TERRIFIC STRUGGLE STILL IS RAGING AROUND VERDUN

Germans Make Small Gains, But Fail to Break Line---Hun Dead in Piles

Worst Since Ypres, 1914---French Have New Plan Which Works Well.

London drive against the French fortress of Verdun won further successes last night, and to-day with the evacuation by the French of the four villages of Brahant-sur-Meuse, Maumont, Samogneux and Ornes. With the cap-ture of Samogneux the Germans brought themselves within five miles of the nearest fort of the Verdun group Fort Sauville, and at Ornes they are about the same distance from Fort Douaumont.

The battle line, which the recent German victories has bent in the centre of the wooded country north of Beaumont until it resembled a loosely-drawn letter M, has now been straightened by the Germans, the French withdrawing under pressure from Brabant-sur-Meuse, Haumont and Samogneux on the western flank, and from Ornes on the eastern flank. Beaumont, which forms the basis of the present French centre in this salient, is still holding out against re-peated desperate attacks.

FRONT STILL INTACT. The French War Office, while ad-

mitting the withdrawal from the villages named, and the loss of consider, able terrain, points out that the French lines have not been broken at any point. Paris despatches express confidence that the line will continue to remain intact.

Pho French official report admits that on both wings the French lines have been withdrawn, one part ce-hind Semogneux, the other to the south of Ornes, and considerable terabandoned, but the French front has not been broken at any point. The

report says:
"Between the right bank of the Mease and Ornes the enemy has shown the same ferocity as on the preceding day, and multiplied his furious attacks, leaving on the ground piles of dead without having succeeded

in hreaking out front." Although the village of Beaumont is still held by the French, marking the point of a wedge projecting into the new German line, the woods to the northwest, north and northeast of the village, in which desperate fighting has been going on since the beginming of the offensive, have been occu-pied by the Germans L'Herbedois, in this part of the salient, also is in the hands of the Germans, the French having retired to positions in a ravine just to the south.

The German advance was made only a cost of heavy losses, according to the French communiques, and accomplished slowly, thereby withdraw in good order from those positions which it was found impos-sible to hold without suffering useless losses. Thus, so far the retreating French have been able to establish themselves firmly in the positions to the rear, maintaining the integrity of their line in spite of their loss of

In the region to the north of Verdun the Germans continued to bombard with the same intensity the French front from the Meuse up to south of Fromezey, but the artillery activity slackened a little between Malancourt and the left bank of the BRITIS Mease. No infantry action has occur-red as yet in this region.

The contest has already developed into the most serious battle since the Battle of Ypres, in the Autumn of 1914.

is estimated that the Germans have concentrated about half a mil-Hon men between the plains of Cham page and the Woevre. The veteran acting as adviser to the Crown Prince in conducting the offensive. Coun Count von Hasseler formerly was in com-mand of the fortress at Mons, and is well acquainted with the country.

ENEMY LOSSES FRIGHTFUL Authoritative military opinion here indicates perplexity regarding the recent German attacks at different points of the front, because to all ap pearances they involved the enemy in exactly the same difficulties which the Alles earned to their cost always follow partial or diffused offensives, namely, heavy local losses and speedy checks by the defenders, owing to the facility of bringing up reinforce ments from the sectors that are not

Even the optimists hesitate to suggest that the Germans are so much in need of any success to encourage the morale of their troops that they deliberately adopt methods they know to be costly and useless. Yet the enemy's determination precludes the to be costly and useless. idea that the attacks are merely tentative, with the object of finding weak spots, as has been hitherto imagined, or to wrest from the French vantage points that the Germans know will

soon be utilized against them.

It is certain that the desperate fighting at Verdun, to say nothing of the Artois death trap, have caused the assailants frightful losses.

despatch from Copenhagen-dated Feb. 23rd, says:

'According to information received from Berlin Emperor William since his visit to the Balkans has been in Belgium and France. His headquar-in taking one part of the forest. We ters now have been removed to near will hold the southern end. All the

erdun. offensives directed against
"It is reported the Emperor is more mont, in front of which we are

Cable. The German energetic than ever, making daily speeches to the troops and encouraging the soldiers not to yield. His Majesty is mainly inspired at present with a desire to defeat the French

army at any cost.'

