BERLIN DON'T WANT WAR WITH U. S., COL. HOUSE SAYS

SPANISH STEAMER SUNK, HUNDREDS LOSE LIVES

Hit Rock and Sank in Five Minutes — New Vessel and of 6,371 Tons.

Bulletin—Santos, Brazil, March 6.—The Spanish steamship Principe De Asturias has been sunk by striking a rock. She went to the bottom in five minutes. Eighty-six members of the crew and fifty-seven passengers have been brought to Santos.

The survivors were brought to Santos by the French steamer Viga. A Spanish steamship is standing by.

445 Are Missing.

London, March 6.—A Lloyds despatch from Santos says that 338 passengers and 107 members of the crew on the Principe De Asturias are missing.

The steamer was wrecked yesterday off Sebastiano Point, the western extremity of the Island of that name, near the entrance to Santos Bay.

The Principe De Asturias was engaged in the passenger service between Barcelona and Brazil. The last reports of her movements are of her departure on her previous trip eastward. She passed Gibraltar February 4, on her way from Buenos Ayres to Barcelona.

She was a large and comparatively new vessel. Her gross tonnage was 6,371, her length 460 feet, her beam 58 feet and depth 29 feet. She was built at Port Glasgow in 1914, and owned by the Pinillos, Izquierdo Y. Cia of Sa Disza, Spain.

Feared 400 Perished.

Rio Janeiro, March 6.—It is feared here that 400 lives have been lost by the sinking of the Spanish steamship Principe De Asturias. The steamer remained afloat only a short time after striking a shoal off San Sebastiao, and there was little time for the escape of passengers and crew in the boats. Steamers have gone to search for additional survivors, 143 of the passengers and crew having already been landed at Santos.

Details of Disaster Lacking.

Buenos Ayres, March 6.—The agents of the Spanish Trans-Atlantic line have received reports that about 100 persons lost their lives in the sinking of the steamship Principe De Asturias off the coast of Brazil. Details of the disaster, however, are lacking.

TWO N.B. MEN IN CASUALTIES

Ottawa, Mar. 7—The casualty list issued at midnight includes the following from the Maritime Provinces:

Fourteenth Battalion.

Seriously ill—Gordon W. Manderson, Malpeque, P. E. I.

Twenty-sixth Battalion.

Wounded—Karl Vroom, St. Stephen, N. B.

Fourth Mounted Rifles.

Wounded—Hubert H. Burdon, Fredericton, N. B.

LOST.

Between half past seven and eight o'clock, last night, on Dock or Mill street, a small medallion pin. Finder will please return to Mrs. Smith, 174 Princess street.

PROHIBITION DEBATE BEGUN IN COMMONS

Strong Arguments for and Against the Resolution Introduced Yesterday by Mr. Steeves of Vancouver.

(Canadian Press).

Ottawa, Mar. 6—The prohibition discussion was introduced at the opening of the house when Mr. H. H. Stevens of Vancouver, moved:

"That in the opinion of the house, at this time when the empire is at war, the conservation of the wealth and the resources of the Dominion and the promotion of the efficiency of our nation would be materially aided by the prohibition of the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes and legislation for this purpose should be enacted forthwith." The resolution was seconded by Hon. Charles Marcil of Bonaventure.

