to increased tax-ust night's meeting when a petition eve Gardhouse rebe no change in till the street car the centre. characterized the position as being but an injury to west side of the companyers on that d by A. Mallaby. the petition was he largest taxpay-

sr., thought it an M. Lyons consid-on the west side be lower than that considered the th end of the town nat an injunction

read last year's company as im-usion to the north ct till the subway charged that the on Railway Board an old agreement epresented by the

oaring. estimated to cost ,000 would be paid commission. The f \$34,000 could be of years by de-

protested. The were already \$25 willing to do any-pend money," tho as anyone to see itre of the street. said he spent \$5 would not wish to led for the five or

Reeve Gardhouse all a special meetdiscuss the movto the commis-

passed asking Dr. A. for West York legislature, which vacant lands of towns and vilopulation, even in purposes. arm Jands

Revision. slon was adjourned 29, for the conessments of T O. J. Tredgett. Irish" will form ch and song at social to be held from 4 to 10 p.m., podist Church.

VICE Q.O.R. MAJOR

aplin, Lt.-Col. iduct the Ser-Paul's.

st. Paul's Church,
r of the late Major the Queen's Own buried in England leen's Own quota. euchen, with now in the secngents, will leave sharp.
lain Lieut. - Col.
the service. The
l assist the choir and the buglers

no is in command contingent, is a Major Higin-

Hotels ROYAL

ed with new beds; oughly redecorated MS IN CANADA

Edition

iny address or suburbs 1. for 250 onth.

The World ect to your s, you will leasure of our break ry latest in advance ance in the papers. .ar

TARIO BATTALIONS FIRST OF CANADIANS IN TRENCHES

anto Units Marched Directly From Debarkation Point Battle Front, Doing Sixty Miles in Four Days, and Defeated Charge of Prussian Guards.

outskirts.

age the boys to stick.
"You'll be able to rest your feet in a

few moments, boys," he would say.
"Stick it out, we'll soon he there. See,

Watched Flare of Sky.

The order to quick march came, it seemed, in a second and on we walked

right into the teeth of it. After a few

First Night Unforgettable.
"That night I will never forget.

The

din of the artillery was terrific.

sky was absolutely black, but

he working all the time

Firing Incessant.

couldn't sec the enemy. But where

"In the morning the firing became

A. MacLaren, one of The World's Correspondents with the Canadan Expeditionary Force.

LOGNE, France, via London, "Captain Johnston is in my com-LOGNE, France, via London 1.—Three privates stepped off Cross train which drew into the station from the north. They of the trenches only four hours.
Their clothes were caked mud, their faces grimy, and their showed clearly that they had grone a terrific strain. Two sick and the other had a age around his head. He was the Moir of the 5th Battalion, the wounded Canadian to come from clearing hospital behind the battle to the base. A builet had passed the learning where his rifie had

the base. A builet had passed the loophole where his rifie had and clipped his scalp. They were singing. You can't beat Town were Privates Rogerson and the Toronto baton to the Toronto baton of the or two were Privates Rogerson and on. One suffered from an operan performed eight weeks before
the other from a sprained ankle
the other from the car which were able to walk to the car which rried them to the Casino Hospital passing thru the town. He was exwhich in two or three days they hausted. Captain Johnston took in Story of Week in Action.

Story of Week in Action. Story of Canadians' first week in action, the men conducted themselves, Johnston grabbed his rifle. Oh, we got

the men conducted themselves some pretty fine officers all right.
"'Soon be there now, boys,' says the captain. 'We will stop just on the fire from the variety of German the snipers, the first im-lons of the men, the coolness, g and fearlessness share od from the Jack Johnsons down and fearlessness shown by Canadian who fought in that "But when the suburbs were here and gone we were still marching marching as fast as we could. The ontario Men Went First.

Contrary to reports, the Canadian peared to be walking right into the firing, it seemed so near. In a moment we stopped for a rest and we sat down and watched the fire on the sky and listened to the boom of the guns regiments, commanded by Col. Mercer of the ist Brigade, comprising Ontario regiments, commanded by Col. Mercer of Toronto, these men were marched from the detraining point right to the first line trenches. The westerners and Highlanders were held in reserve a couple of days, and then were placed in the front. Very little time was wasted in giving the Canadians their chance after they had left the training camp at Salisbury. As for the artil-lery, this splendid branch of the division was shelling the enemy's position practically as soon as the 1st Brigade went into action.

