

ATTACK ON PROHIBITION IS RESENTED

(Moncton Transcript.)
What is the Moncton branch of the Dominion Alliance going to do about it? What is the Evangelical Alliance of Moncton going to do about it? What are the temperance people of Moncton going to do about it? The St. John Standard and The St. John Globe on Tuesday published an advertisement in glaring type which is probably one of the most insulting attacks upon the advocates of prohibition ever devised by the liquor traffic.

If there was anything offensive, which could be concocted by the hatred and malice of those who find the liquor traffic interfering with it, it was concentrated in the two column advertisement, published by The St. John Standard and The St. John Globe. From its first paragraph enquiring "Who Am I?" and reading thus:

"I was born of hysteria—my heart is cruel—my eyes are blind to justice. I glory in jails. Intimidation is my best friend."

"I breed sneaks, liars, hypocrites and petty criminals."

"I AM PROHIBITION."
It was probably one of the most infamous documents ever accepted for publication by newspapers claiming to circulate in the houses of the Empire. It is the temperance people throughout the province have risen in revolt.

Because it was The St. John Standard and The St. John Globe is no reason why they should not be condemned.

The greater the standing and the influence of the newspaper, the greater the reason for combatting its influence when it takes the wrong side of a moral question.

Therefore the Moncton branch of the Dominion Alliance is asked what are you going to do about it?

Therefore the churches and Temperance organizations are asked what are you going to do about it?

Therefore the Provincial Alliance of Moncton is asked what are you going to do about it?

Are you going to ask your people to accept their liquor, which is not for money, except an advertisement, in which you are called men who breed sneaks, liars, hypocrites and petty criminals?

What kind of a standard does The St. John Standard uphold? The standard of moral reform and the uplifting of the masses or the standard of the liquor traffic which debases humanity by its traffic?

Here is a typical letter received today from a country village—

"I am writing to ask you if I can get The Daily Transcript I have been taking The Daily Standard, but on account of so many liquor advertisements, I have decided to stop it."

The above advertisement by The Transcript to be an extract from a bona fide letter received by it today.

STONE DENIES THE PRESIDENT

(Continued from page 1.)
President Wilson had told certain congressmen that a war between the United States and Germany "might not be ungrateful, and might result in advancing civilization by bringing about the end of the European war by mid-summer."

Senator Stone vehemently denied it. "The time has come for you and me," said Senator Williams, of Missouri, "to act on an issue that is before us, not because of any action of the president, but because of what he has been compelled to confront because of constant nagging, constant querying and constant expression of opinion in favor of the negotiations of a foreign power as against our own."

"I have listened with profound interest to what has been said by the senator from Missouri," said Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, "and I am a member of the foreign relations committee. I thoroughly appreciate the gravity of the situation which he has called attention to. I agree entirely with him that this is not a party question. I also agree that our first duty is to dispassionately discuss the question which has been raised by the discussion which he has referred to."

"I think the president, hampered, as he tells us in the letter to Representative Lodge, in his diplomatic negotiations, has a right to ask for a vote on the precise proposition, in order that he may know whether he can go on with his negotiations with congress behind him or whether congress takes the view of the belligerent power with which he is negotiating. I hope the senate will take an early vote on the precise question as to whether American troops can be sent to the Belgian front. Our batteries south of Dixmude silenced German bomb-throwers."

Each Side Springs Mine.
London, March 6.—The British official communication issued tonight says: "Last night we sprang a mine to the northeast of Vermelles. Today the enemy sprang a mine near the Hohenzollern redoubt, but no attack followed. We suffered no casualties."

The Daily Telegraph

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German Gains in New Direction Counter-Balanced By Effectiveness of French Artillery at Verdun

ENEMY TAKES FORGES THEN SWEEP BACKWARD BEFORE FRENCH ATTACK

Further advances by the Germans—in the Verdun region and in Champagne—are told in the western French official communication, which, however, also records successes in repelling a German attempt to debouch further from a captured position, the driving of the Teutons out of a trench they had taken, and the hammering with their big guns of German organizations.

After having vigorously shelled the region between Bethancourt and the Meuse, the Germans, in a strong infantry attack, captured the village of Forges, about nine miles northwest of Verdun. Not satisfied with the gain, they several times essayed to debouch from the village against the Cote De L'Oie, but the French in counter-attacks, forced them back in the village and held them there.

In Champagne the right and left flanks of the French were attacked by the Germans in the region between Mont Tetu and Maisons De Champagne. At the former point the French fire kept the Germans out of a trench they had taken, and the hammering with their big guns of German organizations.

