

THE WEATHER.
Maritime—Some local falls of
sleet or rain at first, followed by
strong northerly winds and cooler.

The St. John Standard,

NEW BRUNSWICK, CANADA.

OPERA HOUSE
TODAY MATINEE 2:30
TOMORROW 4:15
Feldman and Christie Musical Co.
"THE LOVE SHOP"

VOL. VIII. NO. 12. TEN PAGES. FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 7, 1916. PRICE TWO CENTS

CAPTURE OF HAUCOURT BY ENEMY PARTIALLY OFFSET BY FRENCH GAINS NORTH OF AVONCOURT

GERMAN ATTEMPT TO TURN HOLLAND AGAINST ALLIES

Story of British Ultimatum to
Holland Inspired by Ger-
man Consul.

TURKS SAY BRESLAU EVADED RUSSIANS.

British Steamer Vesuvio Sunk, Although Unarmed—Three Injured Survivors Rescued.

The Hague, via London, April 6, 10.28 p. m.—The British government has asked the Dutch government to call the newspaper Avonport to account for spreading a false report of a British ultimatum to Holland, thus sowing distrust between two friendly nations.

The newspaper Handelsblad claims to be inspired by the German consulate at Amsterdam. The German consul excuses himself, saying that he "had heard it from The Hague."

Turkish Statement,
Constantinople, via London, April 6, 11.04 p. m.—The official statement issued today from general headquarters reads:

"Iraq front: No change.
Caucasus front: An engagement occurred between reconnoitering parties. An enemy cruiser fired one hundred shells against the coast near Edznah, west of Negri, but without effect.

"On the third our fleet successfully evaded the enemy positions on the Caucasian frontier. The enemy troops, surprised by this attack, abandoned their positions and fled in disorder, leaving a multitude of dead and wounded. The same day our fleet shelled and sank a Russian ship laden with ammunition.

"On the night of the third the cruiser Breslau sank a large enemy sailing vessel laden with war implements and other material, and took the crew prisoner.

"On the morning of the fourth the Breslau met a Russian fleet, consisting of a large vessel of the Imperatrice class, a Maria class, a cruiser and three torpedo boats, which contented themselves with firing at the Breslau from a distance without effect."

British Steamer Sunk.
London, April 6, 11.30 p. m.—The British steamer Vesuvio, of 1,391 tons, has been sunk. Three injured survivors have been landed. The vessel was unarmed.

The Vesuvio was built in 1878 and was owned by the General Steam Navigation Company of London.

SOUTHWEST BOOM COMPANY SEEKS EXTENSION OF CHARTER

Fredericton, April 6.—The committee met again later in the afternoon and took up consideration of the Southwest Boom Company's bill. This bill seeks to extend the company's charter which expires in 1920 for a further 20 years and also gives them power to increase their tolls. Mr. W. A. Park appeared in support of the bill and produced a statement showing results of the company's operations from a financial point of view for the last few years, in support of claim for increased tolls. Additional cost of operations during the past few years made it imperative that they should have power to charge more unless they were to operate at a loss. G. W. Fowler, K. C., appeared for Mr. James Robinson, who is lessee of the boom and does not support the bill. Mr. Robinson's lease he said expired next year and unless the company obtained an extension of their charter he would not be able to renew it. Mr. Macintosh opposed the bill on the ground that no increase in tolls was necessary and further operators could not afford to pay any. He favored lumbermen doing nothing themselves rather than allowing a corporation to do it. Further consideration of the bill will be taken up on Tuesday.

BRITISH ARMY PUSHING FORWARD IN MESOPOTAMIA

CAPTURE OF FELAHE FOLLOWS THE TAKING OF UMM-EL-HENNA BY BRITISH — BOTH POSITIONS WERE STRONGLY ENTRENCHED — ALL POSITIONS HAVE BEEN CONSOLIDATED AND RELIEF OF KUT-EL-AMARA ANOTHER STEP NEARER.

London, April 6.—The town of Felahie, in Mesopotamia, has been captured by the British, it was announced officially today. All the positions gained have been consolidated and counter-attacks by the Turks repulsed.

