PROHIBITION MEASURE SHELVED AT OTTAWA

R. B. Bennett's Amendment Was Carried by Majority of Nineteen.

PARTY LINES BROKEN

Four Liberals for and Six Conservatives Against the Amendment.

(Continued From Page 1.)

ance that it should be brought to the attention of the house and the country. The technical education commishad filed a comprehensive report with the minister of labor more than two years ago, but nothing had been ne towards carrying its recommendations into effect. Mr. Lemieux spoke at length of the

progressed or stood still in the matter of education. There were great natural resources in Canada, but they could only be conserved and developed by properly educating the people. Techni the growing youth of the country, but for the farmer and the artisan as well. declaring in favor of the Doherty bill. "The new empire builders," he said. would accomplish nothing by trade conferences, tariffs, or diplomatic arrangements if they neglected to vince to be dealt with in any way conferences. rangements if they neglected to train and educate the people. It was proper education and not tariffs, or diplomacy that gave Germany her great industrial supremacy."
Mr. Lemieux said in conclusion that he wanted to see Canada prepared for the big industrial era that would come

Crothers' Explanation. Hon. T. W. Crothers, minister of la-bor, said the recommendations of the commission on technical education were elaborate, but eminently imprac ticable and unsatisfactory. They had given advice which was neither requested, invited, nor authorized. He recalled that the commission had only an appointed after correspondence with the provincial governments. Its purpose was to collect information for the benefit of the provinces, for education was primarily a provincial mat-

The commission, Mr. Crothers said had been appointed in 1910, but had not reported until early in 1914. The war broke out a short time afterwards, and this no doubt explained the apathy of the provinces. He referred to the correspondence with the provincial authorities in connection with the re-

Provinces Tardy. report to Sir James Whitney in March, 1914, and was notified that it had been turned over to Hon. J. J. Foy, acting premier. He wrote to Mr. in May, 1914, asking for his views. and as yet had received no reply. He also sent a copy of the report on Hon. Regina saving that Mr. Scott was in the southern states, and no further word came from Saskatchewan. He also sent a report to Premier Sifton and received word that that gentleman gone to England, and no word since then has come from Alberta. Sin Lomer Gouin, premier of Quebec, ac-knowledging the report, said he would have great pleasure in reading it, but nothing more had been heard from Quebec. One provincial premier who happened to be in Canada wrote a long letter, but the minister said it was evident that he had never read the report. War Comes First.

Mr. Crothers said that personally he was a firm believer in technical education, and that the government, was in clined to aid the provinces in that rerecommendations of the commission To successfully end the war was now our supreme duty. The provinces evidently did not approve of the recommendations of the commission. What course the provinces would take remained to be seen. When they decided upon a policy they could count upon the friendly co-operation of the Dominion Government, (applause).

Verville Not Satisfied. Mr. Verville, the Liberal-Labor member for Maisonneuve, said the government did not need to carry out all the recommendations of the commission or spend the large amount of money that would be required to carry them out. He was more concerned in having the government adopt the principle than in having a certain amount of money voted. The subject of technical education wasthe one subject upon which employers and employes thought alike. He believed that even a small amount of money apportioned among the provinces on the basis of population would be of great benefit. The federal grant could be used in Montreal and other places to furnish tuition and text-books free to the children of the poor people.

Mr. Burnham (West Peterboro) said no one in the house was opposed to technical education, altho they might not favor the Lemieux resoluti ought Mr. Lemieux should withdraw his resolution for the present and per-ment the subject to be further discussed on a future occas Ontario's Apathy Surprising.

Mr. Glass (Middlesex) said he had al-ready spoken in favor of technical education, but that as a supporter of the government, he would feel constrained to vote against the Lemieux resolution. He could not agree with Mr. Verville that a liberal grant should be apportioned among the provinces per capita basis. It was idle to grant money to a province which show-ed no interest in the subject of technical education. For himself, he was surprised at the apparent apathy of the Intario Government. Ontario had done great deal for technical education and had greatly benefited by it. There that Germany owed her wonderful nmercial and industrial success to technical education.

The debate was continued by Messrs. Kyte (Richmond) and Nesbitt (North

Hon. R. Rogers said in view of the difference in opinion among the provnces no immediate action could be taken by the government, but as soon s they took action the Dominion Govrament would heartily co-operate. He stream. therefore asked Mr. Lemieux not to Bennett's Judicial Attitude.

