

# UNITED STATES ACTION SEALS DOOM ON POTSDAM

LONDON, April 3.—President Wilson's message aligning the United States with the nations fighting against Germany was warmly welcomed and unanimously acclaimed by the British people. They recognize that no decision with a weightier influence upon the result of the world struggle has been given since Great Britain, after a few days of consideration, resolved to march with France. No news of the past year has so stirred the country, save only the Russian revolution.

There have been no street demonstrations or exhibitions of excitement such as the first weeks of the war saw in London, because the war has long since passed the stage of excitement, and is regarded here, as in America, as a heavy and solemnly borne duty. The substance and tone of the president's message was an electrifying surprise. The directness of his indictment of the German methods, and his whole-hearted statement of America's duty to maintain her rights and of her duty to civilization was more than the public here expected.

## BRITISH ADVANCE IN ARRAS REGION

LONDON, April 3.—Prolonged fighting for the village of Henin-sur-Cojeul, southeast of Arras, has ended in the capture of the place by the British, according to the official report tonight from headquarters in France. Maisemey, northwest of St. Quentin, and Ronsoy Wood, further to the north, have also been occupied. The text reads:

"In the course of a successful attack yesterday southeast of Arras, our troops, after prolonged fighting, carried the village of Henin-sur-Cojeul, in addition to the villages already reported captured. During the evening a second German counter-attack was broken up by our artillery. (The other villages, mentioned in Monday's official statement, were Doignies, Louveral, Noreuil, Longatte, Ecoust-St. Mein and Croisilles.)

"Further south we also captured the village of Maisemey and occupied Ronsoy Wood. We carried out a successful raid last night opposite Arras.

"Two German aeroplanes were brought down by our gun fire yesterday, one of which fell in our lines. In air fights four German machines were brought down and two others were driven down damaged. Six of our machines are missing."

Despite a heavy blizzard which raged during the night, further progress was made by the British forces, says Reuter's correspondent in a despatch from British headquarters in France. Henin-sur-Cojeul, five miles southeast of Arras, has been cleared of the enemy, giving the British possession of the line running almost straight from Beaurains to the Amiens-Cambrai road, near Beaumetz. The British occupied the village of Maisemey, northwest of St. Quentin, while a German counter-attack against Templeux-le-Guerard was repulsed with heavy casualties.

## NO STEP BY GERMANY TO WAGE WAR ON U. S.

BERLIN, April 3.—via London, April 4.—The press report of President Wilson's "state of war" message reached Berlin at 10 o'clock this morning. It is declared here that there would be no change in the German attitude, even if congress adopted President Wilson's views. Germany will not declare war nor take any steps to wage war against the United States. The submarine war will be continued as it has been conducted since Feb. 1, but this, declare the officials, is not directed more against the United States than any other neutral.

It is also declared that there will be no change in the treatment of American citizens in Germany, who now have the same freedom as all other neutrals. But Germany expects that the United States will continue the same treatment of Germans in that country.

## FRENCH CAPTURE ST. QUENTIN LINE.

PARIS, April 3.—A series of powerfully organized points of support held by large German forces and about eight miles in extent have been captured by the French to the south of St. Quentin. Various villages and heights fell into the hands of the French. The official communication from the war office, announcing this latest successful operation, reports that the town of Rheims has been violently bombed by the Germans, more than 2000 shells having been thrown into it, resulting in some casualties to the civilian population.

## LODGE VERY POPULAR

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Senator Lodge, who yesterday knocked down Bannwart, the young German "pacifist," who attacked him at the Capitol, received over 700 telegrams of congratulation today. They came from every State in the Union, from Honolulu and from Canada. The Senator is 67 years of age. His assailant is 36. From Honolulu came the message: "Mid-Pacific congratulations to a man not too proud to fight." Four Americans in Montreal wired: "Envy you the honor of striking the first blow."

## HOPE FOR CREW'S SAFETY ABANDONED

PARIS, April 3.—Twenty-eight of the crew of the torpedoed U. S. liner Aztec are still unaccounted for and hope for their safety is practically abandoned. Official reports today say the Aztec had no warning of the attack.