In the Argonne the French blew up near Courtes Chaussees a German post with a mine, and captured a portion of the crater. Near Haute Chavanche the Germans sprang two mines, and later entered the French trenches at several points. Counter-attacks, however, drove them out, and the French also occupied a portion of the mine crater.

Except for the infantry attacks at Forges, the guns on both sides in the Verdun region have been doing all the work. To the southwest of Metz, near Pont-A-Mousson, the French artillery has heavily damaged German positions.

PARIS IS JOYFUL AND CONFIDENT

German Attacks Losing Dash and Power of Offensive Weakened
LORD NORTHCLEIFF GIVES IMPRESSIONS
Sixth Visit to Front Gives Times' Owner New Respect for French Soldier—Soul of British Empire in the War—Predicts Early Naval Battle.

Paris, March 6, 7 p. m.—The French continue to be absorbed in the situation around Verdun. The anxiety and doubts of the first days of the fighting have been replaced by quiet, quiet confidence in the strength of General Pétain's preparations either for defense or a quick offense.

The conviction regarding Verdun is that although the Germans may persist in their offensive, their power of attack has been weakened, as it is considered that it will be difficult for them to get the same dash out of the troops who have lost against the French in future attacks. The Germans, therefore, have put a great number of infantry men successively into the action, and now appear to be replacing their divisions.

The weather continues unfavorable. The rain and snow keep the earth soft where it has not already turned into swamps. Automobiles near the front look like moving blocks of mud. The roads back of the French line, considering the weather and the use to which they are being put, are good. Twenty thousand automobiles daily pass over one thoroughfare behind the line, moving in opposite directions in two almost continuous lines.

Northcliffe Praises French Soldier.
Paris, March 6, 5:30 p. m.—Lord Northcliffe, owner of the London Times and other newspapers, who has been inspecting the field of battle at Verdun, has given some of his impressions to the press.

"I have been to the front six times," said Lord Northcliffe, "and that which has invariably struck me is the splendid weather, the excellent equipment and absolute confidence of the French soldier. I have also been impressed by the immense number of men in reserve—my correspondent in Germany, who finds means to send to London, particularly precise and exact reports, inform us that Germany is now obliged to fight against time and duration. The initiative of the battle of Verdun, which during the bad season, proves that the Germans, who have no idea of the unbreakable tenacity of the French soldier, think they will be able to end the war by the capture of some unoccupied fortifications at Verdun. Moreover, Dougan has not, after all, great importance. In brief, according to my impressions gathered on the spot, it is a simple incident in the great battle."

Looking for Sea Battle.
"In view of the fact that the German stomach is beginning to cry famine as a result of the implacable blockade of the Allies, I am awaiting violent explosions of German anguish on land and also on sea during the next six months. I am convinced that the German fleet will before long make a big effort. The British marine knows it, and awaits the great day with impatience and anxiety."

"Not having been invaded, England has long been awakening to the reality of the war, but an old Oriental proverb says: 'Beware of the man who remains for a long time in a state of utter exhaustion after these superhuman efforts.'"

Bokanowsky pays warm tribute to the devotion of the commander of the English patrol boat which took about 800 of the survivors aboard and landed them at Malta.

Immigration to Canada Reduced to ONE-EIGHTH.
Ottawa, March 6.—The big drop in immigration to Canada since the war started is shown by the figures for the month of February, 1918. The volume of immigration now is only about one-eighth of what it was two years ago. Almost all of the new arrivals of last year were from the United States.

EVIDENCE THAT CRUISER PROVENANCE WAS TORPEDOED

Paris, March 6.—That the French auxiliary cruiser Provenance, which was sunk in the Mediterranean on Feb. 26, was the victim of a torpedo is made plain by the story told by one of the survivors, which, in part, has reached here.

"Every man would have been saved," says the survivor, whose name is Bokanowsky, "if it had been within human possibility and the physical capacity of the officers and crew. Unfortunately, the ship settled rapidly. The water soon reached the boilers, which began exploding within a few minutes. I threw myself into the sea and swam away as far as I could, then looked back and saw the ship plunging, with her prow in the air."

NAVAL BATTLE IN BALCAN PENINSULA PREDICTION MADE

Allies and Germans to Try Conclusions With Breaking Up of Ice?
GREAT HAVOC IN ITALIAN AIR RAID

Report Comes Through That 800 Austrian Soldiers Were Either Killed or Wounded at Laibach—English Sky Lift Up With Incendiary Bombs.

