Dr. Schaffner and Mr. W. H. Bennett stated that their experience was that mail contracts were being let at starvation prices and Hon. Mr. Casgrain asked Mr. MacLean or any of his collegeness to present the contract of the

a price. If this had never been done how had the public interest suffered?

Mr. E. M. MacDenald stated that if the financial position of the country were as represented new rural mail routes had become a luxury and should not be established. The country was struggling to meet the necessities of the war with railway problems again looming up before it. The member for Picture had heard that the Caroline Necessities were the necessities of the war with railway problems again looming up before it. The member for Picture and the state of the state of

portation of Canadian goods across the ocean as a problem to be dealt with. He said that the estimates might well be revised in order that parliament might provide funds for meeting war expenditure, for solving the railway problem and for meeting the need for shipping on the Atlantic.

"Since the beginning of the war the government has exercised economy," said Sir Thomas White. The policy of the government had been to carry on works under contract, and works which were indispensably necessary and no others.

winder contract, and works which were indispensably necessary and no others. He indicated the manner in which expenditures had been reduced in each successive term since the outbreak of hostilities. The finance minister pointed out, moreover that the estimate for the year 1916-17 included some \$37,000,000 for interest charges. He indicated that the interest on the public debt had increased, largely by reason of the war, from \$18,000,000 in 1914 until in the fiscal year just begun it would be \$87,000,000. The expenditure for 1916-17, exclusive of war expenditure and charges on the public debt, would thus be only about \$125,000,-

Sir Thomas pointed out that the last estimates voted by the Laurier govern-ment had amounted to \$157,000,000. The

tures of the dominion on current account, on capital account and for railway subsidies amounted in the fiscal year 1918-14 to \$161,000,000; in 1914-15 to \$157,000,000, and in 1915-16 to \$141,000,000. There

\$20,000,000 in the last two years.

Sir Thomas White pointed out that from 1911 to the outbreak of the war there was a steady increase of exper der construction, and ordinary expenses had grown with the development of the country. At the same time the total trade of Canada had grown from \$700,000,000 in 1911 to \$1,200,000,000 last year.
He had acted upon the principle that
Canada should finance well in advance
and should as far as possible avoid short

pay a portion of the capital and war expay a portion of the capital and war expenditures. Sir Thomas said that, even at the risk of having the immigration department overmanned for a short time, it would be a mistake to disband a staff

which might soon be needed.

"The most important questions of this country for many years to come," he continued, "will be immigration, land settlement and increased agricultural production. Increased agricultural production is the key to the economic situation in Canada. It will solve the railway

The house adjourned shortly before

# The Semi-Merkly Telegraph

& The Rews

# British More Than Recoup Losses at St. Eloi; French on New Line Resist Desperate Attacks

### FRENCH MEET ATTACK OF FRESH DIVISIONS;

Craters Recaptured at St. Eloi, Where Canadians Are, and Connecting Trenches Occupied

Exposed to Full Fury of French Guns, Huns Lose Heavily South of Forges Brook—Russians Score Minor Successe on Lower Stripa While Advance in Caucasus is Extending to Diarbek.

Without pause the German Crown Prince, taking advantage of the evacution by the Germans, has thrown several divisions against the new French lin

court line, attacked the French positions south of the Forges brook. Here the had to face the full fury of the French guns, which cost them heavy los The French front along the strategic sector extending from Le Homme to Cumieres remained unmoved, and further attempts to assault were arrested by the French curtain of fire.

The French still hold their positions in the Caillette wood, which has been the scene of heavy fighting, and against which German attacks are being di-

The last remaining mine crater taken recently by the Germans from the British at St. Elot has been re-captured by King George's men, who also were able in their attack, to establish themselves in German trenches running southwest from the crater. The Canadians are in close touch with the British right in this section and have been participating in the lighting, but to what extents RUSSIAN AND ITALIAN GAINS.

From the Dvina river to the Lower Strips there has been sporadic fighting between the Russians and Germans. Considerable activity by the airmen of both sides also has been shown. Near Komora, in the Pripet marsh region, a German attack, launched by means of boats, broke down under the Russian fire, while on the Lower Stripa the Russians captured a German trench and held it against counter-attacks, inflicting heavy casualties on the Germans.

In Asiatic Turkey the Russians have penetrated to the region of Diarbeks, Armenia, while in the district of Bitlis several Turkish attacks have been repulsed. South of Lake Urumiah region the invaders apparently are coming with the Turkish main forces, the latest official report announcing that engagements fought with large numbers of Kurds the Kurds were sur regular Turkish infantry.

In Mesopotamia, the British, in their attempts to relieve their compatriots besieged at Kut-El-Amara, attempted to break the Turkish lines, but failed, according to a British official communication. The floods are still badly hampering the movements of the British. The Italians have penetrated advanced Austrian trenches on the Tonale road near Sperone, and have set on fire with their guns the town of Coldonazzo, in the Sugana Valley, Vienna reports. Otherwise on the Austro-Italian front there have been only bombardments.

