

## GERMAN SUBMARINE U-8 SENT TO BOTTOM AND HER CREW OF TWELVE TAKEN PRISONERS

### HON. MR. HAZEN SHOWS UP ANOTHER GRIT ATTEMPT TO SECURE PARTY CAPITAL

MINISTER OF MARINE IN SPEECH WHICH BROUGHT FREQUENT APPLAUSE FROM HOUSE REFUTES THE MISLEADING AND UNFAIR STATEMENTS OF PROFESSOR SHORTT, HEAD OF CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION — SHOWS THEY WERE PROMPTED BY POLITICAL ANIMUS AND ABSOLUTELY UNFOUNDED — PUGSLEY STARTED THE TROUBLE, BUT SORRY HE DID.

Ottawa, March 4.—Hon. Wm. Pugsley's-Squids has put his party in wrong again, and the upshot of the latest venture will probably be the retirement of Professor Shortt, chairman of the Civil Service Commission.

Professor Shortt is a political partisan of an extreme type. That was why he, when a lecturer at Queen's University, was given the appointment by the late government. He gives public lectures now and again just to keep his hand in. One Sunday evening he addressed a local club called "The People's Forum." It is a socialistic outfit which embodies half the cranks in town. In the course of his speech he let loose on the present government and the civil service, declaring that since the present government came into power in 1911 there had been 2,000 dismissals, and 20,000 appointees to fill their places.

The affair would not have received much notice had not Mr. Pugsley referred to it in parliament in order to get a crack, as he thought, at the government. Hon. Robert Rogers was on his feet in an instant and described the statement of Professor Shortt as "dishonest, dishonorable, unfair and untrue."

Sorry He Did It.

Today Sir Wilfrid Laurier thinking also that he had a good case brought the matter up formally. He is sorry now he did it, for it was proved up to the hilt that Professor Shortt and Mr. Pugsley were telling a deliberate untruth, and that they had suppressed facts in order to bolster up the statement.

Mr. Rogers was the first minister to reply to Sir Wilfrid. He pointed out that Shortt and Pugsley had put their hands which showed that while there were 2,000 dismissals there were also 4,000 resignations, so that there were only 4,000 new appointments in the 10,000. These increases were coincident with the growth of the country.

#### MR. HAZEN'S SPEECH BRINGS APPLAUSE FROM HOUSE

Hon. J. D. Hazen made a stirring speech. Good as he has been in previous years his work in parliament this session has been a revelation to his friends. Today he stands out as without a superior in defending the government against the attacks of the opposition. His speech on this question today was greeted with constantly recurring applause.

Mr. Hazen quoted as follows from Shortt's speech "Who took the place of the two thousand dismissed. Ten thousand." "That language," said Mr. Hazen, "was chosen with the greatest possible care to show that for two men who were dismissed five men were employed to take their places. Could anything be more unfair or untrue. And Dr. Shortt must have known it to be untrue, for he had not read the return brought before the House of Commons, he had no business to make that speech."

Mr. Hazen also described Dr. Shortt's course as "unpardonable and indefensible."

Mr. Hazen then went on to give the figures for dismissals and appointments in his own department of Marine and Fisheries up to February 23rd of this year.

Mr. Hazen stated that the dismissals numbered 484, the resignations 364 and the vacancies due to death, superannuation and other causes, 269. The new total number of appointments was 1606 of which 518 were new. Of these new appointments 241 were appointed in connection with work started by the Liberal administration and the present administration was responsible for only 274.

#### SHORTT PROMPTED BY POLITICAL ANIMUS.

Returning to Dr. Shortt Mr. Hazen declared that he had been animated simply by political animus and had spoken for the purpose of discrediting the present government. He had been guilty of suggesting what was untrue and of practically suppressing the truth, if he had wanted to be fair why did he not point out the great growth in the revenue and business of the country and explain that these necessitated additional appointments.

The Minister of Marine took occasion to express his deliberate opinions that Professor Shortt was

not suited for the position of Civil Service Commissioner. He said that in many cases the civil service commission had sent unfit employees to the Department of Marine and Fisheries. In this connection he read a letter which he had sent to Sir Robert Borden on August 22nd last in which he pointed out that both the civil service commissioners were absent and described it as "little less than disgraceful" that at such a time the business of the civil service commission should be tied up in such a way.

Hon. Charles Murphy asked if Dr. Shortt was not at that time in Europe on government business.

"No," replied Mr. Hazen, "on his own business, I am informed."

Mr. Hazen concluded by declaring that the government was prepared for the fullest investigation and stood ready to justify every appointment by the needs of the public service.