R. B. Bennett (Calgary) then ad-

calling for nation-wide prohibition. He reviewed at length the great progress of temperance reform in Canada, due in great part to the change of view of business men on the subject of drinking; to the good work of the churches and temperance societies and to the educational propagatory carried on in the subject of drinking; to the good work of the churches and temperance societies and to the educational propagatory carried on in the subject of the churches are the deleasing influence to the churches are the control of the churches are the control of the churches are the control of the churches are the churches educational propaganda carried on in public schools. Advocates of prohibipublic schools. Advocates of prohibi-tion were no longer looked upon as cranks and fanatics. Mr. Bennett said no man had any personal liberty of which he could not be deprived by the will of the majority, and if the majority of the people believed that intoxicating liquors should be done away with, every citizen must submit.

Question for Provinces. Nevertheless he was not prepared to support nation-wide prohibition. He thought it would be absurd and tyrannical for nine-tenths of the people of Canada to tell the remaining onetenth living on the Island of Montreal what they must eat or drink. It would be impracticable and tyrannical for the people of Saskatchewan and Alberta to coerce the people of British Columbia. Each province must decide for itself what should be its public policy

in regard to the liquor evil.

Mr. Bennett admitted that the provincial law could not prohibit manufacture for export, but personally he could see no reason why we should labor to make the people of Argentina or the United States virtuous. If they wanted great importance of manual training and technical education. Nations, he said, advanced or declined just as they them. He believed that prohibition could only be enforced over an erea of reasonable extent and provincial, federal prohibition should be aimed at.

Amendment Offered. education should not only be for He therefore offered as a substitute for the Stevens resolution, an amendment The resolution requested the passage vince to be dealt with in any way contrary to the law of that province. Hon. Charles Marcil: "Do you mean to say that if the Doherty bill passes a man in Ontario cannot import

liquor from the province of Quebec for

his own use?" after the war. It would come, he thought, in 1917, for he was not a do so if the Province of Ontario makes doubting Thomas like the minister of it an offence for him to have intoxicating liquor in his possession. Mr. Marcil: "But there is no pro vincial legislation in Canada forbid-

ding a citizen to have liquor in his possession for his own consumption."

Mr. Bennett: "That may be true but that is not the fault of the Doherty bill. If the Province of Ontario, or any other province, wants to keep liquor out this government will see that it is kept out.

Mr. Davidson (Annapolis) seconded the Bennett amendment in a strong temperance speech. He pointed out that Nova Scotia was about 10 go dry, thanks to the untiring efforts of the Conservative party of that province. Spread of Prohibition.

Mr. Martin (Regina) criticized the Bennett amendment as a mere sub-terfuge or evasion. Why did not the government boldly grapple with the question of prohibition? The argument was made that British Columbia had not yet gone dry, but everyone knew that it was only a matter of a few months until that province would have prohibition. At any rate it was not customary to amend the criminal le province from its operation. Mr. Bennett had said that to enforce a prohibitory law you must have an enlightened public opinion behind it. Would anyone dispute that the enlightened public opinion of Canada today demanded nation-wide prohibi-tion? Saskatchewan had been critition? cized for selling liquor to the amount of one million dollars thru her dispen-saries within the last six months, but

have taken in ten millio

In conclusion Mr. Martin said the strongest argument for nation-wide prohibition was the debasing influence of the liquor interest upon the politics of the country. Organized liquor had made two attempts to buy up the Sas-katchewan Legislature. Neither poli-tical party could threw stones at the other, for both parties in the past had been tangled up with the liquor inter-

Marcil's Appeal. Mr. Stevens (Vancouver) and Mr Hughes (Kings, P.E.I.), while admit-ting that the Doherty bill was a ster in the right direction, preferred nation-wide prohibition. Hon. Charles Marcil appealed to the Conservatives not to divide the house on party lines. The two political parties in Ontario had just united to bring about prohibition as a war measure. With the tremendous responsibilities of the war upon us should not hesitate to suppress the liquor traffic, which represented an such as that witnessed by hundreds of annual waste of \$125,000,000. No one citizens who lined the bridges at Gercould dispute but that Germany would like to see us retain the liquor traffic. Should not all who favored the allies the waters held back by an ice jam. desire its abolition?

