TO 75TH BATTALION

RECEIVING the colors presented yesterday to the 75th Overseas Battalion, soon to leave Toronto. The ceremony, which took place in front of the parliament buildings, was most impressive. The upper picture shows Lieut, Ben. Wright receiving the colors from Sir John Hendrie, and the lower, Sir John and Mayor Church, who donated the colors. Additional photographs of the ceremony are on other pages.

ınce

ed at noth-Blood and ain princelut in Prus-loly Allies"

thing more y of the the brave r lives for d Austria? hing more eman than ng of De to these pe's splen-vividly, in-

read nothtoday!

Greatly Reduced ize of

r can you

story of

WRITES. Chabot, M a postcard ho is a priiary, simply IONY.

that way."

Carvell Declares Militia Minister Slipped Away to New York.

NNETT'S FINE SPEECH

Man's Eloquence Stirred servatives to Great Enthusiasm.

(Continued From Page 1.)

Sir Sam Hughes was to some extent man under fire. The announce-nt that he had gone away for a that he had gone away for a vacation uncovered a position after the war. All wars, we should remember were account, we should after the war. All wars, we should remember, were accompanied with remember, were accompanied with remember, were accompanied with remember, were accompanied with remember wars and remember, were accompanied with remember wars. All wars, we should remember, were accompanied with the remember were accompanied with the greatest of all English generals, while winning victories at the front found time to defraud the government. Mr. Bennett, therefore would neither defend nor accuse the shell committee. If they were guilty of wrongdoing they would and would neither would and wrongdoing they would with the with the would wrong would with they would with the with the

son, he said, was playing sick in war New York trying to keep away from the public accounts committee, and

which stated a good case and around the his hearers to great enthusiasm. He declared that every dollar spent by declared that every dollar spent by
the shell committee was money that
belonged to the British Government.
Canada, he said, would never be called upon to pay a cent for any munitions purchased by Britain in this
country. He deplored anything being
done at this time to injure the re-

procure fuses until the summer of 1915. Then they left contracts in the United States aggregating \$22,000,000. Not one dollar of the money for shells in Canada was Can

Central Station, reserve a sleeper, and put his traveling bag in the pullman car of the Ottawa train. Then just before the train starts he jumps off with the bag and goes back to his hotel. He probably thinks he is being watched and he is not mistaken in that regard, but he is trying to fool us about his movements and whereabouts. How-ever, we are keeping track of him. We be in conference in the City of New minister of militia and other persons having knowledge of his nefarious ister who moved for the appointment transactions. It is men like J. Wesley of the boots committee." Allson and Mr. Carnegie, of the shells of the shells committee and others of that ilk, who ave made millions of dollars out of nefarious transactions and then charge us with disloyalty when we ask for investigation. Every dirty trail in this transaction leads to New York and the minister should be in Ottawa instead of in New York. Instead of running away from the charges he should stay here like a man and meet them."

Alleges Extravagant Prices. Speaking of the time fuses, Mr. Carvell said that the Russell Motor Co. finally got some orders for fuses, but at \$3.50 instead of \$4 and \$4.50, the price paid in the United States. The Toronto company, however, had made good and was now delivering three

thousand fuses a day.

Mr. Carvell criticized the number of time companies, but at the same fer by having the investigation post-prices paid to his companies, but at the same poned until after the war was over. prices paid to big concerns. They were paid \$3.50 for shells they were eager to make today for \$1.3', while for 18ounder high-explosives the big Canadian companies had been paid \$5.70, altho today the munition board got the

same shells for \$1.70. Political influence, Mr. Carvell said, had counted for a great deal, and he could name at least four ministers of the crown who had interfered with the work of the shells committee. He had correspondence in his possession show ing the activity of General Hughes in procuring orders for the shells committee for the Universal Tool and Stee Company, for the Burgoyne firm, for F. R. Wilfrid & Co., in the general's own riding, and for the firm in which Mr. Hepburn (Prince Edward County), was interested.

Mr. Burnham: "Suppose you prove this shell committee guilty and tear siderable force of Germans

days at Verdun.

