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The Toronto World

ANOTHER ADVANCE OF FOUR MILES

Britain to Make Extensive Drafts on India's Man Power

BRITAIN PLANS WIDER USE OF INDIAN TROOPS

Lloyd George Makes Statement in Justifying Increased Cotton Duties

GOVERNMENT UPHELD

Aquith Willing to Accept Measure as War-Time Expedient Only.

London, March 14.—Via Reuter's Ottawa agency—A special despatch from Delhi says: "In order to conserve the man-power of India for the purpose of labor in connection with the war, the government has prohibited all emigration of labor except to the extent necessary for Ceylon and the Malay states. This new measure under the Indian Act, comes into force immediately."

London, March 14.—The government successfully resisted the strong attack of the Lancashire cotton interests by carrying the Indian cotton duties reducing both in the house of lords and house of commons tonight, and securing the defeat of the Lancashire amendment by the substantial majority of 140, after Premier Lloyd George had conceded that the whole question should be reconsidered at the termination of the war.

This result is the outcome of a strong plea made by the premier that the government policy was only fair to the great assistance already given toward the prosecution of the war, would supply further man-power for military operations and on the other hand it would be inadvisable to go back on the decision already taken because it would have disastrous effects on India. Mr. Aquith proposed an amendment to reconsider the matter after the war, which the prime minister accepted.

Hints at Grave Matters. J. Austen Chamberlain, secretary for India, alluded to grave matters in the recent government of India allusion would only be revealed when the archives gave up their secrets.

The Lancashire members, realizing that the chance of defeating the duties was gone, held a hurried meeting and decided to carry the question to a division as a formal protest.

Andrew Bonar Law, chancellor of the exchequer, in a speech winding up the debate, denied that this proposal was the thin end of the wedge of tariff reform. The victory of India had said it was impossible to get a loan of \$100,000,000 unless the duties were imposed. They had to choose between trouble in India and trouble in Lancashire.

Premier Lloyd George's reference to India supplying more troops is concluded on Page 10, Col. 5.

Dutch Protest to Britain Over Detention of Vessels

New York, March 14.—An Associated Press despatch from Washington tonight Holland has protested to Great Britain against detention in British ports of Dutch merchant ships.

Holland has protested to Great Britain against detention in British ports of Dutch merchant ships.

Virtually all the detained vessels belong to the Holland-American Line. Six are understood to be in Halifax and eight or more in Falmouth.

U. S. SOLDIER ARRESTED.

El Paso, Texas, March 14.—Sgt. Alexander Fruchter of Co. K, 11th U.S. Cavalry, is being detained at the Port pass guardhouse on charge of desertion.

WAR SUMMARY

THE DAY'S EVENTS REVIEWED

BRITISH pressure against the strong German positions on the Bapaume ridge, north of the Ancre, in France yesterday, brought about further modifications of the German line. The British troops advanced this time in three sections on fronts of 2,500, 2,000 and 1,000 yards. Their movement on the 2,500 yard front brought them more gains on the slopes southwest and west of Bapaume, their movement on the 2,000 yards front brought them closer to the southern outskirts of Achiet-le-Petit, and their movement on the 1,000 yards front led to the capture of a trench southwest of Essarts and northeast of Gommeceourt.

For one thing these advances will considerably assist Field Marshal Haig in his spending of the large Arras salient, preparatory to its reduction. As the British whittle away the German defensive system on the Bapaume ridge they throw the right wing of their new flank further north so as to tend to place it in a line due east of the point where the German line curves round from the north above Gommeceourt. The complete ousting of the Germans from the Bapaume ridge will give the British the last valuable high ground on the watershed for a considerable distance north of the Ancre. The less thoughtful among the correspondents at the front are insistently dwelling on the value of Bapaume village. It is represented as the British objective, as the point where something big will happen when the British enter it. As a matter of fact Bapaume is no greater an objective than Thiepval; Achiet-le-Grand Junction had far greater importance.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1 and 2)

Duchess of Connaught Dead at London Home

Attack of Broncho-Pneumonia Proves Fatal as Result of Long Weakened Condition—Duchess Endeared to Canadians by Unselfish Endeavors.

London, March 14.—The death of the Duchess of Connaught is announced. During the last few days the relatives and friends of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught were aware that the case of the duchess was hopeless. In the latter stages of her illness oxygen was frequently administered.