The official statement says: "General Lake reports that the Tigris corps under the command of Lieut-Gen. Sir George F. Gorringe, who succeeded General Aylmer, attacked the enemy's entrenched position at Umm-el-Henna on April 5. Our troops had been pushed forward by means of saps to within 100 yards of the enemy's position, and the leading battalions of the Thirteenth Division then rushed the enemy's first and second lines in quick succession.

"The third line was captured by six a.m., under the support of concentrated artillery and machine gun fire. The Thirteenth Division continued their victorious advance, and by seven a.m. had driven the enemy out of his fourth and fifth lines.

"Aeroplane reconnaissances then reported that the enemy was strongly reinforced at Felahie and Samnaya, positions respectively 6,000 and 12,000 yards from the front trenches at Umm-el-Henna. As these positions could only be approached over very open ground, Gen. Gorringe ordered a

BRAKEMAN BADLY HURT AT AMHERST

Muir Higgins Thrown from
Top of Train and Leg Badly
Crushed—Taken to Truro.

Special to The Standard.
Amherst, April 6.—At five o'clock tonight Muir Higgins, of Truro, and brakeman on the westbound way freight from Truro to Moncton, was seriously injured by having his leg and foot badly crushed and bruised. Higgins, who was in the yard at Amherst counting overhauling some cars when the train parted just as he was passing from one car to another, throwing him to the track below. He was attended immediately by Dr. C. W. Bliss and sent to Truro on the Ocean Limited. It is a miracle he escaped with his life.

ONTARIO TEMPERANCE ACT WILL GO INTO EFFECT SEPT. 16TH

Toronto, April 6.—Announcement was made in the legislature tonight by Hon. W. J. Hanna, provincial secretary, that the government had decided on September 16 next as the date when the Ontario Temperance Act will come into effect. The date for the vote to ratify or repeal provincial prohibition has been fixed for the first Monday in June, 1916.

The Dental Act, F. R. Taylor, K. C., appeared for Dr. J. D. Maher, who opposed the provision in bill that prevented any dentist employing any but a registered assistant. Qualified men, he said, could not always be got. Some discussion ensued in which H. O. McInerney denied that the provisions complained of were aimed at Dr. Maher but were intended to be in the public interest only, it being to that interest that only men who had learned the profession should practice it. Other proposed amendments of the act met with little opposition and further consideration of the bill will be taken up later.

WILL CARVELL PROFIT BY THE LESSON?

His Highly Developed Scent
for Graft Gets Him in
Wrong Again and He is
Forced to Apologize.

Special to The Standard.
Ottawa, April 6.—Last week F. B. Carvell, M. P. for Carleton, led a witness before the public accounts committee to insinuate that H. S. Clements, M. P. for Comox-Atlin, had received a rake-off on a British Columbia dredging contract. Mr. Clements was not present; today he was and he brought with him documents to prove that the payment he received was for a farm. Mr. Carvell had to apologize. "I want to publicly state," said Mr. Carvell, "that I was not justified in my reference to Mr. Clements, and I sincerely regret it."

Mr. Carvell said that he was under the impression that there was an attempt being made at the time to block the inquiry, which accounted for his making the reference that he did.

Mr. Clements said he appreciated the statement of Mr. Carvell. Mr. Malloy, who was the witness at the time, had no right to attempt to make the insinuation against him that he did. He thought it would be a lesson in future to witnesses.

Mr. Malloy had said that he heard Mr. MacDonnell, his employer, who was a contractor on the Victoria harbor works, state that he had to meet Mr. Clements to pay him \$10,000. "The impression I got was that this was graft money," Mr. Clements had documents with him to show that the money was the first payment on the purchase of a farm.

FIRE WIPES OUT QUARTERS OF 185TH BATTALION

Main Building of Encampment at Broughton, N. S.,
Destroyed and Men Lose
Personal Effects.

Sydney, N. S., April 6.—The comfort and convenience of the 185th Cape Breton Highlanders were rudely disturbed this afternoon when the principal building at the battalion's encampment at Broughton, the Broughton Arms, was totally destroyed by fire and a considerable quantity of equipment lost.