NEW FRENCH METHOD. To make matters worse, from the German point of view, the French have evolved a new method of resistance. First, when the enemy's activity indicates that an attack is probable, French aviators and longrange artillery bombard the railways feeding the enemy's front and local supply stations. Then comes the German bombardment of the trenches to be attacked, which generally wrecks them so that the assailants have a comparatively easy task. But, instead of launching a country treat of launching a counter-attack, which, of lathering a counter-attack, which, if successful, only gives possession of untenable trenches, the French, preventing the bringing up of reinforcements with their "curtain of fire," simply massacre the Germans, occupying them with their fearfully ac-curate "75," after which a mere pa-trol can round up what is left of the German assailants, while the French hold their position as strongly as

ever in new trenches prepared just behind those that have been wrecked.

The British near Ypres, where the latest advices indicate that a big attack is brewing, have followed a similar plan in allowing the enemy to re-tain the "international trench," which

is costing them terrible sacrifices. is costing them terrible sacrifices.

Whatever may be the object of the German attacks, they have so far produced little save losses. Perhaps Germany can afford them better than the allies suppose, but it can be stated definitely that nothing would suit the French better. A war of attrition is the allies' strongest card, at least until summer permits their combined and (they hope) final offensive.

TEN MEN TO EVERNATIBEES ENERGY

TEN MEN TO EVERY THREE FEET. TEN MEN TO EVERY THREE FEET.

The Temps in its military review estimates that the Germans are employing on the average ten infantrymen to every three feet of front where the attack is fiercest north of Verdun—that is, over a line eight miles in length between Brabant and Ornes. The reviewer maintains that the operations are not processible. the operations are not necessarily preliminary to an attempt to besiege Verdun, but comprise an attack upon a wide part of the front of which Verdun forms a part of the rear sup-port. The attacks, he declares, are still held within the first-line works, while there are three other lines at strategic intervals behind the first. These lixes are more colidirect. lises are more colidly structed an more elaborate in their nature than the first lines, as work on them could be done at leisure with out the workers being within the reach of the German fire

ACTIVE AT OTHER POINTS.

ACTIVE AT OTHER POINTS.
In Champagne at several points and in the Argonne forest German works have been pounded by the concentrated fire of the French guns, while in Lorraine the French repulsed a German reconnoiring party which attempted to capture a French postnorth of St. Martin.
On their end of the line, near Hulach, the British exploded a mine and occupied the crater and also bombarded German trenches near Frelinghien and Boesinghe.

BRITISH REPORT.

clal statement issued co-night on the campaign in the Western zone reads: "We sprang a mine opposite Hul-luch last night and occupied the crater. ro-day an artillery duel about Bac St.

Maur ended in our favor.

"Our artillery bombarded hostile trenches near Frelinghein, on the Ypres-Comines Canai, and east Boesinghe with success."

FRENCH REPORT. Paris Cable.—The text of the offi-cial communication issued by the war Office to-night reads:

"We have carried out a concenrrated fire on the enemy organization; to the west of Maisons de Champagn and south of Sainte Marie-a-Py

"In the Argonne destructive fires bave been directed against the Jerman works at Ea Fille Morte.

"In the region to the north of Verdun the enemy continued to bombard with the same intensity our front from the Meuse up to south of Fromezey. The artillery activity slackened a little between Malancour; and the left bank of the Meuse. No infantry action has occurred as yet in this region.

"Between the right bank of the Meuse and Ornes the enemy has shown the same ferocity as on the preceding day and multiplied his furious attacks, leaving on the ground piles of dead, without having suc-cceded in breaking our front. "On both wings we have withdrawn our line, one part behind Samogneux,

the other to the south of Ornes. artillery has replied without respite to the artillery of the enemy.

"In Lorraine we repulsed and pursued an enemy reconnoitring party, which attempted to approach one of our small posts to the north of Saint Martin."

The afternoon statement said: "A strong attack which was par-ticinated in by at least one brigade was launched by the enemy in the forest of Caures. This attack succeeded in taking one part of the forest. We

We are estab-

lished, have failed to dislodge us. To the east of the front attacked we hold our own in front of Ornes, where our ferces hold a ravine situated to the south of Herbe forest.

"The retreat of our troops in cer-"The retreat of our troops in certain sections, which was ordered to avoid useless losses, was effected in perfect order and without permitting the enemy, who advanced slowly and at the price of considerable sacrifices, to break our front at any point. The bombardment continues in the region between Ortes and Fomizov. In Lorraine the enemy has succeeded in galning a footing in one of our advanced posts in the forest of Clieznet. We have driven back some advance parties to the east of Reillon.