First Week Not Heavy.

For the first week the fighting was

not as heavy as one might expect. It was all trench work, a case of shooting at the first man who exposed himelf, and also endeavoring to lay low the "snipers" who fired from every vantage point imaginable — trees, chimneys and buildings which had not been razed by the artillery's fire.
But probably it would be more interesting to tell the story as it came from the lips of a Queen's Own man. He had been 72 hours in the first line re being invalided to the base. He had seen his comrades wounded, had seen the work of snipers, and had seen the effect of the artillery's shelling. Snipers Real Menace.

"It's rotten to be down here just when the excitement is really beginning," he said. "But probably I am lucky to be sent back. The game is not a bullet will get you. The snipers just now are the real menace. You very rarely know where they are, and even if you find where the occasional 'ping' comes from it is a hard proposition to silence it. Of course, we have snipers of our own, and, believe me, they are

"We never saw the reserve trenches; We woke up one morning ten days ago find ourselves about 85 yards from the Prussian Guards. It was some ise. You see we had been 'kidde.' by our officer on the boat about gowas stationed the Saxons were just 85 yards ahead. All we did was to fire at their loopholes, which were darned ing into another camp for a month or so, and when we passed Calais we were 'kidded" about going to a rest camp for a week. But nothing doing! small, and keep our heads down. When we started on a long march they the trench was about four feet deeptold us that we were going into the about half a foot in water-and bankreserve. When the booming of the ed up a couple of feet. The hardest part of all was keeping our eyes glued to the loopholes, as we were ordered became audible we figured out reserve trenches weren't exactly healthy, but after a few hours march-ing we got used to the noise and it those Germans was going to find his ing we got used to the noise and it those Germans was going to didn't worry us. We were all excited mark. They are great shots. months' 'rotten' training we were going to get into it. But look at me now

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Sixty Miles in Four Days. works, A shell didn't come so very "We marched from the jumping-off far from our trench; in fact, some of pronounce—some town with a name I can't pronounce—something like 60 miles in four days, carrying our heavy kit and 200 rounds of ammunition. It was some load to haul over the model. and 200 rounds of ammunition. It take it from me, isn't nice. It is a was some load to haul over the muddy cross-fire from the big guns on either flank, and it is usually pretty tough on coming down like fury. That last those fellows in that part of the circular was a wful. It was a forced lar ditch nearest the enemy. But our roads, full of ruts, and with the rain artillery was then working with the march of 15 miles at a fast pace. British, and the German guns were Many fellows dropped out from exsilenced before long. Thank goodness haustion. We had had a rough time during the last week. The trip on the for that, because you simply have to kneel there and look ahead, not kn boat was terrible, stormed all the way, ing when you are going to get shot then three days in cattle trucks with not a terrible lot to eat, had got to us. Then we had waled for three days and our feet were raw.

from the side. Saxons Wanted Truce. "Late in the afternoon the firing ceased for awhile, and we yelled On the last day the march was a hairat one another. I heard raiser. We had to relieve the British German shout out, 'Don't shoot, I got at a certain hour. While we plowed a wife and family in London.' He may our way over the roads the rain feil and so did shells. The noise was just have been joshing, but perhaps he one of those German waiters. He talklke thunder. We knew that we were ed perfect English when he oing to hell with the lid off. cursing. The biggest surprise of all, Felt Queer Sensation. however, was a big placard which was stuck up directly in front of us which

said:

night.'