Sir Robert Borden said he had not proposed to take any action in the matter except by investigating and reporting before the House the facts.

"The matter," he said, "would have stood at that except for the fact that Mr. Pugsley saw fit, for a partisan purpose, to make use of Mr. Shortt's statement."

The Premier regretted that it had been brought to the attention of the country by the methods pursued.

"When members on the other side undertake to make partisan use of Mr. Shortt's statement," declared the Premier, "it is hardly to be expected that members on this side will not resent it."

The debate had become vicious. Every vestige of the political truce had gone by the board, and the speeches had become old-fashioned fighting speeches.

#### MR. FOWLER HANDS PUGSLEY A FEW.

George W. Fowler took up a statement made by Mr. Pugsley in which the member for St. John said the members of the government had been stabbing Mr. Shortt in the back.

Mr. Fowler reminded the House how Mr. Pugsley had acted towards the Chairman of the Central Railway Commission because that eminent judge, Mr. Justice Landry had given judgment against him. Mr. Pugsley had repeatedly cast aspersions upon him in the House "behind his back."

"It is not the first time in the course of this debate," said Hon. W. T. White, "it has been borne in upon me that the Liberals do not seem to be aware that a war is in progress. When the Great British and French feet is smashing its way up the Dardanelles, one of the greatest naval feasts in history, while Turkish troops are clashing on the historic plains of Troy, what was the honorable member for St. John with his able mind discussing, fertilizers and squid."

This rally provoked loud and prolonged laughter and cheers.

"He is discussing the question of squid in the face of the greatest war the world has ever known. I would have expected better things from him and from the opposition members. It is time they got a better perspective."

And in this manner the debate, precipitated by Mr. Pugsley, was fought on until midnight.

Hon. George F. Graham announced boldly that he was going to the country, and the opposition cheering at this statement was prolonged.

Mar. 4.—After the preliminary routine proceedings at the opening of the House, Sir Wilfrid Laurier brought forward on question of privilege, Hon. Mr. Roger's charges in the House last week that Prof. Adam Shortt had made an untrue and dishonorable statement in his recent address at the People's Forum here regarding dismissals and appointment under the present government. As chairman of the Civil Service Commission, Prof. Shortt was not responsible to the government, but to the two Houses of Parliament, because the law provided that he should hold office during good behavior and should be removable by the Governor General only upon the address of both Houses of Parliament. An attack of this nature by a minister of the crown upon an officer like Prof. Shortt would materially affect his usefulness, said Sir Wilfrid. Dr. Shortt had said that in his address at the People's Forum he had simply been discussing a return presented to the House of Commons, that he had known nothing of the interpretation placed upon that return by Mr. Pugsley or Mr. Rogers, or about the number of resignations from the service. The Minister of Public

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### AVIATORS SET FIRE TO POWDER MAGAZINE

Allies' Airmen Make an Attack on Enemy's Powder Factory at Rottweil.

London, March 4.—A despatch from Stuttgart, received by Reuters' Telegram Company, by way of Amsterdam, says that hostile airmen appeared yesterday over Rottweil, Wurtemberg, according to the report of the general in command, and dropped three bombs on a powder factory. Only slight damage was done and the factory hands continued at work.

Among the chief industries of Rottweil are the manufacture of gunpowder and construction of locomotives.

A statement issued by the French War Office today says that the bombardment on Wednesday by a French aviator of a German powder magazine at Rottweil had been successful, the magazine taking fire.

### ONLY TWENTY-SEVEN RECOVERED YET FROM WEST VIRGINIA MINE

Hinton, W. Va., Mar. 4.—With the probability that the death list will reach nearly 150, rescue crews today continued the search of the workings of the Layland mines, wrecked by an explosion Tuesday morning. Early tonight 27 bodies had been recovered.

### MAJ. GAULT ONLY SLIGHTLY WOUNDED

London, March 5, (Gazette Cable).—Mrs. A. Hamilton Gault has received a brief message which shows that the Major has been slightly wounded, the injury being a flesh wound in the right forearm. This was sustained while the Major was leading the brilliant charge on Saturday last which gained special mention in General French's report. Major Gault refused to go to the base hospital, and is on duty with his arm in a sling.

### LIMIT NUMBER OF NEW BARS IN FRANCE

Paris, March 4, 11.10 p. m.—The Chamber of Deputies today finally adopted the bill limiting the number of new bars and liquor selling establishments. The bill included stringent license regulations.