London, March 7, 3:25 p. m.—A fleet of twenty-five German warships was observed Monday evening in the North Sea, according to a despatch in the Central News from "The Daily North Herald." The vessels, the despatch says, approached from the northeast, and later disappeared northward.

London, March 6, 5:3 p. m.—Certain somewhat vague but persistent rumors which have been circulating here for several days, by word of mouth, regarding the Italian army, have created a state of expectancy among Londoners. This expectancy has been heightened by despatches received from Scandinavia by British and Russian and German warships is not far distant.

Russian torpedo boats are reported to have been seen in the Baltic Sea, and a half dozen German submarines have been observed off Orland, on the Baltic, to the south of Stockholm.

The general opinion in Scandinavia is said to be that Great Britain and Russia will intercept German sailings to the south of Sweden.

The sea already has partly broken up and this rendered it easy for forcing. Naval experts have expressed the opinion privately for several days that the German fleet is preparing to venture out, and that important events are pending. As to whether the British officials believe this, obviously nothing is known.

Attacked Without Warning.
Amsterdam, via London, March 7, 1:15 a. m.—The Dutch steamer Bandong was captured by a submarine without warning while in the Mediterranean on its journey home from India, according to the Nieuwe Rotterdammer Courant. The Bandong, captained by J. van der Meer, was hit by a torpedo and sank off the coast of Sicily, and arrived at Rotterdam on Sunday.

Fearful Execution in Italian Raid.
Genoa, March 6, via Paris.—Eight hundred Austrian soldiers in barracks were killed or wounded in the raid made by Italian aeroplanes Feb. 19 on the town of Laibach, according to information received here today.

Two high officers of the staff of Archduke Eugene, commander-in-chief of the Austrian forces operating against Italy, are said to have been killed.

Laibach is a city about forty-five miles east of Gorizia, and has a population of about 30,000. It has been stated that it is the headquarters of the Austrian army operating against the Italians.

An official report of the raid given in Rome said that it was in retaliation for numerous violations of international law by the Austrians. It was added that the raiding squadron had dropped several dozens of grenades and bombs on the city.

An Austrian official statement, referring to the same raid, said that it was "a lamentable failure."

German Say Hull Depot Damaged.
Berlin, March 6, by wireless to Sayville.—The German admiralty announced today that during last night's air raid over England the naval depot at Hull was damaged. The explosions being observed to be effective. All the ships returned, despite violent shelling.

The official statement says: "On the night of March 5-6 German naval airships heavily bombarded the naval base of Hull, on the Humber. A good effect was observed. The airships were violently shelled without effect. All the airships returned."

Latest Zeppelin Raid.
London, March 6.—Twelve persons were killed in the raid over England, last night, and three Zeppelins took part in the attack. This information was given officially today.

The statement follows: "The number of Zeppelins which took part in last night's raid is now believed to have been three."

"After crossing the coast, the airships took various courses, and from the devious nature of their flight, apparently, were uncertain as to their bearings."

"The area visited included Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, Rutland, Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, Essex and Kent. As far as is known, about forty bombs were dropped altogether. The casualties so far as ascertained, amount to: Killed, 3 men, 4 women, 4 children."

PROHIBITION AS A FEDERAL ISSUE

Stirring Debate in House on Resolution for Wiping Out Liquor Traffic During War
Government Likely to Accept Compromise Motion Pledging Dominion Co-operation in Preventing Manufacture and Importation When Provinces Prohibit Sale—Hon. Charles Marcell Speaks of Changed Attitude of Quebec.

(Special to The Telegraph.)
Ottawa, March 6.—Today the west moved, and the east seconded a motion for the federal prohibition of the manufacture, importation, or sale of intoxicating liquor for the period of the war. It was quite fitting that the resolution should be introduced in view of the fact that the prohibition was in now sweeping from coast to coast across the whole dominion. It was also fitting that the man who moved the resolution, H. H. Stevens, of Vancouver, was a Conservative, and that the man who seconded it, Charles Marcell, of Bonaventure, was a Liberal, for the fight against liquor since the war commenced has had no confines of party, race, or creed.

It is many years since Robert Lowe, chancellor of the exchequer in Gladstone's time, made the house cheer by the cynical remark that he "was pleased to be able to inform the honorable gentlemen that as a result of his liquor taxes, the nation had drunk itself out of debt." There isn't a doubt that the excess taxes on liquor in Canada contribute considerably toward the national treasury, but there are few in the commons today who dare to defend the liquor traffic from that standpoint or from any other. However one man did tonight.