Not War Measure. Dr. Edwards (Frontenac) thought it was absurd to talk about prohibiwas a good thing in war time it was a good thing in peace. He doubted if Mr. Marcil's judgment was very valuable as to public opinion in Canada. In 1911 that gentleman and other Liberals thought public opinion favored reciprocity, but they woke up on the morning after the election in the cold shades of opposition. (Laugh-

Mr. Turriff (Assiniboia) favored prohibition as a war measure, and thought that Canada should not lag behind Russia. Upon division the Bennett amendment was carried. Yeas 67, nays 46.

SCORE'S TALK ON CLOTHES

The One Button Sack-The popular material is a pinhead dot in black or gray cheviot; the length is, of course, on the short side, and the shape of the back is ultra-medium. The shoulders are fair width, the front is evenly cut away with a square effect at the bottom; the edges are finished plain, the seams correspond to the edges; the roll falls about to the waist; the gorge has a fair slant; the collar is of medium width and shapely to the lapels. The pockets are patched with a button through the centre, and the sleeves are finished with a two-button vent. The Vest is of the same material as he coat, has five buttons and a collar with long points at the bottom

The Trousers are of the same material as the coat and of average width at the knee and also at the bottom, with turn-ups. We have in stock a most gorgeous

supply at prices ranging from \$25 to \$30. R. Score & Son, Limited, tailors and haberdashers, 77 King street west,

SWISS ATTACHE VICTIM.

BOULOGNE, March 27.—Among the passengers of the Sussex in Boulogne is Guger Herman, diplomatic messenger of the Swiss Legation in London.

Temperance—Prohibition

The sale of liquors as exemplified at Hotel Teck is conducive to temperance. The importation and constant conthe Saskatchewan Government had sumption in the home certainly is neibeen the first one in western Canada ther temperate nor prohibitive in effect.

* WAR SUMMARY *

THE DAY'S EVENTS REVIEWED

(Continued from Page 1).

upon at this time to appropriate three a day and a night, and then launched their attacks. Thus they made their infantry in part do the work of their artillery, and they paid a fearful penalty for their short period of preparation, for altho they fired a great number of shells while they were at it, they certainly did not fire as many shells as the French did in the many days' bombardment that preceded the battle of Champagne. The Germans have come to their senses, and they are now evidently trying to make careful artillery preparation against the really strong French positions. But there is still this difference between that day of the French advance in the Champagne and this day of the German flasco to the north of Verdun. The Germans, at the time the battle of Champagne was fought, had still their heavy battering ram on the eastern front, and could not so well reinforce their gun power in the west, altho they did it to a considerable degree, as the French have presumably reinforced their gun power at Verdun. Thus the Germans are getting back shell for shell, and the result, if they come on again, will probably be a draw as to position and another defeat as to strategy.

War chiefs, representing the greatest aggregation of naval and military power yet seen working in unison towards a common object, the downfall of Prussian mailed-fist domination, are sitting round their high council table in Paris deliberating on their united plans for the waging of the campaign which is ultimately to flow into the enemy's territory. As surprise is one of the greatest of military assets, little will be made known of what passes between the allied leaders. By this time naval and financial pressure has borne hard on Germany, military attrition has cost her over a million dead. The allies have only been awaiting the hour when their land forces shall reach their maximum strength and efficiency, and when their stores of munitions, and especially of high explosives, shall have reached a limit beyond former standards of measurement. When that hour strikes, be it tomorrow or a year from tomorrow, the real dogs of war will be let loose and not the rat terriers of war that the Germans have been airing in the east and the west in the past twenty months.

Whether the war will be decided in the east or the west is still a secret. The Germans are fearing that the allies will attack them on both fronts simultaneously, so that they will be unable to throw their maximum reserve troops available against one of the fronts lest disaster should be dealt out to them on the other. They would do almost anything to upset the Briand cabinet in France, and this, it is said, was one of the things they hoped to do by winning a success at Verdun. Such a fall as the fall of Briand might well have altered the military policy of the allies.