Mr. Stevens said he made his motion as a war measure. He was aware that a great many members of the house disliked the issue that he was presenting to them and claimed it was unwise to introduce legislation of this kind. But the speaker held that when a large proportion of the people of Canada demanded consideration be given a certain problem parliament dare not say them nay. The Vancouver member then reviewed the liquor situation in the different provinces. Ontario was two-thirds dry, 572 municipalities being so classed, while 279 were "wet." For the so-called wet provinces the three-fifths clause was largely responsible, Belleville, Brantford, Port Arthur, Sarnia, Woodstock and Whitby being municipalities which had given majorities in favor of local option but not large enough to come within the three-fifths provision. The provincial government of Ontario, however, had now introduced a measure of total prohibition. Quebec was three-fourths dry, 906 municipalities being without liquor licenses as compared with 237 where liquor was sold. The province of Quebec, however, was according to the statement of its premier also working toward prohibition. In New Brunswick eighty per cent. of the population were dry. Eleven counties were under the Canada Temperance Act, while seven were still wet. In Nova Scotia there were eighteen dry counties and only one where liquor was sold, Halifax, and that would soon be dry too. Prince Edward Island was the only all-dry province in the Dominion. In Manitoba eighty-seven municipalities were dry and seventy-one wet, and provincial prohibition would be voted on in the province this week. Saskatchewan was practically under prohibition, liquor being sold only in some twenty government shops. These shops were also gradually being voted out. Alberta had gone dry. The British Columbia provincial government had introduced a law for provincial prohibition.

Referendum After War.

Mr. Stevens said that he had been receiving literature, signed "Personal Liberty League" which was being circulated with a view to creating a feeling that individual rights were being attacked. "These persons," he said, "are asking for personal license, not personal liberty. They are asking freedom to do those things which may be injurious to society as a whole. There is no such thing as personal liberty apart from social responsibility." It had also been argued that the question of prohibition should not be advanced while the soldiers were absent from the country. He did not think that the men at the front would object to action which would make for efficiency behind them at home. At the same time he proposed that in legislation which might be brought forward provision should be made for a confirming vote when the soldiers came home, for instance a year after the end of the war.

Coming to the subject of compensation for those engaged in the manufacture of liquor, Mr. Stevens said that the capital invested in breweries and distilleries in Canada was $43,237,000, as compared with $1,204,000,000 in other industries, and that the number of persons employed in the breweries and distilleries of the country was 4,688. He suggested that the Canadian government might solve the question of compensation by following the example of the British government and taking over the distilleries for the purpose of alcohol for commercial and medicinal purposes. He pointed out that a gallon of alcohol was equal to a gallon of gasoline for power production and that alcohol could be used in internal combustion engines in place of the gasoline and petrol now imported. Moreover, the manufacture of denatured alcohol for industrial use would provide a use for many products now wasted on the farms of the country.

Mr. Stevens held that the argument that the question should be left to the provinces was only a subterfuge. In 1898 when a plebiscite was carried it was not acted upon for the reason that all the provinces were not ready for prohibition. Now the provinces had got into line. The provinces, however, could not prohibit the importation and manufacture of alcoholic liquors. Therefore, there was a demand for "implementing" legislation by the federal parliament. Mr. Stevens expressed a hope that the house would adopt the resolution and that the government would present legislation to parliament this session and provide for a confirming plebiscite a year after the end of the war. It should also take steps to nationalize the manufacture of alcohol for medicinal purposes.

Hon. Mr. Marcil a Convert.

Hon. Charles Marcil seconded the motion. He announced that he was a convert to the cause of prohibition. He had voted against prohibition in the past. He felt, however, that in view of the great cost of carrying out Canada's part in the war, in view of the attitude of the people of his own constituency and of the action taken by the provinces that parliament had a mandate to act and to act promptly. He was convinced that the people would support parliament in such action as it might take and that in supporting the resolution he was doing something in the interest of the country.

"Can we not give up our whiskey in this country when our sons are giving their lives in the cause of empire" asked Mr. Marcil. "We must show that those who cannot go to the front are animated by the same spirit as those who go. The time has come for Canada to economize. There is no one who will not agree that drink is a luxury. That fact alone is enough to call for action. We all know, however, the moral consequences which follow in the path of liquor. If we have not got the courage to get up and do away with this luxury, I do not think we are worthy of the positions we occupy."