"lofty sentiments" uttered by Sir Wil-"lofty sentiments" uttered by Sir Wilfrid Laurier at the war session of August, 1914. At the same time he took occasion to characterize Mr. Carvell's speech as "driveling cant" and "hypocritical piffle," and referred to the New Brunswick member as a "political scavenger." The Liberal members of the house of commons, he said, had been bitter and virulent in their attacks upon the government. They attacks upon the government. They were sending out hansards as cam-paign material by the ton, and enpaign material by the ton, and en-deavoring to stir up feeling against the government of the country. While Sir Robert Borden was fighting the Huns in front, men like Mr. Carvell were attacking him from behind. The time of the house was wasted with political wrangles, with discussions on women's suffrage and other academic subjects. Members did not seem to realize that this parliament might soon cease to be

a British parliament.

War and Graft Inseparable.

With the terrible issues of the war still undecided in the scales at Verdun, was this a time for internal strike? If Sir Wilfrid Laurier was premier Mr. Bennett had no doubt but that he would say that all invesof wrongdoing they should and would be severely punished as soon as the

was over.
Laurier's Record Assailed. the public accounts committee, and After eulogizing Sir Sam Hughes would be closeted with the minister at and the prime minister, Mr. Bennett would be closeted with the infinister at any the prime minister, Mr. Bennett so clock tomorrow morning. Mr. Carvell naturally insisted more strongly than ever upon an investigation. He called attention to the fact that in the called attention to the called attention to the fact that in the called attention to the called atte British Parliament war scandals had ern timber limits, and had permitted at the limits and had permitted a follower to sit in the house who British Parliament war scandals had British Parliament war time.

Bennett's Strong Defence.

Mr Bennett therefore had his work he should not now be so eager for an investigation in the midst of a titanic war. We should all get together, Mr. Bennett declared, and which stated a good case and aroused which stated a good case aroused which stated a ing among ourselves. We should do everything to boost Canada instead of vilifying the manufacturers of the Dominion.

Committee Not Capable.

When Mr. Bennett sat down at 6 o'clock he received a remarkable of country. He deplored anything being done at this time to injure the reputation of the Canadian manufacturer. He protested against stopping in the middle of the war to hold a post mortem which could just as well be postponed until the war was over. Now and then he shot a barb of ridicule or denunciation at Dr. Pugsley, Mr. Carvell and the Liberal opposition that delighted his Conservative colleagues. He closed with an eloquent appeal for national unity in this hour of peril.

The debate will be continued on successful the committee of the house, and a large crowd gathered to hear the conclusion of the speech when the house reassembled at 8 o'clock. Mr. Bennett sat down at 6 ovation from the government side of the house, and a large crowd gathered to hear the conclusion of the speech when the house reassembled at 8 o'clock. Mr. Bennett sat down at 6 ovation from the government side of the house, and a large crowd gathered to hear the conclusion of the speech when the house reassembled at 8 o'clock. Mr. Bennett sat down at 6 ovation from the government side of the house, and a large crowd gathered to hear the conclusion of the speech when the house reassembled at 8 o'clock. Mr. Bennett sat down at 6 ovation from the government side of the house, and a large crowd gathered to hear the conclusion of the speech when the house reassembled at 8 o'clock. Mr. Bennett, affer discussing the charge respecting the canada Cement Company dealing with the shell committee, declared that for the sake of argument he was quite willing to admit substantially all the charges brought substantially all the charges are substan

Carvell Attacks Hughes.
Carvell opened with a slashing upon the minister of militia friend, J. Wesley Allison. The fat the minister had left the city long vacation gave point to the land investigation were possible or were necessary it could well wait until after the war. But Lloyd George, the British minister of munitions, had declared himself entirely satisfied with the work of the committee. If the Canadian Parliament ordered are investigation if would do so as a for a long vacation gave point to the attack. The shells committee, Mr. Carrell went on to say, took no steps to busybody."

Not one dollar of the money spent The firms to whom they allotted the contracts had no plants or facilities, he said, for manufacturing fuses, but the contracts were sublet to other firms in which Col. J. Wesley Allison was financially interested. ancially interested.

Allison "Playing Sick."

"It is this J. Wesley Allison," exclaimed Mr. Carvell, "who is now playing sick down in New York and refuses to appear before the public accounts committee. He has been well clared, why no investigation should tuses to appear before the public accounts committee. He has been well enough, however, for the last three nights to go from his hotel to the Grand none of our business. But there were other reasons why there should

be no post-mortem.

Big Boot Orders Lost. A post-mortem on the shells com-mittee would injure the reputation of the Canadian manufacturers. The inquiry into the charges respecting for soldiers at the last session of par-liament had so injured Canadian boot ever, we are keeping track of him. We know with whom he will be closeted at they had lost at least \$10,000,000 in the free conference in the City. come to the manufacturer from the York at that time with the missing French and Russian governments. Mr. Carvell: "It was the prime min-

of the boots committee."