"Along the remainder of the front hostilities are developing," says the Russian official communique of yesterday, in giving a resume of salient events, thereby indicating that the engagement which has been started in the north will soon become general, but whether it will be extended to Galicia or not will not be known for a few days. The chief success won by the Russians was the capture of two lines of German trenches near Postavy after desperate fighting, which has lasted two or three days. On the sector between Lakes Narocz and Vichnevskoie the Russians say that the Germans are putting up an obstinate resistance. The Germans have sent a great many aeroplanes on observation trips over the Russian lines. was no setting away from the fact Berlin, in its official communique of yesterday, which refers to events a day or two later than the Russian, says that the Russians have brought up fresh troops in large numbers and are desperately renewing the engagement. These will be the reserves which will be thrown into the fight after the German reserves have been exhausted.

> The Russians are steadily progressing along the Black Sea coast to Erzerum, and have gained a fresh success in this advance by driving the Turks from the River Baltatchi-Darassi, which falls into the sea near the Village of Baltatchi. They have also crossed to the western bank of this

Submarines are now being employed by the Russians in the Black Sea, for yesterday's official communique from Petrograd speaks of one sinkdressed the house upon the resolution ing a steamer which was towing some loaded coal barges towards the shore under the protection of the Zunguldab batteries.

NO DAMAGE REPORTED

Water Rose Eight Feet in Remarkably Short Time While Hundreds Watched.

SOME TRAINS DELAYED

Tracks of C. N. R. and C. P. R. Completely Submerged for Considerable Distace.

It is estimated that the River Don rose 8 feet between 3 and 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Not since 1888 has there been a flood in the valley the waters held back by an ice jam. Old-timers have been predicting such a state of affairs, and their warnings have come true. The recent heavy snewfalls, the coming of spring, and the heavy rain of yesterday have to-

gether caused the flood, but as yet no particular damage has been reported. From bank to bank, the valley was covered with the swirling waters, and the Canadian Northern tracks for some distance between the Rosedale station and Queen street bridge were under from 3 to 4 feet of ice and water, immense cakes of ice being brought down by the current, which was very rapid.

The C.N.R. Winnipeg train, due at 6 o'clock, was held up at Rosedale station while a snow plow was run up and down the track clearing it of the accumulation of ice and debris. Later the Winnipeg C.N.R. train leaving the city at 11 o'clock, and the Ottawa train at 10.45 went cut at 10.45, went out on time. The C.P.R. tracks thru the valley are more elevated, and little difficulty was experienced in getting the incoming trains thru without any delay, tho they, too, kept their snow plow running during

the high point of the flood.

At the Don Valley Brick Works, the water was the highest in the history of the company, the plant being at one time during the afternoon surrounded by the rushing waters, but no serious damaged was occasioned.

Never Saw It So High.

"I have never seen the Don River so high around our works," said George Davies. "At 6 o'clock the bottom of the C. N. R. bridge was just even with the level of the flood. I would not say definitely, but I should think the river rose fully eight feet over the normal of the last few days. None of our works appear to have suffered any and the flood seems to be subsiding now."
"The flood reached its highest point about 3 o'clock, and after that it began to recede as rapidly as it rose," Arthur Hills, superintendent of the city division of the C.N.R. "It was city division of the C.N.R. "It was one of the biggest floods I have ever seen in the Don Valley, but beyond the fact that our Winnipeg train, due in racks, it is inconvenience rather than loss that we have to complain about The trouble seemed to be at the southern end of the river, the ice jam at the Queen street bridge damming the Practically all our tracks along the river were under water for a shor time and it was necessary to equip the trainmen with rubber boots reaching to their knees before they could open

"As serving to show the depth of flood the temporary railway track that we put down to accom-Quinlan & Robertson, the contractors on the Bloor street viaduct in the unloading of coal, was under water to such a depth that some flat cars that we ran down there to steady up the bridge and roadbed were, shortly be-fore my arrival, covered over with water. It was the biggest flood I have ever seen in the Don Valley, and I am told nothing like it has been seen since the spring of 1888"

since the spring of 1888." Viaduct Work Safe.