## WAR STOCKS ADVANCE ON N. Y. EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, April 3.—The stock market opened strong and with active trading this morning. U. S. steel, marine, crucible, and other such stocks all advanced on first scales.

## EMPEROR OF GERMANY SELLS HER JEWELS

AMSTERDAM, April 3.—A Berlin despatch says that the Empress has sent her private jewels to a neutral country to be sold. The jewels are valued at a high sum.

# WHY BARTENDER HAD THE LIQUOR

Evidence in Hotel Case Before  
Magistrate Masson Yesterday

Two witnesses only were examined before Magistrate Masson yesterday when the proprietor of the Crystal was charged with having liquor on his premises, not his dwelling.

Inspector R. C. Arnott testified that Mr. R. Bateman, of the Crystal, had a standard license. He had not been making many visits unless he got complaints. Complaints were received regarding the Crystal and two other hotels. On Friday, March 6, he visited the Crystal after he had visited other hotels. Mr. Bateman was upstairs. He had seen Mr. John McPhee who was tending bar. There were customers in the bar at the time, but nobody was assisting Mr. McPhee.

"I was alone and I told Mr. McPhee what I was going to do, and that I had a complaint. I told him what it was. He told me it was not true. I looked under the bar and counter. I saw Mr. McPhee go to the west end of the bar, where there is a little room. I saw him take a coat and an undercoat and move them from one place to another. He moved them from behind the door to a book on the north side of the room. I stood about eight feet away from him with my head down. I walked down to him. He stood between me and the coat. I said 'John, I'll have to search that coat.' He said 'Don't, it belongs to me.' I searched the coat and took out this flask of whiskey. (Which was produced in court.) It was found in the inside pocket of the undercoat. I tasted the liquor in his presence and pronounced it whiskey. I made no further search of the premises. I thought that was enough."

Cross-examined by Mr. A. Abbott for the defendant, the inspector stated that Mr. Bateman had no apartments now, separate from the hotel property. On the day of the search Mr. McPhee said that Mr. Bateman was in bed sick. The little room at the end of the bar is not a drinking room but is used for hanging up clothes. Mr. McPhee said his wife there and the inspector said that wasn't the story as he heard it about his going over to his house morning, noon and night. He did not say he was taking it as a tonic under the doctor's orders. It did not belong to Mr. Bateman.

Mr. John McPhee for the defence said he was engaged in bartending on March 16 when the search was made. Mr. Bateman was in bed at the time. Witness hung his clothes in the little room, (formerly an office). There are two doors to the room, one being from the bar. On the morning in question, witness had his coat hanging in the room.

"Did you, while you were tending bar, sell any liquor?"  
"No."  
"Give anyone any?"  
"No."  
A bottle with a small quantity was found in his pocket.  
"I had it there for my own use," said witness.

"Why?"  
"I felt as though I needed it."  
"Had you been ill?"  
"Yes."  
"Had you consulted a physician?"  
"Yes, I take it for a cold."  
"Who was the physician?"  
"Dr. Boyce."

Was that how you happened to have the liquor there?"  
"Yes."  
A certificate from Dr. Boyce was tendered by Mr. Abbott.  
"Had you taken any liquor to the hotel before you consulted the doctor?"  
"No, I had not."  
"Did you say anything to Mr. Bateman about having to take the liquor?"  
"No, I did not."

Under cross-examination by Mr. Carnew, Mr. McPhee said he was not accustomed to bring a bottle to the hotel. He had liquor at home for his private consumption. The bottle was not full when he brought it to the hotel.  
"Did you give to Mr. Arnott any explanation?"  
"No."  
"Did you tell him you got it from a man the evening before?"  
"No."  
"If you did, it wouldn't be true?"  
"No."  
"You knew you had no right to have liquor there?"  
"Yes, I knew. That was the only time I brought liquor there."

This closed the evidence.  
Mrs. J. L. Hallman and baby Toronto are spending Easter with her parents Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Hampton North Front St.

# ONE HUNDRED JOINED CHURCH

Sunday, a Day Long to be Remembered at Stirling Methodist Church.

Sunday morning, April 1, will long be remembered in the history of Stirling Methodism. Over 100 persons partook of the Holy Communion and were received into the church. The oldest residents do not remember such a reception ever having taken place.

