilson, however, will communicate the situation to Congress before taking steps which might lead to a rupture. All the Americans on board the Sussex were saved, but several were injured. One American is believed to have been lost when the Englishman went down.

British Smash 100 Yards of German Trenches.

Berlin, March 27, via London, 3.45 p. m.—More than 100 yards of German trenches near St. Eloi have been blown up by the British, German army headquarters announced today. The text of the statement follows:

"Western theatre: By an extensive mine explosion early this morning, the British damaged our position near St. Eloi, south of Ypres. More than 100 yards of trenches were blown up. Casualties were caused among the company occupying the position.

Two Lines of German Trenches Taken. Petrograd, via London, March 27, 3.45 p. m.—The following official statement from general headquarters was issued today:

"Western (Russian) front: The fighting continues to the west and south of the Augustinof front, in the Jacobstadt region.

"German aeroplanes are making more frequent flights along the entire Dvinsk front. Twenty bombs have been thrown into Dvinsk.

"Our troops captured two lines of enemy trenches after desperate fighting in the region to the northwest of Postavy. Our offensive in the district between Lakes Narocz and Vichnevskole has encountered obstinate resistance.

### NORWAY AND SWEDEN ARE HEAVY LOSERS

Former Lost 96 Ships, with Loss of 77 Lives, While 128 Swedes Were Victims of Huns Submarine Warfare.

Copenhagen, via London, March 27.—Ninety-six Norwegian ships have been lost through either submarine or mines, according to a newspaper statement published here. It has been established, says the statement, that twenty Norwegian steamers have been destroyed by German submarines, seventy-seven Norwegian subjects thereby losing their lives. But Germany has compensated Norway for only four steamers.

The total Norwegian tonnage lost amounts to 125,000, valued at 28,000,000 kroner, while the cargoes were valued at 90,000,000 kroner.

In addition, German prize courts have seized a large number of Norwegian vessels.

Sweden, in the same way, has lost forty vessels, of a tonnage of 50,000, valued at 10,000,000 kroner. One hundred and twenty-eight Swedes have lost their lives.

### FIRE LOSS OF \$200,000 TO CARGO ABOARD BRITISH STEAMER

Boston, March 27.—Part of the cargo of the British steamer City of Naples, which arrived here on Friday from Calcutta, was damaged today by fire which broke out in the hold from an undetermined cause while the ship was at Mystic wharf, Charlestown. The loss was estimated at \$200,000. The chief damage was from water, which was pumped into the hold to a depth of 12 feet. The ship was only slightly damaged.

### U. S. INQUIRY INTO SINKING OF THE SUSSEX

Washington, March 27.—The United States probably will make some inquiry of the German government on the sinking of the Sussex. In the mass of evidence transmitted to Secretary of State Lansing by the American embassy at Paris are statements of Samuel Bemis, one of the American survivors, and others that the wake of a torpedo was seen.

German Denial. Berlin, Mar. 27, via wireless to Sayville.—"The British have stated semi-officially that the German auxiliary cruiser Greif fired under the Norwegian flag," says the Overseas News Agency. "It is stated by German authorities that the Greif flew the German flag before opening fire."

"Furthermore, there is no truth in the British report that a German submarine was sunk when the Greif blew herself up."

The official British account of the engagement which resulted in the sinking of the Greif and the British auxiliary Alcantara said the Germans fired over Norwegian colors painted on the side of the Greif.