GERMANY REVIVES TALK ABOUT PEACE

Swiss Paper Discusses Probable Terms of the Kaiser.

FOE WANTS DUNKIRK

Would Ask France for Indemnity of Three Billion Dollars.

Berne, via Paris, March 25.—"If peace negotiations were begun today," says The Journal de Geneve, which does not reveal the source of its information, but declares it is absolutely reliable, "Germany would offer to restore the territory she occupies in France, except in the mining district of Briey, in exchange for a channel port, Calais or Dunkirk, and an indemnity of 15,000,000,000 francs."

"Germany would also offer," says the newspaper, "to restore the territorial integrity and the sovereignty of Belgium, on condition that Belgium would not be allowed to maintain a national army and that Germany would be permitted to garrison Namur, Liege and Antwerp perpetually."

It is added by the newspaper that Germany must be given control of the Belgian railroads and ports and be favorably treated in an economic treaty. This is not the program of pan-Germans, but the actual terms of the German Government, says The Journal de Geneve.

FLYING CORPS MEETS WITH GREAT SUCCESS

More than 112 volunteers were obtained for the Imperial Royal Flying Corps in week-end recruiting rallies in Toronto. Eighty-two men volunteered at a meeting Saturday night in front of the city hall, 30 applied during a rally yesterday afternoon in High Park, and several applicants responded to appeals during a rally at James and Queen streets last night.

Speakers at these rallies included Flight Sergt. Sharp, Flight Sergt. Pritchard and Sergt. Batchelor. These officers made earnest appeals to large audiences, declaring that the object of engaging mechanics for the corps in Canada was to provide the necessary personnel for the upkeep of a number of reserve squadrons which will be used to train pilots in Canada for service with the corps in the field at the different squadron headquarters. The imperial branch now has approximately 500 men.

Its office in the armories will be open until 8 o'clock each Saturday night, and from 10 a.m. until 5 p.m. on Sundays for the benefit of mechanics whose work prevents them from making enquiries at the regular hours.

One Killed and Two Injured In C. P. R. Freight Collision

Pembroke, March 25.—One man was killed and two badly injured when an eastbound C.P.R. freight train collided with a light engine at Moor Lake, 40 miles west of here, early this morning. The dead man is Thomas Freeland, of Cobden, brakeman, and the injured are J. McIntyre, Cobden, brakeman, and W. Brennan, of North Bay, engineer of the light engine.

Brennan, who is in a hospital here, lays the blame for the accident on the freight train.

Dr. Cabot Hopes to See American Army in France

Ottawa, March 25.—"I hope that for moral, yes, religious reasons, we shall send a little army to France," said Dr. Richard Cabot, of Boston, secretary of the American Rights League, in the course of an address to the Ottawa Canadian Club Saturday. "Such would mean something for the future as well as for the present. It will mean something for Germany, too. Germany's doctrine has been 'Might makes right.' It will learn that 'right makes might.'"

Railway Board Sides With City in Hamilton Gas Fight

The Ontario Railway and Municipal Board on Saturday issued an order agreeing with the contention of the City of Hamilton that the United Gas and Fuel Company of that city has no right under its franchise to charge a minimum rate. The company contended that the city had no right to interfere with the company's contracts with private customers, and further that the company had put in connections in what the board describes as "lean areas," where the consumption did not pay for the service. Further, contended Senator Lynch Staunton for the company, they had put in a number of meters in apartment houses where they were not compelled by their charter to put in more than one. If the board issued the order asked for by the city they would stop doing this, and would make the customers pay for new connections.

ISSUE SHORT TERM BILLS.

Result of Success of Great Consolidated War Loans.

London, March 24.—The treasury announces the resumption of the issue of short term treasury bills as a result of the successful floating of the great consolidated war loan, and the favorable condition of the money market. Traders will be received by the Bank of England from time to time for bills of one thousand, five thousand and ten thousand pounds sterling running for three, six or twelve months.

Serious Trouble Reported Among the Bulgarian Troops

London, March 24.—Semi-official dispatches from Serbian headquarters in the last few days have reported serious trouble among the Bulgarian troops around Monastir. Several regiments are reported to have deserted in a body as the result of friction over supplies, and their relations with their Teutonic allies. According to these reports it has been necessary to re-arrange several large units of the Bulgarian army, distributing troops of suspected loyalty to place where they could do the least harm.

