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VIOLENT FIGHTING NEAR Les ESPARGES

German Trans-Niemen Movement Fails---The French Hold Ground in the Face of Heavy Fighting

London, Mar. 30.—The French Government reports violent fighting around Les Esparges, the enemy attempting to recapture lost trenches. The French gain, generally speaking, was maintained.

The Russian Government reports the failure of the German trans-Niemen movement, to which the enemy attach much importance. Fighting continues in Northern Poland, and the results are generally favourable.

HARCOURT.

Paris, via St. Pierre, Mar. 30.—In Ypres region the French exploded, by dynamite, a German observation post. At Espares the Germans tried to recapture trenches lost on 27th March. After violent fighting, we have retained all the ground previously gained. The Germans took footing in some sections of their old trenches, but in compensation the French progressed on other new points.

Midnight.—The enemy bombarded Nieuport and Nieport Les Bains, but the damages done to the bridge thrown across on the Yser were of little importance.

In Champagne an artillery duel took place in Beausejour neighborhood.

In Argonne there has been cannonading and troops used hand grenades, especially in Bagatelle region, where great activity was shown on both sides.

Elsewhere a calm day: no infantry fighting.

"Decides Fate Of Hapsburg House"

Highest Importance Attached to Fall of Przemysl—200 Guns of Latest Type Captured—Nothing Now to Prevent March on Enemy in Carpathians

Petrograd, March 23, via London.—The highest importance is attached to the fall of Przemysl by the Novoe Vremya. Likening the surrender of the Galician fortress to the fall of Metz during the Franco-Prussian war and the capitulation of Port Arthur in the Russo-Japanese war, this paper states that the last obstacle has now been removed to the Russian advance in Galicia and to the heart of the Carpathians.

"Thus is decided the fate of the whole Hapsburg empire and consequently that of her ally, Germany," the Novoe Vremya continues: "There is nothing now to prevent the advance of Russian armies direct to Uzsok and Lupkow Passes."

The Russian authorities, however, received information to the effect that the defence of Przemysl are in good condition notwithstanding the long siege, and are capable of being put into working order immediately. Six hundred guns of the newest type were found in the fortress.

Fall of House Of Hapsburg

Italy, which maintains a permanent press censorship in peace as well as in war, has permitted correspondents to telegraph broadcast that Italy will demand all Italian Austria and the headwater shores of the Adriatic as its price of continued neutrality. This suggests that Italy is trying to frighten Austria by loud talking. Austria is under the vital necessity of retaining her Adriatic ports. Without them she will become an inland power, certain to disappear as an imperial state. The rest of her Italian provinces Austria could give away without serious loss to herself, but should Italy get Istria without fighting for it, the House of Hapsburg announces its doom.

Port of Memel No Military Value

The Russians have begun another offensive movement by invading the northern tip of East Prussia, hitherto immune. The Baltic port of Memel, northernmost town of the German empire, has been captured by the Slavs, who, however, cannot be prepared for more than a temporary stay. It is apparent that the Germans left this part unguarded because it has no possible military value. A party of Russians seized the opportunity to inflict isolated damage on the enemy. No other meaning than this attaches to the Memel campaign.

Volunteers at Edinburg Castle

Conduct Exemplary in every Way—Well Liked in the Scottish Capital

The London "Weekly Times," speaking of our Volunteers, says:—

"The fine body of volunteers from Newfoundland has been quartered at Edinburgh Castle for about 10 days. On their arrival in this country they were first quartered at Fort George, and during their three months' sojourn there they underwent a stiff course of training, which included long route marches and constant practice at musketry ranges. When they left Fort George they were accorded an enthusiastic send off. They were met at Edinburgh by Lord Provost Inches, who gave them a hearty welcome on behalf of the inhabitants. In returning thanks for this welcome the colonel commanding the regiment expressed the hope that citizens would judge them according to the great majority of the regiment and not what might happen to be the conduct of a very small minority. The conduct of the men, however, has been exemplary in every way."

Triumph For Trades Unionism

British trade unionism during the week has established its superiority over military rule. The workingmen have compelled the authorities to appoint a government advisory committee of seven labor leaders. The committee will suggest to the cabinet the best methods for securing a maximum output of war supplies.

This is the first time labor has secured an acknowledgement of its claims to self-government during war time. A precedent has been established which will be of immense importance in furthering the socialistic tendencies of British labor. Workingmen of England are engaged in a strategic campaign of their own, and are inviting a severe parliamentary conflict after the war. British conservatives resent what they call the antipatriotic conduct of the workingmen. This will find utterance in the House of Commons when the war ends.

