

THREE DAYS' ENGAGEMENT AT CARNOY MARKED BY SHARP FIGHTING IN WHICH ENEMY LOST HEAVILY

Roumanian Government Seizes Large Quantity of Shells Germany was Sending to Turkey — Contents Disguised by False Marks — U. S. Ambassador Leaves Constantinople For the Dardanelles.

Paris, Mar. 18.—The combat at Carnoy, which began the evening of March 14 by the explosion of a heavy charged mine in one of the French advanced trenches, was vain and costly for the Germans, according to an official note issued by the War Office today.

"The battle lasted until the 17th," the note adds, "and was marked by sharp fighting, numerous counter-attacks and systematic bombardments. The German offensive was finally repulsed, and the French succeeded in making a slight gain on this part of the front."

MEN FROM ALLIES' SHIPS LAND ON LEINOS ISLAND
Berlin, Mar. 15 (by wireless to Sayville).—The Overseas News Agency today gave out the following:

"Word is received from Sofia that it has been learned from Athens that the Franco-British fleet landed men on Leinos Island, in the Aegean Sea, and deposed the Greek authorities."

U. S. AMBASSADOR QUILTS CONSTANTINOPLE.
Amsterdam, March 18.—Via London.—According to the Berlin Tages Zeitung the American Ambassador at Constantinople, has, with the permission of the Turkish government left Constantinople for the Dardanelles.

Paris, March 18.—A message to the Balkan Agency from Bucharest says that the Roumanian government has seized a large quantity of shells in transit from Germany for Turkey. The contents of the cases containing these shells are said to have been disguised by false marks.

NEWSPAPER MEN INSPECT LOCAL SUGAR REFINERY

Interesting trip through big establishment yesterday — Found no "Guns" or "Bombs", but the finest plant of its kind in the world.

Yesterday afternoon, on invitation of the superintendent, Mr. Seldensticker, and the maritime sales manager, Mr. O. C. Bissell, a group of local newspaper men were shown through the Atlantic Sugar Refineries. In common with a great many residents of St. John these visitors had previously entertained the impression that this new industry was of considerable importance, but, also in common with the majority of St. John residents, they had until yesterday no real idea of the magnitude of the enterprise as it is now conducted. They felt too, a natural curiosity in this visit in view of the fact that the owners of the plant have attended somewhat strictly to their own business and have not made a habit of taking the public into their confidence in so far as the detailed working of the refineries is concerned. Before going through the buildings Mr. Seldensticker explained that the management of the company considered their plant about the last word in refineries. The equipment, including as it does numerous up-to-date features perhaps not commonly enjoyed by competing enterprises, is naturally to be protected to a certain extent and it was of course not desirable that what was afforded the men for keeping as fresh and wholesome as the buildings themselves are. Of the innumerable office devices now on the market, of the endless improvements in power, lighting, heating and the various forms of manufacturing equipment involved in the refining of sugar, nothing seems to have been forgotten. The plant is there, the men to operate are there, and no reason appears to exist which can interfere with the thoroughly successful operation of this, St. John's newest, and certainly one of its most important manufacturing establishments.

The selling department established a new record in the sugar distributing business when it flooded the country from Halifax to Regina with an advertising campaign of newspaper copy, other forms of lithograph, all in one day. Apparently the people of Canada were looking for sugar which they could know, and the trade mark "Lantic Sugar" sprang into existence overnight. The idea of small closed packages asked for by name is something new in the sugar business in this part of the country, and there is every reason to believe that the advertising now being carried on together with the quality of the goods will be productive of very valuable results.

Charged With Assaulting a Soldier
David Hennessey, who is said to have a police record, was again taken into custody last night about eleven o'clock. He is charged with assaulting a soldier of the 6th Mounted Rifles. It was said that the soldier's coat was gashed with a pocket knife. Hennessey is also charged with violently resisting the police. Policeman Gibbs made the arrest.

TARIFF BILLS ARE GIVEN THE FIRST READING

Ottawa, March 18.—When the House again went into committee of ways and means on the special taxation in the new budget, Sir Wilfrid Laurier asked why the tax on the notes of banks was not made to apply to excess circulation.

The Minister of Finance explained the banks were now required to pay five per cent. on this excess circulation, and it had appeared to the government that if the one per cent. tax were added to this it might discourage the use of the excess circulation. From the tax of one per cent. on loan and trust companies the Finance Minister said it was expected to realize \$150,000; from the tax on insurance premiums, \$350,000. He explained that the marine insurance companies had not been taxed, since they were in competition in the ocean and lake trade with American companies, and it had not been desired to place them at a disadvantage.