Little or no loss was occasioned around the Bloor street viaduct, the fact that practically all the low-down concrete work was finished in the fall accounting for this. The erection of the steel work will not be delayed once the land dries up. Practically all work has been held up for some time, waiting for the ice and water to clear

Up thru the county reports all agree that while the flood was heavy it was not extraordinarily so. At Newmarket Henry Cane, mayor, stated that the water on the west branch of the Holland River, on which large factories are located, was very high, but that no danger was apprehended. The ice had not yet broken up. Alex Bruce of Gormley, in the upper part of Mark-ham, said they had no special cause for anxiety for their mills, as the ice was holding the dams and bridges Ward Milne of Milne's Mills, in

Markham Village, stated to The World that there was a big flood on, but they had no apprehension of their cement dams going out.

Upper Don High. On the upper reaches of the Don.

the water rose very rapidly, and Mrs. Skillhorn, wife of County Constable Skillhorn, who lives just opposite Thorncliffe Farm, at the junction of the two rivers, said last night: "It was just about noon when my husband noticed the first sign of the approaching flood, and it was not very ong before it was level to the banks waters rose rapidly for a while and then seemed to stop, and when it started again it went up very fast. The Davies dam near the forks went out first with a rush, and ours went out about half an hour after. There were some blocks of ice left on the road when the waters went down, but rothing to interfere with travel."

Humber Not Started.

The ice in the Etobicoke River went ut during the afternoon, but while a heavy current was running on the Humber River, there was no sign of the ice moving out. County Constable George Simpson said that the Humber was usually about 24 hours behind the Don River in flood time.

to withdraw his motion. The latter Howard Rupert, secretary to the did so, saying that he understood from mmissioner of works, said last night, the premier that the time would come We have scores of complaints regarding the flooding of cellars, and as far as possible we have attended to them. Our men get about as quickly as possible clearing out cellars, but I do not think there is any widespread dam-

Engineer George Powell said: "We had a complaint about the blocking of the Don River at Queen street thru ice, and we at once sent our men down there, but the jam had been broken before their arrival. It it difficult to do anything yet as the river is only clear of ice as far south as Eastern avenue, and the bay, unless it has cleared tonight, is as solid as ever."

NO COMPENSATION FOR THE LIQUOR INTERESTS

At Request of Premier, Mark Irish Withdrew Motion Asking for Commissin.

DIDN'T LIKE PRINCIPLE

Plea of Member for Northeast Toronto Failed to Impress the Government.

(Continued From Page 1.)

nembers of the house excepting Mr.

Irish, the premier, and Mr. Rowell.

Believed Action Unwise. After reading his resolution to the ouse, Mr. Irish said: "I believe that the introduction of the liquor question into the arena of party politics was unwise, and that history will record that the hon, the leader of the opposition, who cast it where it is with such force and persistence, making of it his own ewe lamb, was ill-advised, having regard to the public welfare. I am not imputing insincerity of purpose to my hon. friend. If he believes what he has done is in the interests of the public, then as a servant of the public he can have no qualms of conscience. If, on the other hand, his efforts have been bent on the advancement of his and his fellow-citizen afterwards, he will reap his own reward. In any cvent the question can only be answered by the member for North Oxford himself, and can hardly be answered by the member for North Oxford himself, and can hardly be answered by the member for North Oxford himself, and can hardly be answered by the member for North Oxford himself, and can hardly be answered by the member for North Oxford himself, and can hardly be answered by the member for North Oxford himself, and can hardly be answered by the member for North Oxford himself, and can hardly be answered by the member for North Oxford himself, and can hardly be answered by the member for North Oxford himself, and can hardly be answered by the member for North Oxford himself, and can hardly be answered by the member for North Oxford himself, and can hardly be answered by the member for North Oxford himself, and can hardly be answered by the member for North Oxford himself, and can hardly be answered by the member for North Oxford himself, and can hardly be answered by the member for North Oxford himself, and can hardly be answered by the member for North Oxford himself, and can hardly be answered by the member for North Oxford himself, and can hardly be answered by the member for North Oxford himself, and can hardly be answered by the member for North Oxford himself, and can hardly be answered by the member for North Oxford himself, and can hardly be answered by the member for North Oxford himself, and the north Oxford hi swered to the complete satisfaction of anybody but himself.

'Be that answer what it may," continued Mr. Irish, "I firmly believe-and I say it without fear of successful

contradiction—that had the hon, menu-bers on the left hand not thrown the temperance question into the midsteof party strife, we should have accomplished larger and greater reforms years ago; perhaps not along the lines it may follow today, but just as salutary in their effects."