Brave Soldiers

The majority of those killed and wounded in the different Canadian Contingents, are—according to the next of kin reports—of Irish and Scotch descent, and have well proven by their rally to the defence of home and Empire—the stuff they are made of. When there's a row 'round the corner 'tis somehow or another the Irish and Scotch who tie for the honor of the fight—thus the bravest soldiers of the Empire today.

RUMORS IN HOLLAND

The Germans Compelled to Change Whole Front Since Fall of Przemysl

London, March 31.—Dutch correspondents of English newspapers in their despatches refer to the persistent rumors in circulation in Holland of a change in the German front in Belgium which is alleged to have been made necessary by the fall of Przemysl, and by pressure of the Allies along the existing front.

According to these rumors the line on the Yser is to be abandoned in favor of a less extended line slightly West of Brussels.

It is reported that large bodies of cavalry have already been withdrawn from the Yser.

British Capture German Supplies

London, March 31.—A Capetown despatch says the German *Camp at Platt Ben, German South* west Africa, captured by the British, contained great quantities of supplies and horses.

Passenger on Latourine Set Ship On Fire

Paris, March 31.—Raymond Swaloda, one of the passengers aboard the French steamer Latouraine, when was impounded by Kos at sea on March 8th has been charged with setting fire to the vessel, according to the Matin.

Bombardment Of the Bosphorus

Fort Elmas Suffered Most—The Garrison Fled, Unable to Stand the Russian Fire

London, March 31.—Last Sunday's bombardment of the Bosphorus, says the Daily News' Petrograd correspondent, was favored by fine weather, giving the aviators a clear view of the damage inflicted.

The worst destruction was done to Fort Elmas, where the 12 inch guns of the Russians demolished the old stone batteries and new earthworks round emplacements where the Germans recently had transferred some of their guns. The garrison of Fort Elmas fled, being unable to stand the fire of the Russian fleet.

Kilia Fort was damaged.

Demand Retirement Of German Chancellor

London, March 31—An Amsterdam special to the Daily Express says, newspapers of Germany and Austria are beginning campaign with bringing about the immediate retirement of the German Imperial Chancellor, Dr. Von Bethmann Hollwegg.

A remarkable feature of the campaign is the fact that while it is discredited officially it is casually, but secretly welcomed by military authorities, both of Germany and Austria, where what is described as the Chancellor's blundering incompetence has caused mingled anger and indignation.

Serbia Ready For Second Invasion Austro-Hungary

Will Move at Moment's Notice—All Movements Will be Planned by the Allies

Paris, March 31—Serbia will await word from the Allies before beginning a second invasion of Austria-Hungary, said Milenko Vesnith, Serbian Minister at Paris, yesterday.

Serbia is absolutely ready to re-enter the campaign at a moment's notice he said.

It has been decided however that the Allies shall concert a plan in concert all important movements on all fronts.

When Serbia receives an indication to march, she will immediately advance, and with greater dash and determination than ever.

Tommy Atkins' Cheerful Ways

An interesting sketch of the British soldier on active service, and a warm tribute to his generous nature and cheerfulness in the most trying circumstances, is contained (according to the London "Times") in a letter written by a Frenchman who has lived for some time inone of the northern towns of France held by our troops.

"The whole of this part of the country," he says, "is occupied only by British troops. They are adored by the inhabitants of the country because the British soldier is generous. Well paid, he pays well. His pockets are always full of good things, chocolates and cigarettes. He has more than he wants, and he distributes the surplus among all the little 'va-nupieds,' who follow him even to within a hundred yards of the trenches, crying 'Cigarettes, please; cake, please.' There is not a poor family in the district now that cannot get bacon for breakfast. Rations are served out to the British soldiers every day. They get three times more than they want. So they have some to give away. In the evening the soldiers sit in the estaminets and sing songs. Some of their Scottish choruses are very beautiful. The sad strains reach the streets through the closed shutters. It is strangely moving to stand and listen, with the guns roaring not far away.

Unhappily it rains—rains without ceasing. The country, which lies very low, is flooded in many parts. No one who has not seen it can realise what the mud in Flanders really is. One sinks in it up to the calf, and often up to the knees. All strategical movement is impossible. The trenches are canals, the canals rivers, and the rivers lakes.