It is thought that the complication of broncho-pneumonia would probably have been successfully overcome but for the drain on the patient's strength caused by an operation in London in 1915. As late as this afternoon the duchess was conscious and able to recognize the members of her family who were gathered at her bedside.

LONG IN ILL-HEALTH. Canadian Associated Press Cable. London, March 14.—The Duchess of Connaught died at 8.30 tonight. The King and Queen were constant in their enquiries during the past few days, and Sir Robert Borden and other Canadian ministers also made solicitous enquiries.

The bulletin which announced her illness as supervening on that of four years ago only confirmed what had already been made known privately. Since returning to England the duchess took part sparingly in public engagements, although within two days of her arrival she made a call on a Canadian Red Cross. A number of Canadian officers were entertained at Christmas at her royal highness's country house at Bagshot Park, the duchess sending a personal card of greeting to every wounded man in the Canadian hospital here. During January the duchess visited the Canadian hospital at Bushey Park and Kingswood.

ENDEARED TO CANADIANS. Ottawa, March 14.—News of the death of the Duchess of Connaught (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7.)

ANOTHER BRITISH SHIP SUNK WITHOUT WARNING

Crew of Forty-Five, Including Two Americans, Reaches Shore Safely.

Washington, March 14.—Torpedoes without warning on March 9 of the British steamer East Point, London for Philadelphia, with two Americans in her crew, was reported today in despatches to the state department. All on board were saved.

The steamer was sunk at 5 p.m. off the English coast, about fifteen miles west of Eddystone lighthouse. She carried one gun and an armed patrol boat was nearby.

The crew of forty-five left the ship in small boats. The two Americans, John Andrew Bonar Law, chancellor of the exchequer, in a speech winding up the debate, denied that this proposal was the thin end of the wedge of tariff reform. The victory of India had said it was impossible to get a loan of \$100,000,000 unless the duties were imposed. They had to choose between trouble in India and trouble in Lancashire.

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Bernstorff Greeted With Marked Coolness by Press

London, March 14.—The German press has greeted Count von Bernstorff with conspicuous coolness, according to an Amsterdam despatch to the Exchange Telegraph. The papers point out that he granted interviews that he should not have done without consulting the German government.

Bernstorff, the despatch adds, spent the day in conference at the foreign office, and was also received by the imperial chancellor. He requested an immediate audience with the emperor, which, it is expected, will take place tomorrow.

Sir Stephen Collins Enquires About Wet Canteens in Canada

Canadian Associated Press Cable. London, March 14.—In parliament, Sir Stephen Collins asked whether the military department permitted no wet canteens in the training camps in Canada, and who was responsible for the introduction of them in Canadian camps in England. The under-secretary replied that he was having an enquiry made, and he would have to communicate with Canada.

French Minister of War Resigns Owing to Friction

Paris, March 15.—Gen. Louis Hubert Gonzale Lyautey, minister of war in the French cabinet, has resigned as the result of incidents in the chamber of deputies.

For several days past attacks by the opposition in parliament against the French ministry on its economic policy, have been in progress. No specific attack, so far as has been reported, was made on Gen. Lyautey.

Gen. Lyautey gained fame for his operations against the Moroccans. He was the resident French governor in Morocco for a number of years. He was appointed minister of war and member of the war council in the French Cabinet last December, and virtually became the war dictator of France.

CAPT. McDONALD HONORED.

Canadian Associated Press Cable. London, March 14.—Capt. George McDonald, Canadian infantry, was invested with the Military Cross at Buckingham Palace.

BRITISH ADVANCE BEYOND BAGDAD

Gen. Maude Announces Recapture of Gen. Townshend's Guns.

Special Cable to The Toronto World. London, March 14.—The British have advanced 30 miles beyond Bagdad, and the Russians have occupied Kermanshah, 90 miles to the east of Bagdad on the Persian frontier. The British have recovered the guns captured from General Townshend at Kut-el-Amara. The report of the Russian capture at Kermanshah comes in an unofficial despatch.

The text of the British official Bagdad statement issued this afternoon was: "Telegraphing on Monday and Tuesday, General Maude, British commander in Mesopotamia, reports that on the morning of March 14, British troops advanced a point thirty miles up stream from Bagdad, and that steps had been taken to prevent the flooding of Bagdad city during the coming rise in the river. The Bagdad Turkish small arms factory is in good repair. The railway workshops contain good, serviceable machinery which has been used to make five locomotives and some rolling stock."