WAR SUMMARY

THE DAY'S EVENTS REVIEWED

LA FERE, a chief point of defence for the German retreat in northwestern France, has come under the fire of the French artillery. In a brilliant advance the French on Saturday reached the northern bank of the Oise River, opposite the city, and they captured two of the outlying forts. Their batteries can now stop communication by road and rail between La Fere and Maubeuge and Laon. The Germans, it thus seems, can only retain this city while their present supplies last. With the French also pressing up from the south the enemy runs grave risk of losing a great part of his rear guards. Their escape may be blocked. St. Quentin, another point of defence for the retreat, is also in about the same predicament as La Fere. Northwest of St. Quentin the French have advanced to the outskirts of Savy, scarcely two miles away, and south of St. Quentin they captured a strong position protecting the town on a mile and a half front. It occupied a sort of triangle, embracing Castres, Essigny-le-Grand and Hill 121. Between the Oise and the Aisne the French advanced east of the Allette River, and they also gained further positions north of Soissons. In short, the advance was general on the front between the Somme and the Aisne.

* * * *

On the British front the chief operation has been the exercising of strong pressure against the German flanks on a line southeast of Arras, but as the Germans must defend this flank at all costs to avoid irretrievable disaster, the British progress, measured in miles, will not yet equal the progress against their centre. The British, however, occupied Roisel Village, seven miles east of Peronne. Southeast of Arras and Croisilles they advanced on a front of a mile and a half to the southeast and west of Ecoust-St. Mein, and they also improved their positions west of Croisilles. They applied additional pressure to the German salient from the northwest by raiding the lines of the enemy east of Arras and east of Neuville St. Vaast. The Germans strongly attacked the British at Beaumetz-lez-Cambrai, on the road between Bapaume and Cambrai, and they gained a temporary success, but the British speedily drove them back. Other attacks at different points ended in the repulse of the enemy.

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So far the allies have come to no position defended by the enemy with other than rear guards. If the enemy attempted to stand on the so-called Hindenburg line, thru Laon, La Fere, St. Quentin and Cambrai, so as to take to trench warfare again until the big guns of the allies came up he would have defended this line in strong force and not with rear guards. The legend of the Hindenburg line, which long has floated about, probably had its origin in stories told the German soldiers by their officers to stiffen their resistance and to maintain their morale. The enemy probably encouraged his troops by promising to withdraw to a new position, where the Germans would dominate the allies, instead of the allies dominating the Germans. This would go by the Hindenburg line, to keep the name of Hindenburg prominently in the minds of the soldiers as a symbol of their benefactor. Prisoners taken by the British would tell their questioners that the Germans were falling back on the Hindenburg line. This sort of thing would help the enemy to disguise his defeat, or at least the real reasons for his retreat, as he ardently desires, for he is anxious above all to keep opinion in Germany favorable to the continuance of the war. If the German people knew the real truth about the situation they would, perhaps, tear their rulers limb from limb.

* * * *

Some of the best remaining divisions of the German army confront the Canadians. The enemy knows that he soon will need the support of his best troops to protect a retreat from the Canadian front. The Canadian artillery dominates the German artillery. It heavily bombarded the enemy yesterday and put some of his batteries out of action, yet its activity evoked only a feeble response from the hostile guns. The enemy is apparently striving to save his ammunition as much as possible in this sector, because his retreat from other sectors is creating great difficulty for his transport; and if his supplies ran out on the Canadian front he would suffer terrible punishment. Thanks to the efficiency and scientific skill of the Canadian Army Medical Corps, the Canadian troops have enjoyed excellent health thruout the winter, only a few cases of illness developing. The troops are now in excellent fighting trim.

* * * *

As the fortunes of war begin to turn against her and as her armies are suffering the humiliation of an enforced retreat, Germany begins to talk loudly thru neutral Swiss papers of her terms of peace. She knows that this information will appear in the press of allied countries and she hopes that it will have the effect of discouraging the allied peoples. She will offer, according to The Journal de Geneve, to restore the territory which she occupies in France, except the mining district of Briey, in exchange for a channel port, Calais or Dunkirk, and an indemnity equivalent to three billion dollars. She would prevent Belgium from maintaining a national army and she would perpetually garrison Namur, Liege and Antwerp. She also says she wants control of the Belgian railways and ports and a favorable economic treaty. Such bombast will probably serve to prevent the people of Germany from giving way to despair a few weeks or months longer, but intelligent and instructed men everywhere will recognize the terms as those which a half-demented government would declare as desirable.