"One of our airship squadrons hast night bombarded with 45 projectiles, some of which were of large calibre, the Metz Railway station at Sablon (on the southern outskirts of Metz) and a gas tank, in the region of which a great fire was observed. a great fire was observed.
"The losses on both sides are un-

offically estimated at 60,000."

CAREER OF THE **MOEWE ENDED?**

Original Raider Said to Have Been Sunk,

And the Westburn Taken in Her Place.

London Cable .- The career of the British steamer Westburn, which put into Teneriffe, Canary Hsands, yesterday in charge of a German prize crew, believed to have been from the German raider Moewe, has been ended in a highly dramatic manner. She was taken out of the harbor by her German crew to-day and blown up within sight of a British cruiser which was lying in wait to recapture

A despatch to The Daily Telegraph from Madrid says that when the Westburn was captured her name was changed to the Moewe, and that the original German raider named the

Moewe was then sunk.

This action was taken, the despatch says, because the original Moewe had

been badly damaged. Shipping men would be glad to know that this is true, for the Moewe now has to her credit fourteen ves-

now has to her credit lourteen ves-sens captured or destroyed, all except one of which were Bridsh.

Despatenes to The Times indicate that the exploit of the Weetburn's German crew was fully as remarkable as that of the prize grew which brought the steamer Appain into

brought the steamer Appan into Newport News."

With he 200 passengers taken from various captured, vessels on board, the Westburn on her way to Teneriffe passed several British and Pagage warship, without exciting warships without exciting suspicion. The Times despatches state that she was under the command of Capt. Bacewitz of the German navy.

Capt, Badewitz of the German navy.

Upon arrival in Santa Cruz harbor Capt, Badewitz was informed by the Spanish authorities that the Westburn would be returned to her British owners if he decided to intern her. A British croiser which was lying in the harbor immediately put out to capture the Westburn if she should attempt to escape.

Commander Eadewitz and his seven men started out with the Westburn, but as soon as they were out-

seven men started out with the West-burn, but as soon as they were out-side the harbor, and while they were still within the three-nille limit, they blew the ship up. Badewitz and his men then returned to port. As the Westburn was still inside Spanish ter-ritorial waters, the British cruiser was unable to interfere.

HONOR THE MAID.

British Mission's Wreath On Joan of Arc's Statue.

Paris, Cable,-The British Parliamen tary mission which is visiong garis toany deposited a wreath of palms at the root of the statue of Joan of Arc in the Place des lyramides. The wreath hore an insert, non according a to be a symbol of complete reconcination between the two countries at the moment when both peopose, unned in the same sentiment and veneration for the heroine of defrance, ceremit together the mority of the world."

The same sentiment was further developed in an unanimously signed statement issued by the Anglo-French Parliamentary committee, the statement de-

ment issued by the Anglo-French Parliamentary Committee. In estatement accuracy that the visit of the British Parliamentary and their conferences with the French Farliamentary delegation had resulted in a close community in their sensition and views. It affirms the desire of the signers to see the war carried on with greater co-ordination and increased energy. It alludes also to the inotable-military and financial efforts of the allies and sends a salutation to their theroic armies."

With a view to nerretuating the contact between the Parliaments of Great Britain and France, Commission will reassemble in London during the first fortnight in April.

night in April. NEW FACES.

Sculptor Doing Marvellous Work On War Victims.

London, Cable.—Derwent Wood, the distinguished British scuiptor, who callisted as a private in the army medical corps at the beginning of the war, is now turning his talent to a unique use. Al! his leisure time is at present employed in replacing the parts of men's faces destroyed by wounds in battle. These include mouths, Jaws and even eyelids, all of which he has made to move naturally.

rhese interest which he has made to move evelids, all of which he has made to move naturally. He has just finished remaking a nose for a soldier whose nose was blown away for a soldier whose nose was blown away below the bridge. His addition, when he prepared of electrically treated metal, is so perfect that where it is joined is absolutely imperceptible, and the patient has regained his sense of smell.

Wood is now giving up most of his time to this work, and is able to treat ten cases daily. Surgeons who never thought that a sculptor's art could be adapted to this work are now absolutely amazed at the remarkable results Wood has obtained.

