

BRITISH TORPEDO BOAT DESTROYER SENDS ANOTHER OF ENEMY'S SUBMARINES TO BOTTOM

ENEMY SUBMARINE SUNK BY BR. WARSHIP YESTERDAY WAS U-12

London, March 10.—The British Admiralty announced tonight that the German submarine which was rammed and sunk today by the British torpedo boat destroyer Ariel was the U-12 instead of the U-20 as previously stated. The Admiralty statement said:

"Later and more detailed reports have now been received, which establish the fact that the German submarine which was rammed and sunk by the Ariel was the U-12, and that out of her crew of 28 the number saved was 10."

The submarine U-12 was an older and smaller vessel than the U-20.

FAITHFUL DOG SAVES FRENCH OFFICER'S LIFE

Summoned Stretcher Bearers to place where Master was buried under pile of earth—Glaring case of German falsification of evidence is exposed.

London, March 8.—The Paris Figaro makes itself responsible for the following story of the adventures with the French Army of a dog that rejoices in the name of Fend l'Air. Fend l'Air, it explains, was born in Algeria of unknown parentage, a street Arab, that fended for itself from puppyhood. Intelligent and affectionate, he devoted himself passionately to the master that chance gave him. The war called his master to serve under the colors, and the dog managed to get on board with him. From Marseilles he crossed France and went to Belgium taking part in the grand retreat. He was in the victory of the Marne, shared the life of the regiment in the trenches, and one night the trench which his master was helping to guard was blown up by a shell. Fend l'Air's master was buried, wounded. The dog scented out the exact place where he lay and started digging, until at last he succeeded in summoning the stretcher bearers, who saved the wounded soldier from what seemed certain death. The man has been taken to the American hospital at Neuilly and is recovering while the hospital rules have been relaxed so as to avoid the separation of the two friends.

Professor A. Hamon of the University of Brussels has in a letter to the London press exposed a glaring case of the falsification of official evidence by German authorities. Professor Hamon writes in part:

"In October and November last (13th and 24th) the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung published the documents seized by the Germans in the Belgian archives. The German government then published a Dutch edition of these documents, accompanied by a photographic reproduction of the said documents. The pamphlet bears the name of R. W. E. Wilmans as publisher, in the town of Den Haag (The Hague). On the photographic document we read in the margin:

"The entry of the English in Belgium would only take place after the violation of our neutrality by Germany."

Now this extremely important note is omitted in the Dutch translation. It was also omitted in the German translation. This is a falsification through omission, a very serious falsification, as it modified the meaning of the document.

But we have worse still. On the top of page 2 of General Ducas's letter to the Minister, he says: "My interlocutor insisted on this fact that our conversation was quite confidential."

"In the Dutch translation, instead of 'conversation' there is 'conversation' (overeenkomst). The mistake is great and cannot be purposely made. The German government thus changes into a convention, that is to say, an agreement, which is but a simple conversation. And the falsification is so obvious that the pamphlet is published under the title of 'Anglo-Belgian Conventions.'