### KING GEORGE'S FAREWELL TO CANADIAN TROOPS LEAVING FOR THE FIRING LINE

Ottawa, Mar. 4.—Following his inspection of the Canadian first contingent on Feb. 4, on Salisbury Plain, His Majesty the King wrote a gracious message to the troops, to be read to all units on board ship after their embarkation for France.

The government today issued the text of the farewell, which follows:

"Officers, non-commissioned officers, and men:—

"At the beginning of November, I had the pleasure of welcoming to the mother country this fine contingent from the Dominion of Canada, and now, after three months training, I bid you God speed on your way to assist my army in the field.

"I am well aware of the discomforts that you have experienced from the inclement weather, and abnormal rain, and I admire the cheerful spirit displayed by all ranks in facing and overcoming all difficulties.

"From all I have heard, and from what I have been able to see at today's inspection and march past, I am satisfied that you have made good use of the time spent on Salisbury Plain.

"By your willing and prompt rally to our common flag you have already earned the gratitude of the motherland.

"By your deeds and achievements on the field of battle, I am confident that you will emulate the example of your fellow countrymen in the South African war, and thus help to secure the triumph of our arms.

"I shall follow with pride and interest all your movements, and I pray that God may bless you and watch over you."

### SENATOR ROOT BACK AGAIN TO PRIVATE LIFE

Term of Senator Ended With Adjournment of U. S. Congress Yesterday.

Washington, March 4.—Congress adjourned today sine die. The Senate adjourned at 12.04 p. m. and the House at 12.20 p. m.

In the closing hours the President signed the Seaman's Bill, the neutrality resolution empowering him to prevent ships leaving American ports with supplies for belligerent warships, promoted Col. Goethals to be a Major General for his services as builder of the Panama Canal, and gave promotions to other officers associated with the work.

The Administration Ship Bill was among the measures that fell by the wayside.

In the Senate several members long prominent national figures, among them Senators Root and Burton, stepped back into private life as the curtain fell. In the House, Democratic Leader Underwood said good-bye to sit in the Senate, and three score or more members retired.

### SUPREME COURT APPROVES OF THE AMERICAN LEGION

New Organization Will Build up First Line of Reserves to be Ready at Instant Call in Event of War.

New York, Mar. 4.—Justice Gagegan of the Supreme Court today approved the incorporation of the American Legion now being organized as a first line reserve for instant call in case of war. The purposes of the legion are set forth in seven articles, which state that it is being formed "to organize American citizens who are not in the military or naval service of the United States and who are specifically qualified to serve the United States in the event of imminence of war."

### RELIEF SHIP FROM HALIFAX ARRIVES AT ROTTERDAM

Montreal, March 4.—The safe arrival at Rotterdam on February 17 of the steamer Trougous, the last relief ship sent from Halifax by the Canadian Committee for the Relief of the Belgians, was announced in a letter received today by Hector Prudhomme, the honorary treasurer, from the agent-general for Belgium in England.

### RUSSIAN CAMPAIGN IN THE EAST PROGRESSING

#### AUSTRIA REFUSES AID TO TURKEY

Says Not Feasible at Present to Send Fleet—Panic at Turkish Capital Continues.

Genova, Mar. 4, via Paris, Mar. 5.—A despatch to the Tribune from Bucharest, Rumania, says "Turkey sent urgent telegrams to Austria asking the aid of the Austrian fleet. Vienna replied that this was not feasible at the present. Turkey was advised, however, to transfer her capital to Asia Minor and not lose hope of an eventual victory."

"The panic and exodus at Constantinople continues."

#### TRAWLERS CLEAR WAY FOR THE ATTACKERS

Paris, Mar. 4.—The Ministry of Marine tonight issued the following communication concerning the Allied attack on the Dardanelles: "Methodical operations against the defences of the Dardanelles continued March 3, despite an annoying north-east wind blowing from the north."

"Numerous trawlers dragged the entire strait from its entrance to the south of Derech (on the European side almost opposite Dardanus) in order to permit the warships bombarding Chanak Kalesi to move about with security."

"The observation post at Kaba Topch (on the Asiatic side) has been destroyed by a cruiser. At various points on the coast field batteries and formations of troops have been cannonaded by the allies' vessels."

"On the Syrian coast the French cruiser D'Entrecasteaux demolished Semaphore D. at Aras (in the Gulf of Alexandretta) and the battleship Jaurguerry destroyed all depots at Salda (in Palestine about 30 miles southeast of Beirut)."

#### UNITED STATES IS PREPARING A PROTEST

Washington, Mar. 4.—Publication of the official text of the German government's reply to the American proposals for an abandonment of submarine warfare and the shipment of foodstuffs to the civilian population of a belligerent, was the only step taken by the United States government today in connection with the maritime situation as it affects neutrals.