A large quantity of obsolete ordnance, including some antique bronze guns and masses of all kinds of ammunition, has been found in the citadel. The guns which were captured from us at the surrender of Kut-el-Amara also have been recovered in Bagdad. The capture by the Russians of the Persian town of Kermanshah is also reported in an unofficial despatch received here today. It is about 80 miles southwest of Hamadan.

The Dincin Fire Losses Settled.

The World was informed yesterday by Mr. William Dincin that his firm had just settled their losses with the insurance companies, sustained by the fire some days ago at the corner of Yonge and Temperance streets. A bargain sale of the damaged goods is to begin on Friday at the old store, with the end in view of clearing out the immense stock at the earliest possible moment, and thereby to get in and repair and renew the damaged woodwork, showcases, glassing, furnishings, and thereby make ready for a new spring stock from the leading wholesale centre. Mr. Dincin seems to be more anxious about getting the old store refitted and restocked than he is of the price to be obtained for the damaged goods, and in order to bring this about sacrifices will be put upon the price of the salvaged stuff. Some of it is badly damaged, and a portion of it is as good as new. But it must be all sold in a few days.

BRITISH MAILS.

The British mail will close at the General Postoffice as follows: Regular Mail—At 9 p.m., Thursday, March 15, 1917. Supplementary Mail—At 6 a.m., Friday, March 16, 1917. Registered and Parcel Post Mail—At 5 p.m., Thursday, March 15, 1917.

GERMAN RAID REPULSED.

London, March 14.—The following communique has been issued by the Canadian war records office: The past week has been unusually quiet. One attempt to raid our trenches was made by the enemy in the semi-darkness of the early morning. Two of our sentries perceived the party of about 20 Germans stealthily approaching. Waiting until the enemy were within 20 yards they opened fire and threw six bombs. The leader of the Germans pressed forward, firing his revolver, but was shot down. The rest of the party, after throwing a few live grenades, which did no harm, retreated, dragging with him the bodies of several of their number who had been hit.

Rule No. Man's Land.

There have been a few encounters between patrols, but generally speaking "No Man's Land" has belonged indisputably to our men.

Severe weather conditions continued and there were light falls of snow. A visit was paid to the corps by Sir Robert Borden, accompanied by the Hon. Robert Rogers and Hon. J. D. Hazen. They spent a busy day visiting a number of the brigades and saw some of them carrying on their regular training. They also had an opportunity of seeing a portion of the Canadian battlefront.

Teamsters Will Strike Unless Companies Accede to Demands

Unless a settlement is arrived at by tonight, there is a great possibility of the railway teamsters going on strike. Some time ago the teamsters working for the Dominion Transport Co., the Sheddin Forwarding Co. and Hendrie & Co., Limited, asked wage increases from \$59 to \$70 a month, and the date set for a settlement is tonight. The Dominion Transport Co. have offered an increase of \$2 a month, which has been refused. About 400 teamsters will be affected, and with the freight situation in its present condition a strike would cause great trouble in the city.

Effective Bombardments Carried Out and More Progress Made at Many Points.

London, March 14.—The official report from British headquarters in France tonight reads: "North of the Ancre valley our line advanced on a front of over 1 1/2 miles southwest and west of Bapaume. We also made further progress on a front of over two thousand yards north of Achiet-le-Petit, and occupied 1000 yards of a hostile trench southwest of Essarts, northeast of Gommeceourt."

CAMP BORDEN MEN REFUSE TO WORK

Returning Laborers Say Strike is on as Result of Intolerable Conditions.

Bitterly complaining against the treatment and the intolerable conditions under which they have worked, 100 laborers who quit their jobs at Camp Borden, where they have been employed under Col. Robert Low in construction work for the establishment of a training camp for the Imperial branch of the Royal Flying Corps, were in the Union Station in Toronto last night between trains on their way to their homes in Ottawa.

"These men represent a small part of the force of 1400 laborers who went on strike Monday morning and refused to resume their work until the management acceded to their demands of time and a half for overtime, double time for Sunday work and regular pay every two weeks."

When they arrived at the camp they were told that thirty-five cents an hour would be paid them, the same for overtime and time and half for Sunday. Even this agreement was broken, the man declared. The foreman said he had hired for fifty cents an hour, but received only thirty cents an hour when he was paid off yesterday.