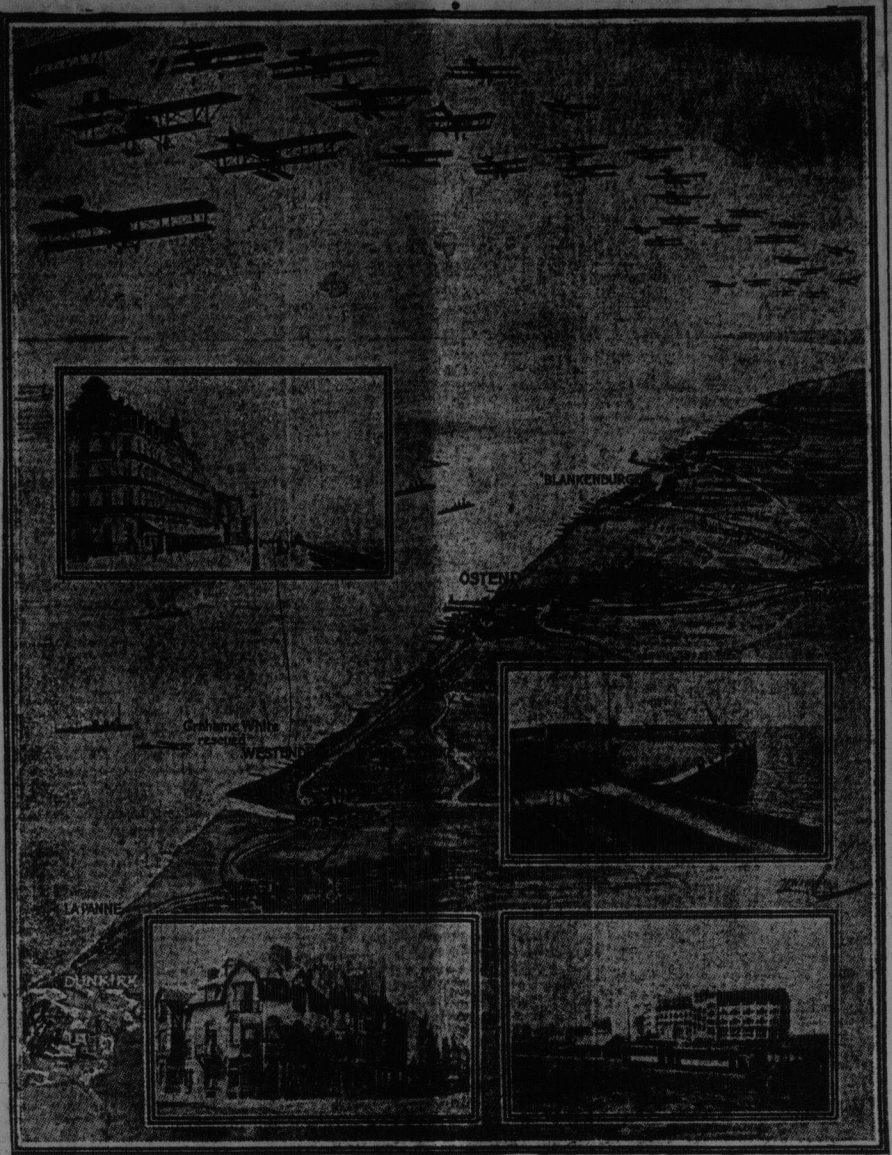
A Liverpool chaplain at hospitals at the front, writing to friends, pays a striking tribute to the spirit of the British troops. "The . . . pluck of the men," he says, "is wonderful. One, quite a lad, who was bleeding inwardly, opened his eyes and said, 'Well, how did we do?' I told him of the grand charge his regiment had made, and he said 'That's all right, then,' and died on the spot."

Resources of Russia Are Said to Be Inexhaustible

Geneva, Switzerland, Mar. 10.—From information derived from a distinguished Swiss chemist who has lived for many years in Russia, the Journal de Geneve states that the announcement made by the Russian government to the French war office recently, that it would not require war material for which an order had been given at the beginning of the war, should cause no surprise.

The Swiss paper's informant states that Russia, in the matter of arms and ammunition, has inexhaustible resources and has no need of aid. The Motobilkha center employs 20,000 workmen in large iron works. In the enormous factories of Baranetcha, projectiles are exclusively manufactured. Poudlort in Petrograd is a Russian center of munitions, where 50,000 men work night and day. At Sormovo near Nijni Novgorod armored trains and guns are made. There are also large French war material factories at Tsaritsyn, on the Volga, and at Briansk to the south of Moscow in the province of Orel. It is to be remarked that Russia alone of all the belligerents has nothing to fear from the war from an economic point of view. Copper which the Germans are already lacking, she possesses in abundance. There are large mines of the

THE BIGGEST AIR RAIDS OF THE WAR.



HOW THE EPOCH-MAKING FLIGHTS OF THIRTY-FOUR AND FORTY FLYING MACHINES ATTACKED THE GERMAN POSITIONS ON THE SOUTHWEST COAST OF BELGIUM.