PROGRESS IN THE PROVINCES.
Messrs. Stevens and Marcell showed conspicuously the remarkable progress made by the provinces toward the wiping off of the fruit and branches of the liquor traffic within their boundaries. Marcell's speech was all the more significant on account of the fact that in 1915 when the last federal plebiscite was held he had been one of those who, in Quebec, defeated it.

Both took the ground that it was for the federal government to implement the will of the provinces by cutting at the root of the traffic, and Mr. Stevens advocated limiting the destructive forces of the industry as at present constituted into a power for construction and development, by the nationalizing of the distillers for industrializing alcohol.

Both emphasized the fact that the present resolution was a measure for the purpose of conserving the vitality, and money of the nation to defeat the common enemy—Germany. It was therefore something of a coincidence, perhaps open to misunderstanding, that the first man to stand up in the house and oppose the resolution, and prohibition in Canada generally, was the German-Canadian member for Waterloo, William Weichel. Mr. Weichel, with an eloquence and earnestness worthy of a better cause, designated the prohibition movement as emanating from a few thoughtless and narrow zealots. He took the ground that no man could legislate reform into the hearts of men, that prohibition was a blow at the liberties of a free people and that the results of prohibition wherever tried had been failure, folly, and farce. But Mr. Weichel held no brief for the Kaiser, in fact he took the attitude that to pass the resolution would be an act of barbarism and despotism.

The county of Waterloo has many distilleries and breweries.

COMPROMISE MOTION COMING IN.
The debate did not conclude tonight but was adjourned until later date. Sir Robert Borden did not appear in the chamber during the evening. It is stated that an amendment will be proposed during the resumed consideration of the resolution by R. B. Bennett, of Calgary, providing that in the case of such provinces as undertake to enact prohibition to the extent of their provincial powers, the federal government shall prevent the manufacture, in, or the transportation into, their borders.

It is believed that the government will accept this compromise view.

Prohibition Resolution.
The prohibition discussion was introduced at the opening of the house when H. H. Stevens, of Vancouver, moved: "That in the opinion of the house, at this time when the empire is in the midst of a great struggle, the prohibition of the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes and legislation for this purpose should be considered forthwith."

The resolution was seconded by Hon. Charles Marcell, of Bonaventure. Mr. Stevens said he made his motion as a war measure. He was aware that a great many members of the house disliked the issue that he was presenting to them and claimed it was unwise to introduce legislation of this kind. But the speaker held that when a large proportion of the people of Canada demanded consideration be given a certain problem parliament does not say them nay.

Provinces Going Dry.
The Vancouver member then reviewed the liquor situation in the different provinces. Ontario was two-thirds dry, 572 municipalities being so-called wet with 279 were "wet." For the so-called wet provinces the three-fifths clause was largely responsible. Belleville, Brantford, Port Arthur, Sarnia, Woodstock and Whitby municipalities which had given majorities in favor of local option were large enough to come within the three-fifths provision. The provincial government of Ontario, however, had not introduced a measure of total prohibition.

Quebec was three-fourths dry, 908 municipalities being without liquor licenses as compared with 287 where liquor was sold. The province of Quebec, however, was according to the statement of its premier also working toward prohibition.

In New Brunswick 80 per cent of the population were dry. Eleven counties were under the Canada Temperance Act while seven were still wet. In Nova Scotia there were eighteen dry counties and only one where liquor was sold. Halifax, and that would soon be dry too. Prince Edward Island was the only aldry province in the dominion.

Manitoba eighty-seven municipalities were dry and seventy-one wet, and provincial prohibition would be voted on in the province this week. Saskatchewan was practically under prohibition, liquor being sold only in some twenty government shops. These shops were also gradually being voted out. Alberta had been under prohibition since the provincial government had introduced a law for provincial prohibition.

(Continued on page 8.)

RUSSIANS LANDING TROOPS ON COAST EAST OF TREBIZOND

Under Cover of Fleet's Fire Towns of Atina and Maprava Are Occupied

TURKS FORCED FROM POSITIONS

Fall of Black Sea Stronghold Now Imminent—Russians Take German Trenches in Riga Sector and Disperse Scouts.

London, March 6.—The Russians, under cover of the fire of their fleet, at last have been able to make a landing on the Black Sea coast to the east of Trebizond, capturing the towns of Atina and Maprava, and driving off the Turks who opposed them. Two officers and 250 men were made prisoners, and two guns and a quantity of munitions were captured.

