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## BIG GUNS MOVE UP FOR ANOTHER ADVANCE

# U.S. Congress Will Declare War on Germany

## UNITED STATES DEEMS WAR WITH GERMANY INEVITABLE

### Washington Government Thus Interprets Sentiment of Country—Speech of German Chancellor Does Not Change General Situation.

Washington, March 29.—While it is assumed from the defensive measures already taken by the military arm of the government that President Wilson, in addressing congress next week, will ask for war against Germany or a declaration that a state of war exists, it is known that he will speak along broad lines, dealing lightly with incidents leading up to the present crisis.

Officials feel now that the time is past when incidents should be discussed and, henceforth, that only fundamental questions of both present and future American safety should be considered. As a result, the president is adhering to opinions and suggestions from all sides as to the sort of address to make in the coming crucial hours.

The general situation has not been changed by the speech of the German chancellor, Von Bethmann-Hollweg today, according to the view tonight of officials who read press reports of the portion of the address dealing with the United States and submarine warfare.

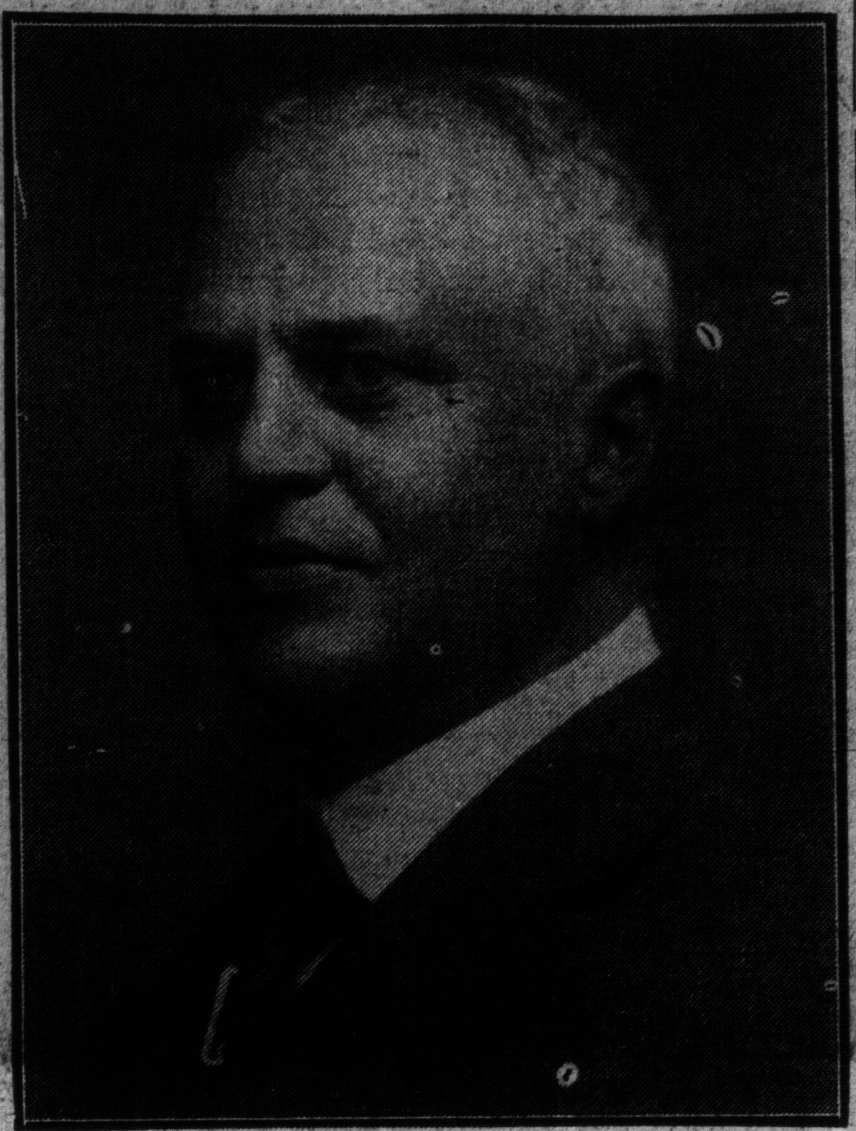
Germany, it was said, has consistently attempted to lay the blame for her acts on other nations. On previous occasions President Wilson has taken the position that Germany is in no way justified in carrying out submarine warfare because of the British blockade.

