

QUEBEC BATTLE!

THREE PERSONS KILLED, NINE SEVERELY INJURED AND 100 ARRESTED IN ANCIENT CITY

Treacherous, Un-British Rabble of Quebec City Give Battle to Soldiers of the King in St. Roch's District, During Which Outlaw Mob Fires on the Troops Who in Turn Use Machine Guns and Charge the Roughnecks and Gangsters—Several Soldiers Fall During Severe Fighting Near the Canadian Pacific Railroad Station.

Mob Raids Hardware and Grocery Stores—Bricks Thrown from House Tops and Revolver Shots Fired from Alleyways and in the Open at Soldiers—Latter Fire Over Heads of Mob in Jacques Square, But Later Shoot to Kill—The City of Quebec a Disgrace to Canada and Empire.

Quebec, April 1.—The riotous faction in Quebec and the military forces, which have taken over the policing of the city fought a battle here tonight in St. Roch's, the low-section of the city, as a result of which three civilians were killed, 5 soldiers and four citizens were wounded and 100 men placed under arrest.

The fighting lasted from eight-thirty till midnight and during this time the snipers fired revolvers haphazard at the military from doorways and from behind snowbanks. The military who fired on the disturbers with machine guns, were much hampered in locating them by reason of a thick fog which settled on the city.

The dead—Arthur La Perriere, George Hamel, — Trepanier.

The wounded include: A. Tremblay, St. Malo, seriously; Valare Letourneau.

The soldiers injured include:

Pte. Maybe, Toronto, hit on the head with brick.

Pte. Jack Martel, Halifax, injured ears, bullet wound over right eye.

Pte. J. L. Pelerine, Guysboro, N. S., hit on head with brick.

Pte. St. George Checkley, Greenwich, Conn., shot in leg.

Pte. Leroy Johnston, Toronto, bullet through jaw.

The men arrested by the military gave the following names and addresses:

Albert Berube, 339 Arage street; Joseph Matte, 4 Ste Therese; Adolphe Bernier, St. Foye Road; Irene Harbour, 106 Morin street; J. J. Giguere, 56 Chateauguay; Joseph La Chance, 3 Dargenson; Emile Beisbriant, 11 Dupont.

All these men stoutly protested innocence of rioting.

The work of escorting the prisoners to headquarters was carried out by a New Brunswick battalion. They were pelted with ice as they passed through the streets but none of them were severely hurt.

Had Ample Warning.

Quebec, April 1.—Despite solemn warnings from the militia that the rioting in Quebec would be put down with a strong hand and urgent appeal for people not to repeat the disorder of the past three days, crowds gathered in several parts of the downtown section of Quebec tonight and was broken up by the Toronto infantry and dragoons.

A number of soldiers were injured in the fighting and a batch of suspected rioters were placed under arrest. After being absent from sight all day at nightfall the soldiers were ordered from barracks and stationed in different parts of the city. The upper town was cut off from St. Roch's where the disorderly element reside by a line of troops. Four hundred men of the 2nd C. O. R. under Major Mitchell, were stationed at Jacques Cartier Square. The Squadron of Royal Dragoons under Lieut. Arnold were also held in readiness in the neighborhood.

Disgraceful Scenes.

Armed Lavergne, the Nationalist leader, was expected to address a meeting in this square, but respected the military edicts banning such assemblies. A large crowd was on hand, however. The rioting began soon after the soldiers were posted. Bricks were thrown from house-tops while revolver shots were fired from alleyways. The soldiers, immediately hostilities began, waded into the crowd and arrested seven men. Several men took shots at the militia and the cavalry repeatedly charged the mob to keep them moving with drawn swords, but the moment the troops backed were turned the crowd returned. About a hundred yards away and near the C. P. R. station the soldiers fell in this attack slightly injured.

Orders To Fire.

After patiently bearing the bombardment of the crowd, the soldiers received orders to fire in return. At

Imminent Danger of A Big Drive in Italy

Italian Diplomats Warn the Allies — Nearly Half Million of Troops and Much Artillery Moved to Front—Italy Anxious.

Washington, April 1.—Imminent danger of an attack by the Austrians in great force upon the Italian lines was emphasized today at the Italian embassy. Recently the embassy published a statement that no less than forty divisions had been gathered by the enemy along the battle lines and now information comes that these troops have received essentials of food, artillery and munitions for which they have been waiting.

Recalling the incredulity with which the Italian advance warnings of the tremendous onslaught of the combined Austrian and German armies on the Isonzo last year were received by the allies, the Italian military authorities now are said to

earnestly hope that attention will be paid to the danger which again impends.

Rome, April 1.—"On the Asiago Plateau and the Lower Piave there were patrol activity," says today's war office report.

"There were desultory actions along the rest of the front."

"In Albania, on the night of March 30-31, the enemy attempted a raid against our bridgehead in the Ciflik district, but failed completely, being repulsed with loss."

Vienna, via London, April 1.—On the lower Piave, in the Asiago region, and in the Lagli Basin Italian reconnoitering thrusts were repulsed, according to an official statement issued by the war office.