The State Department declined to give out the text of the American proposals, because they still are under consideration by Great Britain and her allies. Until some reply is received from the Allies it is unlikely that any further move will be made by the United States, though preparation of a protest to Great Britain's declaration of an embargo on commerce between Germany and neutrals has been begun by law officers of the government.

#### CANADIAN POTATOES AGAIN BARRED FROM UNITED STATES

Ottawa, March 5.—Hon. Mr. Burrell, Minister of Agriculture, in December last made an arrangement by which permits were to be issued to shippers of Canadian potatoes, allowing potatoes to enter the United States. This arrangement was to continue so long as there was no powdery scab found in any of the shipments.

Unfortunately, the United States in-

#### Capture Large Numbers of Retreating Austrians in East Galicia — Repulse Violent Attacks By Enemy in Carpathians — Outer Dardanelles Cleared by Allies' Sea Fighters — Industrial Disputes in England Settled Temporarily.

London, Mar. 4.—There has been very little change in the military and naval situation in the last twenty-four hours. While the Russians continue their progress against the Germans in North Poland, they are, according to their own official reports, pursuing and capturing many of the retreating Austrians in Eastern Galicia, and are repulsing, with heavy losses, persistent day and night attacks of the German allies in the Carpathians. They have not, however, by any means, yet disposed of any of the forces opposed to them.

It is the same with the Allied fleet in the Dardanelles. In their bombardment the warships have made greater progress than was anticipated, but they still have the most strongly fortified part of the Straits to get through.

Along the western front the French are continuing their attacks in Champagne and the Argonne, but, beyond these, the only movement of any consequence has been made north of Aras, where the Germans succeeded in capturing a newly constructed French trench.

#### DEVELOPMENTS IN THE EAST IMPORTANT

The battles in the east and for possession of the Dardanelles are creating a great deal of interest, as they are considered to have a very marked bearing on the future of the war. Having pressed the Germans back from Przemysl towards Miawa, the Russians are now exerting their efforts, and according to their own accounts with success, to drive them back to the district further to the north, from west of Kovno to west of Grodno, and at the same time from in front of Lohaza. These movements, if successful, might naturally be expected to force the Germans to withdraw from in front of Osowetz, which fortress they continue to bombard with their heavy guns.

The Austrians continue their fierce attacks under most disadvantageous conditions, owing to the snow and cold, against the Russian entrenchments in the Carpathians, while another of their armies, confronted with strong Russian reinforcements, is falling back in Eastern Galicia.

#### FRENCH DESTROYERS SINK AN ENEMY SUBMARINE

The U-8 a Sister Ship of Famous Submarine Which Destroyed Four British Cruisers in North Sea—Built in 1908 and Had Speed of 8 Knots When Submerged.

Paris, March 4.—The German submarine U-8 has been sunk by destroyers belonging to the Dover flotilla, according to announcement by the minister of marine tonight. The crew were taken prisoners.

The submarine U-8 was built in 1908, and was a vessel of 300 tons displacement. She had a speed of thirteen knots above water, and eight knots submerged. Her maximum radius of operations was 1,200 miles. The vessel carried three torpedo tubes. Her complement was twelve men.

The U-8 was a sister of the famous U-9, which early in the war sank the British cruisers Hogue, Aboukir and Cressy in the North Sea, and in October sent the British cruiser Hawk to the bottom. Wreckage picked up late in February off Christiansand was said to belong to the U-9, and it was rumored in Norway that the submarine had been lost.

#### Bombardment of Dardanelles Forts Continued.

London, Mar. 5.—The British Admiralty issued the following statement late last night: "The attack upon the fortresses in the Dardanelles continued yesterday (Wednesday). The Admiral has not yet reported on the results obtained within the Straits.

"Outside, the Dublin demolished an observation station on the Gallipoli peninsula, and the Sapphire bombarded guns and troops at various points in the Gulf of Adramyti.

"Six modern field guns at Fort B. have been destroyed, bringing the total number of guns demolished up to forty.

"French battleships bombarded the Bulair forts and wrecked the Kavak bridge."

Inspectors have reported that they have found powdery scab in a shipment of potatoes from New Brunswick to Boston and have given notice to the Department of Agriculture that no Canadian potatoes would be permitted to enter the United States from Canada after the 5th of March, instant.

The potatoes complained of in Boston were immediately purchased for export from Boston, and there was no difficulty, insofar as the quality was concerned, with the country to which they were to be exported. The Department of Agriculture are investigating to ascertain if the statements made by the United States inspectors have any foundation.