Not Unfairly Treated Mr. Irish held that compensation would result in the permanency of prohibition, because those who were now being put out of business could not claim that they had been unfairly treated and seek to again set up in the liquor trade. The province had actually participated in the receipts derived from the sale of liquor and now we were going to cut that sale off. He drew an analogy between this circumstance and the keeper of a gambling joint, who took a "rake off," but no risk, and then stacked the cards and threw the players into the street, many of

them actually ruined. It had been said that those engaged in the liquor business were racals, said Mr. Irish, but had not rogues been found even in the Church of Christ itself? There was no reason why whiskey selling should bear a heavenly hall-mark of immunity when this was the city at 6 o'clock, was held up at the case. Would it not be better that Posedale Station while we cleared the 20 rascals should be treated as honest than that one honest man should be treated as a rascal?

His Political Funeral. Mr. Irish said he had been told that if he dared get up and advocate compensation for the hotel people he would be berated as the mouthpiece of the liquor interests, and that he would be holding the funeral services over his own political life. He referred to the British principle of compensation, telling how Britain had get agide \$100. 000,000 to buy the freedom of the slaves she wanted released.

People said that he was as a voice crying in the wilderness, but he thanked God that he could raise that voice in a plea for fair dealing and British justice. Mr. Irish took his seat, but was not applauded. Premier Hearst complimented Mi

case. At the outset he stated that even if the principle of compensation could be admitted it must be agreed that this was not the time to settle it because such a task, just now, was impossible. The length of time prohibiion was to remain in force was indefinite. From the time of the passing of the act it might be three years before the vote of the people was taken When that occasion came, hotels might be re-established at the will of the people, or wiped out for all time by the will of the people. Until such time as the decision of the people was received the question of compensation must remain in abeyance, said the pre mier, but he was not willing to admithat the principle of compensation was right. At present 1.170,000 people in the province lived in "dry" territor and 1,410,000 in "wet." That was practiced tically half in each territory, and for any commission of men to attempt to report on compensation would be impossible

the same as in the hotel business. The war might cease and these men would be left with plants on their hands. The same with hotels. The government regretted that the passing of an act for the welfare of the people demanded that some would have to stand a financial loss, but we should not forget that there were those who were giving up their businesses. legs and lives, to fight for us. The good of the community must be supreme, despite the loss which would result to the hotelmen.
The Hon. Mr. Hearst held that men t present in the hotel business could be compensated without considerttion being given to those wha had been thru the action of the government of boards in canceling their licenses. That was one of the great obstacles to compensation. Since the Conservative government had come into power te been cut in two, and if the principle o compensation were admitted, then the men who had been cut off in licens reduction had a right to consideration. He did not, however feel that the principle could be agreed to and must ask the hon 'me ber for Northeast Toronto (Mr. Irish)

there was a great element of chance

for full consideration of the question. Opposition Leader. N. W. Rowell mentioned Mr. Irish's emarks regarding himself and opined that if Mr. Irish "was satisfied that they were in good taste" he had no ment to offer. Mr. Rowell regretted that those in the liquor business must sustain a financial loss, but all who had gone into it in the last few years knew of its precarious condition. The branch of the hotel business separate from the bar would go on and should be the more important anyway.

The hotelkeeper would now find himself entitled to the social status he

HAMILTON & NEWS &

The Hamilton Office of The Toronto World is now located at 40 South

REQUEST PUBLICITY FOR CONSCRIPTION MEMORIAL

Many Cities Want to Co-Operate With Hamilton Recruiting League.

ENLISTMENTS ARE GOOD

Aggressive Campaign Was Started Yesterday by Hundred and Twentieth.