Must Stop Piracy.  
Only complete abandonment of unrestricted submarine warfare could change the attitude of the United States. It has been said semi-officially, and the president is expected to repeat the actual writing of his message to congress, and therefore it is expected that the German situation will be dealt with fully. His hope is that no time will be lost in organizing the house, so that he may deliver his address as soon as possible after the session convenes.

The attitude of both congress and public opinion is sought in order to represent both as fully as possible. As to the former, the president indicates that the constitutional prerogatives of congress as the war-making body. It is realized that in the ultimate analysis, regardless of what the president may recommend, the responsibility for decision rests there.

People Want Decision.  
Public opinion, as indicated by clippings from newspapers in all parts of the country, unmistakably favors decisive action. Belligerence is not confined to the Atlantic coast.

(Continued on Page 7, Column 4).



Charles H. Easson, who relinquishes his position as vice-president and treasurer of Brown's Copper and Brass Rolling Mills, to take that of general manager of the Standard Bank of Canada, succeeding the late George F. Schofield.

### Swartz is Asked to Form New Ministry in Sweden

Stockholm, via London, March 29.—Carl Johan Gustaf Swartz has been requested by King Gustave to form a new cabinet to take the place of that headed by Premier Hammarskjold, the resignation of which was announced several days ago.

### DIES WHILE PRISONER.

Canadian Associated Press Cable.  
London, March 29.—Lieut. Forrest Mitchell of the Naval Armored Car Service, who has died while a prisoner of the Turks, was a son of David Mitchell of Winnipeg, and a nephew of Senator Mitchell.

## CHARLES H. EASSON IS NEW MANAGER

### Will Assume General Management of Standard Bank of Canada.

### EXPERIENCED BANKER

### Spent Many Years in Employment of Institution He Now Heads.

At a meeting of the directors of the Standard Bank of Canada yesterday afternoon Charles H. Easson was appointed to the position of general manager to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late general manager, Geo. F. Schofield.

The new general manager, who will assume the direction of the activities of the Standard Bank of Canada on April 2, is a genuine "Blue Nose" from Nova Scotia, being born in Bridgetown, Annapolis County, in 1871. He entered the bank of Nova Scotia at an early age in the town of his birth and has since been in the university of banking as a clerk in the many branches of that institution, graduating as manager in Ottawa, St. John, N.B., and Winnipeg.

In 1912 Mr. Easson became general manager of the Bank of New Brunswick, a position he held until the amalgamation of the Bank of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick in 1915. After the union he became Toronto manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia, in which capacity he remained until the fall of 1916.

Left Bank's Employment.  
In 1916 he again left the Bank of Nova Scotia, this time to become vice-president and treasurer of Brown's Copper & Brass Rolling Mills, Limited, of Toronto.

At this time Mr. Easson may have been the best known man in the banking business in the province of Ontario, having spent 25 years learning the business from junior clerk up thru every position in many branches and in the management of many more, and having held the position of general manager in Ottawa, St. John, N.B., and Winnipeg.

It is not easily to be believed that such a man would be content to be a clerk in a bank. Consequently when the directors of the Standard Bank of Canada induced Mr. Easson to resign from his position as vice-president and treasurer of Brown's Copper & Brass Rolling Mills and again assume the position of general manager of the Standard Bank of Canada, it was a great triumph for the directors.

The new general manager is a man of great energy, deep-headed, with a great breadth of shoulders, whose every movement shows quiet assurance and suggests tremendous reserve energy. His countenance is broad and open, with a high forehead and kindly but strong face, that bears evidence of much time spent in the open. His eyes are kindly, responsive and alert. Surrounding him is an atmosphere of ability to plan, to organize and direct organization.