In this illustration, prepared especially for this newspaper, the New York Herald and the London Sphere, are shown scenes in connection with the Allies' air raids on German positions in Belgium. The attacks were made not singly or in couples but by battalions of airmen. The first flight of thirty-four machines navigated by the Air Grenadiers took place on Friday, February 12; the second a few days later, when forty machines followed up the work of the first. Of the thirty-four only one machine, that of Flight Commander Graham-White, fell out. On the second occasion no casualties to machines were reported. The passage of all these flyers along the Channel is described as a magnificent sight. Serious damage was done at Middelkerke, Ostend, Blankenburg, Zeebrugge and Bruges. The uppermost of the inset views shows the sea front at Blankenburg, where the railway station was damaged; the next, the outer canal works at Zeebrugge, seriously damaged, while the left hand bottom view shows the front at La Panne, and on the right a big hotel at Middelkerke.

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Nerviline is powerful, yet penetrating, is the most rapid pain-expelling agent the world knows. Millions have proved its reliability.

produced, in spite of the war, a condition of quite unexpected financial prosperity. This monetary influx fully balances the outlay caused by the mobilization.

The Russian people, continued the informant of the Journal de Geneve, that is the Russian working classes, are fundamentally altruistic and generous. They share without effort. The sense of individual possession is not found in the same degree as in the western countries, and now that vodka has been done away with, things are even better. I saw the Manchurian war break out, and I have seen this one. There is no comparison. The Japanese in Asia; today in the face of the German aggression, the nation is of one mind, their unanimity is a thing to be witnessed.

The only article which Russia needs is nitrate which is possessed entirely by Chile, and the transport across the Pacific and via the Trans-Siberian railway, is effected without difficulty. Nitrate is also the weak spot in Germany. The lack of nitric acid would mean the impossibility of manufacturing nitro-glycerine, gun cotton, lyddite, or any other explosives. If the English blockade prevents the arrival in Germany of nitrate, this will mean a victory which will finally be decisive. Germany has a large reserve of nitrate of potassium for agricultural purposes, and she will devote this to the demands of her armies, but as she did not foresee a war lasting a year or eighteen months, the time will come when her provisions will be exhausted.

OBITUARY.

Percy W. Cox.
The death of Percy W. Cox, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Cox, of

and millions will share the relief its marvellous properties confer upon suffering people.

Nerviline is sold upon a positive guarantee that is more prompt, more powerful, penetrating and pain-expelling than any other remedy.

If you have failed to obtain relief for rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica or lumbago, try Nerviline. Good for small pains, the surest to drive out the big ones.

Nerviline is guaranteed to quickly cure any pain or soreness in the joints, and is sold by druggists everywhere. Large size, 50 cents; trial size, 25 cents, or direct from The Carrizzone Co., Kingston, Canada.

55 Brittain street, took place yesterday morning at Central Norton. The deceased was only twenty-four years of age and his untimely death will be deeply regretted by a wide circle of friends and acquaintances. Mr. Cox fell and injured himself severely about two weeks ago, and his parents closed up their home on Brittain street to go to Norton to look after him. In spite of the best of care, however, his injuries proved fatal. A sad feature of his untimely death is the fact that Mr. Cox had only recently become engaged to be married.

Mr. Cox was employed as an auditor with F. B. Blanchett of St. John, and previously worked with Waterbury and Rising as a book-keeper. He was well known in St. John and will be greatly missed by his many friends.

Besides his parents he leaves three brothers and four sisters. The brothers are Wilfred and Harold, employees of the St. John Street Railway, and Edgar of this city. The sisters are Mrs. W. H. Rinehart, 55 Brittain street and Misses Nellie, Marion and Winifred at home.

The body will be brought to the city this morning and the funeral will take place on Friday afternoon at 2.30 from 55 Brittain street, with service at Trinity church at 2.45.

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WINTER BATTLE IN CHAMPAGNE IS ENDED, BERLIN REPORTS

Berlin, Mar. 10, via London.—German army headquarters today gave out the following:

"In the western arena: The military activity has been restricted generally by snow and cold weather, and in the Vosges it had to be almost entirely discontinued. Only in the Champagne region has the fighting continued. At Souain, after protracted fighting at close quarters, the Bavarian troops were victorious.

"To the northeast of Le Mesnil the enemy at certain points temporarily penetrated our lines. After a determined night engagement with French reserves which had been hurried up in support, and which were prevented from attacking by our counter attacks, we finally dislodged the enemy from his positions.