"'We are Saxons, you are Anglo-

Saxons; save your ammunition for the Prussians who relieve us to-

Relieved at Nightfall.

as much love for the Prussian Guards

as we have. I don't know whether that

card had any effect or not, anyway, we didn't do much shooting after that

We were relieved at nightfall by some

of the boys who had been in the re-

serve that day. We crawled out of the trenches and went to our billet, a barn

which had not been shelled by either side. Believe me, I slept that night

Bugler Saunders of our bunch was

shot in the foot as he was leaving the trench. There's plenty of danger get-

ting in and out. I think that is worse

mans trying to pick you by the loop-hole route.

rest up and we certainly needed it

Two weeks of traveling by boat, train

and road had tired us badly. But the following night we were back on the

job, doing the same thing as before. The Germans had a lot of snip-

"The next day we were allowed to

than sticking inside, with those

"I guess those Saxons have about

"Probably some of us had a queer, inking sensation. We were getting close to it and we knew then hat we were up against. It was the real thing, no mistake. As for myself I telt rather sick, my stomach seem need of nourishment. So it did. I Tiess, but the roaring of the cannon at first sort of upset me. The officers were awfully decent. They carried

> ONLY CABARET Restaurant in Toronto KING'S CAFE

Cabaret Every Evening 10.30 to 12. effned Dancing. Excellent Orchestra.
Tasty Menu. Popular Vocalists.
Pleasant Place of Enjoyment for

THEATRE PARTIES Secial Fish Dinner Served Daily from 5 to 8 p.m., 50c.
Daily Luncheon 35c. Special Sunday
Dinner 50c. ed

14 King Street East

CANADIANS SANG AS THEY CHARGED

After a Brief Bayonet Encounter.

GUNS WERE DEADLY

Few of Enemy Left to Fight pany. He's a prince. Altho pretty well fagged himself, he would encour--Praise for Second Contingent.

> Canadian Associated Press Cable. LONDON, March 15 .- The following authentic particulars of last week's heavy fighting by Canadians are supplied today by an officer returned from the front:

The Canadian infantry, consisting of three battalions, two from Ontario and one from Winnipeg district, first advanced towards the Germans' front. last Tuesday. Previously, the Canadian artillery had poured in a tremendous fire, which had gone on for about six hours, and it was evident that the enemy were thrown into a state of partial demoralization. The Canadian infantry then got the word to advance, the splendid shooting of the artillery. the splendid shooting of the artillery having cleared the ground of a good

Cheered and Sang.

The Canadians raced forward. cheering, laughing, and singing, and hurled themselves into the first line f trenches. Here they met little re of trenches. Here they make fact, pre cious few men there were, in fact, pre-cious few men there to give any resist-ance, most of them having been laid out by the British guns. In various parts of the front however, some groups of Germans continued to hold out, but the fierce onslaught by the British would allow no resistance, especially with men who had been so shaken by the previous volcanic atand bark of rifles. It was a funny feeling, believe me. But we were all cool. I guess we all had come to the conclusion that we didn't care a rap-

shaken by the previous volcanic at-tack of artillery.

The Canadians paused to make good the ground gained and allow for re-inforcements to come up later in the day. The same tactics were again adopted with complete success, not, however without serious loss, of which moments of more agony we were or-cered to spread out and practically crawl. In this way we covered a short distance, and then suddenly we Canada at the time of cabling knows more than I do By nightfall the Canadians were in possession of the whole of the enemy's trenches immediately were flopping in the communication trenches which lead to the real firing in front of their previous positions-Like Crisp Weather.

Since then further advances of minor character have been made. The weather just now is cold, with snow and frost, but it is much to be prequently it would light up as if by a streak of lightning. In the trenches ferred to rain.
"I don't know how long this

will last," says the informant, "but it is a delightful change from ordinary we found ourselves alongside of some Britishers, the Sherwood Foresters There are not many Canucks at and other regiments. We had been split up into half companies and placed he front who think otherwise." The Times correspondent at Folkewith tried men, who, I supposed, were to give us confidence. The trench where we were was laid like a semi-circle, and our men were placed here continued by the discipline of the second continued to the discipline of the discipl some time. It was quite late when streets, and the people of Folkestone we arrived. Some were told off for and Cheriton have nothing but praise

I was called out. I had to take my post in the trenches with my rifle got him. At least there wasn't any thru a loophole and my eyes constantly locking into the darkness. But not ore snipings from that quarter for the rest of the day. The Prussian Guards were up against us and they were pretty busy wasting ammunition.
When firing let up for a time we could until dawn did I hear a shot. The Germans were just like us-waiting for a move before they wasted any emmunition. The artillery seemed to hear them yell:

"Come on, you English cowards! Charge, you British bulldogs! ncessant. We were all on the job. We

"Swine, swine, swine!"