Mr. Marcil said that in the year ending March 31, 1915, the expenditure in Canada on spirits, wines and malt liquors amounted to $87,531,654 or $10.84 per head of the population. He said that as long as the manufacture and importation of liquor were permitted it would be impossible for the provinces to put down the traffic. Therefore, he thought that the Dominion Parliament should act. He felt moreover, that if a prohibition measure were put into force for three years, it would never be repealed.

Parliament, said Mr. Marcil, had dealt with the question of prohibition many times, and had never said no to it. Parliament had, in fact, agreed to the principle of prohibition and, in 1908 a referendum had been submitted to the country. The electors had, unfortunately, not taken that interest in the issue which might have been expected, only half of the voters going to the polls. However, the net result had been a majority of 14,000 in favor of prohibition. Quebec province had, unfortunately, returned a large majority against it, of 94,344 votes, and as a result of its determined opposition the government of the day had decided not to introduce a prohibitory measure. Immense progress had, however, since been made by Quebec. Out of seventy-three provincial constituencies forty-two were now dry. Mr. Marcil was satisfied that if a referendum were submitted tomorrow in Quebec prohibition would be adopted by an overwhelming majority.

Mr. Marcil said he felt that it was the bounden duty of parliament to give prohibition a trial not only for economic reasons but on the moral ground. "Our age prevents many of us from doing what we should like to do in this crisis," he continued, "but there is one thing we can do and I intend to do. I intend to give my vote and my influence and my work to retrieve what I did in 1898. I am glad to say that twenty years have ripened my wisdom and to assert that it is the bounden duty of this parliament to bring in prohibition at least during the war, to let the boys who are going to the front feel that we are doing something for the cause, that we are doing away with all these luxuries and all that is unnecessary."

Mr. William G. Weichel, of North Waterloo, said the present was a time of majority rule which might become despotic if the rights of the minority were not in some measure recognized. The limitations imposed in years gone by upon the rule of the majority were in danger of being destroyed. There was a difference between temperance and prohibition. Prohibition went further than the temperance urged by the Scriptures. It meant to place chains and shackels on all; to leave nothing to self-control. "Prohibition," asserted Mr. Weichel, "means that the policeman's club must be behind every man to make him be good."

Gossip Greater Evil than Whiskey.

Mr. Weichel stated that apropos of intemperance, intemperate language as applied to hotel proprietors and those interested in the liquor business generally was much too prevalent. He opposed prohibition as having a tendency to degrade the public service and dull the public conscience. It had failed miserably in many States of the Union, where public men were anxious to return to the license system. Mr. Weichel said that if those moral reformers who were promoting prohibition would devote half the time so employed to making factory work safer and combating the scourge of tuberculosis they would do more good. Gossip, he said, had ruined more reputations than whiskey.

Mr. Weichel asked whether it would be right for Canadians to force prohibition through without reference to the quarter of a million men who were absent on active service. Nothing, he thought, should be done to undermine the unity of purpose of the Canadian people at the present time. The only real remedy for the liquor evil was an organized campaign to rid man of his defects; it was ridiculous for amateur uplifters to attempt to inoculate everyone with moral reform serum. Mr. Weichel concluded by urging his hearers not to allow themselves to be enslaved "by a few zealots."

Mr. Levi Thompson said Mr. Weichel had urged that it was impossible to reform men by law. "Well, we may not be able to legislate virtue into men's lives but we can legislate temptation out of their way and perhaps that will have the ultimate effect of increasing their virtue after all," said Mr. Thompson. Referring to the claim of the preceding speaker that the time spent in furthering prohibition might better be employed in eradicating the social evil and preventing industrial accidents, Mr. Thompson asked if there were anything in the world more favorable to the continuance of these evils than the consumption of liquor.

Mr. Thompson went on to condemn the liquor system which had, he said, been conceived in the desire to obtain revenue from the liquor traffic. But the truer economic aspect of the situation was now beginning to be realized. The world was beginning to ask what compensation could form the equivalent of the tears, anxiety and misery suffered by mothers through the intemperance of their sons.

