

BELGIAN ARMY FACES ENEMY ON BANKS OF YSER RIVER WHERE PREPARATIONS ARE BEING MADE FOR STRUGGLE

ALLIED WARSHIPS ARE TO RESUME ATTACK ON DARDANELLES FORTS WITH GREATER FORCE THAN BEFORE

London, March 19, 11 p. m.—There is a temporary lull in the bombardment of the Dardanelles and Smyrna, according to an Athens despatch which gives no reason for this, but it was thought to be due to unfavorable weather conditions. The Turkish forces, taking advantage of this to repair, as far as possible, the damage done to the forts and batteries, and they express confidence, which is shared by the German field marshal, Baron Von Der Goltz, that the straits are impregnable.

How French Lost Boat

London, March 19, 2.10 a. m.—The loss of a French submarine boat in an attempt to run through the Dardanelles is described by Rear Admiral Guerpette, of the French Dardanelles fleet, in an interview with the Daily Telegraph's Tenedos correspondent. The attempt apparently was made some time ago, although no announcement has been made of it heretofore.

The attempt had as its object the sinking of the Turkish cruiser Sultan Selim (formerly the German cruiser Goeben), the correspondent says Rear Admiral Guerpette told him. "The submarine was submerged, and successfully navigated the straits up to the corner where the Asiatic coast juts out at Nezara.

"Through some miscalculation, which is quite natural when a submarine is trying to thread a tortuous channel without the aid of a periscope, the hull struck the rocky shore, compelling the boat to rise to the surface. Immediately the submarine appeared the forts opened fire, sinking her. Only a few of her crew escaped, and these were made prisoners.

"Regarding the present situation in the Dardanelles, Rear Admiral Guerpette said the waters of the straits are clear as far as Kephess-Bermu, to which point all vessels of the fleet can safely navigate. The main mines are between Chanak Kalesi and Kildil Bahir, where also are the main coast defenses.

"When these are removed the rest will be easy, although the assistance of land forces will be necessary. For the final success of the undertaking there is not a shadow of doubt. The French fleet thus far has sustained no casualties."

London, March 18, 10.30 p. m.—A despatch to Reuters' Telegram Company from Amsterdam gives the following quotation by the Berlin Vossische Zeitung from an address made by the German field marshal, Baron Von Der Goltz, at a social gathering in the German embassy in Constantinople yesterday.

"The Turks will know how to repulse the renewed attacks on the Dardanelles, for which they are making the greatest preparation. Future historical events will show that the defense of the Dardanelles by the Turks is a great and valiant achievement.

"The lesson I deduct from the Dardanelles fighting, thus far, is that shore artillery of medium calibre is very effective against armored ships."

A Story From Berlin.

Berlin, March 19, via London, March 19, 12.28 a. m.—The Vossische Zeitung's Athens correspondent says the governor of Smyrna, at the beginning of the recent bombardment, arrested 2,000 British and French residents of Smyrna and threatened to expose them to the fire of the warships if the bombardment was continued. "The British admiral," the correspondent adds, "thereupon opened negotiations through the American consul, demanding the leveling of the forts and the surrender of the harbor, saying the city itself might remain under Turkish administration."