* * * *

The exposure of the German concentration of men and guns on the front of the Dwina for an offensive towards Petrograd will probably cause the abandonment of such an attack, if the defeat of the enemy in France has not already compelled its abandonment. It is probable that this concentration began in January and that members of the old regime in Russia had an understanding to assist it by failure to support the Russian armies in the field and by joining in the agitation for a separate peace with Germany at a certain prearranged time on the pretext that the western allies had not adequately supported Russia. The change in the Russian Government and the revelation that the new Russian Government knows the design of the enemy and is therefore forearmed will probably kill the scheme, for the Prussian depends greatly on surprise for any of his enterprises.

* * * *

A correspondent with a German name has cabled a story that the enemy is closing the Dutch frontier and he is rushing reinforcements to Belgium. About the best that the enemy can do in the matter of reinforcements is the one army corps every ten days or two weeks, so that it would take him a considerable time to increase his forces in the west sufficient to have any appreciable effect on the coming operations. The enemy is sending out despatches that he has determined to hold Belgium at all costs, but the allies will have the deciding word in this matter.

MINERS DIG INTO ROCK TO SAVE MINE WORKERS

Crews Seek Release of Laborers Buried Under Slide at Western Mine.

Vancouver, B.C., March 24.—Nine men were buried in the slide at the Pueblo Copper Mine, five miles west of White Horse on a spur of the White Pass and Yukon route, according to telegrams reaching Vancouver, and have not yet been released. The slide took place Wednesday between the two hundred foot and four hundred foot levels. All the men working in the mine were brought out safely except the nine. Mining crews are driving thru 75 feet of hard rock in an effort to rescue the men, this being thought quicker than trying to remove the debris which blocked the old gallery. Telegrams from White Horse say there is little hope of the men being found alive. The Pueblo Mine is owned by the Yukon Copper Company, of which Dr. Alfred Thompson is president.

RETAIL BUTCHERS STRIKE

Special to The Toronto World.

New York, March 25.—The Federation of Hebrew Retail Butchers Associations at a meeting today, declared its second strike of the year against the meat packers, because of high prices. It was asserted that nearly 4000 kosher shops would be closed tomorrow and that they would not repone until the wholesale prices of meat are reduced.

WAS STRUCK BY AUTO.

Mrs. Louisa Slade, 421 Clinton street, sustained a nasty wound at the back of her head when run down by a motor car at Manning avenue and Bloor street yesterday afternoon. She was removed to the Western Hospital.

Be sure and read Breakey's Used Car Ad in classified column.

CASE INVOLVES A LARGE LEGACY

Large Estate, Valued at Two Million Dollars, to Come Up Next Term.

Quebec, March 24.—An appeal case involving a legacy valued at two million dollars and the beneficiaries of which are spread over the country, in Quebec and Ontario, is to come up at the next term of the Quebec appeals court. The case is that of the estate of George Bull Burland, of Montreal, who left an estate of over two millions. The action is instituted by the beneficiaries of the will, who claim $95,000 as a reimbursement of the provincial tax imposed by Quebec on the estate. They base their claim on the fact that the Quebec Government cannot impose a tax on that part of the legacy that was in Ontario. The superior court of Quebec recently maintained the Quebec Government in its imposing the tax, but the beneficiaries in the will of the deceased have filed an appeal. The principal claimants in the name of the estate, are Jeffrey Hale Burland, president of the Canada Engraving and Lithographing Co., of Montreal, and Mrs. Dr. Amy of Ottawa.

C. P. R. FIREMAN KILLED.

Kamloops, B.C., March 24.—G Stewart, a C. P. R. fireman, was killed here when the drawbar connecting the engine and tender broke precipitating him between the wheels of the cars.

If you read The Toronto World you are well informed on all the news.

CANADIAN CASUALTIES

INFANTRY.