The Qu'Appelle member thought that Canada should have permanent prohibition but he felt confident that if it were adopted during the period of the war it would never be changed again.

He told the house that the 1,500 Saskatchewan grain growers representing in convention some 30,000 men had voted unanimously for Dominion prohibiton. Mr. Thompson besides favoring Dominion prohibition thought the municipalities and provinces should be given wider prohibitory powers than they possess at present.

Mr. C. J. Thornton spoke strongly in favor of the resolution. He was glad a change had come over parliament itself since the disastrous fire. He had made a thorough investigation to satisfy himself and had found that the only beverage to be secured on the parliamentary premises was Tally-ho water. (Cheers). He hoped the members would all exert their influence to provide that there should never be another glass of intoxicating liquor consumed within the precincts of the Canadian Parliament.

Mr. L. G. Gauthier, St. Hyacinthe, made a slashing protest against the domination of the church in his constituency in regard to the vote on prohibition. "Consult the people upon this issue," said he, "and if they are willing to have it give it to them, but let it be the fair untrammeled vote of the people themselves.

"Let me tell you how it is that so many ridings went dry in my district. I know what I am going to say will be repeated throughout my province and perhaps in other parts, too, but if it means I am to be sent back into private life, I will at least have the consciousness of having done my duty by those I represent. The people were taken to the parish church before they went to the polls. There they were made to raise their hands and swear that they would vote right for local option. Then they were marshalled to the polls and compelled to cast their votes in open voting under the eye and in the presence of the church authorities. That is the reason so many ridings went dry."

Mr. Gauthier said he respected the opinion of those who conscientiously believed in prohibition and if the people, freed from clerical coercion, voted for prohibition he believed in letting them have it, but it was not fair to estimate a public verdict secured in the manner in which the verdict had been secured in those parishes which he knew.

Mr. Gauthier strongly advocated compensation for those who invested their money in the business if prohibition were to be enacted.

Mr. A. A. MacLean, Prince Edward Island, moved the adjournment of the debate, Hon. Mr. Hazen undertaking for the government to fix a day upon which the debate could be resumed and a vote on the issue reached.

Parliament will take up Sir Wilfrid's resolution calling for an investigation of the shell committee tomorrow.

CAPTOR OF GREAT TURKISH FORTRESS AND SCENE OF HIS PRIZE

THE FALL OF ERZERUM, THE METZ OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE, BEFORE THE ONSLAUGHTS OF THE RUSSIANS DIRECTED BY GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS, HAS CAUSED GREAT REJOICING THROUGHOUT RUSSIA AND THE NATIONS ALLIED WITH HER. THUS TO GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS HAVE FALLEN TWO OF THE MOST SPECTACULAR ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE WAR FROM THE ENTENTE SIDE—THE REDUCTION AND CAPTURE OF PERMYSL AND NOW THE CAPTURE OF THE TOWN WHICH "SITS AS A PADLOCK ON THE OTTOMAN GATE." MILITARY OBSERVERS CALCULATE THAT THE FALL OF ERZERUM HAS STRUCK A DEATH BLOW TO THE TURCO-GERMAN AMBITIONS IN THE CAUCASUS AND PERSIA. THE EFFECT OF THE VICTORY WILL BE POTENT IN ROUMANIA AND GREECE, AND ESPECIALLY IN SWEDEN, WHICH HAS BEEN SHOWING A TENDENCY TO SIDE WITH THE CENTRAL POWERS. THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST ERZERUM HAS BEEN AS BRIEF AS IT HAS BEEN SUCCESSFUL. THE FIRST DISTINCT INDICATIONS OF A NEW RUSSIAN EFFORT IN THE CAUCASUS CAME ABOUT THE MIDDLE OF JANUARY.

BERLIN SAYS NAVAL DEPOT AT HULL WAS HIT

Claims Zeppelin Raid on England Sunday was Successful.