The good humour of these brave Britons is unfailing. They sing as they go out to the trenches, they sing as they come back plastered with mud and distributing cigarettes and chocolates. They sing gaily as they pass the little cemetery where their dead comrades are buried and as they pass on the road their dead comrades whose places they are going out to fill. Thus the dead come and go, and nobody seems to care. That is the philosophy of the hour.

FLEET WITHOUT ARMY CAN'T CAPTURE THE DARDANELLES

BY J. W. T. MASON

Defeat of the Anglo-French warships by the Dardanelles defenses in the first serious engagements of the Levantine operations causes the present week to register the greatest naval loss in tonnage of the war.

Previous efforts by the allies to subdue the Turkish strait have been characterized by much caution, which saved the fortifications from serious damage. Three weeks of resultless conservative seamanship apparently caused the British and French admiralties to authorize their warships to take chances with Turkish gunnery which would never have been attempted against most western land defenses.

The result of the conflict demonstrates once more that modern permanent fortifications cannot be subdued from the sea unless inefficiency is rife ashore and luck precails afloat. The failure of the bombardment probably will hasten the despatching of a strong military force for land operations along the Dardanelles. Two hundred thousand men may be needed. Whether the forthcoming offensive in France and Flanders will permit such a large expedition to be sent is a strategic problem for Lord Kitchener and General Joffre to solve.

EMPEROR WILLIAM AT BERLIN HOLDS A COUNCIL OF WAR---PLANS BIG MOVE

SNIPING, MINING AND BOMB THROWING IN THE WESTERN THEATRE

FIERCE STRUGGLE IN THE CARPATHIANS

LIQUOR QUESTION AGITATES ENGLAND

VENIZELOS RETURNS TO ATHENS GETS TUMULTUOUS RECEPTION

REPEATS THE STATEMENT, GREECE MUST ENTER THE WAR

OFFICIAL LIST OF FALABA LOST GIVES TOTAL AT 111

London, March 31.—Germany's next move in the military field for some big stroke either in the East or the West is expected before the Allies attempt their Spring advance, is at present the chief subject of speculation and conjecture, according to reports reaching here from Petrograd.

The German Emperor is now at Berlin holding a war council with Field Marshal Von Der Goltz, the German military commander at Constantinople and other leaders and is planning a new campaign to offset the fall of Przemysl and meet the situation in the Dardanelles.

There has been nothing of outstanding nature in either theatre of land operations since the surrender of Austrian fortress.

Sniping, mining and bomb throwing predominating along the Western front, while fighting fierce but indecisive rages in the Carpathians.

The British Cabinet met to-day and there is every reason to believe it considered the liquor question, and the stamping out of the evil which is now one of the great problems of the nation.

There is still much talk on prohibition, but it is not generally believed that this course will be adopted, although it is conceded that some steps of a drastic and universal character will soon be taken.

The return of ex-Premier Venizelos to Athens after a short rest, and the tumultuous reception accorded to him, and his reiteration of the declaration that Greece must join in the conflict on the side of the Entente Powers have combined to start up further predictions as to when the group of neutral states which have been wavering so long will take up arms, but the materials upon which these predictions are based are of the scantiest.

The inquest at Milford Haven in the matter of the sinking of the steamer Falaba, has established an official death list of 111.

Witnesses under oath testified to what had previously been charged, that the submarine fired before sufficient time had elapsed for the removal of passengers.

Walter Garter, chief officer of the Falaba, contributed the statement that the submarine crew were dressed in khaki. He also swore that the submarine when first sighted flew the English ensign which was replaced by the German ensign prior to the attack.

Przemysl's Honorable Surrender

Some Famous Seiges

Some Details Of *Fall of Przemysl*

Vienna, March 25.—Some details of the fall of Przemysl are made public in the following official statement issued by the Austrian War Office, following the one in which it was stated that Przemysl had "honorably fallen."

"When, in the middle of the week, provisions were running short. General Von Kusmanek (commander of the garrison) decided on a last attack. On the nineteenth, early in the morning, his troops sortied across the line of forts and withstood to the utmost in a seven hours' battle, strong Russian forces.

"Numerical superiority finally forced the Austrians to retreat behind the line of forts. The following nights the Russians attacked Przemysl from several sides, but the fire of the heroic defenders broke down the attacks.

"After the sorties on the 19th, it was found that the provisions could last only three days, and the commander received an order to surrender the fortress after these three days and after all the war material had been destroyed. According to reports from an airman from the fortress, the commander did in fact succeed in destroying the forts, including guns, ammunition and fortifications.