Previously missing, now killed in action—Pte. H. Longhurst, Granby, Que.; Pte. E. J. Lassonde, New Bradford, Mass.; Pte. A. Jankelewitz, Russia; Pte. J. Girard, Gaspe, Que.; 681833, Pte. W. H. Moore, 20 Rogen place, Toronto; 164224, Pte. G. G. Morrison, 27 Connaught avenue, Toronto; Pte. A. Pedan, Scotland; Pte. A. J. Ronson, Wallaceburg, Ont.; 681122, Pte. A. Stevens, 22 St. Clarens avenue, Toronto; Pte. A. E. George Stratford, Tompkins, Sask.; Pte. A. Z. Hurtz, Tweed, Ont., 163409, Pte. H. W. Ward, 285 Carlton street, Toronto; Pte. Fred. Wilson, Niagara Falls, Ont.; Pte. R. R. Wilson, Perth, Ont.; 738465, Lance-Sgt. Horne, 39 Hendrick avenue, Toronto; 210550, Pte. A. Ledingham, 28 Liberty Street, Hamilton, Ont.; 164609, Pte. A. Lee, 153 Gore Vale avenue, Toronto; Pte. N. F. Lewis, Arnprior, Ont.; Pte. D. Miller, Ottawa, Ont.; Pte. E. Milton, Brantford, Ont.; 164020, Corp. W. E. Lee, 24 Canada street, Hamilton, Ont.; 681376, Pte. W. J. Hull, 60 Summit avenue, Toronto; 681777, Pte. C. W. Hurley, 362 Jones avenue, Toronto; 163196, Pte. C. E. Jackson, 61 Burlington street W., Hamilton, Ont.; Pte. W. S. Kettyle, Kitchener, Ont.; 681251, Pte. S. D. Bremner, 336 Huron street, Toronto; Pte. J. Cairney, Scotland; 681194, Pte. W. J. Caven, 37 Fern avenue, Toronto; 164067, Pte. N. B. Crellin, 110 Catherine street N., Hamilton, Ont.; 681559, Pte. G. W. Crisp, 81 Hounslow Heath road, Toronto; 681345, Pte. G. W. James, 911 Dovercourt road, Torono; Pte. W. O. Fowle, Alliance, Ohio; Pte. G. D. Friend, Trenton, Ont.; Pte. W. H. Heard, Peterboro, Ont.; Pte. A. E. Hogarth, Oshawa, Ont.; Pte. D. Ainger, England; Pte. S. A. Alexander, Burk's Falls, Ont.; 681166, Pte. G. A. Anderson, 116 Greenlaw avenue, Toronto; 691277, Pte. C. H. Archer, 44 Dearbourne avenue, Toronto; 164620, Pte. W. C. Bennett, 711 Gladstone avenue, Toronto.

Died of wounds—Corp. W. G. Cooke, England; Pte. A. Macklin, London, Ont.

Presumed to have died—Pte. D. McKinley, Winnipeg, Man.; Pte. L. Fawkes, Pte. S. P. Deayton, Pte. T. Bates, England; Pte. A. J. Dickson, New Waterford, Cape Breton, N.S.; Pte. C. E. Dickinson, Winnipeg, Man.; Pte. R. W. Tardy, Newcastle, N.B.; Pte. F. W. Smith, Pte. W. E. Farley, England; Pte. R. G. Donaldson, Scotland.

Wounded—Lance-Corp. O. Worden, Regina, Sask.; 799404, Pte. T. Shaw, 479 Gerrard street, Toronto; Lance-Corp. D. Harcus, Scotland; 799609, Pte. W. W. Howard, 144 Leslie street, Toronto; Lance-Corp. O. S. Cooke, New Glasgow, N.S.; 800038, Pte. J. Ingram, 462 Delaware avenue, Toronto; Pte. J. D. McDonald, Saskatoon, Sask.; Lance-Corp. G. A. Grove, England.

Wounded accidentally — C. Q. M. S. Thomas Moran, Jersey City.

Wounded—Pte. C. H. Rennie, New Westminster, B.C.; Pte. B. Hilson, England; Pte. A. Barnes, Brockton, Mass.

Wounded severely—Pte. C. J. Knight, Deseronto, Ont.; Pte. F. F. Noble, London, Ont.