This was one of the tangible results of the three weeks' series of evangelistic services held by Rev. G. M. Sharpe, of Galt. Mr. Sharpe spoke to a crowded church each evening during the week and three times on Sunday. The Sunday afternoon meetings were "onlys," the men meeting in the auditorium and the women in the school rooms. On Sunday, March 11, Mrs. Sharpe addressed the women, having come from Galt to assist her husband for a few days. She came again for the closing days of the campaign and spoke to the women on the 25th, also assisting in the services of song, singing the gospel most effectively.

On March 18, Rev. C. G. Smith, of Victoria Avenue Baptist Church, Belleville, addressed the men's meeting. Stirling village was mightily stirred by the forceful truths presented in Mr. Sharpe's preaching of the gospel, and not only the village, but the whole community round was roused to realization of its shortcomings. During the three weeks about 260 persons sought peace and pardon at the foot of the Cross. A large number of these were from other denominations and circuits.

During the course of the campaign the visiting ministers were: C. S. Reddick, of West Huntingdon; J. R. Bick, of Ivanhoe; J. D. P. Knox, of Frankford; S. C. Moore and J. N. Clarry, of Belleville; A. C. H. Huffman of Plainfield, L. M. Sharpe, of Sidney; T. M. Irwin, of Norwood, Chairman of the District. Prof. F. Staples, of Albert College, was present on Friday evening, March 16, and his singing of the old gospel songs added greatly to the spirit of the meetings.

On Monday, the closing day of the campaign, an all-day camp-meeting was held at the church the people bringing their baskets and remaining for dinner and tea. At the close of the evening service Mr. and Mrs. Sharpe were presented with \$600 from those whom they had wonderfully helped and brought nearer to God.

On Friday evening last a banquet was tendered the converts, the choir and the Trustees Board. Short addresses were given by the pastor, Rev. A. J. Terrill, and Prof. Staples, of Albert College, and the presidents of the various church organizations were called upon to extend an invitation for the new comers to join their ranks.

The reception service mentioned in the beginning was conducted by Rev. H. W. Manning, of Oshawa, assisted by the pastor, and is only one of the results of the meetings. The good work begun is bound to continue and grow and spread until its full extent will be beyond knowledge.

## RED CROSS PENNY RAG COLLECTION FOR MARCH

We are sorry to report that again this month we have failed to reach our aim of \$300. However, we will still keep that mark ahead of us, and perhaps next month we will find it possible to top the extra pennies in our bags, necessary to raise this month's 265.25 to \$300. Everybody try to spare just a few cents more.

Murphy ward stands first this month, having surpassed its previous best giving by nearly three dollars, and having achieved first place for the fourth time. Following are the amounts according to wards:

	Feb.	March
Murphy	\$51.15	\$53.91
Ketcheson	55.25	51.49
Sampson	42.78	43.16
Aldwin	47.14	40.22
Oleman	29.00	31.75
Lecker	35.25	22.95
Ooster	18.54	17.18
Avondale	5.81	5.60
Total		\$265.25

Asthma Cannot Last when the greatest of all asthma specifics is used. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy assuredly deserves this exalted title. It has countless cures to its credit which other preparations fail to equal. It brings help to even the most severe cases, and brings the patient to a condition of blessed relief. Surely suffering from asthma is needless when a remedy like this is so easily secured.

# MORE VILLAGES TAKEN

Heavy Blows Fall on Hindenburg Line.

French and English Are Making Steady Progress, and the Fall of St. Quentin and Laon Are Reported as Certain—Huns Are Reported to Be Applying Torch to the City.

LONDON, April 3.—The two wedges driven into the German line north and south of the important base city of St. Quentin may force its evacuation in the near future. Despatches from British correspondents on the western front report that the Germans have destroyed a large part of St. Quentin by fire and explosives. They add that the Germans have looted all the treasures from private houses, museums, and picture galleries. It is believed, according to our advisors, that the cathedral up to the present has not been damaged.

The city is menaced by a vigorous onward sweep of Field Marshal Haig's troops south from Peronne and an advance from the north. French advance in force upward from Ham and Guise. The rate of speed which these two armies have shown in the last few days seriously threatens St. Quentin on three sides. An improvement in the weather resulted in a tremendous increase in the intensity of the fighting all along the line.

