

The Evening Times & Star

VOL. XIII. No. 134

ST. JOHN, N. B., FRIDAY, MARCH 9, 1917

TWELVE PAGES—ONE CENT

French Capture Big Bit Of German Line

Heavy Fighting in the Snow—Poilus Get in to Depth of 600 to 800 Meters Along Wide Front

Paris, March 9.—German positions on a front of 1,500 metres, varying in depth from 600 to 800 metres, were carried by an attack in the Champagne made yesterday by the French, the war office reports. A German counter-offensive was repulsed after violent fighting. Two German attacks in Avocourt Wood, on the Verdun front, were repulsed.

The announcement follows: "Supplemental information has been received showing that the attack made yesterday by our troops between Buiton du Mesnil and Maisons de Champagne was a brilliant success. Notwithstanding the snow, which rendered the operation difficult, our troops blew up enemy positions on a front of 1,500 metres, varying in depth from 600 to 800 metres. Late in the day the Germans delivered a violent counter-offensive on the left of this sector.

"After a furious combat with hand grenades and machine guns, the number of prisoners taken by us was 196, including three officers.

"Attacks by the enemy on one of our trenches at Avocourt Wood, on the left bank of the Meuse, were repulsed. There was intermittent cannonading on the remainder of the front."

Berlin, via Saville, Mar. 9.—French forces strongly attacked German positions south of Hippont, taken by the Germans February 16, and entered isolated trenches on Height 155.

"They were repulsed and a counter-attack brought back the trench sections on the hill into German possession, but a firm on lowland is still held by the enemy. In reporting this battle today, the German official report revealed a vast amount of ground fighting throughout the western front.

"Four officers and 600 men of ranks were taken prisoner with several machine guns and mine throwers in German successes achieved against Russian forces in the storming of positions on the ridge of Magyaros (Roumanian front)."

This "blow up" of the Eastern military forces on the various fronts last night—some aeroplanes during February, as compared with twenty-four last night by the Germans, headquarters announced today. Its statement on these aerial results reads: "During February we lost twenty-four aeroplanes. Our enemies, on the western, eastern and Balkan fronts, lost ninety-one aeroplanes, of which thirty-seven are in our possession and forty-nine were observed to fall beyond our lines, while five were forced to land."

Italian attacks on Austrian positions at Costabella, on the Austro-Italian front, were unsuccessful, as was an attempt by the Italians on Monte Stef.

It is intended that it be forwarded to Premier Borden on the eve of St. Patrick's Day.

GRAIN SHIPS PUT TO SEA FROM BALTIMORE

Four for Scandinavian Countries—Other Steamships Also Leave

New York, Mar. 9.—A despatch to the Associated Press from Baltimore yesterday said:

The large fleet of grain laden Scandinavian steamers began to thin out today when the Danish steamers Arnold Mearns and Stegeborg sailed, followed by the Norwegian steamer Shehatten and the Swedish steamer Norina, sailed for Norway, Sweden and Denmark. It is understood that they will call at Halifax for examination.

The British steamers Susquehanna and Epsom sailed both on admiralty account. The American steamer Norina sailed for Liverpool and Glasgow, making the second ship of the Gardiner Line to leave since the promulgation of the German war zone edict.

FUNERALS

The funeral of Miss Elizabeth Nugent took place this afternoon from her late residence, 188 Princess street, to the Cathedral, where services were conducted by Rev. H. L. Coughlin. Interment was made in the Old Catholic cemetery.

The funeral of William T. Nixon took place this morning from his parents' residence to the Cathedral, where high mass of requiem was celebrated by Rev. Francis Walker. Interment was made in the new Catholic cemetery. Relatives acted as pall bearers. The floral offerings were numerous.

The funeral of Mrs. Alexander McMillan took place this morning from her late residence, 28 Richmond street, to the Cathedral, where high mass of requiem was celebrated by Rev. H. L. Coughlin. Interment was made in the new Catholic cemetery.

Want Higher Wages

New York, Mar. 9.—Five hundred New York Central railroad freight handlers went on strike here last night and 500 more declared their intention of joining the walk-out today, unless a wages increase of three cents an hour is granted immediately.

Wilson Still in Bed

Washington, Mar. 9.—President Wilson was still confined to his bed with a cold today. The usual Friday cabinet meeting and all other engagements were cancelled.

FORTY HOURS

The forty hours devotion in Holy Trinity parish were commenced this morning by Very Rev. J. J. Walsh, V. C.

WOODEN SHIPS TO SUPPLY CARGO TONNAGE NEEDS

Eminent American Engineer Outlines a Plan

Freighters of 1000 Tons

Motor Propelled, Easily Built and All Yards in United States and Canada Utilized—Of Low Visibility and Light Draft, No Good Mark for Submarines

New York, Mar. 9.—A plan whereby cargo tonnage can be created in the United States and Canada, "faster than Germany can sink it," has been devised by F. Huntington Clarke, an eminent American engineer, according to an announcement made here last night before a joint session of the Automobile Club of America, the Aero Club of America and the Motor Boat Club of America.