British Advance at St. Eloi.

London, April 10-The British offic

imunication, issued tonight, says:

"Last night at St. Eloi our troops attacked and captured the mine crater remaining in German hands, and by a further attack succeeded in establishing themselves in German trenches running southwest from the above crater.

"Today there has been artillery activity about La Boisselle, Angres, Vierstraat, St. Eloi and Ypres. There was some mining activity about La Boisselle, Rockincourt and Givenchy."

Russian Victory on Lower Stripa.

French Get Three Fokkers.

erable artillery activity, especially in the direction of Dixmude and to the south." Paris, April 10, 10.40 p. m.-The bat tle around Verdun is proceeding with unabated fury. To the west of the Meuse a bombardment of increasing intensity is reported in the French official communication issued tonight. Fierce German attacks were delivered against the French front south of the Forges brook, but though the Germans suffered very serious losses the French line between Le Mort Homme and Cumieres remained unbroken.

Tonight's statement follows: "In the region of Roye a strong enemy econnaissance was dispersed by our reconnaissance was dispersed by our rifle fire before it had reached our wire enlangiements north of Andechy.

"In the Argonne our artillary taused serious damage to the German organizations north of La Harazee. We cannonaded energetically that part of the

nonaded energetically that part of the Avocourt wood occupied by the enemy.
"Wrst of the Meuse the bombardment

SWEDEPING MAJORITY BRITISH COME BACK Gets More Votes and a Bigger Majority Than When It Was First Adopted

-Fisher, McLellan, Sharp and Sugrue Survive the Primaries-Commissioner Potts' Defeat a Surprise to Many-The Line-up for Finals.

THE VOTE BY WARDS

Sagles	Bro	Sydn	Da	8	Kin	Wells	E	VIc	mq 4	18	Lorne	Stanley	1
Fisher	86	188	817	408	228	806	281	256	242	170	248	86	2,8
McLellan	72	166	180	258	179	805	888	184	287	298	802	62	2,6
Potts	85	109	100	154	81	117	129	124	141	184	289	87	1,0
Sharp	100	88	289	854	179	244	287	260	178	188	168	8	2,8
Sugrae 78	60	119	87	81	117	212	256	86	225	217	166	20.	1,7
For Commission	122	221	825	445	809	487	454	808	847	868	469	86	4,0
For Ward System	91	90	148	215	102	184	180	157	196	150	181	18	1.8

Monday, April 24

## COMMISSION SUSTAINED ASQUITH'S CRUSHING GERMAN CHANCELLOR

British Premier Tells What He Means by "Destruction of Military Domination of Prussia"

War Will Make Possible "Settlement of International Problems by Free Negotiations on Equal Terms"-"We Are Not Defeated and We Are Not Going to be Defeated."

London, April 10, 10.35 p. m.—On the occasion of a government reception to visiting French senators and deputies at Lancaster House tonight, Premier Asquith took the opportunity to reply to the speech recently delivered in the Reichstag by the imperial German chancellor, Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg. Those present included Earl Kitchener, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Sir Edward Grey, J. Austen Chamberlain, Sir Walter Runciman, Lewis Harcourt, Viscount-Bryce, A. J. Balfour and Lord Robert Geell.

The premies, in proposing the toast, Our Guests, referred to Von Bethmann-Hollweg's claim to readiness on the part of Germany to negotiate peace, and

ous adversary, BUT WE ARE NOT DEFEATED; WE ARE NOT GOING TO BE DEFEATED."

The party of French senators

### OF HUMAN DEAD FACE FIERY FRENCH SHELLS Definitely and Finally by Ger-

Enemy in Attack on Caillette Wood Near Verdun Carry Forward Defences

French Charged With Cold Steel and Routed Defenders-On Another Part of Line French Cut Off German Retreat by Flame Throwing Apparatus-Many Lost Seeking Safety

(Special Cable to The Telegraph.)

Paris, April 10—Military authorities who thought that scenes already witnessed on the western front had reached the most bloody phases ever chronicled in the history of warfare, stood aghast at the sight of blood-curdling incidents at the battle for Caillette Wood, near Verdun, according to reports re-

clidents at the battle for Caillette Wood, near Verdun, according to reports received here today.

The Germans had learned from their former experiences before Verdun that it was impossible for flesh and blood to withstand the terrific pounding of the French artillery and the accompanying rain of metal from rifle and machine guns during a charge. Hence it was that they adopted a scheme, conceived by a maddening impulse for victory, by which to offset in a measure the French artillery bombardment. Petrograd, via London, April 10—The following official communication was issued today:

"Western (Russian) front: There was an artillery duel and an infantry engagement on the Dvina front. In several sectors the Germans attempted to improve the condition of their trenches by pumping out the water, but everywhere our fire forced them to discontinue the work.

After twelve hours of

Although Macbeth's Wood of Dunedin moved and overthrew him this was the first time in either fact or fiction that fortifications and barricades were bodily carried forward to defend the attacking masses.

And comparing the contract of the contract of