Mr. Bennett: "But he will not make Mr. Carvell: "No he will keep the

To this sally, Mr. Bennett replied with some heat that Mr. Carvell had no idea about party politics, that he was quite willing to stop the war in order to get a little cheap advertisement. If a committee was appointed to investigate the shell committee, we would have to summon 450 manufac-turers to Ottawa, keep them in attendance on the public accounts committee for weeks, and practically stop the further manufacture of munitions. Mr. Bennett also claimed that hav ing an investigation at this time would injure our national credit in the money markets of the world. It would diver our energy from the prosecution of the small contracts for shells given to war. At any rate, no one would suf-mushroom companies, but at the same fer by having the investigation post-Dr. Pugsley moved the adjournment

TRENCH WARFARE RULE IN EASTERN THEATRE

Several German and Austrian Offensives Checked by Russian Fire.

Special Cable to The Toronto World.

LONDON, March 9.—In winter operations on the Russian front a conthis government to pieces, will that be attempted to cross the Dwina River near Schloss-Kockehhusen was dis-Hon. Dr. Pugsley: "It might be."
Hon. J. D. Hazen: "That would give you a job."
Mr. Carvell: "The worst thing that ever happened this country was having the Tory government in power when the war broke out."

Mr. Hazen: "The worst thing for the War broke out."

Mr. Hazen: "The worst thing for the Germans at any rate."

near Schloss-Kockehhusen was dispersed by the Russian fire. Russian cantonments established northwest of Jacobstadt were shelled by the Germans. Heavy hostile artillery also fired on Livenhof and the neighboring railway stations of Tzargrad and Nietzgel. A German outpost was destroyed by Russian scouts opterating near Illust some prisoners the Germans at any rate."

After showing the enormous orders at high prices awarded by the committee to firms in which members of the committee were financially interested, Mr. Carvell lamented the small amount of munitions delivered up to date by Canadian manufacturers. He said that Canada in 18 months had not Russian trenches on the unner Ikwa said that Canada in 18 months had not Russian trenches on the upper Ikwa Germans had fired in the first four night offensive which was launched by the Austrians in the Tsebroff re-Bennett's Slashing Attack.
R. B. Bennett (Calgary) pleaded for a better observance of the party truce, and in this connection quoted the gusts of fire was repulsed by Russian small arms fire. Some prisoners were taken by the Russians.

Last Night.

Prominent Citizens Attended Meeting in St. George's Hall

THE DUTY OF ITALIANS

Under the auspices of the Red Cross Society a meeting of prominent Toronto Italians was held in St. George's Hall. Elm street, last night. It was attended by Dr. Marino, Italian consul; G. Attilia, president of the Umberto Society; G. Batnato, president of the Victor Emmanuel Society; A. Gatto, president of the Triamacria Society, and Dr. Harley Smith, former Italian consul.

An interesting address on "Italy and



CANADIAN CASUALTIES

BIG TURNOUT AT THE

Recruits Last Night, and

Many Responded.

The 10th Royal Grenadiers held their

weekly parade last evening. Despite

the stormy evening there was a larger

turnout than on any previous evening

since the spring parades were started

four weeks ago. in all well over four

hundred officers and men being on

For twenty minutes before the close

Col. J. Cooper Mason, D.S.O., ad

that the strength would soon be at-

tained. He hoped each man would

bring forward a recruit,

Many more recruits were added to

the strength of the regiment last night. The appeal to those who for some

reason or other cannot join an over-seas unit is bearing fruit, and these

men are joining this regiment for home service. The bugle band has 26 members, and these are practising steadily, and in a short time will be able to take part in the marches of the presiment

The officers of the Grenadiers are

thru several movements of physical

Orange Lodge Convention Was Col. Cooper Mason Appealed for

parade.

thereof.

he regiment,

Grand Orange Lodge of Ontario West of the parade the whole regiment went

HOCKEN GRAND MASTER

FOR WESTERN ONTARIO

Brought to a Successful

Close in Hamilton.

MILITARY TRAINING

And Partial or Modified Conscrip-

tion is Favored by

Grand Lodge.

HAMILTON, Friday, March 10,-The

that has been in convention here since

elected for the coming year: Ex-Mayor

Hocken, Toronto, Grand master; J. I.