Wounded—Pte. P. Thomas, Tracadie, N.B.; Pte. C. S. Stoddard, Musquodobol Harbor, N.S.; Pte. Fred N. Gay, Amherst, N.S.; Pte. P. A. Arsenault, St. Chrysostome, P.E.I.; Pte. L. Hunter, Pte. W. H. Lifford, England; Pte. C. R. Fisher, Belleville, Ont.; Pte. P. Kozmik, Russia; Pte. H. Harris, Halifax, N.S.; Pte. H. York, St. John, N.B.; Pte. H. R. Bash, Granville, Ohio, U.S.A.; Pte. L. Palardy, Montreal; Act. Lance-Corp. J. W. Copus, Winnipeg, Man.; Pte. E. L. Quinn, Sonora, Guysborough Co., N.S.; Pte. Anker Pederson, Denmark; Pte. A. N. Decoste, Harbour Au Bouche, Antigonish Co., N. S.; Pte. H. C. Kewin, Ramsey, Isle of Man; 775381, Pte. R. Shunk, 410 Runnymede road, Toronto; 174671, H. S. Ruland, 70 New street, Hamilton Ont.

Gas poisoning—Pte. H. R. Hansen, Denmark.

Died—Pte. C. A. Patchell, New Westminster, B.C.; Pte. C. F. Barkley, Mountain, Ont.; Pte. E. S. Hornblower, England.

Dangerously ill and wounded—Pte. H. J. Bath, Conquest, Sask.

Killed in action—Pte. L. R. Potter, Annapolis, N.S.; A. Corp. J. W. Clark, Campbellton, N.B.; Pte. W. E. Hayden, Digby, N.S.; Pte. G. E McDonald, Halifax, N.S.; Pte. H. Forbes, Steelton, Ont.; Pte. H. M. Gundry, England.

Missing—163714, Pte. W. F. Upton, 100 Cooper avenue, Toronto; Pte. R. Phillips, Greenfield, Ont.; Pte. W. Gamache, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

Seriously ill—Pte. C. Morgan, North Sydney, N.S.

Previously reported missing, now not missing—Pte. P. J. Young, Winnipeg.

ARTILLERY.

Wounded—Driver J. H. Martin, Montague, P.E.I.; Gunner T. J. Kelleher, Ireland; Gunner J. McKenzie, Glace Bay, C.B., N.S.

Died—Gunner L. Nailon, North Sydney, C.B., N.S.

MOUNTED RIFLES.

Wounded accidentally—Pte. A. H. Manuel, Pte. P. H. Coy, England.

SERVICES.

Wounded—Pte. Richard Pullen, England.

Seriously ill, rheumatic fever—Sgt. H. L. Johannsen, Ottawa, Ont.

Reported wounded, remaining—Pte. D. G. Porter, England.

Died (pneumonia)—Sapper J. Trott, Oshawa, Ont.

Wounded accidentally—Pte. J. F. A. Trottier, St. Norbert, Que.

ENGINEERS.

Wounded—Sapper H. J. Clark, Scotland; Sapper B. Hopkins, Clanwilliam, Man.

INFANTRY.

Killed in action—Lieut. A. A. Murray, England; 139621, Pte. J. A. Labrecque, 17 Emerdale road, Toronto, Ont.; 138778, Pte. W. S. Troyer, 306 Roxton road, Toronto; Pte. G. Marr, Steelton, Ont.; Pte. D. McDonald, Avon, Antigonish Co., N.S.; 27254, Pte. C. McLeod Sinclair, 457 Sackville street, Toronto, Ont.; Pte. T. Wilson, Bartholomew, Scotland; Pte. M. Lee, Witless Bay South, Newfoundland; 141432, Pte. J. M. Franklin, 101 Caroline street north, Hamilton, Ont.

Died of wounds—Pte. H. Morrison, Ellerslie, P.E.I.; Pte. M. May, Stonewall, Man.; A. L. Corp. R. V. Rhodes, Duluth, Minn., U.S.A.

Wounded—Pte. L. B. Stewart, Wellington street, Chatham, Ont.; Pte. G. Blake, Simcoe, Ont.; Pte. M. Okichuk, Russia; Pte. C. H. Allen, Warden, Que.; Pte. G. J. Atkinson, Montreal, Que.; Pte. T. Raper, Scotland; Pte. M. Stanford, Kingston, Ont.; Pte. C. A. Cunningham, Walkerton, Ont.; Pte. J. Cubchik, Russia; Acting Lance-Corp. W. Joseph Smith, Calgary, Alta.; Pte. J. Welsh, Lawrence, Mass., U.S.A.; C. B. Searle, Grassy Lake, Alta.; Pte. F. D. Weir, Seaforth, Ont.; Pte. J. A. McSorley, Coulais Bay, Ont.; Pte. D. Risk, Lethbridge, Alta.; Pte. E. G. Amy, Shawville, Que.; Pte. M. Smith, Bar Harbor, Me.; U.S.A.; Lieut. Edward John Feary, Errington, B.C.; Lieut. Silas Guillon, London, Eng.