Mr. Clarke's plan contemplates the construction of a great number of wooden vessels of 1,000 tons, to be motor propelled, with a speed of from nine to fourteen knots an hour. These vessels, he asserts, can be built at small cost and by means of little skill. Each vessel would be equipped with a motor of 100 to 150 horsepower, and would be of low draft, with a beam of 18 to 20 feet, and a depth of 10 to 12 feet. They would be of simple construction, with no machinery above the water line, and would be of such low visibility as to be almost invisible to the eye. They would be of such low draft that they could be used in shallow waters, and would be of such simple construction that they could be built in small yards throughout the United States and Canada.

It is estimated that 1,000,000 tons of cargo tonnage could be created in the United States and Canada in one year, at a cost of \$100,000,000. The boats would be 180 feet long, with a beam of 18 feet and a depth of 10 feet. They would be of simple construction, with no machinery above the water line, and would be of such low visibility as to be almost invisible to the eye.

Mr. Clarke's plan is to utilize all the coastal wooden shipyards, which now have a capacity of 1,000,000 tons a year. He proposes to utilize the yards for the construction of these small motor propelled vessels, which would be of such low visibility as to be almost invisible to the eye.

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MEN OF THE YARROWDALE AT LAST FREED BY GERMANS

London, Mar. 9.—A despatch from Berlin says that the Americans and other neutrals, who were on board the captured British steamer Yarrowdale, left Germany on Wednesday.

The Spanish, American and Brazilian Yarrowdale prisoners were sent from the prisoning camp, Breda, in the Netherlands by way of London on Wednesday afternoon, according to a Berlin despatch to Reuters' by way of Amsterdam. Members of other neutral crews were sent home through various frontier points. The despatch says that the prisoners were released on the expiration of the guarantee imposed by the discovery of a case of spotted fever.

CHIEF JUSTICE IS CONGRATULATED

Attorney-General Refers to Knight-Hood—Mail Brings Word From England

At the opening of the chancery court this morning with Chief Justice McLeod presiding, Attorney-General Baxter, extended congratulations to the chief justice on behalf of the New Brunswick Bar on his having been honored with knighthood. The attorney-general said that the honor was most deserving and that he felt the reports now coming out now he had borne himself both as a member of the bar and a member of the chancery court with distinction.

Attorney-General Baxter said that he had on previous occasions made reference to great honors conferred upon Chief Justice McLeod, and while they might at that time have seemed a little premature, he felt the reports now coming out now he had borne himself both as a member of the bar and a member of the chancery court with distinction.

Chief Justice McLeod replied suitably, and in answer to the attorney-general he was somewhat surprised when he read the newspapers to note that the honor had been conferred. This morning he was brought to him by mail from England, which, while probably not official, nevertheless was sufficient to give him confidence in the honor of knighthood had been conferred upon him.

Chief Justice McLeod replied suitably, and in answer to the attorney-general he was somewhat surprised when he read the newspapers to note that the honor had been conferred. This morning he was brought to him by mail from England, which, while probably not official, nevertheless was sufficient to give him confidence in the honor of knighthood had been conferred upon him.

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KEEP KAISER UP ONLY BY USE OF STIMULANTS

German Ruler in Wretched Health—Prominent Spaniard, Home From Germany, Says War Soon to End and Emperor's Death Day Near

New York, Mar. 9.—A despatch to the Herald from Havana, says: "One of the most prominent Spaniards in Cuba today showed me a letter he received yesterday from an uncle in Madrid. The writer of the letter says he has just returned home from Germany, where he saw the Kaiser, with whom he had a talk concerning the crisis in the relations between Germany and the United States."

He said the Kaiser blamed Great Britain, which, he asserted, was responsible for false impressions about Germany in the United States and charged that President Wilson was influenced by Great Britain.

"The Kaiser is in wretched health, and is kept going only by stimulants," said the writer of the letter. "His physicians are administering morphine in large doses as the only means of affording him rest and sleep. Excitement keeps him alive, I believe."

"I am convinced that the war is nearing the end, and that the emperor will not live six months after peace is declared." He said that while in Berlin he learned authoritatively that there was a powerful wireless system operated between Germany and the coast of Cuba.

The writer of the letter is the head of one of the most illustrious Spanish families.

HURLEY WILL CASE IN COURT

Lawyers Heard in Argument Today by Chief Justice McLeod

The trial of the case of James H. Hurley vs. Ellen McLeod et al, was commenced in the supreme court chancery division this morning before Chief Justice McLeod.

The case was brought to the court by the late Mr. Hurley as to the disposition of the property of the late Mrs. Hurley, which was bequeathed to the late Mr. Hurley by his will.

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WISHED LLOYD-GEORGE AND MR. HENDERSON SOON WOULD BE DEAD

Mrs. Wheelton Admits This on Stand at London Trial

London, Mar. 9.—The taking of new testimony in the trial of Mrs. Alice Wheelton, her two daughters and Alfred George Mason, husband of one of the daughters, was resumed today before Justice Low in the Old Bailey, where the prisoners are charged with conspiring to murder Premier Lloyd George and Archibald Henderson, labor member of the war-cabinet. The case was delayed yesterday because of the illness of a juror.