Prussians in Charge.

"Of course what we said to them would be unprintable. They thought we were English but we gave them & variety of Canadian lingo that I guess had no trouble in doing that, because they could fathom. Late in the afternoon, just after dusk, Prussians fig-ured on a charge. They charged all right, but the going was rough. It was a plowed field with bodies here and there-mostly German-and also barbed wire. They were caught and that was when our machine guns got busy. Lieut. Macdonald of the Queen's Own with his machine gun section did good work towards mowing them down. I never heard so much squeal-It was horrible. Shortworked so fast in my It was a very ticklish ob, but we got away with it all right-But I heard that Sergt. Holland of our battalion, was wounded in the side while doing the same work that

evening.

Had Dangerous Work. "Once and awhile we had very dangerous work outside the trenches. If I was ever a target for bullets in my life it was during that same night when I was ordered to walk about a quarter of a mile to the rear to get water from a pump. Every night several fellows are given that mission. and, believe me, it is not healthy. The moon was shining brightly, and it was spot me. While I was swinging the pump handle I could hear the "ping, ping" of bullets striking what was left of a brick wall standing nearby I was glad to flop back into the

one

The following day my informant became ill and was removed from the trenches to the base in one of those Red Cross trains which are constantly moving south, passing others carrying fresh troops to the north. "Hard luck, I call it." he said. "Only three days of it and now I got to go to England. All the boys have to march 17 miles to somewhere around Dixmude tomorrow. I hate to leave my pals, but perhaps I am luckier than I think.

Suit and Sea Supremacy

Mr. Lloyd George, the British Chan-cellor of the Exchequer, has given the Empire a new slogan. Instead of Business as Usual" he proposes "Victory as Usual." Put in another way victory a business proposition, but in ers working in the morning, can g but they didn't do much damage. A Notts and Derby man was killed a few yards from me, A sniper was up in a chimney some distance behind their tern. can get suits that for value, style and and with his favorite color and pat- for that matter increased,

FOSTER APPEALS **FOR PARTY TRUCE**

German Trenches Occupied Minister of Commerce Deprecated Infusion of Party Spirit.

TAXATION NECESSARY

Canada Passing Thru Serious Financial Crisis—Early Morning Session.

OTTAWA, March 16 .- Sir George Foster this afternoon contributed a notable speech to the budget debata. It was moderate and concillatory thruout closing with an eloquent appeal for unity of purpose and sentiment until the war was over. For the present financial situation in Canada present financial situation in Canada Sir George argued that no person nor any parliament party was entirely responsible. The situation would have to be squarely faced, however, if Can-ada was to do her part in the present and was to do her part in the present struggle, and the people in this coun-try must realize that they could not saveCanada and the Empire without some increase in taxation.

Sir George spee longer than had been anticipated and at an early hour been anticipated and at an early hour this morning it looks as the the house will have to sit nearly all night if the division upon the Laurier amendment is to be reached tomorrow. Mr. Lafortune (Montcalm) was going strong at one o'clock, with Mr. W. A. Clark (North Wellington) and Mr. F. B. Car-

vell (Carleton) to follow. Foster's Charge. Sir George Foster, in opening, de-voted a long time to the political truce which he said had been broken by Sir Wilfrid Laurier in moving a want of confidence vote upon which the house will divide tomorrow. There had, in-deed, been no "truce" in the sense of any written agreement, but there had been a general understanding thruout the country that domestic questions should not divide the house on political lines until the war was concluded. This understanding had been lived up to by the Liberals at the August session. They had criticized certain items in the budget, but had offered no amendment. Now they were precipitating a partisan struggle over a pure ly domestic question, the tariff. The tariff had been the main issue between the two parties since 1887, and it was impossible to discuss it without reviewing the political history of Can-ada for nearly 50 years. In England a different course had been followed. Discussions upon the tariff question no longer occurred, and by common consent other political issues were no longer discussed. We did not find John Redmond on the platform de-nouncing Ulster; on the contrary, he

was co-operating with the Ulster men in recruiting for the British army.