Considerable fighting between the Russians and the Germans has taken place in northwest Russia, the Russian army smashing German trenches in the Riga sector and dispersing scouting parties in the vicinity of Friedrichstadt.

Official Story of Victory.
Petrograd, via London, March 6.—The war office announcement issued today says: "Western (Russian) front: Our artillery has annihilated a portion of the enemy's trenches occupied of Lake Isskull in the high sector."

"Eastward of the Friedrichstadt section we are able to confirm the success of our artillery fire on German working parties. German scouts approaching our position between the Oldenets and Susey rivers were dispersed by our rifle fire. Fighting for the possession of nine craters continues on the Devinsk position near Iloukat."

"Caucasus front: Our troops landed under the cover of an intense supporting fire from the fleet, and occupied, on the night of March 4, the town of Atina, on the Black Sea coast to the east of Trebizond. The troops rapidly moved forward they forced the Turks to evacuate their positions."

"In the course of the action we took as prisoners two officers and 250 men, and captured two guns and a quantity of artillery ammunition, cartridges and rifles."

"Detachments of our troops continuing the pursuit, occupied the village of Maprava, midway between Atina and Riza, the morning of the 5th."

"The 'Break Up of Turkey.'"
London, March 7, 4:08 a. m.—The morning newspapers today continue to devote a large amount of space to consideration of the situation in Turkey, where the English correspondents believe a movement for a separate peace is rapidly gaining impetus with the sanction of the Mohammedan priests and other influential personages.

"Most of the despatches printed today are based on the testimony of refugees, and there is little direct evidence produced in them to sustain the sensational stories sent from Athens, Cairo, Salonika, and other near eastern cities. The Daily Express publishes, under the heading 'The Break Up of Turkey,' a symposium of despatches dealing with the alleged growth of a revolutionary government in various parts of Turkey."

MORE THAN 400 LOST WHEN SPANISH STEAMER STRIKES ROCK OFF BRAZIL

Death List Varies But Reports Agree Loss of Life Great When the Principe De Asturias, Barcelona to Brazil, Goes Down.

Santos, Brazil, March 6.—The Spanish steamship Principe De Asturias has been sunk by striking a rock. She went to the bottom in five minutes. Eighty-five members of the crew and fifty-seven passengers have been brought to Santos. The survivors were brought to Santos by the French steamer Viga. A Spanish steamship is standing by.

445 Reported Missing.
London, March 6.—A Lloyd's despatch from Santos says that 338 passengers and 107 members of the crew on the Principe De Asturias are missing. The steamer was wrecked yesterday off Sebastiao Point, the western extremity of the island of that name, near the entrance to Santos Bay.

The Principe De Asturias was engaged in the passenger service between Barcelona and Brazil. The last reports of her movements are of her departure on her previous trip eastward. She passed Gibraltar Feb. 6 on her way from Buenos Aires to Barcelona. She was a large and comparatively new vessel. Her gross tonnage was 6,971, her length 460 feet, her beam 38 feet and depth 29 feet. She was built at Port Glasgow in 1914 and owned by the Pinillos, Iquiedo Y Cia of San Diaz, Spain.

Little Time for Escape.
Rio Janeiro, March 6.—It is feared here that 400 lives have been lost by the sinking of the Spanish steamship Principe De Asturias. The steamer remained afloat only a short time after striking a shoal off San Sebastian, and there was little time for the escape of passengers and crew in the boat's chancery. They have gone out to search for additional survivors, 148 of the passengers and crew having already been landed at Santos.

This Report Says 100 Drowned.
Buenos Aires, March 6.—The agents of the Spanish Transatlantic Line have received reports that about 100 persons lost their lives in the sinking of the steamship Principe De Asturias off the coast of Brazil. Details of the disaster, however, are lacking.

28-Piece Scholar's and a Dandy Big Camera

See all your friends for the "28-Piece Scholar's" camera. It is the best camera ever made. It is small, light, and easy to carry. It has 28 pieces, including a lens, a shutter, a viewfinder, and a tripod. It is perfect for students and travelers.

See all your friends for the "Dandy Big Camera." It is a large, powerful camera with a long lens and a high shutter speed. It is perfect for professional photographers and those who want to take high-quality pictures.

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We are now open for business. We have a large stock of printing materials and a skilled staff of printers. We can handle all your printing needs, from business cards to large-scale advertising campaigns.