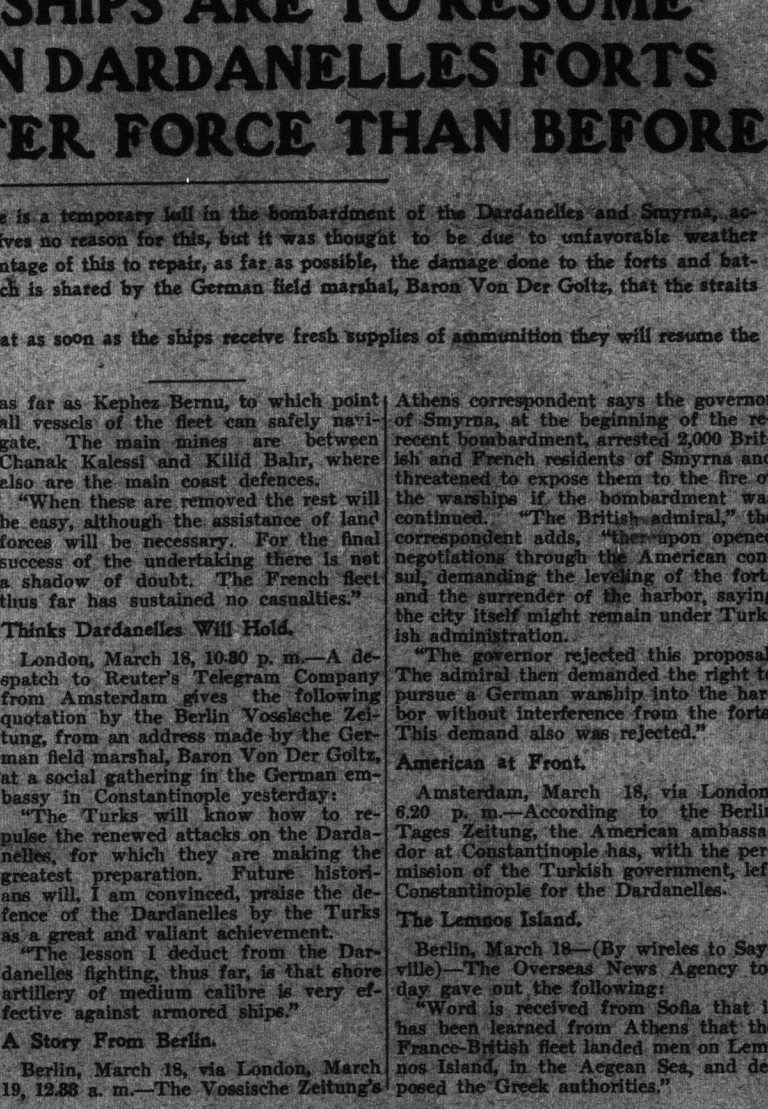
The governor rejected this proposal. The admiral then demanded the right to pursue a German warship into the harbor without interference from the forts. This demand also was rejected.

London, March 18, via London, 6.30 p. m.—According to the Berlin Tages Zeitung, the American ambassador at Constantinople has, with the permission of the Turkish government, left Constantinople for the Dardanelles.

Berlin, March 19.—(By wireless to Sayville.)—The Overseas News Agency today gave out the following:

"Word is received from Sofia that it has been learned from Athens that the Franco-British fleet landed men on Lemnos Island, in the Aegean Sea, and deposed the Greek authorities."

The Submarine



AN INTIMATE VIEW OF THE PERISCOPE AND PILOT HOUSE OF A FRENCH SUBMARINE.

BRITISH STEAMER IS SUNK BY SUBMARINE

The Glenartney, of Glasgow, Torpedoed Off Beachy Head—One Man Drowned—Movements of Other Steamers That Had Been Detained by British.

London, March 18, 9.35 p. m.—The British steamer Glenartney, of Glasgow, was torpedoed this morning off Beachy Head by a German submarine, which gave no notice of her intention. In the scramble for boats one of the crew was drowned; the others, numbering forty, several of whom were injured, were picked up by a steamer and landed at New Haven.

The Glenartney, which was of 3,309 tons register, was bound from Bangkok, Siam, for London, loaded with 8,000 tons of rice.

The owners of the cargo of the steamer Wilhelmine are making efforts to get an early hearing before the prize court on the seizure of the foodstuffs destined for Germany which the Wilhelmine had on board. It was originally believed that the hearing would be held March 15.

The British officials now indicate that March 29 probably will be the earliest date for the hearing.

Deal, via London, March 18.—The American steamer A. A. Raven, laden with products of American packers, which was detained by the British authorities on March 11, has been released. She proceeded for Dover to coal.

The cargo was consigned to dealers in Rotterdam, and the British government insisted, at the time of the steamer's detention, that it must be consigned to The Netherlands Overseas Trust.