"No less praise is due to sacrificing perseverance and last fight of the garrison than to their bravery during the storming of the fortress and the fighting on previous occasions. This recognition the enemy himself will not refuse to the heroes of Przemysl.

"The fall of the fortress, with which the higher command reckoned for a long time, has no influence on the situation in general."

FAMOUS SIEGES

PRZEMYSL—Attack began on September 9, 1914; surrender March 22, 1915. Time 200 days. Austrian garrison numbered 80,000; Russian besiegers between 120,000 and 150,000. Losses are unknown.

ANTWERP.—Attack began on September 29,1914, the city was surrendered on October 8, 1914. Time 9 days. Of the 75,000 Belgian and British defenders, 26,000 escaped to Holland and were interned, the reminder joining the allies in Flanders. The German force numbered about 100,000.

PORT ARTHUR—Attack began on July 30, 1905. Stoessel surrendered January 2nd, 1905. Length of siege 156 days. The Russians garrison numbered 47,000, the Japanese besiegers, 120,000. Losses: Russians 22,000 prisoners; the aJpanese 92,-000.

PLEVNA—First assualt made July 20, 1877; the fortress surrendered December 10, 1877. Time 143 days. The Turkish garrison of 45,-000 was attacked by 32,000 Russians and 35,000 Rumanians. The losses were: Turks, 40,000; Russians and Rumanians, 40,000.

SEBASTOPOL—Attack begun October 17, 1854; siege ended September 9, 1855. Time 327 days. The Russian defenders numbered 170,000; the allied attacking force of British, French, Sardinians and Turks, 174,-000. In losses the Russians sustained 102,670; the allies 70,000.

S.S. Prospero sails for the westward this evening.

Bishop & Sons's barqt.Clutha, 46 days from this port, arrived at Bahia yesterday. All well.

Outer Forts of Dardanelles Being Shelled To-day—Austrians Lose 18,000 Men in Lyutta, Northern Poland

London, March 31.—A despatch received from Constantinople by way of Berlin, says the Allied fleet has resumed its bombardment of villages near the outer forts of the Dardanelles.

Geneva, March 31.—The Austria losses in Lyutta Valley and the province of Bereg, North-east Hungary on March 28th, are estimated at 18,000, according to despatches received by Swiss newspapers.

These advices state that a column of 900 Austrians was annihilated in less than a hour, during the decperate action in Bereg province, six miles north of Verezka.

Austrian troops in this territory are reported to be demoralized as a result of their enormous losses.

Another Victim Submarine Attack

London, March 31.—The Ellerman line steamer Flamen, with general cargo from Glasgow to Capetown, was sunk 8 leagues off Scilly Islands on Monday March 30, presumably by a German submarine.

The crew was saved.

American Citizen Loses His Life

London, March 31.—British newspapers devote considerable space to comment upon the fact that an American citizen lost his life when the liner Falaba was sunk by a German submarine and predict that sharp action will be taken by the United States Government.

They assert that the submarine attack was evidence that Germany has no regard for international rights.

Arrested German Agent

Paris, March 31.—The arrest, according to the Matin of Swoboda, suspected of having close relations with the enemy, and correspondence found in his room is said to indicate he had been with the rank of Lieutenant up the Touraine. He had been taken to Havre.

VIOLATION OF NEUTRALITY LAW

German Consul at Seattle Charged With Conspiracy

SEATTLE, Wash., March 23.—The arraignment of Wilhelm Mueller, German Consu, at this port, and his secretary, Max Schuis, on charges of violating a State conspiracy law, was set over from to-day to Tuesday next in the Supreme Court at the request of Muellers' counsel

Consul Mueller had a conference with U. S. District-Attorney Allen today, at which he is said to have presented his case in full. Alfred H Lunbin, the country prosecuter, said he was quite content to stand on the record of his office in the case despite the formal protest of the German Ambassador at Washington that he had violated treaty rights

The statement was made from the offices of the construction company to-day that only parts of submarines shipped by it to Canada were those belonging to some submarines built here for Chile and sold by that government to British Columbia before war was declared.

It has been alleged that secrets which John Murdock was prepared to reveal were intended to show that knockdown submarines were being built in Seattle and shipped to British Columbia for the use of the British government.

The S.S. Sagona left Port aux Basques at 10.30 last night.

S.S. Stephano left Halifax yesterday at 6 p.m. and is due to-morrow afternoon.