## BRITAIN TAKES DRASTIC STEPS TO FILL RANKS

### Recruits Have Fallen Below Estimate by Hundred Thousand Men.

### RE-EXAMINE "REJECTS"

### Men Discharged After Active Service May Again Be Called on.

London, March 29.—By a vote of 174 to 16 the house of commons tonight passed the second reading of a bill giving military authorities power to order re-examination of men previously rejected for military service and also of men who already have served and been discharged in consequence of wounds or illness.

In moving the second reading, Chancellor Bonar Law said the bill was absolutely necessary owing to the military situation.

Arrangements were made last August which it was hoped would give the military authorities the men required, the chancellor explained, but owing to the submarine menace, it had proved impossible to obtain the men expected from agriculture or from the industry and the shipbuilding yards.

The results obtained, he said, were a short of the number required, not less than 100,000.

Serious Falling Off.  
In view of the definite arrangements made, not only by the British commander-in-chief, but in conjunction with the French, the chancellor continued such a falling off was most serious. To a considerable degree the shortage has been made good by a change in the employment of men in the army itself and by using behind the lines to a greater extent than ever the men who have been discharged from the front. The shortage has been made good further by the employment of men behind the lines, but nevertheless the chancellor said it would enable the military authorities to deal with

(Continued on Page 7, Column 5).

## AMERICAN LEGATION IN BRUSSELS UNDER GUARD

### Brand Whitlock and His Staff May Be Taken to Germany.

London, March 29.—An Exchange Telegraph from Amsterdam yesterday afternoon Charles H. Easson was appointed to the position of general manager to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late general manager, Geo. F. Schofield.

The Americans in Brussels have been notified that they cannot leave Belgium before three months at the earliest.

## VICTIMS OF SUB. PERISH IN BOATS

### Ten Men Die of Exposure and Another Boat is Reported Missing.

London, March 29.—The British steamship Alnwick Castle has been torpedoed in the Atlantic ocean. Some persons are reported dead and others are missing.

The admiral has informed the Associated Press that the Alnwick Castle was torpedoed without warning March 19 in the Atlantic, 320 miles from the nearest land. On the previous day the steamer had rescued the crew of another British steamer which also had been torpedoed.

The passengers and crews of both vessels abandoned the Alnwick Castle in five boats. One of these boats landed on the Spanish coast. It originally contained 29 persons, including a stewardess and a child, but five of them died. The survivors in this boat were all suffering from frost-bite. Three other boats also were picked up during the week, one containing 27, another 29 and the third 20 persons dead. The fifth boat, which put out from the steamer has not yet been accounted for.

The Alnwick Castle measured 5900 tons gross, and was owned by the Union Castle Mail Steamship Co., of London. She was 400 feet long and was built in Glasgow in 1901. She was probably in the service of the British Government.

## RUSSIA DEALS WITH QUESTION OF POLAND

### Committee Appointed to Arrange Affairs—Government Posts Open to Women.

London, March 29.—A Petrograd dispatch says that the provisional government has ordered the organization of a committee with Alexander Lednitsky, a member of the first duma, as chairman, to settle the affairs of Poland. The committee will compile a register of the property belonging to the government and of the public institutions in Poland and devise measures for the management of these until handed over to the Polish administration. The committee will also define the relations between the state and the Roman Catholic church.

It is announced that women will be eligible for all governmental posts, including ministerial offices.

Former Premier Goltzine and Gornoykin have been liberated.

## BRITISH REPRISALS WILL BE EXECUTED

### Germany to Be Taught Lesson For Attack on Hospital Ship.

### NO FRESH WARNING

### Stern Measures May Convey to Foe Realization of Infamy.

London, March 29.—Referring to a German wireless despatch received here, alleging an excuse for the torpedoing of the British hospital ship Asturias, that the British have employed hospital ships to carry troops and munitions, an official statement was issued today. Alluding to previous denials of this charge and pointing out that the obvious remedy for such attacks is visit and search, the statement says:

"The British Government does not again point out the obvious course which common sense and humanity dictate. Neither does it repeat the stern warning conveyed in the British communication of January 31, that instant reprisals would follow the most culpable crime which now disgraces the record of the German Government; it can only place such facts before the judgment of civilization and pro-

(Continued on Page 12, Column 7).