Hartt, M.L.A., Orillia, deputy grand

master; Col. Donald Sharpe, M.L.A.,

master; Col. Donald Sharpe, M.L.A.,
Welland, associate deputy grand master;
Rev. J. P. Peacock, grand chaplain; W.
F. Fitzgerald, Toronto, grand secretary;
James F. Harper, Hamilton, grand
treasurer; Wilham Cook, Meaford, deputy grand secretary; F. Ferguson, grand
lecturer; Robert Martin, grand director
of ceremonies; W. H. Taylor, Aurora,
and A. A. Gray, county master of Toronto, grand auditors.

The motion in favor of giving the boys
and girls of Ontario a military training
as advocated by Col. Belcher, was adopted by the lodge.

The temperance motion was referred
to the legislative committee of the supreme Grand Lodge of British America.

A resolution for the carrying out of
partial or a modified form of conscription was also adopted.

Stratford was selected for the next
session of the Grand Lodge, tho a strong
effort was made to have the lodge convene at Collingwood.

Killed in action—James W. Maxwell, Ireland; James Johnstone, Dartmouth, N.S.; George V. Coker, Ottawa. Wounded—Harry F. Cobbold, England; Thomas E. Carway, 27 Northcote avenue, Toronto; Reginald C. Spalding, England.
Killed in action—Charles Potts, Mont-Fifth Battalion. Killed in action-James

Seventh Battalion. Died from wounds—Ormond prau, Grenfell, Sask. Ninth Battalion. Died—Hugh Morris, England. Thirteenth Battalion.
Wounded—Harry Docherty, Martinville, P.E.I.

Fourteenth Battalion. Killed in action-Rodolph Killed in action—Harry Hyde,

Died of wounds—Walter Stanley, Eng. Dangerously wounded—Charles Bald win. Scotland. Seriously wounded—George Fielder, Accidentally wounded—Wm. Turner, England.

Nineteenth Battalion.

Accidentally wounded—George Stews

Accidentally wounded—George Stew-art, Scotland. Twenty-Second Battalion.
Wounded—Napoleon Thomas, Twenty-Sixth Battalion.

Wounde—Ian D. Cameron, Lepreau, N. B.; Colin Blair, Montreal; Arthur Piggott, England; Douglas T. Thompson, Centreville, N.S. Centreville, N.S. Forty-Second Battalion. d (now on duty)—Samue Pownal, P.E.I. Wounded

Wounded, P.E.I.
Forty-Ninth Battalion.
Wounded—John E. Ward, England.
Sixtieth Battalion.
Seriously ill—Leonard E. Power, Eng-Ind.

Royal Canadian Regiment.

III—Daniel J. Says. North Bay, Ont.

Wounded—Robert Revell, Ottawa.

Sixth Howitzer Brigade.

Accidentally wounded (slight)—Bomrdier Wm. T. Hawthorne, Peterboro, PARADE OF GRENADIERS

Ont. Canadian Divisional Ammunition Column Killed in action—Gunner Wm. Taylor, England.

LETTER FROM THEIR SON HAS RELIEVED ANXIETY

Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Wood of Brantford Hear at Last-Street Railway Men Win Out.

Special to The Toronto World.

BRANTFORD, Ont., March 9.—Mr.
and Mrs. T. L. Wood were much relieved to receive a letter from their son, Lloyd, wireless operator on the transport Parsel, which sailed from St. John, N.B., on Dec. 18 last with a load of provisions. The boat originally intended to go to Havre, France, but Thursday was brought to a close by a last night. The following officers were elected for the coming year: Ex-Mayor on the last day of the old year was disabled by a storm, and landed at Falmouth, England, and lay there for exercises were done to the music three weeks undergoing repairs, having been damaged to the extent of dressed the regiment at the close of the \$10,000. It was then ordered to proceed to Alexandria, and from there to purade and again expressed the hope Saloniki.

At a meeting of the Street Railway Commission, the employes had a deputation present renewing their requests of last week for an increase in wages and stools for motormen. The commissioners promised an increase of wages in a few weeks, the latter question being laid over. The shorter hours agitation will be dropped by the men for the present,

ASTOUNDING.

The officers of the Grenadiers are entertaining the officers of the 123rd (Grenadiers) Battalion, Lieut.-Col. W. B. Kingsmill, O.C., to dinner at the King Edward Hotel on Tuesday evening next.

The village belle had eloped, eluding her watchful parent by donning his suit and hat. The reporter, having learned the facts, wrote the following startling heading:

RESIDENT IN CANADA FEDERAL RAILWAYS DOING BIG BUSINESS

Intercolonial Shows Surplus for Passports Were Handed to Portu-Year of More Than Million.