They answered the shots whenever they were sure of where they came from. This method of dealing with the snipers failed to stop the shooting so machine guns were fired in the direction of shots.

The soldiers bore their ordeal with great calmness and fortitude. One man, LeRoy Johnston, of Toronto, shot in the jaw, after having his wounds dressed, asked for leave to go on duty again. The doctor in a kindly way sent him off to the hospital.

The rioters at 10:30 o'clock caused considerable inconvenience to the fire brigade by ringing in false alarms. At first detachments of soldiers were sent

at random down the street. The sold-

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WHITE STAR LINE STEAMER CELTIC IS TORPEDOED

New York, April 1.—The steamship Celtic, one of the big White Star liners, was attacked and torpedoed by a German submarine, according to reliable information received here today in marine circles, during a voyage from England to America. Efforts are being made to save the vessel, which, it is believed, carried no passengers.

The Celtic has a gross tonnage of 20,904 and has for many years been one of the largest steamships in the trans-Atlantic service. She was built at Belfast in 1901 and flies the British flag.

London, April 1.—The British armed boarding steamer Titonus was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine on March 28, according to an official statement issued by the admiralty. One merchant officer and three naval ratings were lost.

GERMAN LOSSES ESTIMATED AT 300,000 MEN

Teutons Sending Most of Their Wounded into Belgium.

TO DECEIVE CIVILIANS IN THE FATHERLAND

Washington, April 1.—A French official estimate of the German losses in the great battle on the western front puts their total casualties at between 275,000 and 300,000 men. The Germans are sending most of their wounded to Belgium, it is declared, to conceal from the German people their heavy sacrifices.

British Statement.

London, April 1.—"Between Moreuil and Hangard," says the war office statement tonight on the situation in the battle zone, "British cavalry, in a brilliant counter-attack, recaptured a wood which had been lost previously."

"North of the Somme there has been no change in the situation. South of the Somme there has been hard fighting in the neighborhood of Moreuil."

"On the French front an enemy attack was beaten off south of Moreuil."

Field Marshal Haig.

London, April 1.—"The day passed comparatively quietly," says the report from Field Marshal Haig's headquarters in France tonight. "Local attacks undertaken by small bodies of the enemy this morning in the neighborhood of Albert were repulsed with the loss of the greater part of their number. We secured a few prisoners."

"South of the Somme local fighting has taken place in the neighborhood of Moreuil and Hangard. We gained ground in this area by successful counter-attacks."

JAPAN WILL NOT TREAT RUSSIA AS AN ENEMY

Tokio, Tuesday, March 28.—(By The Associated Press)—The statement made by Foreign Minister Motono, in addressing a joint session of parliament today, that in the event Japan is compelled to send troops into Siberia, there is no intention whatsoever of treating Russia as an enemy and that Japan will never adopt an aggressive policy, such as Germany is pursuing in European Russia, has excited special interest. The Onaka opposition, has criticized the government for not making a similar declaration before, when Russia was at a loss to know what to do. It is believed that Russian assisting Germans in Siberia should be regarded as enemies.

Viscount Yasuya Uchida, the Japanese Ambassador to Russia, who has arrived here, is quoted as saying that he doubts if Germany intends to attack India.

British troops in Mesopotamia have

FIERCE FIGHTING EAST OF AMIENS FAVORS ENTENTE

HUN ADVANCE IN PICARDY IS HALTED

Savage Fighting Occurs on Extreme Western Edge of Battle Zone.

BRITISH DRIVE BACK ENEMY

While the advance of the German armies in Picardy has come almost to a halt, there has been savage fighting on the extreme western edge of the battle zone. Encounters in which large forces have been engaged have occurred north of Moreuil, but there seems to be no decided advantage gained by the Teutonic invaders. They claim to have taken heights and to have carried a wood in advance of their line near Moreuil, but the British say that they have driven the enemy from positions they have occupied elsewhere in this sector.

The French lines further south have stood firm against savage assaults, especially in the region of Montdidier and eastward of that place along a part of the line which was subjected to a terrific strain for two days late last week. In a number of sectors the French have surged forward and taken hard-earned ground from the Germans and have established their lines solidly along the Oise River.

No Counter Offensive Yet.

The expected allied counter-offensive has not yet come, but the Germans who are reported to be encroaching along the French front, evidently expect it there. The elements have been at work in delaying the German advance. Rains are reported along the French and British fronts.

Weather, if continued, would handicap further advance of the Germans and be of infinite value to the allies, who are moving their forces and supplies over solid earth instead of ground which has been churned into a condition where every step is beset by difficulties.

The chief German efforts apparently have been in the region of Moreuil and Albert. Around these places there has been stern fighting with the Germans hurling their fighting men at the allied lines in serried ranks, which have been mowed down by artillery, machine gun and rifle fire.

The effort in the Moreuil region is considered as being an attempt to reach the Paris-Amiens railroad, which is four or five miles distant. The railroad, which was cut at Montdidier, was a branch of this Paris-Amiens road, but its possession means little to the Germans.