Mr. White estimated the revenue from the tax on telegraph and cable messages as something over \$100,000. He discussed a suggestion by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, that the tax should be placed upon the telegraph companies instead of their customers, and that a tax should be placed upon telephone companies, stating that a tax placed upon such public service corporations would be promptly shifted to their patrons, and that it was desirable to keep tolls as low as possible. He thought that the tax upon telegrams and cable messages would fall upon business houses, railway and well-to-do persons able to pay it. He pointed out that there was some doubt whether or not the Dominion could tax the provincial telephone systems of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. He would not favor the taxation of co-operative telephone systems. The Minister had concluded that such legislation should be general, and should not be aimed at one or two companies.

The Tax on Railway Tickets.

Mr. Verville suggested that the charge upon railway tickets should be made upon a percentage basis, instead of at a flat rate.

He thought that on this course would lessen the burden upon the poor persons who made short journeys. Sir Wilfrid Laurier repeated his opinion that the taxation discriminated against the poor. He pointed out that both first class travellers and the second class travellers were called upon to pay the same additional charges, except notes and checks. It was possible that the banks might issue checks upon which the stamp was imposed, although he could not speak definitely upon that point. The stamps would be sold at the post offices and by inland revenue officers. To Mr. Law, of Yarmouth, the Minister stated that the penalty for failure to stamp checks would be on the individual \$50, and on the bank handling the check \$100. He supposed that, in practice, the bank would affix the stamp, and charge the customer for it, in the event of the latter neglecting to do so. Failure to stamp a check would not, however, affect the legality of a transaction.

A discussion followed between Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Mr. Chas. Marcell, Dr. Pugsley and the Finance Minister as to the method of paying the new tax on letters and post-cards. Sir Wilfrid stated that inconvenience would be avoided if a three cent stamp were sold by the post office department, instead of a special war stamp. Since the money collected would go into the public treasury with other money, why earmark as a war tax now. Mr. Marcell suggested that the special war stamp be printed in French, as well as English, but Sir Wilfrid said "don't have it in French; it is bad enough as it is."

The Minister of Finance stated that though it was the intention to have special war stamps issued by the inland revenue department, with a view to impress the people with the fact that this was not an addition to the postal rate but a special war tax, the addition of an ordinary one cent stamp to the regular rate of postage would be recognized by the post office department as sufficient. He promised to consider Sir Wilfrid's argument for issue of a three cent stamp.

CANADIANS SUFFER IN GREAT BRITISH ADVANCE

LARGE NUMBER OF THEM WOUNDED AND TAKEN TO THE DUCHESS' HOSPITAL AT CLIVEN—ONE OF THE PATRICIAS BLOWN OUT OF TRENCH BY GERMAN SHELL AND TOSSED SEVERAL FEET IN THE AIR.

London, March 18.—The Duchess of Connaught Canadian Hospital at Cliven, new inmates, most of them Canadians, as a result of the beginning of the great British advance. Private Frank Dolan, of the 4th Battalion, Toronto (the old 12th York Rangers), left the trenches just on the eve of the big move. One dark night he fell into a ditch, but remained in the trenches with his drenched and icy garments. A week before he had contracted a bad rheumatic attack. The day before he was ordered to England for treatment, his battalion was shelled heavily, but so far as he could see, little damage was done. Dolan says that the Germans in the opposing trenches all spoke English, sang English songs, and invited the Canadians to go over to see them.

A Winnipeg member of the Patricias, fresh from St. Elie, was suffering from nervous shock as the result of being

blown out of a trench by an exploding shell, which tossed him in the air, although not causing him any injury. The regiment put in fourteen days in and out of the trenches and then had six days rest. They had great trouble in getting their supplies, as their trenches had no connecting trenches. On one occasion a party carrying supplies were shelled, and were unable to reach their destination, the result being that thirty-three men had to subsist for 48 hours on a few tins of bully beef and some broken biscuits, but with no water.

My informant spoke in the highest terms of Col. Farquhar, Captain Butler and Major Hamilton Gault, the last named being especially considerate towards his men.

Capt. Sutherland, of Springfield, N. S., senior officer of the Duchess of Connaught Cliven Hospital staff, has been successfully operated upon for appendicitis.

Drop Two Cent Tax on Bills of Lading

Mr. White then moved that the section providing for a two cent tax on bills of lading be dropped. He stated that on looking into the matter he had found that there was an enormous number of small packages, of every kind, sent as freight in regard to which a tax would entail a great deal of public inconvenience. It would also be difficult to have the tax enforced on provincially owned railways.

In connection with the section dealing with the taxation of patent medicines, etc., Mr. White explained that from proprietary remedies it was expected to raise \$75,000 by tax; from perfumery and cosmetics, etc., \$225,000; from non-sparkling wines, \$180,000; and from sparkling wines, \$250,000.