Berlin, March 6, by wireless to Sayville—The German admiralty announced today that during last night's air raid over England the naval depot at Hull was bombarded, the explosions being observed to be effective. All the airships returned despite violent shelling.

The official statement says:

"On the night of March 5-6 German naval airships heavily bombarded the naval base of Hull on the Humber. A good effect was observed. The airships were violently shelled without effect. All the airships returned."

Twelve Killed.

London, March 6.—Twelve persons were killed in the air raid over England last night. Three Zeppelins took part in the attack.

The area visited included Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, Rutland, Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, Essex and Kent. So far as is known, about forty bombs were dropped altogether. The casualties so far as ascertained, amount to killed, three men, four women, five children; injured, thirty-three. The material damage was two terrace houses practically destroyed, one office, one public house, a cafe, and several shops partly destroyed, and a block of almshouses badly damaged.

Whether there were more than three Zeppelins taking part in the raid is still unknown. Unofficial reports relate that two of the dirigibles were seen passing over Lincolnshire from inland towards the coast. They dropped bombs, but it is believed they did little damage.

It is also reported that bombs were dropped in the east Riding of Yorkshire, the only damage being the breakage of a number of windows. In view of the large areas visited it is thought there may have been more than three Zeppelins.

Raiders had a narrow escape from being caught in a snowstorm in a northern county. The inhabitants of this district knew so little of the visit that many of the people were surprised to read in their papers this morning that their county had been raided.

Many trains from the north of England were late in reaching London, having remained stationary while the raid was in progress.

In some counties official warning of the approach of the Zeppelins was given, and the usual precautions were taken. A correspondent on the east coast says the approach of the dirigibles from the northeast was heralded from ships, and that immediately afterward the sky was lighted by incendiary bombs.

Then came terrific thuds of the explosive bombs. Houses were shaken to their foundations. Snow had been falling fast, and the people crowded into the snow clad streets.

A correspondent at an unnamed town in Kent says that a Zeppelin appeared over this town early in the morning, flying low. No bombs were dropped, and the dirigible disappeared over the coast.

COL. HOUSE SEES DANGER OF A BREAK

Believes Germany Not Bluffing and Submarine Issue Requires Careful Handling to Avoid Rupture.

Washington, March 6.—With the appendices to Germany's declaration of the new submarine campaign against armed merchantmen of her enemies as for them the administration is preparing to determine the next move of the United States in the negotiations with the Central European powers. According to present plans diplomatic negotiations in the subject are to follow a settlement of the controversy in congress. Because of the necessity of translating some of the documents appended to the German declaration, Secretary of State Lansing and President Wilson have not yet had an opportunity to consider them in their entirety. All the documents probably will be ready for their perusal tomorrow.

Colonel E. M. House, who returned from Europe yesterday, after visiting officials in London, Paris and Berlin for President Wilson, is understood to have told the president and Secretary Lansing today that the German government believed itself justified in its new submarine policy, and was not bluffing.

Colonel House is believed to have strengthened the view already held by both the president and Secretary Lansing that the submarine negotiations must be handled with the greatest care if a break with Germany is to be avoided, although he reported that Germany had no desire for war with the United States. He discussed the issue frankly with Herr Von Jagow, the German foreign minister, and Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg, the Imperial Chancellor.

JUDGE EMERSON OF NEWFOUNDLAND DEAD

St. John's, Nfld., March 6.—Hon. George Emerson, senior assistant judge of the Supreme Court of Newfoundland, died today aged sixty-three. He was formerly a member of the assembly, speaker of the assembly, a legislative councillor, cabinet minister, and a member of the delegation which visited Ottawa early in 1895, seeking terms of union with Canada. He was appointed to the Supreme Court in 1896.

MARRIED.

POPE-GREGORY—On the 6th March, 1916, at the Centenary Methodist parsonage, 202 Princess street, by the Rev. W. H. Barraclough, Mr. Allan Pope, Yarmouth, N. S., to Miss Alice Gregory, of Manchester, England.