London, March 18, 2.46 p. m.—The Norwegian steamer Esla, from New Orleans, and the Swedish steamer Grestland, from New York for Gothenburg, both carrying American meat products, and which had been held in Kirkwall since March 12 because the destination of their cargoes was suspected, have now arrived respectively at Shields and Middlesbrough.

The American legation at The Hague has advised Walter Hines Page, the American Ambassador here, that the cargo of the steamer A. A. Raven, which has been held here at Deal since March 12, has been consigned to The Netherlands Overseas Trust. Consequently it is expected that the steamer will be permitted to proceed to Rotterdam.

Copenhagen, via London, March 18, 11.05 p. m.—Another version of the alleged destruction of the German cruiser Karlsruhe is published today by the National Tidende. This account purports to emanate from a German merchant, a captain who had served as a petty officer of the Karlsruhe in Wilhelmshaven.

The captain is reported to have stated that the crew of the Karlsruhe arrived in Germany on the German liner Rio Negro only in December, but that his fact and the fact that the disaster had occurred were kept secret, so that the British cruisers would continue their search for the German sea raider.

Early in December it was reported that the Karlsruhe had evaded the British fleet and arrived in a German port.

Miss Mary MacArthur, secretary of the Women's Trade Union League, an organization with a membership of 240,000, says there are at least 40,000 union women at present without employment, and she feels it is incumbent upon the government to give them first consideration.

TO MOBILIZE WOMEN TO REPLACE THE MEN

London, March 18, 5.15 p. m.—The novel plan of the government to mobilize women to replace the men needed for war service, although only tentatively outlined by the board of trade, has created wide discussion in England, especially in organized labor quarters which are somewhat disturbed at the prospect of the influx of thousands of untrained non-union women into the spheres of various activities.

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IMPORTANT BATTLE IS LOOKED FOR SOON

Expected to Take Place Along the Yser River Where Lines Are Strong

Recently Reorganized Belgian Army Holds One Side and Germans the Other—Floods Going Down—Warships of the Allies Very Active—Little News From the Eastern Front—Zeppelin Drops Bombs on Calais.

London, March 19, 10.25 p. m.—The next important battle on the western front, it is believed, will take place along the Yser river, held on one side by the recently re-organized Belgian army, and on the other by the Germans.

As the floods have subsided the Belgians, supported by the warships of the Allies, have already pushed their line slightly forward, and this is almost certain to lead to counter-attacks by the Germans, and a general engagement, as has been the case when similar movements were initiated elsewhere along the front. An artillery duel in the war of preparation has commenced.

There may be a slight delay while the Germans are waiting for reinforcements from Germany, for they have been using most of their reserves to counter-attack the British troops at St. Eloi and Neuve Chapelle and the French north of Arras, but that a big clash will soon come nobody doubts.

The contest for the spur of Notre Dame De Lorete is still in progress and, according to Berlin, further attempts of the French to advance in Champagne, where they captured an important ridge north of Le Mesnil, have been repulsed. The fighting in the Argonne forest and the Vosges has slackened somewhat owing to the return of wintry weather conditions.

Little News from the East.

There is little news from the eastern front, and beyond the fact that the Russians have again crossed the East Prussian frontier in the far northwest, near Gumbinnen, and that they are continuing their offensive against the Austrians in Bukovina, there is not much change in the situation.

In the wood of Conservoy, north of Verdun, we have carried two German trenches and made prisoners.

"At Hartmann-Werkefopf we have gained a little ground in relation to our previous position. The enemy's losses were very heavy. His trenches were full of dead."

The Belgian Army.

Paris, March 18, via London, 3.30 p. m.—The war office this afternoon gave out the following statement:

"The Belgian army continued its progress on the Yser, its artillery bombarded one of the enemy's convoys on the road from Dixmude to Leuzee.

"From the Yser to the Oise there was artillery action. The enemy bombarded in particular the spur of the hill at Notre Dame De Lorete and the villages of Carpey and Maricourt.

"There is nothing new in the operations in the Champagne.

"In Lorete there was an artillery duel, one of our aviators bombarded the railway station at Conflans."