Laurier's Subterfuge.

Sir George cald that the Liberals we arrived. Some were told off for sentry duty, but thank heavens I was allowed with others to squeeze into a dugout and rest for a few hours. It seemed only like a few moments when renches, but one of our men finally ing the revenues necessary to properly carry on the government. It was, in his opinion, a mere play on words, because the war was responsible for our falling revenues and the financial situation which today embarrassed the government of Canada. With the outfor goods from foreign countries were

break of the war our borrowing power had been cut off and our trade had been greatly diminished. All orders canceled and the output of our facto-ries thereby greatly curtailed. Immigration ceased and the purchasing power of the people was greatly reduced. All these things brought about a serious condition of affairs for which protection was not responsible and which neither free trade nor reciprocity could have prevented

Home Situation Serious. For our present financial situation no person and no political party could be held entirely responsible. No one in Canada brought on the war, and no one in Canada had any power to prevent it. Vet over and above the war. and in conjunction with the war, was a serious home situation to which the Laurier government, to say the least ly after they had been shot down, or of it, had greatly contributed. In 1896 after what were left returned to their the country had a debt of \$240,000,000. after what were left returned to their the country had a debt of \$240,000,000, trench, a few of us had to crawl over and an annual expenditure of \$44,000,the bank and out a short distance to 000. By 1911 the debt had increased fix up the wire entanglements. I to \$350,000,000 and the annual expenditure to \$123,000,000. In 1896 we had one transcontinental railway, was efficient, prosperous and self-sus-taining. In 1911 we : till had that railw.y, but we also had the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Canadian Northern. The Grand Trunk Pacific represented a direct outlay of \$200,000,000 loans and commitments to the extent of at least \$100,000 000. Yet it was to-day inoperative, and we had to look forward to the cost of operation, and operation at a loss for many years to

The Canadian Northern Railway was not yet entirely finished, and it would probably yet involve fresh burdens and expenditures. The Hudson Bay Railway only existed in 1896 in imagination, but both parties were so construction had to be proceeded with by the Borden government. If the war had not broken out these great burdens could have been carried without much difficulty, but they now represented a burden of debt for which both political parties were responsible, and the Liberals had no right to embarrass the government today in its ef-forts to deal with the situation they

created. New Tariff Will Aid. It was ridiculous, he continued, for he Liberals to oppose additional taxation by suggesting "economy and retrenchment," which were virtues preached by the Liberals in opposition but never practised by them in gest any paring of the estimates which uld do away with the deficit of \$60,-000,000 for the current year and of \$80,000,000 for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1916.

Referring to the charge that the tariff changes would not produce rethe little Welshman wants to make venue, Sir George pointed out that victory a business proposition, but in last year goods entered Canada free of that he been anticipated by Hickey, of duty valued at \$208,000,000. Upon 97 Yorge Street. Hickey's enjoys the similar imports under the new budget real suit supremacy even more com-pletely than the sea supremacy of the 5 per cent, on British imports, and at per cent, on British imports, and at Pmpire. At Hickey's for \$12.50 you the rate of 71/2 per cent. upon foreign can set suits that for value, style and imports. The British goods would service defy competition, Every man have a preference, The preference, can be fitted just exactly to his model indeed, was maintained through and could be no preference except under

SERVED THIRTY YEARS



Late H. W. Johnston, who died Sun-day, was identified with the Royal Grenadiers and fought in the North-west Rebellion.

protection, and the design of the pre-ference was not to establish free trade with England, but merely to give the English importer an advantage over

his foreign confuettor.

No Time For Theorizing.