Dr. Schaffner, of Souris, pointed out that what were once called patent medicines were now kept by druggists in large quantities, and prescribed by doctors' prescriptions. He asked whether a druggist who bought such medicines in large quantities would be a consumer, and therefore liable for the tax. The Finance Minister considered that he would, if the medicine were a proprietary one.

Mr. Pugsley was of the opinion that the plan whereby stamps were to be affixed to wine bottles when sold by retailers was intended to avoid violation of the French treaty. In this Mr. White did not concur. He said that unnecessary delay would be entailed if the cases of wine were opened while in the custody of the customs officers and the stamps then affixed.

The Minister was of the opinion that to increase the customs duties it was free to levy on goods mentioned in the French treaty, an excise duty not exceeding that levied upon like Canadian goods.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier was of the opinion that the government could tax still wines, but could not tax champagne, without violating the terms of the French treaty. Champagne was a French wine, the like of which was not produced in Canada. It did not come into competition with a Canadian wine, and therefore, should not be subject to an additional tax. Sir Wilfrid urged that the French treaty be considered, and that in case of doubt the benefit be given the French product.

The Finance Minister said that those who could afford to buy champagne could afford to pay the additional tax. He was not inclined to concur in Sir Wilfrid's interpretation of the French treaty, and he promised to obtain the opinion of the Justice Department on the question whether or not the tax on champagne would constitute a violation of the treaty. If the department thought it did, he would ask the government to consider the advisability of modifying the proposed legislation.

To Mr. German, Mr. White said that the person who imported wine for his own use would not escape the tax. The Customs Department would decide whether he was a consumer or an importer. If it decided that he was a consumer he would have to pay the tax before taking the goods out of the customs warehouse.

The Finance Minister observed that there were a number of articles of luxury which he would have taxed, had it not been for the terms of the French treaty. Thereupon Mr. Pugsley suggested a number of articles which were used by the wealthier classes and which he thought might be taxed when they came from the countries other than France or French possessions. He mentioned anchovies, sardines, other fish packed in oil, emeralds, lace, lace collarettes, silk veils, velvet ribbons, silk fabrics.

Two Tariff Bills Get First Reading

The two tariff bills, one of which will be entitled the Customs Tariff Revenue Act and the other the Special

War Revenue Act were then given first reading.

The Yukon Placer Mine Act which will enable owners absent on active service to hold their claims, was given third reading without discussion and the House then went into committee on a bill introduced by the Minister of Justice to amend the Criminal Code. The bill, which has been reported by a special committee appointed to consider a bill introduced by Mr. G. E. McCraney of Saskatoon, and another by Mr. Sinclair of Guyboro, as well as a suggestion in regard to copyright in Canada by Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, also deals with cases analogous to the Nerlich case in Toronto. The Minister of Justice explained in this connection that while it is now forbidden for alien enemies in Canada to leave it, the law provides no penalty for those who assist such people to leave where it cannot be shown that their departure was with a view to aiding the enemy, and thus a treasonable act.

No opposition met the section providing that any person is guilty of an indictable offence, and liable to imprisonment for two years, or a fine not exceeding \$5,000, or to both fine and imprisonment, who knowingly sells defective military or naval stores to the government of Canada or of any other British dominion, or who commits any fraud on the government in connection with the sale of such stores. The section is a sweeping one, since it provides that if a fraud is committed by a corporate body, every director, officer, agent and employee who has been a party to the offence, or has suspected that it has been committed, without reporting that fact, shall be liable to the penalties. Moreover, persons convicted under the section are declared incapable of making further contracts with the government.

Berlin, March 18. (via London, March 19).—The Vossische Zeitung's Athens correspondent says the Governor of Smyrna, at the beginning of the recent bombardment, arrested two thousand British and French residents of Smyrna, and threatened to expose them to the fire of the warships if the bombardment was continued.

WHAT'S INDIGESTION? WHO CARES? LISTEN!

"Pape's Diapepsin" makes sour, gassy stomachs feel fine at once.

Time! In five minutes all stomach distress will go. No indigestion, heartburn, sourness or belching gas, acid, or eruptions of undigested food, no dizziness, bloating, foul breath or headache.

Pape's Diapepsin is noted for its speed in regulating upset stomachs. It is the surest, quickest and most certain indigestion remedy in the whole world, and besides it is harmless.

Millions of men and women now eat their favorite foods without fear—they know Pape's Diapepsin will save them from any stomach misery. Please, for your sake, get a large fifty-cent case of Pape's Diapepsin from any drug store and put your stomach right. Don't keep on being miserable—life is too short—you are not here long, so make your stay agreeable. But what you like and digest it; enjoy it, without dread of rebellion in the stomach.