All the evidence given before the previous jury having been repeated by this morning, Mrs. Wheelton continued her testimony. Replying to Judge Lowe, she admitted that she often had expressed the hope that the premier and Mr. Henderson would soon be dead. At the moment of her arrest, she said, it represented her wishes.

On being questioned as to whether the poison which she had administered had been obtained in kill dogs, would not have been just as available to get rid of Mrs. George and Mr. Henderson, she said she had been told that she could get rid of them in any way she pleased.

Mrs. Wheelton declared that various occurrences which the crown contends were in her mind, were all coincidences. She said that the secret agent, Gordon, who had been introduced to her as a friend of the premier, was responsible for Lord Kitchener's death because she had been told that she could get rid of them in any way she pleased.

This morning's session was taken up with the argument of counsel on points of law. A. H. Hamilton, K.C., is appearing for the plaintiff, Dr. R. F. Quigley, K.C. and J. McMillan Trueman with M. G. Tred, K.C. as counsel for the next of kin, J. Barry with B. W. Baxter, K.C., as counsel for Archbishop Casey, and W. J. Mahoney for Bishop LeBlanc.

In the police court today the taking of evidence was commenced in a case against William Mulcahy charged with the theft of \$46 from William London.

The complainant said that he left his house in Murray street with some \$46 in his pocket. He had been drinking and had lost the money. Mulcahy was with him and they had been in several places. The witness was not sure that the defendant took the money, but following what he "heard from a woman" he suspected Mulcahy.

The woman was sent for, but Detective Briggs reported that she was ill and could not come. She denied that she told London anything about the affair and she said to the detective that she did not see Mulcahy with the money. The magistrate said that he would wait until the woman recovered to finish the case. Mulcahy was remanded.

Gordon was committed for trial on the charge of theft of a coat from the store of Bennett Jacobson, 639 Main street. Policeman Hogg said that he arrested the man on February 2 on the charge of the theft of the coat. At the time of the arrest the man's feet were found to be frozen. He had been out of the house for some time.

The proprietor of the store said that the coat had been hanging outside his door. The coat was later found on the defendant. He said that he had brought it from a friend in King square for \$4.10.

WARNOCK FITZGERALD

Early this morning at the residence of his nephew, Fred L. Foley, Loch Louisa, Warnock Fitzgerald died, aged sixty-two years. His wife and several nephews are the only relatives. Mr. Fitzgerald in early life followed the sea, was then of a time engaged as a blacksmith, and still later as a farmer. He was a native of this city. The funeral will take place from Mr. Foley's residence on Sunday afternoon, with service at half-past three o'clock.

ALBERTA ELECTIONS

Edmonton, Alb., March 9.—Speaking of the prospects for a provincial election, Premier Sifton said:

"The empire will exist whether an election is held in Alberta this year or next and I have no hesitation in saying it will be held at the time most convenient for the farmers of the province."

LEFT TODAY

Harvey Nordstrom was able today to leave the General Public Hospital where he had been for some time following a coasting accident.

WILSON STILL IN BED

Washington, Mar. 9.—President Wilson was still confined to his bed with a cold today. The usual Friday cabinet meeting and all other engagements were cancelled.

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FORTY HOURS

COUNT ZEPPELIN DIED YESTERDAY

Complications Set in After Operations

London, March 9.—Count Zeppelin died at noon on Thursday. He was suffering from dysentery for some time and a complication of the malady necessitated an intestinal operation, according to a Berlin despatch to Reuters by way of Amsterdam. The operation was successful and his recovery was hoped for but mumps developed and later inflammation of the lungs. It was the result of him to receive mumps and his power of resistance was considerably weakened. The critical point in his illness was reached a few days ago.

What London Papers Say

In Most Instances They Speak of Him Dispassionately, But His Ambition to Lay London in Ruins is Recalled

London, March 9.—The morning newspapers today print long obituaries of Count Zeppelin, whose career is reviewed in most instances dispassionately and in some cases with tributes to his patriotism and perseverance. Justice is done by the writers to the man who, as a traveling machine, although the achievements in aerial navigation associated with Count Zeppelin's name are ascribed to his engineers rather than to himself.

The reputed ambition of Count Zeppelin to lay London in ruins and his alleged confidence in the ability of his machines to achieve this object, are recalled, while failure to realize such an ambition is regarded by some of the writers as sufficient ground on which to base the statement that Zeppelin's career of strange vicissitudes ended in disillusion and defeat at one of the lowest points in his fluctuating fortune.

His least appreciative commentators say: "His chief feat is that he killed or wounded 1,500 British citizens, mostly non-combatants, by diabolical means and gave Germany her greatest moral triumph of the war."

The vituperative vein, however, is conspicuous in most of the reviews. In one of them it is contended that Count Zeppelin realized his ambitions to an extraordinary degree and that, with the help of his engineers, he developed a machine which is unique in some respects and which since the war exploded the fallacy