We must consider that we were born for the good of the whole.—Senece

SHORT ITEMS OF THE NEWS

Bank at Essen, Germany, Smashes; Krupp Workmen Lose Savings.

JUDGE MURDERED

Bulgaria Turns Over Copper strawberries. Mines at Bor, Serbia, to the Germans.

The American tank steamer Polar-ine went ashore Wednesday near Hel-singborg, Sweden. The French ship Dacquoise, from

Cardiff to Auray, has foundered at sea. The crew was saved. The Japanese Foreign Minister, Baron Ishii denied in the Diet that Japan intends to send troops to the assistance of Russia.

The British Government has decided that the steamship Mauretania can be released from hospital duty and returned to her owners.

Hon. Dr. Pyne, Minister of Educa-tion for Ontario, with his wife, his secretary and Major James, left Lon-don Thursday for Canada.

It is officially announced in Berlin that Bulgaria has given Germany the copper mines in the region of Bor, in Serbia, for exploitation during the war.

Herbert Harding, the British District Judge at Trichinopoly, India, has been fatality stabbed while on his way to court. The assassin has been rested.

The Rheinische Bank at Essen ha liquidated, according to reports received in Zurich. Hundreds of workmen in the Krupp Works have lost their savings.

A man answering the description of J. Grant Lyman, wanted in New York for alleged defalcations of more than \$300,000, was arrested late Thursday on a yacht at St. Petersburg, Fla.

It was officially announced in Vienna, that an Austro-Hungarian aero-plane had sunk in the harbor of Durazzo an Italian transport on which It alian troops were to be taken from Al-

The death is announced of Sir corge Laurence Gomme, Fellow of the Anthropological Institute and vice president of the Folklore Society. He was born in 1853, and was an authority on folklore.

Two children of Armand Lapointe Maisonneuve, Montreal, have die: through eding catsup. They were aged four years, and twenty months respectively. tively. The Coroner who investigated the cases said the children died from "intoxication."

The lights of Paris were lowered at I o'clock Thursday night the Military Governor having issued a warning of the threatened approach of an airship. As the airship did not appear, the lights were turned on again at 11.

40, when all danger was declared over James T. Gault, 58 years old, was eriously injured at the Ford Motor company plant in Walkerville, when he attempted to step on a moving ele vator. The door of the car struck him on the top of the head, fracturing his skull. At the Hotel Dieu, Gault is be lieved to have but slight chance

FRUIT GROWERS

Annual Convention Hears Addresses by Experts.

St. Catharines Report .- The annual convention of the Niagara Peninsula Fruit Growers' Association opened her this morning, with President John H. Broderick in the chair. Prof. L. Caesar, B. A., gave a most interesting address on injurious insects, dis cases and sprays. He spoke principally on the control of cherry fruit flies. The cherry fly, he said, was one of the easiest insects to control by the prescribed mixture of arsenate of lead. The receipt of three pounds of lead to forty gallons of water and one gallon of molasses. The time to spray was just when the early Richmond cherry began to turn coior.

Prof. W. F. Macoun spoke on "the best varieties of apples for profit. The speaker urged the growers to grow appies, as it is thought by most people that apples were going to be the most profitable fruit. Orchardists were urged to grow larger apples, and in planting out new orchards to try to get more off the land by planting the trees closer together. He urged the growers to put all apples in 11-quart baskets for local use, as people were now living in small quarters and were unable to handle fruit in large quan-

Mr. W. A. McCubbin spoke on "The Diseases of the Year." He mentioned "currant rust," telling where it could be found and the damage done by this

that much damage was done by the brown rot fungus, and asked the grow-ers to destroy all fruit found infected

In the afternoon importance of co-In the afternoon importance of co-operation, organization, centralization and standardization was placed strong-ly before the convention by Dominion Fruit Commissioner D. Johnson, and

S J. T. Bush, of Rochester, N.Y.
Mr. Bush created enthusiasm when
he said that Rochester and the States
were behind the Allies, and should this
district be invaded by the Germans they could be assured of every assist- President and Other Officers

they could be assured of every assistance from over the border.

Mr. Johnson and E. D. Reed, of Hamilton, also spoke on the importance of an advertising campaign, but said growers had made the mistake of cutting the prices among them-

C. A. Pratt, O. A. C., Guelph, spoke on culture, care and best varieties

FRENCH HONOR ON CANADIANS

Medals Conferred On Number of Our Heroes

For Bravery On the Battlefields of France.