HAMILTON, Tuesday, March 28. -At a meeting of the publicity committee of the Recruiting League last night, it was decided to ask the executive to formulate plans by which the memorial of the league, which asks for modified form of conscription, will be given publicity, so that when it is finally presented to the government the deputation that accompanies it will be a representative one from the entire Dominion of Canada. Already numerous letters and telegrams have been received here from other cities, supporting the movement, and asking to be allowed to co-operate with the local league when the memorial is pre-

sented. The committee will also ask the executive to enquire into many cases where it is alleged that youths under 18 years of age have been signed up with some of the local units. Enlistments Good.
The returns at the depot were very

gratifying last night, and 20 applicants out of a total of 40 applying for enlistment, signed up with the 120th Battalion. The 173rd Regiment passed 13 men, and 15 were accepted for the Tigers. Rev. A. H. MacGillivray, pastor of St. John's Presbyterian Church, will be chaplain of the 173rd, He will be given the rank of captain, and will be attached as soon as the appointment is confirmed.

The first muster parade of the 205th Battalion was held yesterday, when officers and men paraded under Major T. W. Anderson. Interesting lectures on the work of the battalion were given, after which a route march was

the Arena tonight, a feature of which will be the attendance of Fred Robson, the champion skater, who will en-

deavor to lower some of his records.

Aggressive Campaign.

The 120th City of Hamilton Battalion commenced a very aggressive recruiting campaign here yesterday in an effort to recruit approximately 200 men, to bring the battalion up to strength. Fifteen officers, 24 non-com officers and 300 the streets canvagged the warehouses and interviewed the employes of various factories as a part of their propo

ganda to hustle in recruits.

The latest call for recruits is now be-Rifles, quartered at Hamilton barracks. regiment in Canada, has recently had drafts made upon it, and as a conse uence. 200 men are required immedi-Recruiting for the past weel was fair . 171 applicants being accept. ed out of a total of 303. The for the past month has been 159 at-

Irish on the way he had presented his FOUR NEWFOUNDLANDERS LOST WITH ALCANTARA

Naval Reservists Gave Up Lives in Fight With Raider Greif.

ST. JOHN'S, Nfld., March 27.—Word was received by the government tonight that four Newfoundland naval reservists, bers of the crew of the British aux members of the crew of the British auxiliary warship Alcantara, were killed in the recent fight between that vessel and the German raider Greif in the North Sea. The men were John C. Tucker, Alfred Andrews, Nathaniel Mugford and William Dawe, al lof Port de Grave, Conception Pay

KAISER'S FOURTH SON TO GOVERN BELGIUM

and 1,410,000 in "wet." That was practically half in each territory, and for any commission of men to attempt to report on compensation would be impossible.

Element of Chance.

The munition business was pointed out by the premier as one wherein there was a great element of chance.

LONDON, March 28, 1.10 a.m.—Prince August William, fourth son of Emperor William, will arrive in Brussels shortly, says a despatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Amsterdam. He has received instructions to assist Gen. Von Bissing, the governor-general of Belgium, and it is believed that he will uitimate by succeed Von Bissing.

could not get while conducting a saloon business. Mr. Rowell said he concurred in all that the premier had said retion.

The Hon, I. B. Lucas succeeded in having his amendment to the Fire Marshal's Act pass its second reading without opposition. When the act re specting the juvenile court was read for a second time, however, the figures concerning the amount a judge can spend on such a court, were Under the bill as it was the judge of the business and had suffered loss the Toronto Juvenile Court could have spent \$25,000. This was reduced to \$20,000 by the attorney general, and at Mr. Rowell's suggestion he reduced the amounts for smaller cities and towns from \$15,000 to \$12,000, from \$10,000 to \$9,000 and from \$5,000 to \$4,000. A bill permitting the government to take out bonds for all division court clerks was also passed in committee, and the amendment to the Steam Boilers Act

AT MAUGOURT

Attack Attempted on Front Between Somme and Oise Completely Fails.

FIRING ABOVE VERDUN

Bombardment Pro-Heavy ceeds on Both Sides of Meuse.

Special Cable to The Toronto World. LONDON, March 27.—The only in fantry action in nearly a week was opened by the Germans on the front be tween the Somme and the Avre today when they attempted a sudden attack on the first line trenches of the French in the neighborhood of Maucourt and ceded by an intense artillery bombard-

ment. The aection of the French front of Bethincourt-Le Mort Homme-Cumieres, west of the Meuse, and the region of Vaux and Douaumont were centres of a violent bombardment today. Some gusts of artillery fire were also reported from the Woevre. No infantry action was fought on this part of the

In the Argonne the Frenc's continued Cheppy wood being particularly in the storm centre. French long range guns caught German troops in the open as Exermont Chatel and shelled them. These guns also exploded a munitions depot. The station and German establishments at Heudicourt, northeast St. Mihiel, were bombarded by the French at long range, demolishing a number of cars and setting the build-

ing on fire.