Wounded and missing—10874, Pte. J. Anderson, 168 Sanford avenue N., Hamilton, Ont.

Seriously ill—Lieut. Allan P. Hughes, Digby, N.S.

Previously reported missing, now returned to duty—Pte. G. W. Penny, Salmon Cove, Nfld.; Pte. J. A. McDougall, Marion Bridge, C.B., N.S.; Pte. J. A. McIntyre, Glace Bay, N.S.; Pte. L. H. McKenzie, Steelton, Ont.; Pte. J. M. McNeil, Iona, N.S.; Pte. E. O'Brien, Actinolite, Ont.; Lance-Corp. H. Caldwell, Scotland; Pte. J. J. Curry, Sydney Mines, N.S.; Pte. M. Dutka, Russia; Pte. J. Fletcher, Brantford, Ont.; Pte. M. Harris, Gabarouse, N.S.; Pte. L. Lazard, Serbia; Pte. E. F. McAuley, Goulais Bay, Ont.; Pte. A. J. McDonell, Inverness Co., N.S.; Pte. J. H. McInnis, New Waterford, N.S.; Pte. H. Dickson, Sydney Mines, N.S.

Dangerously ill, wounded—Pte. W. A. Laird, Ireland; Pte. I. M. Mirohoff, Russia.

Previously missing, now not missing—Pte. M. Fraser, St. Catharines, Ont.

Reported wounded, now returned to duty—Pte. J. C. Turner, North Battleford, Sask.

Presumed to have died—Pte. Frank Harold Striker, Milford, Ont.; 166846, Pioneer H. Newsón, 45 Skipper avenue, Toronto; Pnr. Wm. McEwen Leishman, Scotland; Pte. J. Halls, England; Pte. A. McKinnon, Scotland; Pte. W. E. Cook, England; Pte. W. Munro, Scotland; Pte. F. H. Brown, England; Pte. J. McLean, Scotland; Corp. F. W. Chandler, England; Corp. J. S. Cavanagh, Scotland; Pte. F. B. Jones, Victoria, B.C.; Pte. J. H. Lovatt, England.

Unofficially prisoner of war—Pte. R. W. Bradley, P.O., Poe, Alta.

Died—Pte. E. Fry, Australia.

Dangerously ill—Pte. W. C. Peters, Omemee, Ont.; Pte. A. J. Johnson, Campbellton, N.B.

Missing, believed killed—Pte. A. P. Nicholson, Montague, P.E.I.; Pte. C. T. O. Cormack, Montreal.

MOUNTED RIFLES.

Presumed to have died—Pte. D. W. Mossman, Belleville, Ont.; 404813, Pte. J. F. Corbett, 6 Garnock avenue, Toronto; 109234, Pte. G. Brake, 1 Kent street, Hamilton, Ont.; Pte. H. Long, Sherbrooke, Que.; Pte. S. R. Smyth, Brant, Ont.; A. Sgt. P. Hunt, Stratford, Ont.; 109325, Pte. A. E. Elford, 6 Lawton avenue, Deer Park, Toronto; 109119, Pte. W. A. Defoe, 23 Sutton street, Toronto; Pte. H. Smith, Orillia, Ont.; Pte. G. Rollings, Cobourg, Ont.; Pte. J. M. Saunders, Peterboro, Ont.; Pte. L. McLellan, Summerside, P. E. I.; Corp. F. C. Barter, Maywood P. O., Seanichton, U. is B.C.; Pte. I. Belaire, Ottawa, Ont.; Pte. J. Hatherway, Mellville, N.B.; Pte. J. A. Haworth, St. John, N.B.; Pte. G. A. Grant, England.

Killed in action—Pte. J. Inglis, Scotland; 174493, Pte. R. Kallar, 991 East Gerrard street, Toronto.

ARTILLERY.

Seriously ill (pneumonia)—Driver Edward Moore, England.

Reported wounded—Driver J. H. Martin, Montague, P.E.I.

Died, cause of death not stated — Driver A. F. Eaton, Victoria, B.C.

ENGINEERS.