Russians Report Progress.

Petrograd, March 18, via London, 1.30 a. m.—The following official communication from general headquarters was issued tonight:

"In Russian Poland on the front, between the Rivers Svisla and Orzva, in the region of the villages of Serfina, Tartak, Wack and Bionek, and also in the region north of Prasnyev, the fighting continues. We have seized several villages and heights and taken five guns, 42 machine guns, many caissons and hundreds of prisoners.

"On the right bank of the Niemen battles have been fought near Taurroggen, Wack and Bionek, and also in the region leading from Gorda to Memel. We captured her two guns, four machine guns, two automobiles loaded with ammunition, and a number of prisoners.

"On the left bank of the Vistula there has been a violent artillery duel. On the Dnava river, and in the Polesia region near Boguslawow and Opotchino, our fire dispersed the troops of the enemy, who had opened offensive operations.

The merchant in question relates a story of the alleged uprising of the Senussi tribesmen in November. He declares that they destroyed an Australian camp near the Pyramids on Nov. 19, killing 200 Australians and capturing guns and provisions.

The Germans Busy.

Geneva, via Paris, March 18.—German troops have been energetically engaged for the past few days fortifying all the valley of the Lague between Moos, Saint (Continued on page 8.)

ADY INCREASE IN TEACHERS' PAY

class Males Command 40 More Than They Did in Years Ago—Chief Superintendent Recommends Approval of School Building Plans by Inspectors.

Classes of teachers' salaries ranging from \$7.85 increase to third-class salaries to \$340.66 for first-class males reported by Chief Superintendent in his annual report, as having place within the last ten years. Chief superintendent deprecates the fact that the higher schools with the teachers but remarks that some classes of young men trained at the school last year, many of whom unable to obtain schools.

There are 1,922 schools in operation in the province, 2,082 teachers and 64,310 pupils with an average daily attendance of 482.

Carter in concluding his report in former reports I have recommended that legislation be passed to give free text books. These all proper wherever situated, be taxed for the benefit of schools. Parish school boards of district. That the County Board, per head, instead of 40c present, in order that strong disapproval should help the work.

It would also recommend: That trustees should be required to obtain the opinion of the inspector for any proposed plan of new school buildings.

Hereafter rural school grounds, as possible, shall be leased to the school in area. To permit each school to elect at the annual meeting to elect more representatives to Teachers' rates, and to vote some to pay expenses. That the board of education should be empowered to authorize the inspector to act in the place of school board, in school districts in which it is not possible to secure an elected school board.

Inspector William McLean reports 21 city schools in operation, but much overcrowding, particularly in the North of St. John county schools here.

Digger Harbor a new and commodious school house has been completed occupied. New outhouses also have been built. The grounds should be enclosed with wire fence. The Digby Harbor the grounds have yet been cleared and it is almost possible to drive up to the school on account of the stumps still remaining.

The schools at S. Musquash and Cape of Wales, were open for only part of year, as many of the pupils reside far from the schools. That is, it is a result for them to attend during the winter season.

Coldbrook district there are two schools, viz. Coldbrook and Brookfield work is being done in both. A man in hopes that in the near future a new school house to accommodate a school in the district. That the school will be erected in the neighborhood of Glen Falls near Moosepath. A school would be within easy reach of all the children in the district as well as those of the adjoining district Frog Pond.

SHORT SESSION OF LOCAL HOUSE

Fredrickton, N. B., March 16.—The session met at 8.30 p. m.

Mr. Graham presented the petition of the City of St. John in favor of a bill to amend the city charter and to provide for relating to civic franchise.

The house went into committee, with Mr. Young in the chair, and agreed to refer to the committee on the Canadian Patriotic Fund; to amend clerical error in the registry act; to amend the law relating to the provincial capital.

Hon. Mr. Clarke said he would call attention to the rule which provided that bills should be introduced within ten days of opening of session, otherwise a double fee was payable. It was solely essential for the business of the house to proceed as it should do, at private bills should be brought in within the time limit. It was the intention of the government to bring down all of their measures at the earliest date, the earliest date in order that members might have plenty of time to familiarize themselves with their contents and to have members' private bills, for the same object.