The artillery action was violent during the night on the eastern bank of the Meuse, while on the western bank the proceedings were relatively calm.

Much mine fighting at La Fille Morte in the Argonne, resulted to the ad vantage of the French. Some engagesector of Courtes Chaussees. A fairly spirited bombardment was reporte from the Woevre district.

CANADIAN CASUALTIES

First Battalion.
Died of wounds—Frank J. Congland.

Wounded—Herbert Spurr, England.
Second Battallon.
Slightly wounded—Ira A. Sco

Savage's Mills, Que.
Seventh Battalion.
Wounded—John W. Harris, Isney, Ala.;
James F. Hazen, Hope River, P.E.I. Tenth Battalion.
Wounded—Corp. Fred R. Massey, Oxbow, Sask.
Thirteenth Battaton,

Thirteenth Batta on.
Dangerously wounded Wm. A.
Nickerson, Shelburne, N.S.
Fifteenth Battalion.
Wounded—H. Barsto, Haliburton,

E. I.

Killed in action April 30—Arr

Jucksch, Meaford, Ont.

Eighteenth Battallon.

Wounded—Sergt. Grover S. Crosbie, O Twenty-Second Battalion.
Severely wounded—Joseph H. Gagnor

Montreal. Died of wounds-Georges Keraval Montreal.

Twenty-Seventh Battalion.

Slightly wounded—Wm. G. Light, Ottawa, Ont. Twenty-Eighth Battalion.
Killed in action—Lance-Corp. George
Turner, Davis, Sask.

Forty-Second Battallon. Slightly wounded—James W. Bathurst Forty-Third Battalion.
Seriously wounded—Malcolm Macleod, cotland.
Accidentally wounded—Isaac McIntyre,

Scotland.

Fifty-Second Battalion.

Slightly wounded — Herbert

Cantuar, Sask.

Royal Canadian Regiment. Lines. Killed—Joseph Molloy.

First Ploneer Battallon.

Wounded—Forman Jacquard, Comeaua

Second Pioneer Battalion. Second Pioneer Battalion.
Slightly wounded—Sylvain J. Gaudet.
Memramcook West, N.B.; James Oliver,
Stellarton, N.S.
Third Pioneer Battalion.
Wounded—Renat Pariseau, Hull, Que.
First Machine Gun Co.
Wounded—Robert Clarkson, Fort William Ont.

KAISER IS SENDING SWORD TO SULTAN

Prince Eitel Frederick Going to Constantinople to Make Presentation.

LONDON, March 28, 1.02 a.m.—A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Co. from Amsterdam says Emperor William is sending to Prince Eltel Frederick to Constantinople to present a sword of bonor to the sultan in commemoration of the bravery of the Turkish army.

"The prince is expected to arrive at bonor to the sultan in commemoration of the bravery of the Turkish army.

"The prince is expected to arrive at the end of this week," the despatch adds. "Two hundred special police have left berlin to take precautionary measures for the safety of the prince, who also will visit the Turkish front in Asia. Minor."

Thronged to Hear the Only Ladies' =Orchestra Ever in Canada== Miss Beatrice Van Loon and Her Holland Girls

CARLS-RITE **CONCERT-DINNERS**

EVERY EVENING SIX TO NINE Most extraordinary Musical Treat ever brought to Toronto. Nothing like it Canada. No advance in regular price of One Dollar.

Business Men's Lunch, Twelve-Thirty to Two-Thirty, Fifty Cents Watch for later announcement of Afternoon Teas and After-Theatre Suppers, at which Miss Van Loon's Orchestra will appear.

To avoid disappointment, reservations must be made now. Telephone Main 7050.

particu

erings,

them a

descrip

mellow

simple

provid

doors.

An A

dark

medi

room

inche

Full

to be

out bo

ecision

Cause

MUCH

Ward

It only

half an

Engineer

Sto Co

Som

last Thu three me by Brake train cr for No. were renattending haustio Martin train o Martin switch, was the 16, and The eng attempt to snat after bei

senger to

invited