Wounded accidentally—Lieut. J. A. Stephen, Ottawa, Ont.

SERVICES.

Wounded—Pte. R. O'Brien, Fort William, Ont.; 510204, Pte. W. H. Carroll, 116 Hogarth avenue, Toronto.

Wounded accidentally, admitted to hospital, returned to regimental duty — Pte. Alfred Day, England; 510515, Driver P. S. Cowie, 214 Broadway avenue, Toronto.

GRAND DUKE TOLD CZAR PLAIN TRUTH

In Giving Warning, He Exposed Himself to Danger of Execution.

WORDS NOT MINCED

Evil Influences Over Emperor's Consort Were Clearly Pointed Out.

London, March 24.—"The Grand Duke Nicholas Michaelovitch," says a Times despatch from Petrograd, "was banished to his estates in December for telling Emperor Nicholas the truth concerning the situation, and denouncing the Rasputin scandal. The grand duke relates how he was moved much more during the conversation than the emperor and when, fearing he had gone too far, he said to the emperor, 'Now call your cossacks; have me killed and buried in your garden,' the emperor merely smiled and thanked him.

"A few days later the emperor wrote the grand duke a note ordering and imploring him to retire to his country seat. Before retiring to the country the grand duke wrote a letter to the emperor."

The text of the letter is printed by The Times. Following are some extracts from it:

"You have proclaimed frequently your will to continue the war to a victorous end. Are you sure the present condition of the country permits this? Are you acquainted with affairs within the empire, particularly in Siberia, Turkestan and the Caucasus? Do you hear the whole truth?

Evil-Minded Intimates.

"Your manner of choosing ministers was known in close circles and things could muddle along, but when they became a matter of public knowledge, and all classes talked about them it was a senseless argument to govern resistance in this fashion. You often told me you could put faith in nobody, and that you were being deceived. If this is so, it applies particularly to your wife, who loves you, yet who led you into error. Being surrounded by evil-minded intimates her words are the product of skilful machinations, not of truth. If you are powerless to liberate her from these influences, then, at all events, beware of the intriguers who are using your wife as their instrument.

Pointed Warning.

"Your first impulses are always remarkably true, but as soon as other influences supervene, you begin to waver."

After appealing to the emperor to remove the interference of the "dark forces," and assuring him that he will thereby regain the confidence of the people "which you have forfeited," the grand duke's letter continues:

"I have long hesitated to tell you the whole truth, but decided to do so after being convinced by your mother and sisters that it must be done. You are on the eve of new troubles, on the eve of attempts on your life."

Germans Prepare to Renew Deportations From France

Hazebrouck, France, March 24.—It is reported here that deportations from the invaded district of northern France are about to be resumed. The Germans for some time are said to have been distributing blanks to be filled out, in order to organize the deportation of young men and women with a view to employing them for spring farming.

The Germans continue to requisition metal, having taken from most of the churches in Lille their bells and organ pipes, and from other places quantities of sheet steel.

BILLY SPENCE AT LIVERPOOL.

The many friends of "Billy" Spence will be glad to learn that the steamer "Scandanavia," on which he sailed has arrived o.k. at Liverpool

Be Your Own Executor

Has it ever occurred to you that soon after your death your estate, however large, may dwindle away owing to the inexperience of your heirs in business matters?

You need have no apprehension that your dependents will thus come to want if you make adequate provision for them by means of an Imperial Life policy.

Because every such policy contains a provision under which you may specify that the proceeds shall be paid in monthly, quarter-yearly, half-yearly or yearly instalments for 5, 10, 15, 20, 25 or 30 years after your death, instead of in one sum.

While in the calculation of the instalments a definite rate of interest is guaranteed, such payments in the case of participating policies will be increased by sharing in the interest which the Company earns in excess of this guaranteed rate.

Ask for a free copy of our new booklet "Safeguard Your Legacy." You'll find it interesting.

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ERECT MEMORIAL TO BRITAIN'S DEAD

Valuable Time Has Already Been Lost, Says Veteran Sculptor.

OPEN COMPETITION

Final Design Will Be Decided From Sketches From Various Competitors.

Paris, March 24.—Altho slightly indisposed and in bed, M. Rodin consented to give me his opinion on the subject of a great national memorial to Britain's dead, as proposed by Mr. Frank Brangwyn, the distinguished artist.