Hon. Dr. Landry presented a statement of the bonded indebtedness of the province of Fredericton.

Hon. Mr. Clarke presented the annual report of the crown land department. The house adjourned at 8.30 p. m.

DOT OF SNOW CHEERS ALBERT LUMBERMEN

Hopewell Hill, March 14.—The snowy day, which broke in on Friday, has continued intermittently for two days, to the great satisfaction of the lumbermen. There is still wheeling on the roads, but the fall of snow in the woods has aggregated nearly a foot in depth, which will improve conditions such. Many parties have been unable to get out of their cord wood on account of scarcity of snow.

Dr. Carvath, of Riverside, was in Fredericton the past week, on a professional visit, arriving home today. Guilford Steves, a well-known and expected resident of Weldon, Albert county, has been in the Moncton hospital for some time and underwent an operation for internally trouble on Tuesday. Latest reports received from him are favorable.

W. E. Calhoun, of Cape Station, who has been quite ill, is improving.

Miss Lizzie Tucker, of Memel, who has had diphtheria, is recovering satisfactorily. The house has been quarantined.

The United States Still Satisfied With Answer From Britain and France

Washington, March 19.—The United States government considers that Great Britain and France, in the British order-in-council and in the accompanying notes, have not answered the questions propounded to them as to what warrant there is, under international law, for the establishment of an embargo on all commercial intercourse, directly and indirectly, between Germany and neutral countries.

It was stated officially at the State Department today that this government still does not know whether the action of the Allies is justified as a legal blockade, or whether the ordinary rules of contraband and non-contraband are to be the legal basis for future detentions.

On a determination of this question probably will depend, not only the nature of any steps which may be taken by the United States at this time, but also the basis for the many claims for damages arising out of interruptions to American commerce under the new policy of the Allies.

The U. S. Position.

In preparing the protest to be sent to Great Britain and France, the position of the United States government is substantially as follows:

"If the action of the Allies is a blockade, all commerce directly with Germany can be halted by making the blockade effective, a certain 'radius of activity' being allowed as a legal blockade, which would be the German coast because of the newly developed activities of submarines. But there can be no legal blockade of the coast of neutral countries of Europe, contiguous to those at

war, under any circumstances, and commerce between the United States and neutrals, especially in non-contraband, should be free from interruption, irrespective of ultimate destination.

"If the action is not a blockade, then there exists no legal right to detain cotton or other non-contraband cargoes, even when consigned directly to German ports. Nor can foodstuffs or conditional contraband be justly interrupted, unless proven, though consigned to Germany, to be destined for the use of its belligerent forces, and not its civilian population.

Under the same circumstances, too, there is no legal basis for detaining cargoes consigned from the United States to the neutral countries of Europe if containing cotton or non-contraband goods, irrespective of ultimate destination. Similarly the Allies cannot, under the previously accepted principles of international law, intercept shipments of foodstuffs and other conditional contraband en route between the United States and neutral countries, unless clearly proven to be going eventually to the belligerent forces of Germany, and not its civilian population.

"Neutral countries of Europe may declare embargoes on re-exportation of contraband or non-contraband, thus preventing supplies from reaching Germany. With this sovereign right, the United States does not take issue, but it will insist on its right to ship to neutral countries, placing the burden of stopping further progress on the latter nations themselves."

"In considering the above propositions, officials realize that Great Britain and her Allies have set up the claim that their actions constitute retaliatory measures against Germany, but this, in the view of the American government, does not affect the status of international law as between the United States and the belligerents.

German Treaty With U. S. Carefully Studied Before Germans Were Arrested

Seattle, March 18.—It was asserted at the county prosecutor's office today that before any information was filed against German Consul William Muller and Consular Secretary B. M. Schulz, charging them with conspiracy to bribe an employee of the Seattle Constructing & Drydock Company, in violation of a state law, the treaty with Germany dated 1871 was studied carefully. According to this treaty, consuls are immune from arrest except on criminal charges. The consul and his secretary have not been personally molested.