Sir George said he regretted placing a tax on raw material and regretted the necessity for any increase in tax-ation, but the people of this country must realize that they could not save Canada and the empire without paying anything. It was no time to discus economic theories, and he was ineconomic theories, and he was in-clined to say to Finance Minister clined to say to Finance Minister. White and Dr. Clark of Red Deer, "a plague on both your houses." He said Dr. Clark in tracing the history of the country had plainly discerned "the trail of the serpent." protection at every stage of the road from 1878 to 1896. Then he had lost the trail. (Laughter.) But he had found it again in 1911. Protection was blamed for the comparatively lean years between

the comparatively lean years between 1878 and 1901, but it received no credit for the more prosperous period be-tween 1901 and 1914. Under protec-tion our factories had increased, our revenues had grown and our foreign trade had soared above the billion dol-

lar mark.
Championed Consumer.
Championed Consumer. Mr. Carroll (South Cape Breton), who yielded the floor to Sir George Foster, in order to permit the latter to leave for Chicago, where he is to speak tomorrow night, then resumed his speech which he had commenced his speech which he had commenced just before the house adjourned on Friday night. Mr. Carroll, who represents an industrial community, complained that the new budget bore oppressingly upon the consuming classes. He took issue with Mr. White's statement that where we were was laid like a semi-circle, and our men were placed here and there, sort of sandwiched in be-tween men who had been fighting for some time. It was quite late when we arrived. Some were told off for and Cherton have nothing but praise manufacturers, announcing higher price for their products in conseuence of the tariff changes. and cable companies

He said that the railway, telegraph from the increased taxation, fe'l upon their patrons exclusively. He objected to the stamp tax on patent medicines and argued that, as a mat ter of convenience to the pe government should have frankly re-turned to the three-cent postage in stead of requiring two stamps to affixed on every letter.

Quebec Backs Borden.

Joseph A. Descarries, who succeeded Hon. F. D. Monk as the member for

Jacques Cartier, followed in his maid-en speech. He said that Sir Wilfrid Laurier had lost his hold upon the Province of Quebec, and that people of that province were loyal to the Borden government,
Mr. Hughes (Kings, P.E.I.) contrasted the optimistic tone running thru ing cooking wagons, which the minis Finance Minister White's former bud- ter of militia says will be of most valu get speeches with his deliverance of last week. He said that Mr. White had boasted of the splendid condition of the national finances in 1912 and 1913.

yet had pictured himself as inheriting an insolvent estate when he became finance minister in 1911. He dwelf upon the army contract scandals, claiming that many horses, automobiles and other supplies purchased by the government had disappeared and were unaccounted for.

Mr. Hughes was followed by Mr.

Lafortune (Montcalm), who denounced the Nationalists for their betrayal

of Sir Wilfrid Laurier in 1911. Dunning's, Limited

Specials: Fried Fresh Cod, Tomato Sauce, Boiled New England Dinner. Mixed Grill a la Dunnings. 27-31 King street west, 28 Melinda street.

OFF STREETS IN BERLIN

Canadian Press Despatch. BERLIN, March 15, via London March 16, 2.30 a.m.-The new regulations restricting the number of automobiles in Berlin went into effect committed to the enterprise that its day, leaving the city almost without

machines was available. Beginnig Tuesday about half of the night street cars, instead of all, will be taken off and all the motor-bus lines except one will be abolished.

Watson's Verse

LONDON, March 15.—Poet William Watson deals with the question of who was the aggressor in the present war in a verse of seven lines in The Evening News: If two men fell to fighting, of whom one Carried that day no ready

weapon save Only an oaken stave; While the other glittered in the summer sun With casque and corselet,

lance and whetted glaive; By which of these would all but fool or knave Adjudge the combat to have

IN ONE SHORT HOUR

Half-Hearted Attempt to Show That Politics Came Into Law.

LICENSE INSPECTOR

Question Brought Up Regarding Holds One of Most Important Resignation and Reinstatement Near Election.

A half-hearted attempt to show that politics had interfered with the administration of the liquor license law in North Essex was made yesterday by the Liberal opposition in the legislature. The effort languished, however, in a short hour of discussion, and then passed into oblivion. The question arose when S. Ducharme of that riding related the circumstances surrounding the resignation of Paul Morand, license inspector, before witnessing in the public accounts committee last year.