The men maintained that they stood in line from 2 o'clock in the morning until 6 o'clock waiting to be paid. Some of them, the foreman said, had not been paid when he left the camp, but they had stood in line for hours. One of these men had been very ill for several days, and it is stated, sought by every means in his power to receive his money to return to his home for proper medical attention. The men also complained bitterly of the quality and condition of the food served at the camp.

Twenty-one minutes in which to come from their work, eat and return was allotted to the men. It was declared by the foreman, supported by his workmen, also alleged that the hardest and harshest language was directed at the laborers by the overseers of the work and was in the majority of instances wholly undeserved and unwarranted.

Imperial War Conference Opens March Nineteenth

By Staff Reporter. Ottawa, March 14.—Information received here today is to the effect that the imperial war conference will begin in London on March 19. Representatives of all the overseas dominions are now in London. Ex-Premier Fisher will represent Australia, whose high commissioner in London he is.

ENEMY HALTS RETREAT ON STRONG NEW LINE

British Prosecute Advance Thru Clinging Mud—Haig's Gunners Pound Germans From Strong Positions.

London, March 15, 3 a.m.—Newspaper correspondents at British headquarters in France describe the operations of Wednesday as being carried out with a heavy rain beating in the faces of the British troops, who sometimes were unable to see more than a few yards, but during occasional brief lulls in the storm the men pushed doggedly forward thru the clinging mud and their advance was hardly affected.

The Germans are now holding a line of about the same strength as that they just deserted, and there, according to the correspondents, are taking breath while the British push up and register their guns on the new target. The British outposts are now before the immediate base of Bapaume, and at some points are only a few hundred yards from them.

Prussian Guards Run Away. The correspondents describe at length the positions abandoned by the Germans, and state emphatically that the "seamstress" was not repaired, but that the Germans were pounded out of them by the British guns. From the Loupart ridge, which was held by the British, it is said that the defenders ran away, leaving intact the dugouts which the British artillery had spared. Explosive charges and detonators which had been prepared for wrecking the positions were found by the British.

The British found villages taken much less damaged than they had expected. Greivillers, to a great extent was not damaged. Many houses in Arraumont were only slightly injured.

The Germans sacrificed considerable ammunition and supplies in their retreat. Some of the dugouts contained a quantity of champagne and other wines and cigars.

The Times' military correspondent, commenting on the German retreat, says: "If the German leaders really believe their submarine warfare will have the effect they promise their people, then the strategic reserve may be retained in the interior for a counter-attack when the allies attack; but if the hope placed in the submarine war proves extravagant, then an offensive alone can give the Germans a decision."

Canadians Are Eager For Open Field Test

Hindenburg's Reported Desire for Abandonment of Trench Warfare Meets Cordial Response—Repulse of German Raid Incident of Dull Week.

Canadian Headquarters in France, yesterday, March 14.—This is a period of "watchful waiting," mired in the mud, for the Canadians at the front. A visit to the trenches showed that the men are keen to finish the job of teaching Fritz manners, but the immediate task is to wrestle with the spring break-up, which this year more than usual has made northern France a difficult country for the movement of armies. The Canadians are tired of trench warfare, and they express the hope that it is true that the Germans are equally so and are preparing for what Hindenburg wants—a trial of strength in the open field.

Our men are filled with admiration of the troops in the Bapaume area, who go forward in a region that is a perfect quagmire, manhandling heavy guns over new ground by almost incredible exertions.

Youthful Officers. Comparative youths are found among the officers and men actually holding the Canadian front. There was one revelation of this on a visit to a major who is not yet 21 and who was recently gassed, but still wears the badge indicating his rank as that of a lieutenant. He has been plugging away steadily for eight months without leave. "Old people," says he, are in far better spirits and condition than the enemy, who are receiving depressing letters from home.

The food shortage in Germany is an undoubted effect on the morale of the enemy, even though he himself is still well fed.

The death of ex-Controller F. S. Spence, Toronto, has been called and published in the soldiers' paper. Mr. Spence's death is generally regretted, as he had many friends here.

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S... Boots... Slipper... Special... 1.09... 3.00... 2.98... .25... .23... .32... .29... .23... .18... .19... .43... .15... .57... .67... .79... .31... .99