Counsel for Muller and Schulz today furnished \$1,000 bail for each, binding them to appear for trial in the superior court, whenever ordered.

A Protest.

Washington, March 18.—The German embassy today protested to the State Department against the warrant of arrest served yesterday on the German consul, William Muller, and his assistant, B. M. Schulz, at Seattle (Wash.). The embassy contends that the arrest is in violation of the consular treaty between Germany and the United States.

The department was asked to investigate the case and the embassy was asked to make search and also in serving the warrants of arrest on Muller and his assistants. The consul in his report to the State Department, did not say that an actual search of the embassy's files had been made, but declared that officers "had entered in order to make a search."

The charge on which the consul's arrest was based was that of conspiracy to gain secrets of the Seattle Constructing & Drydock Company. It had been said the company was building submarines for Great Britain and sending them to British Columbia in parts.

Labor Leaders Are Pleased With Outlook

London, March 18.—One phase of the negotiations looking to government control of factories with a view to increase the output of munitions of war is particularly pleasing to labor leaders. It is the suggestion of the government that it will undertake to guarantee the integrity of labor unions, to insure the success of the project as well as to protect the unions from demoralization after the war.

"If this is done it will have great possibilities for workmen," said one labor representative at the conference which is still in progress. "It will be tantamount to recognition by the state of trades unions throughout the United Kingdom. Firms whose business is taken over by the government would be forced to respect the rights of unions concerning conditions of work and general union wages, even though they have maintained open shop heretofore."

The American legation at The Hague has advised Walter Hines Page, the American Ambassador here, that the cargo of the steamer A. A. Raven, which has been held here at Deal since March 12, has been consigned to The Netherlands Overseas Trust. Consequently it is expected that the steamer will be permitted to proceed to Rotterdam.

Another Story of Destruction of Karlsruhe

Copenhagen, via London, March 18, 11.05 p. m.—Another version of the alleged destruction of the German cruiser Karlsruhe is published today by the National Tidende. This account purports to emanate from a German merchant, a captain who had served as a petty officer of the Karlsruhe in Wilhelmshaven.

The captain is reported to have stated that the crew of the Karlsruhe arrived in Germany on the German liner Rio Negro only in December, but that his fact and the fact that the disaster had occurred were kept secret, so that the British cruisers would continue their search for the German sea raider.

Early in December it was reported that the Karlsruhe had evaded the British fleet and arrived in a German port.

Fine Treatment For Cruiser That Sank U. S. Ship

Washington, March 18.—No information will be made public by the United States government which might in any way aid British and French cruisers in their search for the German sea raider.

State and navy department officials made it clear today that they intended to overlook no point in preserving the strictest neutrality in the treatment of the refugee ship. Secretary Daniels said, and he had received a partial report from the American naval officers, who inspected the Eitel with a view to ascertaining the extent of repairs necessary to make her seaworthy, and expected to receive a final report in the course of a day or two. He announced, in advance, however, that he would not make public the conclusions of the board.

VILLA'S ARMY NEARING TAMPICO

Washington, March 18.—General Villa and his main body of 80,000 troops are today within fifty miles of Tampico, at Coco Station, according to advices received by the Villa Agency here, and the advance guard of the army is within twenty-five miles of Tampico. Carranza forces holding the seaport are not so great in number.

In advices emanating from Monterey, General Villa is said to have impeded a forced contribution of 1,000,000 pesos on certain persons, including foreigners and church authorities.

London, March 18.—A strike of the London hremens, which was threatened, is not likely to occur. About the time the men were deciding to demand an increase in pay, the fire committee of the London common council, which controls the department, unaware of the men's meeting, met and decided to recommend a substantial increase in their wages.

Italian Steamer Beaches.

Williamstad, Curacao, March 18.—The Italian steamship Bologna, of 2,900 tons net, was beached today in a bay on the south coast of Curacao. The vessel probably sustained only slight damage. Before being run ashore the Bologna's cargo was saved by the British wrecking steamer Nemesis.

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