## FRAUD IS CHARGED IN SALE OF BONDS

### False Statement is Attributed to Provincial Treasurer of Alberta.

### SENSATION IS CAUSED

### Large Sum is Not Accounted For, Says Leader of Opposition.

Edmonton, Alb., March 29.—E. Michener, leader of the opposition, produced a sensation in the house this afternoon when at the opening of the session he moved the adjournment and gave what was alleged to be the details of a condition of affairs in connection with government information concerning the sale of the bonds of the Canadian Northern Western Railway Co. According to Mr. Michener there is \$115,000 missing, in addition to hundreds of thousands paid out illegally as interest. Early in the session the opposition obtained from Hon. C. B. Mitchell, the provincial treasurer, a set of figures purporting to be the actual facts regarding the sale of these bonds. According to Mr. Michener's information, the statement made by the provincial treasurer was not according to fact.

Mr. Mitchell tabled a statement purporting to show that bonds were sold to the underwriters by the Canadian Northern Western Co. at \$9.25. According to information obtained from Lezard Bros. of London, said Mr. Michener, the firm of underwriters who bought the bonds, said they paid \$11.2 for the securities, thus leaving unexplained the disposition of \$115,000, the difference between the figures given by the provincial treasurer and the figures given by Lezard Bros.

### THE TWELFTH DAY.

This is the twelfth day of the Dinsien fire sale—twelve days' active selling from a large stock of furs, millinery and men's hats. There still remain many bargains for those who patronize the sale. There are crowds daily, but no waiting. The sale will continue only until enough stock has been cleared out to permit of turning the building over to the contractors for repairs and decorations. Store open at 10 o'clock for special Friday bargains. Dinsien's, 140 Yonge street.

## VILLAGE NEAR YTRES IS TAKEN BY BRITISH ENEMY LOSES HEAVILY

### Neuville-Bourjonval Falls to Advancing Allies, But Gains Will Be Slower as Warfare Becomes Stationary Before the Hindenburg Line, Which is Being Strongly Held.

London, March 29.—The British forces in France have captured the village of Neuville-Bourjonval, east of Ytres, according to the official communication issued tonight. The enemy suffered heavy casualties.

The statement says: "The village of Neuville-Bourjonval was captured this morning after a sharp fight in which the enemy lost heavily. We took a few prisoners.

"Our raiding parties entered the enemy's lines during the night east of Arras and in the neighborhood of Neuville St. Vaast and Neuve Chapelle. Several dugouts were destroyed and casualties were inflicted.

"Two German aeroplanes were driven down in a damaged condition during air fighting yesterday. Three of our machines are missing."

French Official Statement.  
The official statement issued by the French war office tonight reads: "From the Somme to the Oise the day was relatively calm. In the Margival sector there was active artillery fighting. The artillery actions were quite violent in the direction of Maisons de Champagne and Hill 304, and in Lorraine in the neighborhood of Embesmesnil.

"Yesterday a German aeroplane was brought down."

Belgian communication:  
"After great artillery activity during the night in the region of Steenstraete the day was marked only by a few reciprocal bombardments."

The warfare on the western front is becoming somewhat stationary again, as the British outposts and patrols have come face to face with the so-called Hindenburg line, where the Germans undoubtedly will make a determined stand. Their position is strong, as they have had unlimited time in which to prepare it far from the front, so the problem again arises of smashing down this defence with sufficient artillery to permit another move forward.

### Minor Actions Continue.

Minor actions continue all along the line between the German rear guard machine gun detachments and the British infantry and cavalry patrols, but nothing approaching the proportions of a battle has yet developed. The Germans have placed great reliance on their machine guns, as many as a score having been found grouped in one position during the retreat. They have also fortified every possible position in the line of retreat, including barbed wire entanglements about barns and pigpens.

The German heavy artillery is coming into play again from fixed positions back of the Cambrai-St. Quentin line. It is reported that the German emperor recently visited the territory over which the Germans retreated, having come with Field Marshal von Hindenburg, and given his approval of the methods adopted during the retreat.