The Liberal member wondered if it were true that politics had been concerned in the resignation, and the reappointment of the officer. The place had been vacant for two months, talk of an election had occurred, and Morand was reinstated. N. W. Rowell, K.C., and Wm. Proudfoot of Huron reviewed the evidence given in committee, and suggested that the government had been interested for political reasons. A half-hearted attempt to show that

that the government had been interested for political reasons.

Hon. W. J. Hanna read the correspondence asked for, and showed that Morand had made a little mistake, but had always been a faithful and efficient officer. Prominent citizens and several Roman Catholic clergymen had asked for his reinstatement. All features of his case would meet with the most exacting requirements.

Mr. Proudfoot suggested that the government had written the application for reappointment, asking Morand to sign it, and that he was given his position again to avoid trouble in election time, but these were discounted by the minister.

BRING THE FARMERS INTO CLOSER TOUCH

Representatives of Agricultural Department Will Visit Rural Districts to Solve Labor Problem.

With a view to approaching the unemployment problem from a new angle Hon. Jas. Duff will send special departmental representatives to different parts of Ontario to bring the farmers into closer touch with workless people in the cities. The first of these men will leave this week for Lendon, and by a special system of advertising will endeavor to find agricultural positions for many of those now unemployed.

unemployed.

These officials will have an accurate knowledge of the number of positions available and will come into direct contact with the situation. Concrete propositions will be offered and contracts with made.

will be made.

An endeavor will be made to find places for mechanics who have had practically no farming experience, altho those who have done work in the field are necessarily more in demand. The work is approached this way purely in the nature of an experiment and the success of the preliminary stages will determine the extent to which it will be pushed.

TROOPS RECEIVE GIFT FROM MONTREAL MAN

Charles A. Shannon Presents Three Portable Ranges for

Use on the Field By a Staff Reporter, OTTAWA, Ont., March 15.—Major-General Hughes has received for the use of the troops from Charles A. Shannon of Montreal the handsome gift of three portable ranges or travel-

able assistance in active operations i Mr. Shannon has already presente extra equipment for the comfort of the Montreal units to the extent of \$1,250. TO Cure a Cold in One Day
LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE TabDruggists refund money if it falls to
E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each
25c.

COL. J. MEEK, M.D. OLD WAR VETERAN

Detinguished Irishman Has Served Britain's Interests in Many Campaigns.

NAMED IN DESPATCHES

Positions in Medical Service at Front.

Col. James Meek, M.D., of the head-Coi, James Meek, M.D., of the head-quarters staff, British expeditianary force, who was mentioned in Str John French's recent despatch, is a brother of Rev. Samuel Meek, M.A., Presby-terian minister of First Presbyterian Church, Raphoe, County Donegal. Coi. Meek is a Belfast man, and prior to entering the army he had a most dis-tinguished career at Queen's College. entering the army he had a most distinguished career at Queen's College. He gained a scholarship in the Royal Academical Institution, which he attended as a fellow-student of R. M. Jones, M.A., the present head master. He entered Queen's College in 1879, and was one of the most brilliant medical students of his time. In 1883 he took his degree of M.D., M.Ch., and then passed by competition into the then passed by competition army medical service. Col. Meek has had a long and dis-tinguished career in the medical

branch of the army, having seen service in several campaigns, including Tibet, Afghaniston, West Indies, China and South Africa. In the South Africa can war Col. Meek was in charge of the American hospital ship Maine. Prior to the outbreak of the present Prior to the outbreak of the present was he was in charge of one of the largest military hospitals in the south of England. In the present war Col. Meek holds the position of assistant director of medical services, a most important post when it is remembered that over 50 doctors are under his jurisdiction. Col. Meek was home in Belfast on leave a short time ago.

Charles Meek of The Toronto World is a cousin of Col. Meek.