GRAIN RATES REDUCED

N. T. R. Has Surplus for Operation to Date-Big Wheat Movement.

By a Staff Reporter. way, a surplus in the operations up to date of the National Transcontinental, a considerable movement of grain over the national road and a marked reduction in the rate on wheat were among the outstanding features of the annual statement of the railways and canals department of the railways and canals department delivered in the house of commons tonight by the acting minister, Hon.

J. D. Reid.

The acting minister reported wonderful increase in the mileage of the government system and at the same time a year of the greatest prosperity in the history of our national transportation, facilities.

Mileage Greatly Increased. Since the prorogation of parliament last the government railway system has been greatly increased. At that time it consisted of the Intercolonial, some branch lines and the operation of the transcontinental between Levis and Moncton. Since then there has been absorbed into the government the Transcontinental Railway from Moneton to Winnipeg, the Lake Superior section of the Grand Trunk Pacific and two additional lines in the Province of New Brunswick. The total mileage of the government system is now 4,057, made up of the Intercolontal, 1,457; Prince Edward Island Railway, 272; Transcontinental, 1,804; onial, 1,457; Prince Edward Island Railway, 272; Transcontinental, 1,804; Lake Superior branch, 186; New Brunswick, 36; International, 112; Dartmouth 67 and Quebec and Lake

St. John 121.
I. C. R.'s Fine Showings
The gross earnings of the I. C. R. to the end of December were increased by \$1,191,000, while the increase in working expenses was only \$43,000. The estimated earnings of the road for the year are \$14,413,264, and estimated expense \$13,356,754, showing a surplus of \$1,056,510. During the year the expenditure upon capital account was about \$7,500,000.

The minister stated that to faciliof six cents per bushel for wheat from Armstrong, a point on the National Transcontinental, directly north of Fort William, to Montreal and Quebec, thus making a ten cent rate from the head of navigation to tide water at the ports of Montreal and Quebec. Rates

\$2,962,113, while the operating expenses attitude of forbearance were \$1,975,994, to which should be maintained because of daed the rental of \$35,000 for the Lake Superior section.

Referring to the Hudson Bay Railway Dr. Reid said that the length of the line from Le Pas to Port Nelson will be 424 miles and of this the grade has been completed for 378 miles. Steel has been laid for 242 miles, or to the Nelson River, over which the bridge is now being constructed and will be completed in April, when track

work will be resumed. The new car ferry made necessary by the collapse of the Quebec bridge is now inservice between Quebec and Levis. The new bridge is being rushed to completion as rapidly as possible, but it is not expected that it will be ready for use till the end of 1917. The expenditure upon the Quebec bridge to date amounts to \$18,257,621, of which amount \$10,478,346 has been on

the new bridge. In concluding, Dr. Reid said that the Rice Lake section of the Trent Canal would be open for business in the spring of 1917, connecting Peterboro with the great lakes for vessels having a draught of eight feet.

With regard to the waterpower along the Trent, he declared that the late government had alienated these very valuable powers from the people and had leased them to private corporations, which were not developing them as they should be developed, or furnishing power as cheaply as the people had expected He said that negotiations were now on between the Ontario Government and the lessees and if these negotiations were not successful and if it were found necessary he would recommend to the government the cancellation of the leases and a new deal all around in the interests

of the public. Referring to the work on the Weland Canal, the minister said that it had been pushed less vigorously than anticipated on account of the war. One small section had been completed and at \$8,000 less than at the estimated

INQUIRIES RE COMFORTS OF CANADIAN WOUNDED

Bennett Goldney Desires Information About Heatig of Shorncliffe Convalescent Home.

Canadian Associated Press Cable. LONDON, March 9.—Bennett Goldney addressed a question to Mr. Tennant, under secretary of war, in the house of commons tonight regarding the "sufferings of convales-cent Canadian soldiers in the chils and colds of Moore barracks at Shorncliffe."

Mr. Tenmant replied that he had received no complaints nor had the medical authorities asked for special stoves. He was having a special report prepared, and anything which could improve the existing arrangements would receive earnest consideration.

THOMAS D. GRAY DEAD.

LONDON, Ont., March 9 .- Thomas D. Gray, local manager of the Shedden Forwarding Co, for the past 40 years, and well known in freight and traffic today in his 79th year. He was born in Irvine, Ayrshire, Scotland, and lived for a time in Toronto, where interment will be made on Saturday.