The British have swept forward more than three miles over a seven-mile front toward the city, while the French were battling along headed for the same goal, and both allied forces have penetrated very close to the permanent German defence line. On Saturday the British took five villages and towns, including the important centre of Vermand. The others were Heudicourt, Steenille, Marville, and Soyecourt, and following the capture of Heudicourt, the British forces made considerable progress east of that point, capturing prisoners and machine guns, and retreating for the night.

Heavy fighting took place Sunday west of St. Quentin, resulting in the capture by the British of the village of Savy. Later, British troops attacked Savy wood, about a mile from the village and only two miles from St. Quentin, and occupied that position.

The official report from British headquarters in France, which records these successes, announces also the capture by the British of Vendelles, lying further north, and Epehy and Felières.

The Times in an editorial says: "British troops advanced to a point a little more than two miles from the outlying streets of the city of St. Quentin. Our men are nearer St. Quentin than the French, who are still held up rather less than four miles away. A few weeks ago St. Quentin and Laon seemed a very distant goal, but now there is strong hopes that both places will soon pass into possession of the Allies. The impression is rising that the enemy may not offer desperate resistance before St. Quentin. This belief finds confirmation in the stories of fires which are noticed within the city. Even if found in ashes the capture of St. Quentin would be an event of the highest importance, for the great railway centre is also a point at which several main roads radiate. Wherever the ultimate Hindenburg line be, if there really is such a line, we are still engaged in mobile operations along the whole front from which the Germans are retreating."

## FIGHTING NEAR ARRAS.

Canadians Report Capture of Remarkable Prisoner.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, April 3, via London.—There has been stiff fighting along a wide front south-east of Arras Monday, and the last strongly fortified villages held by the Germans in front of the so-called Hindenburg line are crumbling. These outposts have been held with the greatest tenacity, especially Croisilles, where intermittent fighting has been going on for the past week. The reason the Germans are holding these last villages with so great determination is, it appears, because their retreat has been hurried to a much greater extent than they expected.

A striking feature of Monday's fighting was that in some of the captured villages the British and French co-operated splendidly in suppressing counter-attacks.

The Germans were forced to abandon six field guns, and nearly 200 prisoners were taken during the day, which indicates that the German casualties must have been heavy.

The Canadians on Monday took a remarkable German prisoner. As a matter of fact he was a deserter and came over the top with all his belongings, including a safety razor, an extra pair of boots and a box of German cigars. The cigars he distributed among the Canadians in the front line trench and they thoroughly enjoyed the smoke. They asked him if he intended to return to Germany after the war, and the prisoner said emphatically he was not, but was going to Chicago.

Friendly to Allies.  
LONDON, April 3.—The letter was expressed here Sunday in well informed quarters that at no other time of the war has there been a greater possibility of an Anglo-Swedish agreement than at present. This is the result, it is declared, of the defeat of the most active pro-German elements in Sweden.

## EMERGENCY MEASURES IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 3.—On emergency orders from Police Commissioner Wood, every policeman in New York, not on active patrol, reported this morning for reserve duty. The force of customs guards, at the piers where the German merchantmen have been tied up since the beginning of the war, was doubled today while additional guards were placed aboard the German freighters anchored off Stapleton.

## COMMITTEES DEAL WITH "WAR RESOLUTION"

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Committees of both houses met this forenoon to consider the "war resolution" Chairman Flood of the house committee expects that the resolution and other measures will be passed quickly and action taken by congress within two days. An effort to put through the resolution declaring a state of war will be made by the Senate before adjourning tonight.

## VIOLENT ARTILLERY FIGHTING ON WEST FRONT

PARIS, April 3.—The war office reports violent artillery fighting in the region of Butt de Mesnil and Maisons de Champagne. From the Somme to the Aisne there were artillery actions last night. Patrol encounters took place north and south of the Ailette. During brisk fighting the French took six guns in the region of Vauxhallian.

## PEACE CONFERENCE WITH NO CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES

BERLIN, April 3.—Announcement is made that the proposal of Count von Czernin, Austrian Foreign Minister, that a peace conference be held by belligerents, without requiring the cessation of hostilities, will be formally approved soon at a conference of high personages at Berlin representing the Central powers.