The officers in particular were hard hit as their living quarters were burnt out and their personal effects destroyed. Most of the officers had just finished the purchase of their equipment and had it about installed when the fire broke out. Captain and Adjutant Jackson was an especially heavy loser, as in addition to his ordinary regimental belongings and uniforms his loss includes his medals and diplomas. Besides the loss of uniforms—and some of the officers got away with only what they stood in—there is also the loss involved in the destruction of furniture and fittings of the rooms which had just been installed.

The battalion is only partially mobilized; C Company of North Sydney and Sydney Mines being due in camp tomorrow.

It was 3.30 o'clock when the alarm was given. At 4.10 or forty minutes later, the building was a mere heap of ashes. The fire originated in the basement ceiling and spread with incredible rapidity. Built and finished in wood the structure blazed like tinder and the efforts of the men to cope with the flames were fruitless. As soon as the serious nature of the fire was realized bucket brigades were organized and officers and men worked persistently to stay the spread of the flames. The building was doomed from the start and the best that could be done was to save some of the kitchen equipment from the basement.

The Broughton Arms, though a wooden building, was in many respects one of the finest hotel structures in the Maritime Provinces. Built on English plans, it consisted of three stories, exclusive of basement and attic, and contained some 240 rooms. It

was splendidly furnished throughout and its appointments were of the most modern kind. On the first floor were spacious dining and lounge rooms, in which great fireplaces were prominent features. These rooms had been turned over to the men for reading and recreation purposes and in this respect the loss will be severely felt. In the basement were the kitchen and mess rooms for A and B Companies, together with rooms for stores and provisions. The first or main floor was also partly utilized for mess (or dining) rooms as well as already stated for recreation rooms. The officers living quarters comprised all the second floor. On the third floor was the hospital where one lone patient was got out at an early stage of the fire. The attic contained several large rooms which it was the intention of the officers to utilize for military purposes. The loss of the hospital is perhaps one of the most regrettable features of the fire, though happily at the time the equipment was by no means complete.

As the Broughton Arms stood in its own grounds and at some distance from the nearest houses, there was little difficulty in confining the fire to that building. Its origin is not yet fully determined, but the general opinion at Broughton is that it was due to the carelessness of plumbers who were finishing up some work in the basement. A lighted brazing lamp left too near the woodwork was the probable cause of the disaster. The building originally cost in the neighborhood of \$50,000. It was insured for \$10,000. The owners are the Cape Breton Coal, Iron & Railway Company, who, under the arrangement of Horace Mayhew of London built the town of Broughton some ten years ago in conjunction with their colliery enterprise in that district.

FRENCH WIN IN FIERCE HAND-TO-HAND FIGHTING

CARRY GERMAN UNDERGROUND PASSAGES AND
WORKS ON FRONT OF 500 METRES AND TO A
DEPTH OF 200 METRES—THIRTY-FIVE ENEMY
AEROPLANES BROUGHT DOWN DURING THE
MONTH OF MARCH.

Not only have the Germans been engaged in heavy fighting with the French around Verdun, but they have launched a strong attack against the new British positions near St. Eloi, which lies a few miles south of Ypres, in an endeavor to regain six hundred yards of trenches which the British won from them ten days ago. The fighting around St. Eloi proceeded throughout the day, and did not terminate when the latest British official statement was issued.

There have been gains on both German and French sides. The Germans captured the village of Haucourt, which lies in the Avoncourt-Bethincourt sector to the northwest of Verdun. This is considered by the Germans as an important strategic point, for, while the French held it the Germans could not cross the Forges brook.

Of this operation the French war office says a series of attacks, in which large numbers of men took part, followed a bombardment of extreme violence. These attacks were checked by the French fire, but one more furious than the others, launched by the Germans against the village of Haucourt, resulted in the Germans gaining a foothold, "in spite of repeated checks and bloody sacrifices." The French claim that this village is dominated by the French guns.

On their side the French forces carried a large section of the position north of Avoncourt known as the Bois Carré, and in several hand-to-hand encounters south of Fort Douaumont drove the Germans back through their underground passages for a distance of 200 metres along a front of 500 metres. They succeeded also, by their curtain of fire, in preventing an assault on the Cote Du Poivre, to the east of the Meuse, which the Germans had subjected to a long and intense bombardment.

The French war office officially announced that during the month of March a total of thirty-five German aeroplanes were destroyed, and that the French aerial losses amounted to only thirteen aeroplanes.