Germany.

WAR UPON PORTUGAL DECLARED BY GERMANY

guese Minister on Wednesday Afternoon.

DUE TO SHIP SEIZURES

Series of Breaches of Neutrality by Portugal is Alleged.

(Continued From Page 1.) OTTAWA, Ont., March 9.—A ban-ner year for the Intercolonial Rail-of notice given to them by German dents are leaving Portugal as a result consuls that they should quit the country as soon as possible.

Spain is Uneasy. A Madrid despatch says: "The cabinet met today and considered the situation which might rise in case of a state of war between Portugal and Germany."

Portugal is the thirteenth nation to q enter the war. Her regular army consists of 30,000 men, with 230,000 reserves. She is credited with a total available strangth of about 870,000" men. Her navy is comparatively negligible, consisting principally of five second-class cruisers and some gun-

boats and smaller craft.

Passports Given. A Berlin despatch tonight says Ambassador Rosen at Lisbon has been instructed to demand his passports.

despatch adds, has published an order congratulating the commandant, the officers and sailors who seized the German ships for the manner in which they took their positions and utilized ves-sels in the Tagus River.

Berlin Announcement

BERLIN, March 9 .- By wireless to Sayville)—Germany declared, war on Portugal at 3.30 o'clock yesterday afternoon and handed his passports to the Portuguese minister.

"The German Government, there-fore considers itself from this time tate the movement of western grain the government had established a rate of six cents per bushel for wheat from Armstrong, a point on the National Transcontinental, directly north of Fort William, to Montreal and Quebec,

News Agency announcement states.
"The German declaration," says the news agency, emphasizes the fact that and also been reduced from Quebec this step was made necessary by the recent illegal seizures of German ships to the Atlantic ports.

N. T. R.'s Record.

Up to Sept. 1 the gross earnings on the Transcontinental from Moncton and Winnipeg to Fort William were force, is obliged to give up her former to the force of the september of the se maintained because of Portugal's

awkward situation. Breaches of Neutrality.
"The declaration enumerates a long m series of breaches of neutrality by the Portuguese Government such as the permission of free passage to English troops thru the colony of Mozambique, the permission given to English men-of-war to use Portuguese ports for a time exceeding that given neutrals, the permission given the English navy to use Madeira as a navel base in actual engagements between Portuguese and German troops on the frontier of German Southwest Africa and Angola; frequent insults to the German nation by members of the Portuguese Parliament who never were repri-

"The declaration further points out that the seizure of German ships in neutral Portuguese ports on Feb. 23 was an act against the law treaties concluded between Germany and Portugal.

tugal.
Action Was Hasty.
states," says the "The declaration states," says the news agency, "that according to the treaty beween the two nations the seizure ought to have been preceded by an agreement regarding the price to be paid the owners and that the seizure was only justification of a case of public necessity in Portugal, whereas the tonnage of the ships was evidently larger than that needed to remedy the scarcity of the ton-nage at Portugal's disposal. It is further stated that the Portuguese Government did not even try to enter into communication with the German owners or the German Government." The declaration continues:

Vassal of Britain. "The Portuguese Government by these acts openly gave evidence that Portugal considers herself England's vassal, for whom England's interests and wishes are paramount in comparison with other considerations.
The Portuguese Government seized
the ships in a fashion which must be considered as an international provocation of Germany. The German flag was hauled down on board the ships and the Portuguese flag with the war emblem set, while the admiral's ship fired a salute.

miral's ship fired a salute.

"Regarding the events of tre last few days," continues the news agency statement, "it is further known that on Feb. 27 the German minister to Portugal protested against the illegal selzure of ships in Portuguese ports. Nevertheless, the Portuguese Government declared semi-officially in Lisbon newspapers that there had been no German protest. The Portuguese minister of justice in parliament also denied the existence of a German protest. The Portuguese minister of foreign affairs declared on his word of honor to a member of n his word of honor to a member of the staff of the Italian newspaper Secolo that Germany had entered no protest. Reply Delayed.

"The German minister asked for a rectification of the semi-official declaration, but without success. It was only on March 4 that the Portuguese minister at Berlin handed to the foreign office a Portuguese note denying the justice of the German claims. A copy of this Portuguese note was sent to the German minister at Lisbon, together with instructions to transmit the already quoted declaration to the Portuguese Govern-

It is believed here that Austria will take similar action. Austrian ships having been seized by the