GENERAL AND ORDERLY

HAD NARROW ESCAPE Robert Gray, 19th Hussars, orderly to General Smith-Dorrien, writing to his sister, Mrs. Charles Dawson, Morrison avenue, Earlscourt, from north-ern France, under date March 2, has the following interesting item of

The general and myself-had a nar row escape from death a few days ago. We had just left the house where the general has established his headquarters when a German air-ship flying high overhead dropped a bomb and the house was blown be

Mr. Gray, since writing was allowed lenve of absence for a few days and visited his mother at Paisley. Scot-land. He brought several statents pieces." of the battlefield to friends in Pals

EARLSCOURT

The following letter has been sent to several members of the late Gunner Ball's regiment in northern France by the secretary of the British Imperial Association:

"Will you be good enough to answer these questions for the benefit of the widow and four children of the late Guiner Ball of the 9th Field Canadian Battery, who was killed on a transport crossing the channel:

"Did an officer on parade in Toronto inform you that every man in the 9th Battery was insured by the city for \$1000?

"Was any quest'on raised as to whether a man lived in the city or county?"
"Was any member under the impres-sion that because he lived in the county, he would be debarred in the insurance?"

OAKWOOD

Under the auspices of the McNab Red Cross League an illustrated lecture entitled "German Cannon and Gallic Art" will be delivered by Professor J. S. Wills of Toronto University in Oakwood High School assembly hall on Saturday next, March 20. A collection will be taken up for soldiers' supplies. Dovercourt choir will take part in the program.

The league will hold a business meeting this afternoon at 3 o'clock in Oakwood Collegiate Institute, room No. 1 and a meeting for children at 4 o'clock.

Neutrals Generously Treated

(Continued From Page 1.) no intention to capture ships proceeding to and from the countries of Ger-many's allies, Austria and Turkey the reason being, no doubt, that the measure is avowedly a reprisal against the German submarine warefare However, a cordon of ships will be maintained to shut off the commerce of German ports and regulate trade in the war zone, altho ships voyaging eastward across the Atlantic will, it is expected be seized before they reach

ne North Sea.

When a neutral vessel is held up, in all cases except where there is a false declaration of destination, or other attempt at subterfuge, the cargo only will be seized.
Sent to Washington.

A copy of the order-in-council was handed to the American ambassador tenight for transmission to Washing-The foreign office emphasizes the

fact that wide discretion is allowed prize court officials handling neutral Prominent officials urge upon neutral governments to bear in misd that many powers are conferred by the order on the officers entrusted with disposition of detained cargoes,

and instructions will be given these men to act with the greatest despatch consistent with the proper performance of their task-Elastic Terms. The elasticity of the order in so far as it affects neutrals is pointed out by the foreign office, which has called attention from the first anouncement of the reprisal policy to the fact that the regulations are not inflexible where the rights of neutrals are concerned measures to be taken by the allied to the same to be taken by the allied to the same to be taken by the allied to the same to be taken by the allied to the same to be taken by the allied to the same to be taken by the allied to the same to be taken by the allied to the same to be taken by the allied to the same to be taken by the allied to the same to be taken by the allied to the same to be taken by the allied to the same to be taken by the allied to the same to be taken by the allied to the same to the While the order is absolute in so far as ships to and from Germas ports

are concerned using the word "must" in stipulating how goods shall be dis-

British ports. This language is typical of the gen-eral attitude of British officials toward neutral trade.

One More Protest

WASHINGTON, March 15. - Great Britain's order-in-council explaining her embargo on all commerce between Germany and neutral countries was received with such evident disappointment by high officials of the United States Government that a strong protest against its terms was considered in official quarters as certain to be

made soon.

The arrival of the British order, together with the news of the flat rejection by Great Britain and her allies of the informal proposals of the United States for the abandonment by Germany many of her submarine warfare if England permitted foodstuffs to go to the civilian population of enemy countries destroyed the hopes of President Wilson and his advisers for the early improvement of conditions for the neu-

tral commerce of the world. "No," Reply to United States

LONDON. March 15.—The British foreign office delivered today to Ambassador Page its reply to the American note proposing to Great Britain and Germany the withdrawal of the German submarine blockade provided England would permit food to reach German civilians. Great Britain's report to a page the second proposition of the company to th

measures to be taken by the allied powers to cut off trade to and from Germany. The reply to this note is based largely upon the order in council

which was issued today.

Great Birtain's refusal to accept the

charged in English ports, the provi-sions concerning cargoes destined for neutral ports set forth that they "may be required to discharge" at outlined several days ago.