Pape's Diapepsin belongs in your home anyway. Should one of the family eat something which doesn't agree with them, or in case of an attack of indigestion, dyspepsia, gastritis or stomach derangement at day-time or during the night, it is handy to give the quickest, surest relief known.

Plenty of Excitement and Fun in This Program!

IMPERIAL "THE MASTER KEY" - TENTH THEATRE - EPISODE

What Did the John Galt Letter Contain? — It was Opened on Ruth's 18th Birthday?

The Lost Plans and the Idol. Rival Divers Under the Sea. Wilkerson's Latest Perfidy. John Dare Outwits Him Again.

ALICE JOYCE IN TWO-PART DRAMA "THE SWINDLERS"

An Exciting Adventure with Land Sharks

Sweet Vitagraph Comedy-Drama "THE RIGHT GIRL" Earle Williams and Star Cast

Bumper Matinee Saturday A Big, Bully Bill

SINCLAIR & GRIFFITHS in "Fancy Foolishness"

"O'Garry of the Royal Mounted" NEXT MON. The Great Von Dell — Impersonator

Rare Values in Spring Hats for Young Ladies

Latest Models and Newest Colorings in Easter Millinery



The style we illustrate here, popularly known as "Scottie," is fashioned on the chic Glessary lines so popular for the spring season. It is made of silk and comes in Black, Sand, White, Navy, Sage Blue, Pale Blue, Regimental Blue, Pink, Cherry, Nigger Brown, and Grey.

The "Scottie" Model is one of the best values we have ever offered, the special week-end price being

\$1.50

When ordering by mail, please state color desired, and add fourteen cents to cover postal charges.

Also all silk, all satin, and combinations of satin and straw and silk and straw sailors, colors as above, including cardinal, special week-end price \$1.50.

MARR MILLINERY COMPANY, LIMITED
1-3-5 Charlotte Street - - - St. John, N. B.

Official Reports

FRANCE

Paris, March 18.—The following official communication was issued by the War Office tonight:

"A Zeppelin airship has dropped some bombs on Calais, aiming at the railway station. No serious damage was done, but seven employees were killed."

"In Champagne we have made considerable gains to the west, to the north and to the east of Ridge 196, northeast of Lemesnil. The enemy made a counter-attack but was repulsed. Our gains extended eastward into a ravine which runs from Ridge 196 in the direction of Beauséjour."

"In the wood of Conservoy, north of Verdun, we have carried two German trenches and made prisoners."

"At Hartmann-Wellerkopf we have gained a little ground in relation to our previous position. The enemy's losses were very heavy. His trenches were full of dead."

RUSSIA

Petrograd, Mar. 18, via London —The following official communication from general headquarters was issued tonight:

"In Russian Poland on the front between the rivers Skwa and Orz, in the region of the villages of Sarafin, Tartak, Wack and Ziomek, and also in the region north of Przasnysz, the fighting continues. We have seized several villages and heights and taken five guns, 42 machine guns, many caissons and hundreds of prisoners."

"On the right bank of the Niem, men battles have been fought near Tauraggen and on German territory on the roads leading from Gordza to Memel. We captured here two guns, four machine guns, two automobiles loaded with ammunition and a number of prisoners."

"On the left bank of the Vistula there has been a violent artillery duel. On the Bzura river, and in the Pilica region near Boguslaw and Opoczno, our fire dispersed the troops of the enemy, who had opened offensive operations."

"In the Carpathians and East Galicia there is no change. Near Orzavol we annihilated three companies of Germans, who attacked us and took the survivors prisoners to the number of three officers and 93 men after a bayonet charge."

AUSRITA

Vienna, via London, Mar. 18.—The following official statement was issued by the War Office tonight:

"On the heights of Labercrev an attack by numerically superior forces was repulsed, after a sanguinary battle with great loss to the enemy, several companies being annihilated."

"The Serbian units have suffered today by Henry James, a Committee of the tion, on their r a tour of inspec try. They said were epidemic Typhus, the already has cau out of four h of the country. units have suffi American units have been com regular work be American sur have contracted The commiss Nish, then pro left the country thus visiting th towns. During ed that typhus, smallpox, dipht all existing in forms. Typhus Smallpox and d ink."

"The Serbian introduced by war, who were over the coun population by s conveys the figures are ava cases of typh sioners believe so heavy as within their pu Physicians a needed badly, ly equipped w with furnishi ers it would be to Serbia, would fall vict James J. could be dea a joint organi operating unde strict sanitary camps. The been unable for concentrat ers at present t freely about t Mr. James (Saturday, to Rockefeller Fo will remain to gations."

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