The British have discovered a plot to spread disease among cavalry horses, a German agent having been found with a vial of bacteriological cultures in his possession and instructions how to use them. The Germans left behind all manner of traps, of which, however, the British and French received information.

### Energetic Resistance Offered.

The Germans are continuing to offer energetic resistance on the northern part of their new line in France. Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters in France says the Germans evidently regard Croisilles as a point of great technical importance, and are contesting the approach of the British to it in force, but are being hard pressed.

The British gained considerable ground south and west of Croisilles yesterday. The Germans fell back, fighting as they withdrew and suffering heavy casualties.

In the capture of Neuville-Bourjonval, eight and a half miles southeast of Bapaume, the Germans suffered heavily.

In this engagement, as well as the one near Croisilles, the British casualties are reported to have been light, the character of the country furnishing good cover for the attacking troops. This is indicated by the number of machine guns which the British are capturing, showing that the machine gun crews are being put out of action. The cavalry has taken a considerable number of machine guns by charging their emplacements.

Still further south British outposts now hold Villeveque, Aetrelliers and Vanx. The line of the British advance at this point thus forms a wedge directed at St. Quentin, the apex of which is about five miles west of the city.

## Issue Rests With U.S. Says Hun Chancellor

### Germany Will Not Modify Submarine Blockade, He Declares Flatly—Deposed Czar Stated to Have Ignored Kaiser's Good Advice.

Berlin, March 29, via Seydlitz.—"Germany never had the slightest intention of attacking the United States of America and does not have such intention now. It never desired war against the United States and does not desire it today," was the declaration made by the German imperial chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, in a speech in the reichstag today. The chancellor made important declarations concerning Germany's policy toward the United States and Russia. Declaring that Germany had undertaken unrestricted submarine warfare for its defence, Dr. von Bethmann proclaimed her war aims which aims at our annihilation and that of our allies.

"Then we took unrestricted submarine warfare into our hands for our defence.

"If the American nation considers

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## WAR SUMMARY

### THE DAY'S EVENTS REVIEWED

ON the western battlefield the British captured Neuville-Bourjonval, east of Ytres, yesterday. The fighting was sharp. The French had only rather active artillery fighting on their front in the Margival sector. Owing to difficulty in supplying food over unprepared roads, the allies have slackened their advance. They have found the Germans entrenched in a straight line from Arras to Soissons, but they cannot test the strength of the new position until their trench-destroying guns arrive. The war of movement has therefore relapsed into a war of assault on a fortified line. London and Paris war observers believe that the present German retreat, however, forms part of a plan to retire on a great scale to the Belgian frontier. The new German lines have assumed the shape of a large triangle and General Nivelle is boring away into the apex, threatening to cut the force of the enemy in two.

While the allies are moving up their big guns to begin the smashing of a way thru these new German lines, said to be strong ones, minor actions are proceeding all along the new front. British infantry and cavalry patrols are fighting the German rear guard machine gun detachments. German heavy guns have again begun to fire from fixed positions behind the Cambrai-St. Quentin line, showing that the British have got within range of it. As the allies' aviators have been reconnoitering and photographing the positions in rear of the German lines ever since spring began, the British and French intelligence departments probably have complete plans and information, so that when ready the British gunners can turn on their full heavy bombardment. Experience proves that, granted superiority of artillery fire and aerial observation, as in the Russian campaigns of both 1915 and 1916, it is not an insuperable task to explore and to force a fortified line. A year ago in Bukovina, Galicia, and Volhynia, when the Russians began their advance, they drove the enemy from new position after new position.

Because the Germans have occupied another line of trenches, some persons are giving way to a mood of express fears of another prolonged siege. To those persons it can only be said that the allies took full account of such a retreat when the battle of the Somme began and they began the offensive to force the enemy either to fight or to retreat. The Somme actions had as their object the opening of a new flank attack against the enemy and they accomplished this object. The flank attack had as its purpose the dislodging of the enemy from his original trenches, perfected in the strongest defensive positions of western Europe by two years of steady labor. The allies have now driven the enemy from the height of land be-

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