"In the eastern arena: A renewed attempt on the part of the Russians to advance on Augustowo resulted in failure.

"The fighting to the northwest of Ostrolenko continues. The fighting to the northwest and to the west of Przemyśl is assuming an aspect favorable to us, and our attack to the northwest of Nowomiaslo is progressing."

The following supplementary statement was issued at the War Office:

"With the battle of today and those of the last few days, the winter battle in Champagne has come to an end and no future events can change anything in the situation.

"The battle began, as reported, on the 17th of February, at the order of the French general staff to break through at any cost, so as to bring relief to the hard-pressed Russians in the Mazurian Lakes region. This shows that the intention of the enemy of breaking through and the order of the French general staff were not able to be carried out, and they have obtained only the smallest advances, which are not worthy of mention.

"We have taken more than 2,540 wounded prisoners, including 35 officers. Naturally our losses were heavy but such sacrifices were not in vain. The enemy's losses were at least three times as heavy as ours, and are estimated at 45,000 in Champagne."

AN ENGLISH OFFICER'S DESCRIPTION OF FIRST EXPERIENCES IN TRENCH

London, March 8.—The captain in a Line Regiment has sent relatives a description of his first experiences. He writes:

We halted at length in a village, and my company was detached to take up a part of the front line of trenches. We stumbled out of the little black village into a perfect blaze of light and a pandemonium of noise. The German starlight showed up the flat, swampy countryside (and ourselves) advancing up the road across it with horrid distinctness. With all the bullets whizzing past overhead, one would have liked to have slipped forward into the cover of the trenches as unobtrusively as possible, and it felt embarrassing to be marching up a road as brightly lit as Piccadilly (in the good old nights). We stumbled through a little village that had been taken by the Germans and retaken by us several times. This ruined village, shown to us suddenly in the violet glare of one of those starlight photographs, revealed in the House of Commons this afternoon the interesting fact that no underwriting commission whatever had been paid to issue the British war loan of \$1,625,000,000.

One felt quite glad when the blackness suddenly hid it again. We stumbled through as quickly as possible (the road had become a running stream of water with occasional deep pools where a shell had landed), and at the end of the village turned off the road into a turnip field and plunged knee-deep into a narrow, deep canal, technically known as a communication trench. We sloshed along for a few hundred yards, and then came to a broader, deeper trench, twisting away on either side at right angles to us. It was faintly lit at intervals with a brazier, and standing on a ledge here and there were strange individuals peering through loopholes, with rifles beside them. They had goatskin coats, cap-comforters on their heads, a week's growth of beard on their chins, usually by a cigarette behind their ears, and the lower portions of their frame seemed clothed simply in a sheath of yellow clay. They seemed uncommonly pleased to see us, these fantastic beings, who in ordinary times are usually employed, in red tunics and busbies, marching up and down in front of Buckingham Palace and other Royal residences. I would have liked to put one of these hairy, prehistoric cold-muddy creatures into the sentry box at Buckingham Palace—it would give people an excellent insight into the conditions in which the war is being carried on at present.

The sullen Ensign and Jack presented to the captain in 1914 by the ladies of the County of Kent, having been torn to ribbons in the action off the Falkland Islands, when the Kent sank the German cruiser Nürnberg, with the loss of all but seven of her crew, a Ladies' Committee has decided, with the full approval of the Council of the Association of the Men of Kent and Kentish Men, to replace the tattered flag with new colors. It is also intended to collect the fragments of the original colors and deposit them in some position of honor in the county.

Constipation, Indigestion and Horrible Backaches

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"Daily movement of the bowels" is the greatest law of health. Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills will help you to form this habit, add to your years, and bring comfort in old age.

Professor A. T. Smith, 1 Mt. Charles street, Montreal, and formerly of Boston, Mass., writes:—"I suffered for many years from bad digestion, constipation and horrible backaches. I have been treated by many doctors, without any results. One day a friend in Boston advised me to use Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. After using two boxes I noticed great improvement, and after the fourth box I was completely cured. My digestion is good. I never feel any pain in the back. My head is clear, and I feel like a young man. I think Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are one of the best medicines on earth."

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 15 cents a box, at all dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.



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