London Cable.—The French President has granted the Legion of Honor (Croix de Commandeur) to Colonel H. C. Lowther, of the Scots Guards, and formerly military secretary to the Duke of Connaught: Croix de Chevalier to Major Henry Poole, D. S. O., Royal Artillery, who graduated at Kingston in 1899; Capiain Stanley Garaner, 30th Battation; Captain W. A. Laior; First Lieutenant wheeler, koyal Engineers, graduate of King-ston, mentioned in the despatches in

ston, mentioned in the despatches in February, and belongs to Sydney, B.C.

The Choix de Guerre was awarded to Corporal Baker, 9th Reserves, formerly of the 19th; Sergt, Cecil Ferris, Canadian Engineers; Sergt, Walter Macinnes, Artiflery; Sergt, Hugh Mackenzie, ratricias.

The Degraphs this interpretable of the serves of t

The Medaille Amitaire was awarded to Sergt. Stanies Smith, Canadian headquarters, and Sergt.-Major Stevenson, 23rd Reserve, formerly of 14th. The King has granted Prince Alexandro of Serges. der of 'leck permission to wear the

Beignan Croix Mintaire.

Flight Lieutenant Strachan Inco of the navy has been granted the Distinguished Scrice Cross for his services as an observer and gunner on December 14, when, with Lieutenant Graham he attacked and destroyed a German seapiane on the Belgian coast. Lieut, Ince belongs to Toronto, and was among the first students who graduated from the Curtiss flying school at Long Branch.

Captain W. James Austin Lalor, be-love enlisting for overseas service, was captain Instructor of Musketry in the 23rd Regiment, Northern Pioneers. His rank on leaving Canada was Lieutenant. His next of kin is Mrs. J. A. Lalor, Aspelin, Ont. The 23rd Regi-ment was recruited from Parry Sound, North Bay, Bracebridge and other

northern parts. Capt, John Jacob Astor of the First Life Guards has been awarded the Chevalier's Cross of the Legion of Honor for gallantry.

SUBS. BUSY.

Said to Have Resumed Activities in the North Sea.

London, Cable.—The Daily News Rotterdam correspondent says:
Submarine activity intracened by the Germans has abreaty began in the North Sea. One Belgion fishing vessel sailing from Flushing has been sunk, another captured and taken to Zeebrange, whilst a Briffish stoamer was chasen for some distance. The whole activity so far reported occurred on Monday, German submarines reappearing around the North Tinden and Gallopper lightships. At 11 clock on Monday morning when near the Gallopper the British stemmer Ousel saw a submarine appear two and a half miles away, but the vessel escaped. An hour later a Belgian fishing motor vessel was stopped six miles from the North Hinder lightship and sank by a bomb.

LOST HOARDS.

Hungarian Stores of Food atic plan of keeping accounts for road-Seized by the Authorities.

London, Cable -A despatch to the Morning Post from semantic tayls. "Consideration mas been easy to the bakers and peasantry throughouthe country, who are hiding enormous quantities of flour and wheat, through the inauguration of a new method for a proportionate distribution of foodstuffs, under which the authorities have begun a systematic search, and are confiscating all hidden stocks. The entire country is divided into district, and six thousand inspectors are employed in the search. Prizes have been offered to persons giving information concerning hidden stock."

WINTER FAIR.

Toronto, Report.—The annual meeting f the curectors of the omand with the rear, was held in the secretary's ffice, Parlament Bullains. The foloffice, Parlament Bulluings. The following officers were elected: Honorary President, Wm. Smith, M.P., Columbus; President, W. W. Ballaniyne, Stratford; Vice-President, John I. Flatt, Hamilton; Secretary-Treasurer, R. W. Wade, Toronto; Executive Committee, John Gardhouse, Weston! R. S. Stevenson, Ancaster; J. E. Brethour, Burford; William McNeil, London; A. McKenny, Amherstaburg. The date for the next Winter Faris December 1st to 7th, 1916. It was the decision of the directors to add a class for shearling ewes for the 1916 shows, to take the place of the class for shearling wethers.

OWEN SOUND FIRE

owen Sound Report.—At 1 o'clock this disease.

It was explained that if great care was not taken in this matter the Government would prohibit the sale of currant bushes.