DIED.

COLL—In this city on the 6th inst., Augusta, widow of James Coll, and daughter of the late Owen Doherty, leaving two sons to mourn.

Funeral will take place on Wednesday afternoon, at 2.30, from her late residence, 178 Princess street. Friends invited.

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SWISS DE

SWISS GOV'T THINKS DANGER OF GERMAN INVASION PAST?

Fifth Division Removed from Frontier — French Gov't to Punish Persons Spreading False News.

Paris, Mar. 6—The Fifth Division of the Swiss army, on duty along the German frontier, is about to be demobilized, according to a despatch to the Temps from Zurich.

This is considered a good sign, and adds the Temps, presumably being an indication that the Swiss government no longer considers a German infringement of its neutrality possible.

Paris, Mar. 6—The crusade against the spreading of false news, begun by Louis J. Malvy minister of the interior, has resulted in the arrest of 200 persons in Paris and the Department of the Seine. One hundred of this number have been fined or sentenced to prison by courts martial. There have been similar results in the provinces.

PATATO WAREHOUSE AT GRAND FALLS IS DESTROYED BY FIRE

Loss Over $1,000—C P.R. Freight Car at Siding Near the Building Also Burned.

Grand Falls, N. B.—The apron sale on Monday afternoon, February 28th, and the whist party in the evening of the same day, held in Martin's Hall by the ladies of the R. C. Guild, was well patronized and about $40 was raised for the benefit of the Guild.

Miss Hamilton, of St. Stephen, is visiting Mrs. J. L. White.

The friends of Mrs. Felix Gagnon met at her home Friday evening and gave her a surprise birthday party. All enjoyed a very pleasant evening.

Miss Toner, of Limestone, is a visitor in town this week.

About 30 couples attended the Patriotic ball in MacLaren's, Wednesday night and all report good music by Kelly's Orchestra of Presque Isle, and a good time.

Mrs. James Price has been visiting her sister Mrs. Carrie D. Walker, the past week

Private Tardy, who was home from St. John for ten days, returned to his duties there on Monday.

On Saturday 26th February, the large potato house owned by McClusky & McCormack, and rented to C. Gallagher, of Bath, was burned. The building was insured with Agent C. A. Estey for one thousand dollars, which does not nearly cover the loss, as the house was up-to-date in every respect and was built only three years ago. One of the C. P. R. cars which was being heated up to load with potatoes, was also burned. The potatoes were insured.

H. W. Hechler is quite sick with jaundice this last week.

Mr. McKenzie, of St. Stephen, was in town this week.

Jas. Stewart, who has been in St. Leonards almost a year is home again to stay. Mr. Stuart is the popular proprietor of the Commercial Hotel.

James O'Hagan was operated on Tuesday at the hospital by Dr. B. A. Puddington for strangulated hernia. He is doing nicely.

Miss Rena Evans spent the week-end with friends in Andover.

Mrs. Hazelton and children of Somerville, Mass., are visiting at the Minto Hotel.

The Police Court.

Isabella Carley, a domestic, was arraigned in the Police Court on the charge of stealing forty articles from the home of G. Wetmore Merritt, 150 Sydney street. She pleaded guilty. Mr. Merritt had no desire to press the charge and in consequence of several persons speaking in her behalf, including some of the local ministers, the girl was given her freedom.

Two drunks appeared before the court and were fined $8.

PREM HO

Physicia —Of Valley Oppo

Special to T Fredericto Clarke will ing of the At the open provincial g complete pr of the sess Premier M leagues tha not be here legislature. who is sti making exc early recove recent sudd has been s not to take though he the session the meanti lead the gov and prepare opening on Tomorrow pected that members w ing ceremon a real war play will b overseas u overseas b provide mu "No offic yet been m in the Hou

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