U. S. Soldiers.

The beginning of April, a month whose dates are written large on the pages of American history, finds the soldiers of the United States hastening to take their place in the zone of fiercest fighting. There have been American troops involved in the struggle in Picardy since the morning of March 23, but General Pershing is now leading over 100,000 of his men just how many is as yet unknown, to a point assigned to them by General Foch, the leader of the allied forces in France. These men may even now be in the battle line and America awaits news from them with confidence, that they will compare well with the veterans of France and Great Britain.

A report from General Pershing to the war department states that the situation along the battle line is improved. He did not give any information regarding the movement of his troops.

Italian Blow.

It is not probable that the German general staff will be content with the situation as it stands today. Many believe that it is in preparation another giant blow against Italy. Official reports from Rome say that there has been no considerable activity on the Asiago Plateau, and along the Piave river and that in Albania, on the eastern shore of the Adriatic, the Austrians have been repulsed after an attack on a position held by the Italians.

British troops in Mesopotamia have

Battle Rages with Great Bitterness There and Also in Montdidier Section, Villages Changing Hands Quite Frequently—Signs of New German Effort East of Arras Accumulate—French Consider Tide Already Turned and While British Not So Sanguine They Are Satisfied Situation Has Very Greatly Improved.

(Special Cable to The New York Tribune and St. John Standard) (By Arthur S. Draper)

London, April 1.—Directly east of Amiens there is the stiffest kind of fighting going on, with the situation changing every hour. In the Montdidier sector the battle also rages with great bitterness. Elsewhere there is little change, though the signs of a new German effort east of Arras accumulate.

Paris appears to consider the tide already turned in the Allies' favor, but though the British regard the future with growing confidence they prefer to await the developments of the next two days before passing judgment on the greatest battle in history.

In every sector of the eighty-mile battle front the allied defence has stiffened and the Anglo-French are contesting every inch of territory. The Somme-Montdidier line swings back and forth with each attack and counter-thrust, villages passing to the enemy's hands and back again several times in a few hours. Such fighting is extremely costly and leads to rapid exhaustion. Cavalry, armored cars and light batteries race here and there, and the fighting has every characteristic of a war of movement.

CANADIANS FIGHT MOST GALLANTLY

London, April 1.—(Via Reuter's Ottawa Agency)—Telegraphing from French Headquarters today Reuter's correspondent says:

"The repulse of the German assault between Lassigny and Montdidier was the severest since the beginning of the offensive. The attack was conducted in familiar manner. Dense aggregations of men marched up to the assault by battalions and literally melted away under the fire of the French seventy-fives. Moreuil was recaptured by French and Canadian soldiers charging together. Reports sent back by the French army leave no doubt but that the enemy suffered terribly and did not gain an inch of ground."

"North of Montdidier the Germans hold Cantigny about two miles west of the Avre. East of Lassigny they claim to have taken Mont Renaud, a steep hill crowned by the remains of an old castle which overlooks Noyon from the southwest."

French Guns Arrive

Our artillery, which is now beginning to arrive on the battle fields of the Somme, Avre and Lassigny-Montdidier in great strength, is beginning to oppose an effective barrier to the German mass attacks. Hitherto as the battle shifted northward we, like the Germans, had been obliged to fight with the support of our field guns only. Now the six-inch and heavier pieces are arriving and wreaking terrible havoc among the enemy's attacking columns who have no means of protection against shells of these calibres.

Describing Friday's battle in this sector eye-witnesses say that our infantry worked terrible destruction among the Germans who advanced to the attack division after division, in dense waves during 24 hours. The fury of the fighting is indescribable. Aviators who hovered over the field say that it looked like a stormy sea in which wave after wave of infuriated Hun swept up and rolled back in disorder. Villages were conquered and reconquered again and again.

Seventy-Fives Thunder.

Batteries of seventy-fives were brought into action a few minutes after detrainment at stations on the battle field. Several times enemy columns advancing to the assault stopped and broke under our rifle and machine gun fire. The commands of officers trying to rally their men could be heard from our lines. The fight for Moreuil lasted a whole day. Our Canadians actually intermingled with their French comrades and fought like lions to keep the place. It was twice captured by the Franco-Canadians and twice lost. In the end the khaki and horizon-blue had the best of it and the village which was the nearest point the enemy reached on the way to Amiens, and a point particularly coveted by the German staff, remains in our hands.

At Piemont a single French division, in a furious charge, broke the resistance of two German divisions, recaptured the whole of the important position and taking prisoner seven hundred Germans.

Control Situation.

Along this line our troops feel, as they feel along the Oise-line, that they have the situation in hand and that the enemy must try elsewhere.

Illustrating the severity of the German losses, the following dispatches are communicated: "During the first days of the battle many German divisions were withdrawn on account of their losses. Among others were the 99th, 12th, 47th, Fifth Guard Division and 211th Chasseur Division. "In several cases divisions asked to be relieved and were informed that their request could not be granted. The 26th Division is known to have suffered very badly; the 88th was practically annihilated. The 45th reserve division, having left half its effectives on the field was relieved on March 22 and re-engaged on March 27."