"I think," he said, "you've already lost time in getting to work. Why wait till after the war to honor those who have fallen on the field of honor? Some of them have been dead now for more than two years, and they are in danger of being forgotten. Why wait any longed?"

The idea of the erection of a noble temple to commemorate the underlying valor of Britain's sons aroused the veteran sculptor's enthusiasm, and, as I explained, "his friend Brangwyn's conception of the memorial, his eyes lit up with some of their youthful warmth and his artistic vision was peopled with some of the grand old buildings which perpetuate in stone and marble the deeds of the mighty dead.

The master is completely in agreement with Mr. Brangwyn that "if the memorial is to stand as a lasting and worthy record of the greatest event in history, it must be the greatest memorial art has ever created."

As to the form it should take, M. Rodin said that it was difficult to determine without reflection, but he approved the suggestion that the design for the memorial should be open to competition among artists, "of whom you have no scarcity, with a world-wide reputation."

Another point on which M. Rodin insisted was the necessity of leaving plenty of space round the memorial so that it should not be imprisoned by encroaching tenements, like so many fine monuments in London are. The idea of a beacon light shining from the roof at night did not evoke any enthusiasm in the venerable sculptor. "I imagine he considered it too American. But he applauded with both hands the condition that the successful artist should have complete freedom in carrying out the execution of his design. M. Rodin himself has suffered all his life from official interference, and he realized to the full the importance of giving the artist absolute control in the interpretation of his projects.

The mention of British artists recalled to M. Rodin his last visit to England, of which he has always been a fervent admirer. Returning to Paris by easy stages, he stopped at Calais to have a look at his fine group "the Burghers of Calais," and then he went on to Amiens, where he got out to visit the famous cathedral, one o fthe handsomest churches in France.

I told him that when I saw it recently it was protected from damage by the Huns by unsightly sandbags, "Les barbares!" exclaimed the indignant sculptor.

"I remember," he continued, "on my last visit some years ago, standing admiring it when it was bathed in glorious sunshine. I returned to look at it again, when the sun had gone down, and the noble edifice was deep in shadow. How long I stood there I cannot tell; but as I gazed at that magnificent structure it appeared to be endowed with life and sensation. It seemed to move. After dark I went again to the cathedral. It was closed, but I got the verger to light a taper and take me round. That was the finest sensation of all. My soul was uplifted in adoration of the art that had produced the great and wonderful nave, the divine statuary, and the lofty groined ceiling, whose shadowy elevation and grandeur I could only dimly perceive by the light of the flickering taper. I shall never forget that rapturous experience."

M. Rodin's last words as I left him were: "Don't lose time with the memorial. Tell your artist friends to get to work at once."

If you read The Toronto World you are well informed on all the news.

WILL REMAIN TRUE TO ALL ALLIANCES

New Russian, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Outlines Attitude.

FINLAND IS A FRIEND

By Change in Regime Sympathy of Neutrals Is Definitely Won.

London, March 24.—Foreign Minister Milukoff has outlined the attitude of the new Russian Government in foreign affairs to a number of Petrograd and Moscow Journalists. A Reuter's despatch from Petrograd quotes the foreign minister as saying.

"We shall remain faithful to all past alliances similar to that with our allies, which will be still further strengthened and become still more cordial and sincere. The change in the regime will disperse the distrust our allies had a right to feel toward the late government. It is Russia's duty to continue to struggle brilliantly both for her own liberty and that of all Europe.

"By the change in regime we definitely won the sympathy of neutrals, especially Sweden, while Finland, thanks to the restoration of her constitution, has become our sincere friend. Our allies came into touch with the new regime without an instants delay, understanding that the old regime was a serious hindrance to that organization of the Russian people, which is necessary for a final triumph.

"Today Russia is no longer a dead weight in the coalition of allies. She is a productive force. Henceforth all rumors of a separate peace must vanish once for all. It would be antinational for freed Russia to come to an understanding with reactionary Germany."

NEW COMMANDER NAMED

Petrograd, March 24, via London.—General Alexei E. Vert has been replaced by General Letchitzky as commander of the Russian army on the central front.

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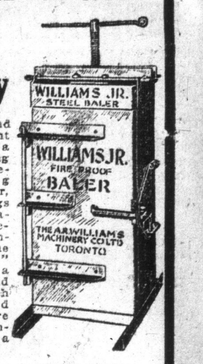

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