Mr. McCubbin also spoke on the heart rot in peaches, and explained where this disease started, and that he thought it could be overcome by proper pruning. He explained also

GOOD ROADS CONVENTION

Plans to Ask the Government for Further Help.

Are Ke-Elected.

Toronto Report .- Mr. S. L. Squire, of Waterford, was yesterday re-elected by acclamation president of the Ontario Good Roads Association. According to precedent, Mr. K. W. McKay, of I homas, would have been raised to the chair, but the latter believing that a continuance in office of Mr. Source would be in the best interest of the association, decimed the nonor, a depresident is not only popplar, but has a spienaia grasp of the good roads sub-ject and makes an ideal chairman.

address, in which he supported the establishing of a good inginway between queuec and Ontario, which he thought linguit lead to a better understanding petween the peoples thus connected up, F. A. Senecal, of Prescott County, speaking for the French-speaking pop-mation of Canada, said French-Cana-dians realized to the full how much tney owed to the British constitution under which they lived to-cay. Their forerathers, said Mr. Senecal, had tought one against the other for m centuries, but to-day they were fight-ing side by side in the trenches in Frence, and were proud of such an of the debt which they owed to the British rule. Out of the war Mr. Senecal fully expected would come a great consolidation of the races which populated Canada.

WILL MAKE REQUESTS.

The principal business during the closing session of the convention yesterday was taken up with resolutions, and among other decisions arrived at. t was agreed to ask the Minister of Highways to consider the advisability of making provision for supplying road-building materials at minimum cost; to ask the Legislature for an increased contribution toward the construction of county roads, and also to make provision for maintenance as revenue warranted; that the section of he Municipal Act be amended to provide for the approval by the Department of Highways of plans for county bridges 25 feet and over; to request that a uniform system of high way improvement accounting be kept and available for the use of counties; that the association arrangement with the department for an educational campaign throughout the counties to get the laggards to adopt a good roads system; that the executive continue their endeavors to obtain lower freight rates for building materials, and to ask that demurrage dues for coal be one resolu n which asked that the

One resolu n which asked that the Provincial Government consider the advisability of supplying standard bridges to counties working under the Highways Improvement Act caused much discussion. C. R. Wheelock ex-pressed the opinion that to request the Government to go into such busi-ness was unreasonable, and other arguments against it were to the effect that a standard form of bridge would prove useless, as each locality required soparate treatment, and many counties preferred cement to steel constructed bridges. All the grey matter in the Province, said one delegate, was not limited to the Provincial Legislation. islature, and he thought each county ought to look after itself in the matought to look after fiself in the man-ter of bridge-building. The resolution was eventually withdrawn. Another contentious resolution asked the Min-ister of Agriculture to consider the amen ag of the Highways Improve ment Act to provide for a of lands adjoining and continguous to county roads for benefits derived from the construction of good roads and af-ter discussion it was referred to the County Councils—to consider and if possible take concerted action if they thought it to be in the public inter-

Prof. Lang, of Toronto University, in a short address approved of the resolution which called for a way improvement, because such would give beginners some idea of how to proceed when they come under the The professor also favored an

educational campaign.

The officers elected were: Hompresidents, N. Vermilyea, Belleville, and J. A. Sanderson, Oxford Station: president, S. L. Squire, Waterford; first vice-president, C. R. Wheelock, Orangeville; second vice-president, a. J. Parsons, Haldimand; so treasurer, George S. Henry, Todmorden; directors, W. H. Pugale York County; K. W. McKay, S York County; K. W. McKay, St. Thomas; Major Kennedy, Peel County; L. E. Allen, Hastings County; F. A. Senecal, Prescott County; David Clow, Leeds County.

QUITE LEGAL.

Seizure of Ships by Lisbon Officer Was Authorized.

Lisbon, (via Paris), Cable - The Of-

Lisbon, (via Paris). Cable—The offwater so German and Austrant meachant
some, lying in the Takus fiver, were
soized by the commander of the navait
rytision here yesterday.
It appears that the seizure was uncar law pressed by, parliament on Rebruary T. The premier in an interview affirms that the seizure is not an act ofwar but simply a measure in the public
The Portuguese minister in Berlin has
been instructed to explain to the Germall Government the significance of the
seizures and give assurfances that the
rights of the owners will be respected.

Portuguese cross have deen placed on
board the ships seized.

The brave love mercy and delight to save.-Gay