## BRITISH BOAT SINKS HUN SUB.

ST. JOHN, N.B., April 3.—A British freight steamer which arrived in port today encountered a German submarine on the trip over, and after a brief fight sent the U-boat to the bottom with all her crew. The ship bears the marks of a shell fired by the Huns, but escaped serious damage.

The engagement took place about ninety miles out of Queenstown, Ireland. The merchantman was fired upon by the submarine, but when the enemy began activities the British bulldog showed his teeth in approved style, and with disastrous results for the Huns.

The merchantman carried a 4.5-inch gun, and as soon as the German showed that he intended to sink the freighter by opening fire upon her the little gun perched high on the stern of the merchant ship began to bark its defiance.

## THE WAR RESOLUTION

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Immediately after the president left the capitol, the senate and house re-convened and an identical joint resolution was introduced in both houses, declaring the existence of a state of war, and directing the president to employ all the resources of the country to carry on war against the imperial German Government and bring the conflict to a successful conclusion.

Because of opposition to the measure by Senator Stone, chairman of the foreign relations committee, the resolution was introduced in the senate by Senator Martin of Virginia, the Democratic floor leader. Representative Flood, chairman of the foreign affairs committee, introduced it in the house.

The resolution follows: "Joint resolution declaring that a state of war exists between the imperial German Government and the government and people of the United States and making provision to prosecute the same.

"Whereas, the recent acts of the imperial government are acts of war against the government and people of the United States.

"Resolved, by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, that the state of war between the United States and the imperial government, which has thus been thrust upon the United States, is hereby formally declared, and

"That the president be, and is hereby authorized and directed to take immediate steps, not only to put the country in a thorough state of defence, but also to exert all of its power and employ all of its resources to carry on war against the imperial German Government and to bring the conflict to a successful termination."

The resolution was referred to the foreign affairs committees by both houses, and adjournment until tomorrow followed soon afterward. Both committees meet tomorrow morning.

## ARMED U. S. SHIP SUNK—FEW OF CREW SAVED

NEW YORK, April 2.—The American steamship Aztec, owned by the Oriental Navigation Co., the first armed ship to sail from an American port, was sunk yesterday by a German submarine, according to advices received here tonight by the company from the U. S. consul at Brest, France.

The cable message gave no information as to the fate of the crew. There were 39 men aboard the vessel, 16 of them Americans.

A Paris cable says a French patrol picked up 19 of the crew of the Aztec and brought them to Brest. Twenty-eight men are reported missing and little hope is held that they can be saved, as the steamer was torpedoed at night while a heavy sea was running.

The Aztec was armed with two 5-inch guns, one forward and one aft. The crew of naval gunners on board was in command of a warrant officer.

The Aztec sailed from New York March 18 for Havre. She was commanded by Captain Walter O'Brien. Sixteen members of the crew were native-born Americans.

The Oriental Navigation Co., owners of the Aztec, also own the Orleans, one of the first American vessels to run successfully Germany's submarine blockade. The Aztec carried a full cargo of foodstuffs and general supplies valued at more than \$500,000.

What

The enumeration of a country is a task which in ten years, and requires a permanent public service. The National ever, cheerfully, a complete inventory of the nation's capital. All that Direct net had to do way of organization was a clerical raphers a few a board resolve this job was to four months a that made the Yet this task is fully accomplished below the. Although the

Board itself. In November, 1916, the National Board of Geographic Names was organized. It is a national organization, and its purpose is to collect, classify, and publish the names of the geographical features of the United States. It is a non-profit organization, and its funds are derived from the sale of its publications. It is a very important organization, and its work is of great value to the country.

A number Saturday in the three Metzner is a local ship pre of navigation. Mrs. Chas. Belleville, w. Martin Hart. Mrs. Will daughter, of packing up Mr. Ernest their resident. Mrs. S. H. who recently tion at Kin died at her from diabetes however, ve. The ice is the Bay of will soon b the Napene is open, and Belleville is Mr. W. N. from his so wounded re England in are enterta one arm w suit of his Mrs. Jas. celved a let who had re by her for Mrs. Whitte of the toed of the res French. Calvin M. townsmen, won a Dis for bravery ing was cit