Another town in Mesopotamia, Felahie, has been captured by the British which brings the relieving forces so much nearer to Kut-el-Amara, where Gen. Townshend and his command have been beleaguered for many months. The capture of Felahie was preceded by a succession of assaults on the entrenched position of the Turks at Umm-el-Henna, the Turks being driven out of five lines of trenches.

A German submarine has been sunk by a squadron of French and British warships, the crew being captured. The British steamers Zent and Vesuvio also have been sent to the bottom. Forty-eight members of the crew of the Zent are missing. Three of the survivors of the Vesuvio were injured.

Paris, April 6.—French troops in hand-to-hand fighting southwest of Port Douaumont today carried German underground passages and works along a front of 500 metres to a depth of about 200 metres. A violent bombardment was directed by the Germans to the east of the Meuse against Cote Du Poivre, but the French curtain of fire prevented an infantry attack, according to the official statement issued by the war office tonight.

The text of the statement reads: "To the west of the Meuse the Germans continued to bombard persistently the Bethincourt salient and the villages of Ennes and Montaville.

"To the east of the Meuse, Cote Du Poivre was subjected during the course of the day to a violent bombardment, which foreboded an attack, but our curtain of fire prevented the enemy from setting out from his trenches.

"To the southwest of Port Douaumont a series of small engagements of a hand-to-hand nature enabled our troops to progress in the underground passages and works of the enemy on a front of 500 metres to a depth of more than 200 metres.

"A counter-attack delivered by the enemy at the end of the day completely failed.

35 Hun Machines Toll for March.
"There is no other event to report on the rest of the front, except the usual cannonading.

"During the month of March our aviators displayed much activity along

DERBY QUILTS AS HEAD OF AIR DEFENCE BOARD

Duties as Director of Recruiting
Requires Whole Time,
He Says.

CURZON MENTIONED AS HIS SUCCESSOR

Discussion of Double Salary
for Member on Active Service
Stirs up Breeze Among
Unionists.

London, April 6.—The Evening Standard says that the Earl of Derby has resigned the chairmanship of the Joint naval and military board in control of the aerial service, on the ground that his position as director of recruiting occupies his whole time.

The Standard says this position has been offered to Earl Curzon.

The committee was appointed to consider questions of construction and design of naval and military aircraft.

Lively Discussion in Commons.
London, April 6.—During a discussion in the House of Commons today on the motion presented by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Reginald McKenna, that no member of the house should receive a parliamentary salary and also payment as a member of the army or navy, but most elect which he would receive, a stiff breeze arose among the Unionist members, owing to Sir Frederick Banbury moving an amendment seeking the abolition of payment to members of parliament altogether.

This question of abolition has a large number of supporters among the Unionist members, but the Banbury amendment was denounced by some of the Unionists as a breach of the party truce.

Andrew Bonar Law, the colonial secretary, rebuked Sir Frederick Banbury for raising the question. He said that if Sir Frederick's object was to get rid of the present government he should do it openly and upon an issue big enough that the Unionists should not be ashamed.

Sir Edward Carson, the Ulster Unionist leader, also characterized the amendment as "mean and inopportune," and finally the amendment was rejected, 247 to 22.

Official statement on the campaign in the western zone, issued tonight, reads: "Early this morning, after a very heavy bombardment, the enemy attacked our new trenches at St. Eloi strongly. The fighting proceeded all day and still continues.

"At Hoge, a small hostile party was promptly ejected, suffering several casualties.

"The artillery on both sides has been active today about Lens and south of Boesinghe."

OVER THE THOUSAND

In the list of acknowledgments to the 140th New Brunswick Battalion Band fund, a few days ago, the name of R. G. Rand appeared. This should have been Ronald D. Baird.

The Standard has pleasure today in acknowledging a contribution of one dollar from Hollis S. Baird, River de Chute (11 years of age.)

Previously acknowledged	\$909.17
F. M. Murchie, St. Stephen	10.00
Hollis S. Baird	1.00
John E. Moore	25.00
Jos. T. Knight	20.00
Frank L. Miller	25.00
Thomas Bell	10.00
Dr. Emery	5.00
W. H. Bell	1.00
	\$1,006.17